



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



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

Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2022

# 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                  |
| HEKS/EPER | Swiss Church Aid                          |
| IMC       | International Medical Corps               |
| INSO      | International NGO Safety Organization     |
| IRC       | International Rescue Committee            |
| NRC       | Norwegian Refugee Council                 |
| PUI       | Première Urgence Internationale           |
| SCF       | Save the Children Federation              |
| VSF/G     | Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany      |
| WWH       | Welthungerhilfe                           |

## 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           |
| UNDP   | UN Development Program   |
| UNDSS  | UN Department of Safety and Security                             |
| UNFPA  | UN Population Fund   |
| UNHCR  | Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees                  |
| UNHRD  | UN Humanitarian Response Depot                                   |
| 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 |
| DHN     | Declaration of Humanitarian Need                |
| DART    | Disaster Assistance Response Team               |
| DoD     | U.S. Department of Defense                      |
| FY      | Fiscal Year                                     |
| JTF-B   | Joint Task Force-Bravo                          |
| RMT     | Response Management Team                        |

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| USAFRICOM   | U.S. Africa Command                       |
| USAID       | U.S. Agency for International Development |
| USCENTCOM   | U.S. Central Command                      |
| USCG        | U.S. Coast Guard                          |
| USDA        | U.S. Department of Agriculture            |
| USEU        | U.S. Mission to the European Union        |
| USEUCOM     | U.S. European Command                     |
| USGS        | U.S. Geological Survey                    |
| USINDOPACOM | U.S. Indo-Pacific Command                 |
| USNAVCENT   | U.S. Naval Forces Central Command         |
| USNAVEUR/AF | U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa           |
| USNORTHCOM  | U.S. Northern 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                               |
| 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                      |
| LGBTQI+  | Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex           |
| MPCA     | Multipurpose Cash Assistance                                       |
| MT       | Metric Tons  |
| RUTF     | Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food                                      |
| WASH     | Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene                                     |



A BHA-funded charter flight lands in Poland carrying WFP specialized nutrition supplies bound for Ukraine. Photo by Scott Fontaine/USAID

# CONTENTS

Message From Leadership  
1

BHA Global Presence  
2

Year in Review  
4

**SNAPSHOT: Early Recovery, Risk  
Reduction, and Resilience**  
6

Emergency Case Reports  
9

BHA Operational Structure  
70

## Annexes

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Declarations of Humanitarian Need in FY 2022 ..... | 72 |
| FY 2022 Funding Summary .....                      | 74 |
| FY 2022 Food Assistance and Related Programs ..... | 81 |
| Public Information Products.....                   | 84 |
| Publication Credits.....                           | 85 |



From top left clockwise: A man in Pakistan receives shelter and WASH supplies through BHA partner ACTED following severe flooding in the country. Photo courtesy of ACTED • BHA partner WFP distributes contingency stocks of emergency food assistance to populations vulnerable to shocks in Haiti. Photo courtesy of Theresa Piore/WFP • Russia's invasion of Ukraine has caused a humanitarian crisis, displacing more than 6.2 million people. Photo by Dmitar Dilko/AFIP • In Somalia, BHA supports partners to install boreholes in communities severely affected by the devastating drought in the Horn of Africa, providing access to safe drinking water. Photo courtesy of Mulugeta Ayene /UNICEF • BHA supports UNICEF to provide cash transfers to vulnerable Afghan households to meet basic needs in the face of shocks like harsh winter weather. Photo courtesy of Omid Fazel/UNICEF



## Message From Leadership

SARAH CHARLES, ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR

Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 presented both challenges and opportunities for policy advancements for USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and our partners. With global needs on a continuous rise, we provided a historic amount of humanitarian assistance. In response to humanitarian needs in 79 countries, we programmed nearly \$11.9 billion in resources—almost 50 percent more than in FY 2021 and nearly triple the humanitarian funding that USAID obligated in FY 2016. We stood up three new responses to crises in Ukraine, Pakistan, and the Horn of Africa, while maintaining our responses to crises in Afghanistan, northern Ethiopia, and Venezuela. Notably, we also worked to transition two long-standing responses—Syria and Yemen—into our steady state work, recognizing the protracted nature of these crises and the structure required to support them long term.

At the forefront, the start of Russia's senseless and brutal war in Ukraine triggered the world's largest displacement crisis and caused a domino effect that has driven up humanitarian needs around the world. In response, BHA deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team—which, at its height, comprised 43 people operating in Ukraine and four neighboring countries—to identify needs, conduct assessments, and work with partners to scale up aid to areas of need, including war-torn areas on the frontlines.

At the same time, we had to grapple with the catastrophic impacts this war thrust upon the rest of the world, compounding existing needs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, long-term complex emergencies, multi-season droughts, and other drastic climate shocks. As the world was pushed into a global food security crisis, we rapidly scaled up emergency food assistance programming in record time. Recognizing that millions of tons of grain and essential food exports were stuck in Ukraine following Russia's invasion, the UN helped broker a deal that enabled shipping to resume through the Black Sea. The United States provided funding through the UN World Food Program to buy Ukrainian grain to ship through the newly established Black Sea Grain Initiative, reaching people facing severe food crises in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Yemen.

USAID, in coordination with the U.S Department of Agriculture, also took the extraordinary step to draw the full balance from the

Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust to bolster food operations in six countries facing severe food insecurity. We worked with partners to rapidly scale up aid and avert famine in the Horn of Africa.

As we continued to respond to worldwide humanitarian needs, BHA also played an integral role in a number of policy breakthroughs by raising our voice where it mattered most. We advocated for humanitarian carveouts in UN sanctions regimes and continued to advance U.S. policy to provide similar flexibility in sanctions to ensure humanitarian assistance reaches those who need it most. We also continued to prioritize our protection programming, elevating an approach that promotes women's leadership and shifts influence to women and girls, especially in gender-based violence prevention and response. To advance this effort, we successfully launched the Safe From the Start ReVisioned program, with support from the First Lady, and committed to deliver on a White House Gender Goal that will have us piloting a new framework for prioritizing protection and empowering local women-led organizations in 2023.

BHA also prioritized climate-related initiatives in FY 2022. Through leadership participation, we ensured that a humanitarian lens was applied in global discussions at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and COP27. We have made significant strides in our investments in early warnings for early action and worked towards developing a Climate Smart and Disaster Ready Adaptation grant mechanism, through which we aim to fund more local partners doing innovative climate adaptation work. BHA also made significant progress on the USAID Policy for Localization of Humanitarian Assistance, moving ever closer to finalizing a roadmap for how BHA will deliver on the Agency's localization agenda and commitments.

Despite the challenges of the year, we are incredibly proud of supporting our implementing partners' life-saving work around the world. BHA's committed, passionate staff and dedicated partners have continued to fulfill the Bureau's mission, meeting the needs of the most vulnerable people affected by crises and helping them become more resilient to future shocks. Looking forward, we will take important steps to elevate humanitarian priorities at home and abroad and work towards enhancing our systems and approach as the global leader in responding to disasters worldwide.

# BHA Global Presence

in FY 2022

1

Headquarters

6

Regional Offices

14

Liaison Offices

32

Additional Countries With Full-Time BHA Staff

5

Emergency Stockpiles



# Year in Review

**RESPONSE TYPES\***  
in FY 2022



**Complex Emergency**  
30 countries



**Food Insecurity**  
18 countries



**Floods & Landslides**  
12 countries



**Storm**  
6 countries



**Drought**  
4 countries



**Displacement**  
2 countries



**Volcanic Eruption**  
1 country

**79**  
Countries and territories where BHA provided funding in FY 2022

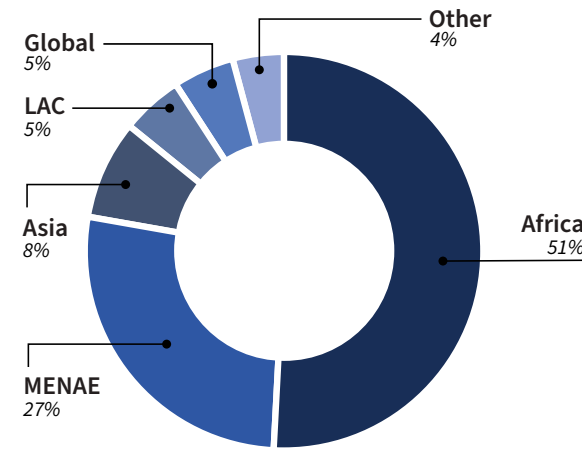
**6 DARTs**  
responding to the Venezuela regional crisis; complex emergencies in Afghanistan, northern Ethiopia, Syria, and Ukraine; and flooding in Pakistan.

**6 RMTs**  
responding to the Venezuela regional crisis; complex emergencies in Afghanistan, northern Ethiopia, Syria, and Ukraine; and flooding in Pakistan.

**\$11.9 Billion**

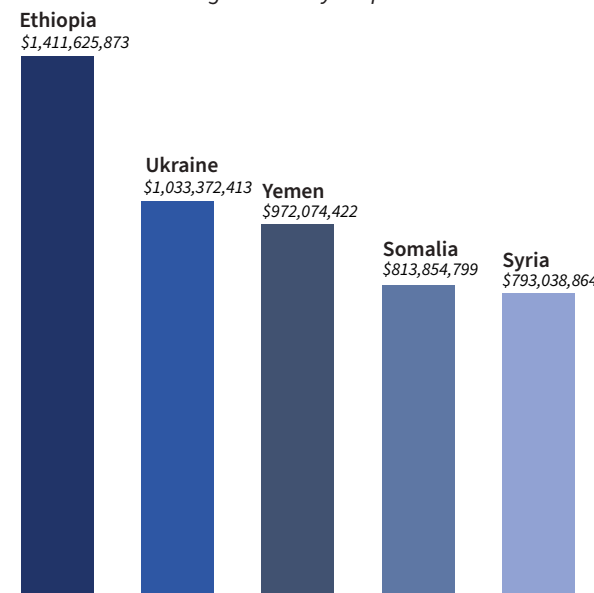
**TOTAL BHA FUNDING**  
for FY 2022

### FUNDING BY REGION



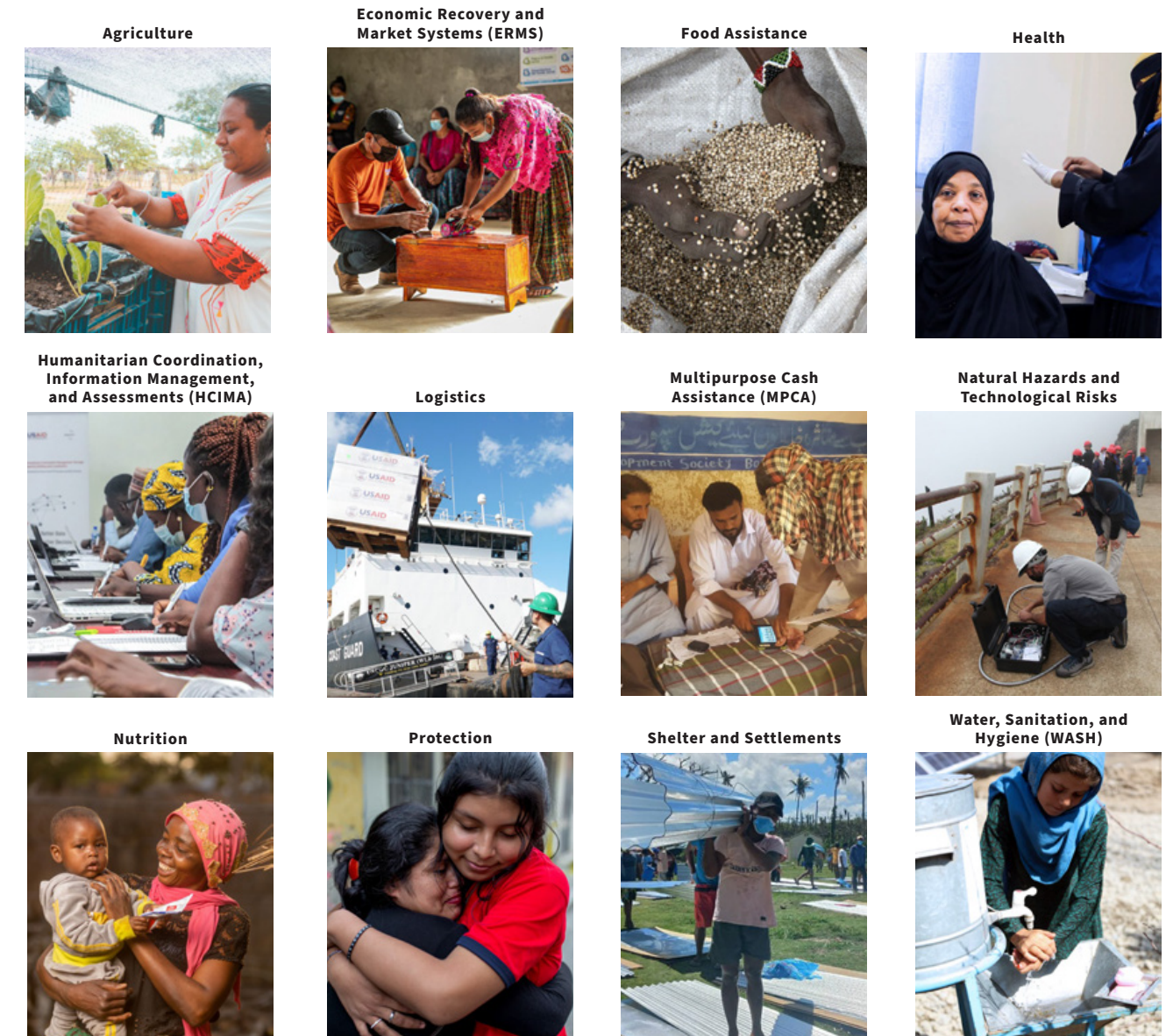
### FUNDING BY LOCATION

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.



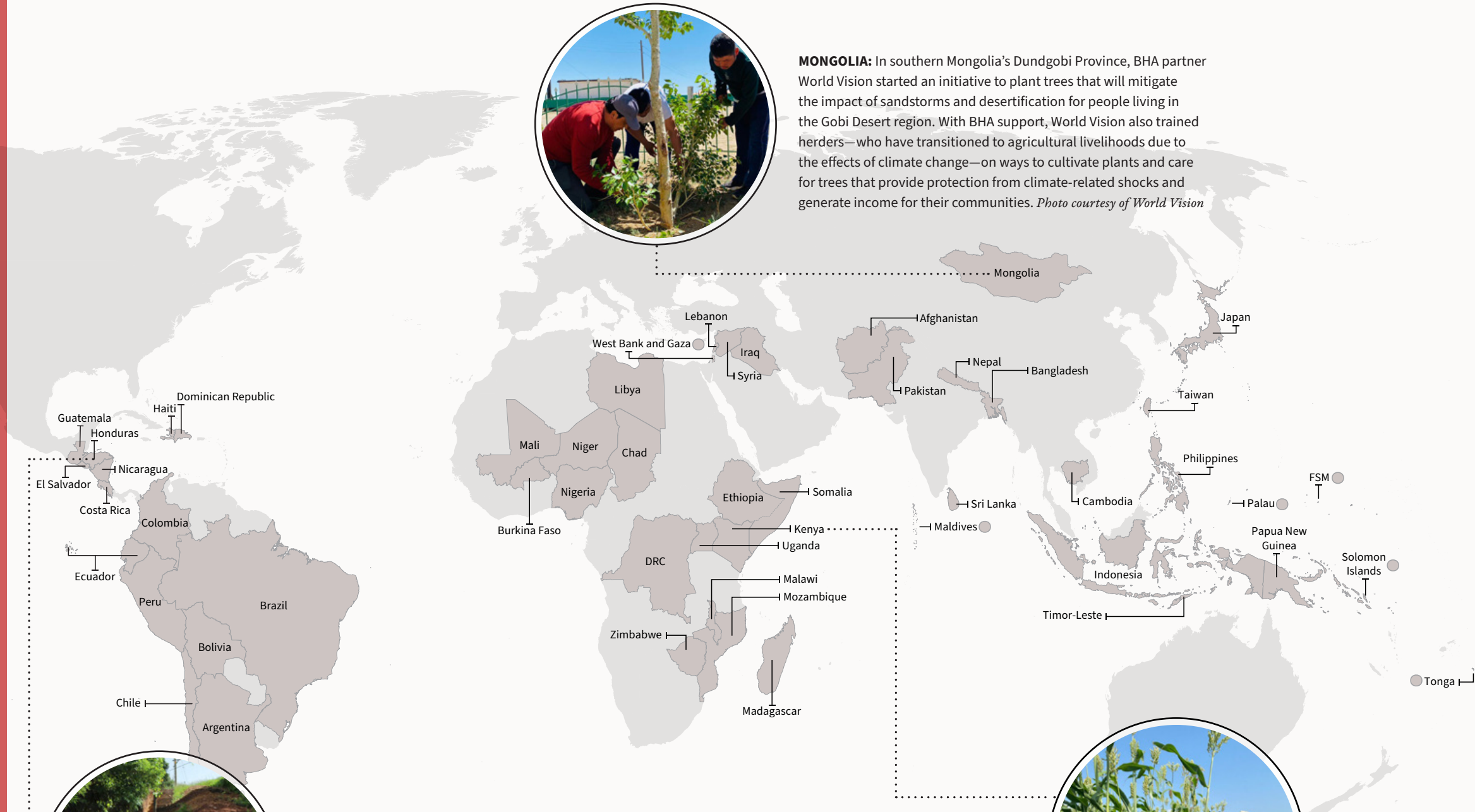
**Agriculture:** In Colombia, a woman cultivates her garden with support from BHA partner ACDI/VOCA. *Photo courtesy of ACDI/VOCA* • **ERMS:** BHA partner CRS supports savings groups in Guatemala, providing financial education and loans to vulnerable households. *Photo courtesy of Dinorah Lorenzana/CRS* • **Food Assistance:** BHA support enables UN and NGO partners to provide pulses, rice, and vegetable oil to households facing food insecurity. *Photo courtesy of Alessandro Abbonizio/WFP* • **Health:** IOM provides COVID-19 information to a mother at a BHA-supported health center in Yemen. *Photo courtesy of IOM* • **HCIMA:** BHA partner iMMAP provides coordination and data management training to humanitarian organizations in Nigeria. *Photo courtesy of iMMAP* • **Logistics:** With USCG support, BHA transports critical relief supplies to drought-affected communities in Kiribati. *Photo courtesy of USCG* • **MPCA:** Flood-affected individuals in Pakistan receive BHA-funded MPCA. *Photo courtesy of Concern Worldwide* • **Natural Hazards and Technological Risks:** A man monitors volcanic activity in Costa Rica using an instrument provided by the BHA-funded Volcano Disaster Assistance Program. *Photo by USAID* • **Nutrition:** In Malawi, a woman cradles her grandson, who received therapeutic nutrition assistance from BHA partner UNICEF. *Photo courtesy of UNICEF* • **Protection:** BHA partners with organizations providing life-saving protection services to vulnerable communities around the world. *Photo courtesy of SCF* • **Shelter and Settlements:** IOM delivers BHA-funded relief commodities to storm-affected communities in the Philippines. *Photo courtesy of IOM* • **WASH:** In Afghanistan, BHA partner UNICEF provides access to clean, safe water and hygiene education to displaced populations. *Photo courtesy of UNICEF*.

\*Response type is based on the primary crisis for which a declaration of humanitarian need (DHN) was issued in a given country. See the FY 2022 DHNs in the Annex on page 72 for more details. Food Insecurity also includes countries where BHA provided food assistance to refugees.

# SNAPSHOT: Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience

As BHA's approach to humanitarian assistance continues to evolve in response to climate change and increasingly protracted crises, the Bureau's Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience (ER4) programs play a critical role in addressing chronic vulnerabilities and reducing the impact of recurrent shocks and stresses. Natural disasters, such as droughts, earthquakes, floods, and storms, are increasing in duration, frequency, and intensity across the globe. Many of the countries deemed most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change also contend with conflict and poor economic conditions that make it more difficult to cope with climate-related shocks. BHA's ER4 programs aim to protect long-term progress through resilience-building efforts; reduce risks through early warning and early action initiatives; strengthen the capacity of local, national, and regional institutions; and enhance communities' ability to prepare for, respond to, and reduce the impacts of disasters. During FY 2022, BHA provided more than \$715.4 million to support ER4 activities worldwide, as well as more than \$194.3 million for programming that integrated ER4 components within an active humanitarian response.

Risk reduction and resilience efforts, like the programs highlighted here, are crucial in furthering BHA's life-saving work around the world.



**MONGOLIA:** In southern Mongolia's Dundgobi Province, BHA partner World Vision started an initiative to plant trees that will mitigate the impact of sandstorms and desertification for people living in the Gobi Desert region. With BHA support, World Vision also trained herders—who have transitioned to agricultural livelihoods due to the effects of climate change—on ways to cultivate plants and care for trees that provide protection from climate-related shocks and generate income for their communities. *Photo courtesy of World Vision*



**HONDURAS:** In Honduras, BHA is supporting partner GOAL to strengthen the ability of urban populations in Valle de Sula Metropolitan Zone to respond to flooding. With BHA support, highly vulnerable communities are constructing more resilient housing and water infrastructure to withstand environmental shocks, which have become increasingly frequent due to climate change. *Photo courtesy of GOAL*



**KENYA:** In northern Kenya's Turkana County, where a historic drought has devastated agricultural livelihoods and driven severe food shortages, BHA partner WFP is supporting farmers through an irrigation system that allows hundreds of acres of sorghum and other crops to survive through drought seasons. BHA's support aims to increase resilience by protecting farmers' access to income while increasing the community's food supply despite these shocks. *Photo by Carlin O'Brien/USAID*

■ Countries or territories where BHA provided funding for ER4 or integrated ER4 with response activities in FY 2022



BHA partner WFP transports life-saving supplies on cargo ships from Haiti's capital city of Port-au-Prince to earthquake-affected areas of the country amid restricted road access to populations in need. *Photo courtesy of Theresa Piorr/WFP*

## EMERGENCY CASE REPORTS

|                     |           |                                 |           |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>AFRICA .....</b> | <b>11</b> | KYRGYZ REPUBLIC.....            | 41        |
| ANGOLA .....        | 12        | MALAYSIA.....                   | 41        |
| BURKINA FASO .....  | 12        | PAKISTAN.....                   | 43        |
| BURUNDI .....       | 13        | PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....           | 44        |
| CABO VERDE.....     | 14        | PHILIPPINES.....                | 44        |
| CAMEROON.....       | 14        | SRI LANKA.....                  | 45        |
| CAR.....            | 15        | TONGA .....                     | 45        |
| CHAD.....           | 16        | <b>LATIN AMERICA AND</b>        |           |
| DRC .....           | 17        | <b>THE CARIBBEAN.....</b>       | <b>47</b> |
| DJIBOUTI .....      | 19        | BRAZIL .....                    | 48        |
| ETHIOPIA .....      | 19        | COLOMBIA .....                  | 49        |
| THE GAMBIA.....     | 21        | DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....         | 51        |
| KENYA .....         | 21        | ECUADOR.....                    | 51        |
| MADAGASCAR.....     | 22        | EL SALVADOR.....                | 52        |
| MALAWI.....         | 23        | GUATEMALA.....                  | 53        |
| MALI .....          | 24        | HAITI .....                     | 54        |
| MAURITANIA .....    | 24        | HONDURAS.....                   | 55        |
| MOZAMBIQUE.....     | 25        | NICARAGUA.....                  | 56        |
| NIGER.....          | 26        | PERU .....                      | 56        |
| NIGERIA.....        | 27        | VENEZUELA .....                 | 57        |
| ROC .....           | 28        | <b>MIDDLE EAST, NORTH</b>       |           |
| RWANDA .....        | 28        | <b>AFRICA, AND EUROPE .....</b> | <b>59</b> |
| SOMALIA .....       | 29        | ALGERIA .....                   | 60        |
| SOUTH AFRICA .....  | 31        | EGYPT.....                      | 60        |
| SOUTH SUDAN .....   | 31        | IRAQ .....                      | 61        |
| SUDAN .....         | 33        | JORDAN .....                    | 61        |
| TANZANIA .....      | 33        | LEBANON.....                    | 62        |
| UGANDA.....         | 34        | LIBYA.....                      | 63        |
| ZAMBIA.....         | 34        | MOLDOVA.....                    | 63        |
| ZIMBABWE .....      | 35        | SYRIA.....                      | 65        |
| <b>ASIA.....</b>    | <b>37</b> | TÜRKIYE.....                    | 65        |
| AFGHANISTAN .....   | 38        | UKRAINE .....                   | 67        |
| BANGLADESH .....    | 39        | WEST BANK AND GAZA.....         | 68        |
| BURMA.....          | 40        | YEMEN.....                      | 69        |
| KIRIBATI .....      | 40        |                                 |           |



# AFRICA

## Regional Summary

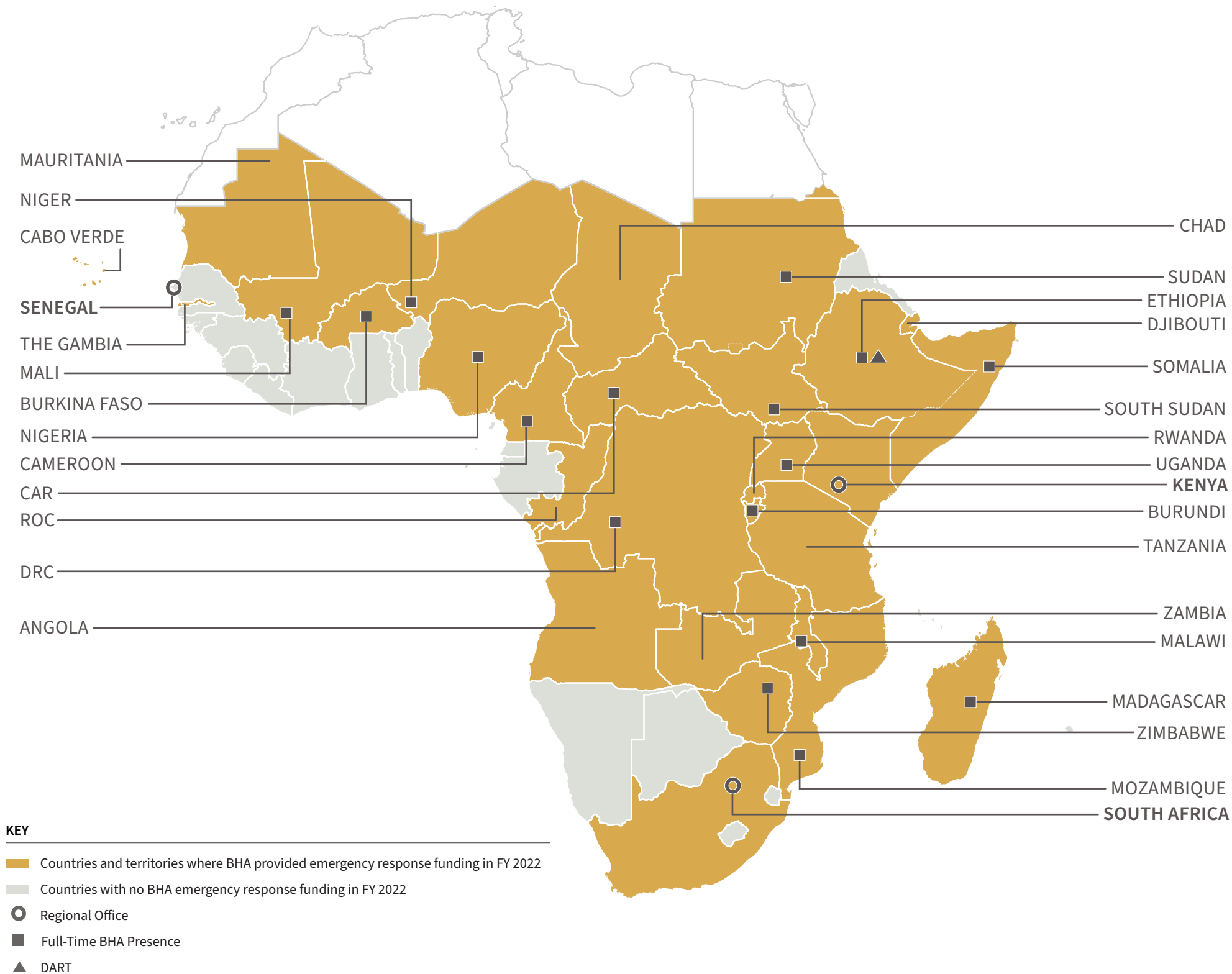
In FY 2022, BHA responded to crises in 29 countries across Africa, as conflict, droughts, and severe weather events increased population displacement and humanitarian needs. In particular, the need for life-saving food assistance reached record highs across several countries as significant swathes of Africa faced deteriorating food security conditions during the fiscal year.

Conflict played a central role in humanitarian crises across the continent. In Ethiopia, armed clashes between the Ethiopian National Defense Force and the Tigray People's Liberation Front generated high levels of need for life-saving assistance as humanitarian actors confronted challenges in accessing populations in affected areas. Meanwhile, renewed hostilities between the Armed Forces of the DRC and the March 23 Movement erupted in eastern DRC's North Kivu Province in March, contributing to widespread population displacement within the region. In addition, state security forces continued to engage in clashes with armed groups in West Africa's Central Sahel and Lake Chad Basin regions, exacerbating civilian protection risks. Insecurity in South Sudan and bureaucratic impediments in Sudan complicated relief actors' efforts to reach those most in need as escalating violence worsened humanitarian conditions across both countries.

Climatic shocks compounded existing vulnerabilities across the continent, decimating people's livelihoods and diminishing access to food. In the Horn of Africa, a historic prolonged drought affected approximately 36.1 million people across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia and caused an estimated 21 million people across the three countries to face life-threatening levels of acute food insecurity as of September, according to the UN. Populations in Madagascar contended with severe drought and six tropical cyclones and storms that made landfall over the country between January and April. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding affected hundreds of thousands of individuals across South Sudan and Sudan, leading to displacement and protection risks.

In response to heightened humanitarian needs across Africa, BHA provided nearly \$5.7 billion in emergency response funding to deliver urgent food, health, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to host community members, IDPs, refugees, and other at-risk populations. BHA also provided more than \$374 million to support standalone ER4 programming and more than \$10.8 million for integrated response activities with ER4 components aimed at expanding access to livelihoods and building resilience among communities vulnerable to climatic and other shocks.

Throughout FY 2022, BHA maintained a full-time staff presence in 20 countries across Africa. This includes staff based in BHA's regional offices in Nairobi, Kenya; Dakar, Senegal; and Pretoria, South Africa. In addition, BHA maintained a DART based in Ethiopia to manage the USG humanitarian response to the conflict in northern Ethiopia. BHA also significantly increased response efforts in the Horn of Africa to mitigate the devastating effects of the drought in the region.



## ANGOLA

Prolonged drought resulted in extensive water shortages, livestock deaths, and reduced agricultural productivity in Angola in FY 2022, culminating in a severe food deficit. The drought particularly affected southern Angola’s Cunene, Huila, and Namibe provinces, where an estimated 1.6 million people—approximately 60 percent of the population—faced Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity during the October 2021–March 2022 lean season, when food consumption historically declines, according to an IPC\* analysis. Reduced access to food and water also raised acute malnutrition risks in central and southern Angola.

Angola’s population of nearly 56,000 refugees and asylum seekers—located largely in the northern provinces of Luanda and Lunda Norte—also faced heightened food insecurity during the fiscal year, according to UNHCR. More than 6,000 of these refugees resided in Lunda Norte’s Lóvuá refugee camp and required humanitarian food assistance.

In response to acute food insecurity and malnutrition risks in southern Angola, BHA supported UNICEF, WFP, and World Vision to build capacity among community health workers to screen and treat children for acute malnutrition and to provide WASH and emergency food and nutrition assistance—including food vouchers and ready-to-use supplementary and therapeutic food—in Cunene, Huila, and Namibe. WFP also provided life-saving food assistance to refugees in the Lóvuá camp.

*\*The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (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.*

### Implementing Partners

UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$9,456,248



## BURKINA FASO

Populations across Burkina Faso continued to face heightened humanitarian needs in FY 2022 due to intensifying armed conflict and climatic shocks. Intercommunal violence and attacks by non-state armed groups steadily expanded from Burkina Faso’s eastern and northern regions into southern areas of the country, fueling increased displacement and escalating protection risks to conflict-affected communities, relief actors reported. As of September, armed conflict had internally displaced more than 1.7 million people in Burkina Faso—an increase from 1.4 million people at the same point in 2021—and prompted more than 48,000 people to seek refuge in neighboring countries, according to UNHCR.

Food insecurity compounded existing risks to crisis-affected households in Burkina Faso. Approximately 3.5 million people across the country required emergency food assistance during the June-to-August lean season, according to Cadre Harmonisé. Dry weather conditions, high fuel prices, and supply chain disruptions resulting from Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine all contributed to increased food needs in Burkina Faso.

During the fiscal year, BHA supported nine NGOs and four UN agencies to assist populations in need across the country. In September alone, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to more than 1 million people with support from BHA—its largest financial contributor—and other donor agencies. Meanwhile, BHA NGO partners provided health, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to host community members, IDPs, and other vulnerable groups.

### Implementing Partners

FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs

### BHA Assistance

\$108,704,068

## BURUNDI

Stressors such as natural disasters and global economic shocks during 2022 worsened widespread vulnerabilities driven by persistent poverty and underdevelopment in Burundi. More than 204,000 former Burundian refugees returned to their areas of origin between September 2017 and September 2022, with many facing significant reintegration challenges, including insufficient access to education, health, livelihood, protection, shelter, and WASH services, relief actors report. As of September, Burundi also hosted more than 87,000 refugees and asylum seekers from neighboring countries, many of whom were in need of emergency food assistance, according to UNHCR. In total, approximately 2.3 million people across Burundi required humanitarian assistance as of September, the UN reported.

Climatic shocks, elevated food prices, and market disruptions contributed to food insecurity and acute malnutrition—particularly among IDPs, refugees, and returnees—in Burundi during 2022. An outbreak of Rift Valley Fever, a disease that affects livestock, beginning in April exacerbated food insecurity and disrupted local livelihoods. Additionally, a water deficit deprived more than 200,000 people of adequate access to water for agriculture in the country’s northern Kirundo Province during the June-to-September agricultural season, according to WFP.

With BHA support, UNICEF and WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to host community members, IDPs, Burundian returnees, and refugees from neighboring countries. This included cash-based vouchers for households to purchase food; distributions of in-kind food; and specialized nutritious food for children experiencing acute malnutrition. BHA partner IOM also provided protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to populations in need.

### Implementing Partners

IOM, UNICEF, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$21,341,452

—  
A woman brings her child to a BHA-funded health center in Burundi to receive support to prevent acute malnutrition. Photo courtesy of WFP

## CABO VERDE

Severe drought conditions, COVID-19 pandemic-related market disruptions, and the impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine on supply chain shortages contributed to Cabo Verde's significant increase in acute food insecurity in FY 2022. Approximately 46,000 people—roughly 10 percent of the country's population—faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the June-to-August lean season, marking the highest level of food insecurity ever recorded in the country, according to a Cadre Harmonisé analysis.

In response to humanitarian needs in Cabo Verde, BHA supported IFRC to deliver urgently needed food, livelihood, and protection assistance to vulnerable populations on the islands of Santiago and Santo Antão.

**Implementing Partners**  
IFRC

**BHA Assistance**  
\$100,000

## CAMEROON

Populations across Cameroon continued to face humanitarian needs in FY 2022 due to protracted armed conflict and climatic shocks. Cameroonian security forces engaged in clashes with non-state armed groups operating in Far North, North West, and South West regions, which prompted thousands of civilians to flee their areas of origin and impeded relief actors from accessing populations in need of assistance, relief actors reported. Adding to the crisis, beginning in August, flash floods inundated areas of Far North's Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Danay, and Mayo-Tsanaga departments. The floods had resulted in at least two deaths, injured nearly 100 people, and destroyed more than 9,400 houses as of late September, according to the UN. Overall, approximately 3.9 million people in Cameroon required humanitarian assistance in 2022 to meet their basic needs.

BHA partners continued to deliver urgently needed assistance across Cameroon throughout FY 2022. WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to more than 353,000 people in September alone with support from BHA—its most significant financial contributor—and other donors. BHA also supported 10 NGOs to provide multi-sector assistance across crisis-affected regions of the country.

**Implementing Partners**  
ALIMA, CRS, Danish Refugee Council, IMC, iMMAP, INSO, IOM, INTERSOS, IRC, NRC, OCHA, PUI, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$65,333,343



## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Armed conflict and severe flooding continued to displace people, drive emergency needs, and constrain humanitarian access in CAR during FY 2022. An estimated 3.1 million people required humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs during 2022, according to the UN. As of September, more than 484,000 people were internally displaced in the country, while nearly 744,000 refugees and asylum seekers from CAR were sheltering in nearby countries, such as Cameroon and the DRC. Moreover, as many as 1 million people in CAR were experiencing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity in September, with increased staple food prices exacerbating food needs, according to FEWS NET and the IPC Technical Working Group.

Insecurity stemming from armed group activity prompted displacement, humanitarian access concerns, and protection violations in CAR during 2022. Nearly 130 security incidents affected humanitarian organizations between January and August, leading to the death of at least one humanitarian aid worker and injury to nearly 20 others, the UN reported. Armed actors' use of explosive devices limited humanitarian access to at least 30,000 people in western CAR as of September.

Heavy rainfall and flooding from June to September generated additional humanitarian needs in CAR, adversely affecting more than 85,000 people across 12 of the country's 17 prefectures, primarily in Ouham and Vakaga, as well as in CAR's capital city of Bangui, the UN reported. The flooding—which caused at least 10 deaths and displaced more than 22,000 people between July and August—also restricted access to safe drinking water and increased local susceptibility to waterborne diseases, such as cholera.

With BHA support, UN and NGO partners provided food-insecure populations with cash transfers for food, food vouchers redeemable in local markets, and locally and regionally procured food. BHA also supported partners to provide essential medical commodities and training to community responders and clinics, as well as protection assistance for women and children. Through the Rapid Response Mechanism, BHA also supported WASH assistance in the form of hygiene kit distributions, latrine construction, and the rehabilitation of water points throughout CAR.

**Implementing Partners**  
ALIMA, CRS, Danish Refugee Council, Humanity and Inclusion, IMC, INSO, IOM, IRC, MENTOR, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Oxfam Intermon, PUI, Solidarités International, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHH, World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$167,331,487

A woman collects BHA-funded emergency food assistance at an IDP site in CAR's Haute-Kotto Prefecture. Photo by Cole Baker/USAID



## CHAD

Climatic shocks and persistent violence—generated by organized armed group activity in the Lake Chad Basin—displaced at-risk populations and worsened food insecurity in Chad during 2022, exacerbating humanitarian needs for approximately 6.1 million people, according to the UN. Insecurity had internally displaced more than 381,000 people in Chad’s Lac Province as of September, and the country also hosted nearly 575,000 refugees, the majority of whom were residing in border regions after fleeing conflict in neighboring CAR and Sudan.

Flooding aggravated existing vulnerabilities facing crisis-affected populations in Chad. Between July and September, heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding adversely affected more than 622,000 individuals across 16 of Chad’s 23 provinces, according to the UN. Additionally, rising floodwaters inundated and destroyed more than 111,000 acres of cropland as of mid-September, FAO reported. Climatic shocks, coupled with elevated global food and fuel prices and prolonged insecurity, also contributed to unprecedented food insecurity in Chad during the fiscal year. An estimated 2.1 million people countrywide—the highest figure on record—required emergency food and nutrition assistance during the June-to-August lean season, when food is most scarce, according to Cadre Harmonisé.

During FY 2022, BHA supported UN agencies and NGOs to provide multi-sector emergency support, including food and nutrition assistance, to host communities, IDPs, and other crisis-affected populations countrywide. In addition, BHA partners promptly shifted existing programming to attend to the needs of flood survivors in Chad. One BHA partner provided flood-displaced households with relief commodities, including blankets and shelter materials, nutrition supplies, and WASH kits consisting of cooking utensils, hygiene items, and mosquito nets.

### Implementing Partners

ACTED, ALIMA, IOM, IRC, INTERSOS, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$73,598,436

A woman feeds her baby at a health clinic in Lac, where BHA supports programs to improve nutrition outcomes among children ages five years and younger. *Photo courtesy of Daniel Beloumou/ALIMA*

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Prolonged violence due to organized armed group activity continued to generate high levels of internal displacement, food insecurity, and humanitarian needs in the DRC, with the UN estimating that approximately 27 million people required humanitarian assistance in 2022. More than 5.5 million people were internally displaced within the country as of September, making the DRC host to the largest number of IDPs on the African continent and the fourth-largest IDP population in the world during the year, according to the UN. The fluidity of population displacement within the DRC, characterized by frequent new displacements coupled with intermittent returns, further complicated the humanitarian situation in the country.

Escalating conflict between organized armed groups and the Armed Forces of the DRC, as well as between armed groups, resulted in significant civilian casualties, displacement, and protection violations throughout FY 2022. Armed conflict was particularly severe in eastern DRC, where security-related access constraints, compounded by poor road infrastructure in many areas, hindered humanitarian access and endangered relief actors operating in the region. Separately, intercommunal violence continued to pose significant protection risks for vulnerable populations in various regions of the country.

High levels of acute food insecurity persisted throughout the DRC in FY 2022. FEWS NET estimated that as many as 10 million people across the country faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity as of September due to conflict, heightened food prices, and limited access to agricultural inputs. In addition, the IPC Technical Working Group reported that approximately 860,000 children ages five years and younger and more than 470,000 pregnant and lactating women likely experienced acute malnutrition during the year.

In response to the multiple emergencies affecting the DRC, BHA supported partners to provide 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 addition, BHA partners provided shelter assistance to IDPs in crisis-affected areas and addressed inadequate nutrition outcomes by counseling mothers and caregivers on nutrition best practices and providing RUTF to treat children suffering from acute malnutrition. BHA partners also conducted health, protection, and WASH activities in multiple provinces to expand access to primary health care services and safe drinking water, as well as to help survivors of GBV access specialized medical care.

### Implementing Partners

Action pour le Bien-être Communautaire, ACF, ACTED, ADRA, African Initiatives for Relief and Development, ALIMA, CARE, Concern Worldwide, CRS, DanChurchAid, Danish Refugee Council, Doctors of the World, HEKS/ EPER, IFRC, IMC, INSO, Interchurch Medical Assistance, IOM, IRC, Medair, Mercy Corps, NRC, OCHA, Oxfam Great Britain, People in Need, PUI, Rebuild Hope for Africa, Samaritan’s Purse, SCF, Tearfund, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHH, WFP, World Relief International, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$467,825,363



A woman receives in-kind food assistance in eastern DRC’s Beni Territory, where conflict has displaced thousands of households. *Photo courtesy of Benjamin Anguandia/WFP*



In Ethiopia's Somali Region, where four consecutive poor rainy seasons have resulted in widespread drought, thousands of households have lost their livelihoods and are experiencing acute food insecurity. In response, BHA supports partners to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance, including expanded access to safe drinking water. *Photo courtesy of UNICEF*

## DJIBOUTI

Climatic shocks, elevated food prices, and unemployment due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions limited households' ability to meet basic food needs and contributed to acute food insecurity and malnutrition across Djibouti in FY 2022. An estimated 132,000 people—approximately 11 percent of the population—faced Crisis levels of acute food insecurity between March and June, according to an IPC analysis. Additionally, WFP reported that nearly 6 percent of children ages five years and younger suffered from acute malnutrition as of February. Djibouti also hosted more than 36,000 refugees and asylum seekers as of September, most of whom originated from Ethiopia, Somalia, and Yemen, and relied on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs.

BHA supported partners to provide cash transfers for food, in-kind food assistance, and nutrition services for the treatment of acute malnutrition for refugees and other food-insecure populations in Djibouti during FY 2022.

**Implementing Partners**  
UNICEF, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$8,484,747

## ETHIOPIA

Armed conflict, climate-related shocks, and intercommunal violence contributed to deteriorating humanitarian conditions in Ethiopia during FY 2022. As a result, more than 20 million people across the country required humanitarian assistance as of early 2022, with relief actors reporting that the actual levels of need were likely significantly higher, due in part to prolonged drought conditions that persisted across much of Ethiopia throughout the year.

In FY 2022, Ethiopia confronted the Horn of Africa's most prolonged drought in recent history, with southern and eastern parts of the country experiencing their fourth consecutive season of below-average rainfall, according to the UN. As of September, approximately 9.9 million people were in need of emergency food assistance, 8.3 million people faced daily household water insecurity, and 2.2 million children were experiencing acute malnutrition due to drought conditions. The drought also resulted in more than 3.5 million livestock deaths, disrupting pastoralist livelihoods and reducing household access to milk, a critical source of nutrients for pastoral communities.

Continued armed conflict in northern Ethiopia contributed to sustained needs across Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions while obstructing relief efforts, according to the UN. Although a five-month truce from March to August enabled humanitarian actors to transport urgently needed relief commodities to Tigray, the resumption of hostilities in late August disrupted response activities and resulted in civilian casualties, damage to and destruction of property, and widespread displacement across all three regions. Moreover, severe drought conditions compounded the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected households in Afar, where host communities supporting displaced populations had largely exhausted available resources. Approximately 2.4 million people were internally displaced across northern Ethiopia as of July, according to IOM.

Amid growing humanitarian needs in Ethiopia, BHA supported partners to deliver emergency food assistance—through distributions of in-kind food aid and cash transfers for food—to populations countrywide. During the first half of 2022, a BHA-funded NGO consortium provided food assistance to approximately 4.3 million people across five regions and one city administration. BHA also supported partners to implement agriculture, food security, health, livelihood, nutrition, MPCA, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH programs across Ethiopia. In addition, BHA provided support to the Logistics Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. Despite persistent access constraints, as of September, the Logistics Cluster had transported nearly 285,000 MT of humanitarian cargo across conflict lines to Tigray by truck during the year. Throughout the FY 2022, BHA also maintained a DART with staff deployed to Ethiopia and an RMT with staff based in Washington, D.C., to respond to humanitarian needs linked to the crisis in northern Ethiopia.

**Implementing Partners**  
AAH, ACTED, Action for the Needy in Ethiopia, Alight, CARE, Center for Victims of Torture, Concern Worldwide, CRS, Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Commission Branch Office of Harar, Ethiopian Red Cross Society, FAO, Fayyaa Integrated Development Organization, FHI 360, Food for the Hungry, GOAL, HEKS/EPER, IMC, IIMAP, IMPACT Initiatives, IOM, IRC, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara, People in Need, Plan USA, Samaritan's Purse, SCF, UNFPA, UNHRD, UNDSS, UNICEF, VSF/G, WFP, WHO, World Vision, ZOA

**BHA Assistance**  
\$1,411,625,873



People carry BHA-funded emergency food assistance at a WFP distribution point in drought-affected northern Kenya. Photo courtesy of Alessandro Abbazio/WFP

## THE GAMBIA

Torrential rainfall beginning in late July caused severe flooding in several regions of The Gambia, resulting in at least 11 fatalities and damage or destruction to an estimated 7,900 houses as of August, according to the UN. Overall, the floods adversely affected more than 47,000 people, nearly 6,700 of whom remained displaced as of August. The floods also compounded existing humanitarian challenges, particularly food insecurity conditions already exacerbated by climatic shocks, high food and fuel prices, and poor harvests. Approximately 80 percent of people affected by the floods reported limited access to nutritious food due to displacement, disruption to livelihoods, and the loss of household food stocks.

In response to escalated humanitarian needs in flood-affected areas, BHA supported IFRC to deliver health, shelter, and WASH support—including bed sheets, blankets, hygiene kits, mattresses, sleeping mats, and water storage containers—to flood-affected populations countrywide.

**Implementing Partners**  
IFRC

**BHA Assistance**  
\$250,000

## KENYA

Drought conditions drove deteriorating food and nutrition security outcomes and escalated humanitarian needs in eastern and northern Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands in FY 2022. Four consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall from late 2020 to mid-2022 resulted in reduced agricultural production and rangeland degradation across the arid and semi-arid lands, leading to increased levels of food insecurity and acute malnutrition. By September, approximately 4.4 million people across Kenya lacked sufficient access to food and 4.1 million people lacked adequate access to safe drinking water, according to the UN and the Government of Kenya.

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

**BHA Assistance**  
\$309,981,682

The prolonged drought had a particularly severe impact on pastoral households, contributing to the deaths of an estimated 2.4 million livestock—critical household nutrition and livelihood assets—as of September and forcing pastoralists and their herds to migrate further in search of fodder and water, according to the UN. The drought also exacerbated existing vulnerabilities faced by households that had not fully recovered from previous droughts in 2010/2011 and 2016/2017, two severe pest infestations in 2020, the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and abnormally high global prices for food, fertilizer, and fuel, driven in part by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

As living conditions in drought-affected areas continued to decline, relief actors reported rising intercommunal tensions and conflict over water and pastureland, further undermining food security and leading to significant protection threats. As a result, more than 3.5 million people in affected areas of Kenya required emergency food assistance to meet basic needs as of September. In addition, an estimated 566,000 refugees and asylum seekers—primarily from neighboring Somalia and South Sudan—were sheltering in Kenya as of September, the vast majority of whom remained reliant on emergency food assistance, according to the UN.

In response to the escalating crisis in drought-affected areas of Kenya in FY 2022, BHA supported two UN agencies and six NGO partners to provide emergency agriculture, food, nutrition, and WASH assistance across the country. With BHA support, WFP provided emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food, U.S. in-kind food aid, and locally and regionally procured food commodities—to refugees in camps and to drought-affected households throughout eastern and northern Kenya. In addition, BHA partnered with UNICEF, WFP, and six NGOs to provide crucial malnutrition prevention, screening, and treatment services throughout the country, as well as critical WASH support, including water supply improvements and hygiene promotion programming.

## MADAGASCAR

Humanitarian conditions deteriorated across southern Madagascar during the fiscal year as three years of consecutive droughts and the long-term effects of severe tropical weather events generated widespread needs. Poor harvests resulting from drought—compounded by crop pest infestations—diminished available food supplies, reduced household income, and increased staple food prices, leading to significant food insecurity and increased prevalence of acute malnutrition throughout southern Madagascar, according to FEWS NET. In addition, a series of six tropical cyclones and storms—including tropical cyclones Batsirai and Emnati in February—made landfall over Madagascar between January and April, affecting an estimated 960,000 people, WFP reported. The storms generated heavy rainfall and flooding, which devastated local livelihoods, reduced crop yields, and impeded affected households from meeting their basic food needs, according to FAO. These overlapping natural disasters contributed to humanitarian needs across the country, where an estimated 3.3 million people required humanitarian assistance as of June, according to the UN.

Throughout 2022, BHA partners delivered life-saving assistance in crisis-affected regions of Madagascar, including agriculture, food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH support. BHA supported WFP and other partners to provide emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and in-kind food aid—to at least 832,000 food-insecure people, primarily in southern regions of the country. In the aftermath of the storms, BHA partners also scaled up critical recovery assistance, such as health, shelter, and WASH services for affected communities. Specifically, BHA partner IFRC delivered critical shelter assistance—including shelter rehabilitation tools and emergency construction training—to displaced people and distributed cash for food to vulnerable households between May and September.

### Implementing Partners

ACF, ADRA, CARE, CRS, Doctors of the World, FAO, IFRC, International Potato Center, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$104,333,168



## MALAWI

Recurrent shocks—including disease outbreaks, droughts, floods, and storms—contributed to widespread food insecurity in Malawi during FY 2022, while compounding protection, shelter, WASH, and other humanitarian needs for vulnerable households across the country. Most notably, Tropical Cyclone Ana made landfall over Malawi’s Southern Region in January, generating severe flooding that destroyed cropland and infrastructure, displaced populations, and exacerbated food and nutrition needs in affected areas. Related flooding also reduced access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in Malawi, contributing to a cholera outbreak in March, according to WHO. Overall, Tropical Cyclone Ana adversely affected more than 995,000 people, with floods displacing more than 190,000 individuals as of February, the UN reported.

### Implementing Partners

CRS, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$10,597,127

Poor macroeconomic conditions driven by below-average harvests and high global prices for food and other basic commodities also exacerbated food insecurity in Malawi, particularly in rural areas, FEWS NET reported. In addition, more than 56,000 refugees and asylum seekers—primarily from Burundi, the DRC, and Rwanda—were sheltering in Malawi as of September, the majority of whom resided in Central Region’s Dzaleka refugee camp and relied on emergency food assistance, according to UNHCR.

During FY 2022, BHA-funded activities continued to reach drought- and flood-affected populations in Malawi with critical food, nutrition, and WASH assistance. In the aftermath of Tropical Storm Ana, BHA partner CRS provided relief commodities and protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to communities displaced by flooding in Southern Region’s Chikwawa and Phalombe districts, delivering critical shelter materials and WASH kits to nearly 25,000 people and 4,600 people, respectively. To support vulnerable populations during Malawi’s October 2021–March 2022 lean season, BHA partner WFP provided monthly cash transfers to approximately 144,000 people—improving their access to food in local markets—and distributed cash transfers to more than 46,600 food-insecure refugees in Dzaleka. Meanwhile, BHA partner UNICEF provided RUTF to children facing heightened malnutrition risks.

A woman uses a handwashing station constructed with BHA funding near a local hospital in Lilongwe District. Photo courtesy of UNICEF



Relief actors unload BHA-funded emergency food assistance from a humanitarian cargo flight following tropical cyclones Batsirai and Emnati, which made landfall over Madagascar in February. Photo courtesy of Carlotta Negri/WFP

## MALI

Protracted internal conflict exacerbated food insecurity, increased population displacement, and constrained local access to basic services and livelihood opportunities across Mali in FY 2022. Insecurity had displaced nearly 423,000 civilians across Mali and prompted approximately 99,000 people to seek refuge in neighboring countries as of September, according to UNHCR. Many displaced people were sheltering in host communities or IDP sites with limited access to shelter, WASH facilities, and other basic services, the UN reported.

Approximately 7.5 million people in Mali—more than one-third of the country’s population—were in need of humanitarian assistance during 2022, according to the UN. Food security remained a priority for relief actors operating in the country, where nearly 2 million people faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the June-to-August lean season due to armed conflict, insufficient rainfall, and reduced household purchasing power, according to the IPC Technical Working Group.

BHA partners delivered critical assistance to crisis-affected populations across Mali throughout FY 2022. Through the Rapid Response Mechanism, BHA NGO partners provided food, shelter, and WASH assistance to conflict-displaced populations in central and northeastern Mali. BHA also supported health interventions to ensure that residents of underserved communities retained access to medical services, and protection programming to mitigate heightened risks to children, women, and other members of traditionally marginalized groups residing in conflict-affected areas.

### Implementing Partners

IOM, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs

### BHA Assistance

\$74,170,074



## MAURITANIA

Drought, flooding, and resultant food insecurity intensified humanitarian needs throughout Mauritania in FY 2022. Nearly 880,000 people—approximately 20 percent of the country’s population—required emergency food and nutrition assistance during the June-to-August lean season, according to Cadre Harmonisé. During the June-to-September rainy season, heavy rains and flooding resulted in the deaths of at least 19 individuals and affected more than 38,000 people, with areas in and around Mauritania’s capital city of Nouakchott and in central and southern regions of the country among the most affected, according to the UN.

Volatile security conditions in Mali and neighboring countries continued to drive refugees and asylum seekers to Mauritania. Relief actors recorded more than 10,700 new arrivals between January and September, bringing the total number of refugees and asylum seekers sheltering in Mauritania to more than 101,000 individuals, according to UNHCR. Limited livelihood opportunities rendered refugee populations highly dependent on emergency food assistance to meet their basic needs.

In response, BHA provided food, nutrition, and WASH assistance, as well as disease prevention and surveillance services to crisis-affected populations in Mauritania throughout FY 2022. In September alone, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to nearly 312,000 people with support from BHA and other donor agencies.

### Implementing Partners

WFP, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$12,600,000

## MOZAMBIQUE

Armed conflict and severe climate events exacerbated humanitarian needs across Mozambique in FY 2022. Non-state armed group attacks continued to result in civilian casualties, displacement, and damage to essential infrastructure in northern Mozambique’s Cabo Delgado Province. The violence also spread to neighboring Nampula and Niassa provinces in FY 2022, prompting further displacement. Insecurity and fear of attacks had internally displaced nearly 947,000 people in northern Mozambique as of June, marking the highest level of conflict-induced displacement since the outbreak of violence in 2017, IOM reported. Overall, approximately 1.5 million conflict-affected people required humanitarian assistance in northern Mozambique in 2022, according to the UN.

Additionally, Tropical Cyclone Gombe made landfall over north-central Mozambique in March, generating heavy rainfall, flooding, and strong winds that affected approximately 736,000 people in Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, and Zambézia provinces, the UN reported. The storm also damaged or destroyed critical civilian infrastructure, including health centers, houses, and WASH facilities. Overall, flooding and strong winds affected more than 1 million people across the country during Mozambique’s rain and cyclone season from October 2021 to April 2022, according to the Government of Mozambique.

In FY 2022, BHA partners provided food assistance, health care, logistics and shelter support, protection services, safe drinking water, and improved WASH infrastructure to conflict-affected communities in northern Mozambique. BHA also supported partners to deliver emergency food assistance, relief commodities, and shelter support to populations affected by Tropical Cyclone Gombe and other storms.

### Implementing Partners

ACF, CARE, CRS, FAO, FHI 360, INSO, International Development Enterprises, IOM, Johanniter International Assistance, MENTOR, NRC, OCHA, SCF, Solidarités International, UNHRD, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

### BHA Assistance

\$159,298,170

After heavy rains and related flooding devastated public infrastructure in Mozambique, BHA partners provided multi-sector assistance in communities adversely affected by the storms. *Photo courtesy of Bruno Pedro/UNICEF*



## NIGER

Violence, as well as cycles of drought and flooding, continued to drive humanitarian needs across Niger in FY 2022. Armed conflict in the Lake Chad Basin and the Liptako-Gourma region—encompassing parts of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger—generated internal displacement in Niger’s Diffa, Tahaou, and Tillabéri regions. As of September, conflict had internally displaced nearly 377,000 people, many of whom faced heightened food insecurity and protection risks and lacked access to shelter, WASH services, and other basic necessities, UNHCR reported.

Meanwhile, consecutive dry seasons and the increased desertification of the Sahel contributed to heightened food insecurity, diminished livelihood opportunities, and protracted displacement in Niger. Heavy seasonal rainfall and subsequent flooding, which pose a greater risk after prolonged dry seasons, resulted in at least 179 deaths and adversely affected nearly 242,000 people between June and September, with Niger’s Diffa, Maradi, and Zinder regions among the most affected, according to the UN.

Approximately 4.4 million people in Niger required emergency food assistance during the June-to-August lean season, with Emergency levels of acute food insecurity projected in Tillabéri, according to Cadre Harmonisé. Approximately 492,000 children ages five years and younger likely experienced severe acute malnutrition in 2022, according to the UN. The COVID-19 pandemic also disrupted food production and supply chains and raised staple food prices, resulting in increased food insecurity and decreased access to nutritious food throughout the country.

BHA partners supported emergency food assistance and nutrition services—including cash transfers for food, in-kind food aid, and acute malnutrition treatment and prevention activities—for at-risk populations, including children and pregnant and lactating women. Additionally, BHA partners provided primary health care services, shelter, and WASH support to crisis-affected populations, including IDPs and refugees, in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Niger.

### Implementing Partners

OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs

### BHA Assistance

\$89,223,967

## NIGERIA

Approximately 8.7 million people in northeastern Nigeria’s Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states required humanitarian assistance in 2022, as armed conflict and climate-related crises contributed to continued displacement, acute malnutrition risks, and food insecurity, according to the UN. The conflict in northeastern Nigeria—a key driver of humanitarian needs in the region—had internally displaced approximately 2.2 million civilians and prompted nearly 343,000 people to seek refuge in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger as of September, UNHCR reported.

In addition, heavy rainfall and flooding in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe resulted in at least 334 deaths and damaged or destroyed nearly 5,000 shelters between June and August, according to IOM. The flooding also diminished local access to safe drinking water and led to the spread of infectious diseases, with local government authorities in all three states declaring outbreaks of cholera—which is endemic to the region and typically appears during the rainy season—between August and September.

Meanwhile, intercommunal violence and organized criminal activity in northwestern Nigeria had displaced approximately 475,000 people within the region as of September, according to UNHCR. Many of these IDPs remained reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet their health, WASH, and other basic needs. Insecurity also prevented many local farmers from accessing their land to plant and harvest crops in northwestern Nigeria, contributing to worsening acute food insecurity in the area, according to Cadre Harmonisé.

Throughout FY 2022, BHA partners provided much-needed food, health, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to host communities, displaced populations, and other crisis-affected people in northern Nigeria. As of September, WFP and six NGOs were providing monthly emergency food assistance distributions—including cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and in-kind food commodities—to approximately 1.5 million people in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe through support from BHA. Additionally, BHA supported IOM and seven NGOs to provide shelter assistance—including covered living spaces and household items such as blankets, buckets, cooking sets, mats, and mattresses—to approximately 203,000 displaced people in northeastern Nigeria during the year.

### Implementing Partners

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

### BHA Assistance

\$356,554,911



BHA supports flood-prone communities in Nigeria, including those adversely affected by severe flooding from June to August. *Photo by Radeno Haniel/AFP*

## REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Throughout FY 2022, an estimated 1.5 million people across the RoC required humanitarian assistance, particularly emergency food assistance, due to COVID-19 pandemic-related market disruptions, globally rising prices for fuel and basic items, and severe floods. Between January and August, heavy rainfall generated severe flooding that affected approximately 163,000 people across the country, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities faced by marginalized communities and resulting in damage to or destruction of agricultural lands and public infrastructure, according to the UN. The RoC also hosted more than 34,000 refugees and asylum seekers from neighboring countries as of September, many of whom relied on emergency assistance to meet their basic needs, UNHCR reported.

In response, BHA supported WFP to deliver food and nutrition assistance to refugees and other vulnerable populations in the RoC. The UN agency had provided monthly food rations and nutrition commodities to approximately 18,000 people as of September with support from BHA; this total includes nearly 2,300 children and more than 800 pregnant and lactating women who received nutrition assistance from WFP to reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$5,886,171

## RWANDA

Humanitarian needs persisted among the more than 127,000 refugees—primarily from Burundi and the DRC—sheltering across five camps in Rwanda in FY 2022, according to the UN. More than 86 percent of the refugee population in Rwanda relied almost entirely on humanitarian assistance to survive during the year, with relief actors citing food, health, nutrition, and WASH assistance as priority needs. Movement restrictions and limited access to agricultural-based income hindered refugees' access to livelihood opportunities during 2022.

With BHA support, WFP provided emergency food assistance, including locally and regionally procured food, to nearly 109,000 food-insecure refugees and host community members in five camps between February and September. WFP also reached refugee and host community households with cash transfers for food, while bolstering efforts to increase the adoption of positive nutrition behaviors during the year.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$9,500,000



## SOMALIA

Severe drought conditions and other climatic shocks, as well as insecurity, drove widespread humanitarian needs and forced people from their homes across Somalia in FY 2022. The UN estimated that 7.7 million people in Somalia required emergency assistance in 2022, representing an increase of 30 percent compared to 2021.

Four consecutive below-average rainy seasons dating back to 2020 deepened drought conditions across Somalia throughout the year. As a result, Somalis faced water shortages, poor crop prospects, and declining livestock herds, according to the UN. Drought remained the leading cause of internal displacement in Somalia, prompting more than 1.1 million people to flee their communities and seek refuge in other areas of the country between January 2021 and September 2022, according to UNHCR. Thousands of other drought-affected households fled Somalia to Kenya and other neighboring countries.

In addition, armed group activity led to civilian casualties and protection violations, restricted access to livelihoods, and exacerbated humanitarian needs in FY 2022, particularly in central and southern Somalia. Humanitarian actors were unable to access several areas of the country controlled by armed groups or experiencing active fighting, making it more difficult for these communities to receive basic services. Armed conflict and insecurity also disrupted agricultural livelihoods and restricted access to markets and humanitarian food assistance, which worsened food insecurity and malnutrition throughout the country. Between July and September, relief actors estimated that nearly 4.3 million people, or approximately one-fourth of Somalia's population, experienced acute food insecurity.

During the fiscal year, BHA supported WFP and other UN agencies, as well as NGO partners, in providing emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and in-kind food aid—and emergency shelter assistance to IDPs, refugees, and other at-risk populations throughout Somalia. BHA partners also increased access to basic health services countrywide through integrated health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions. In addition, BHA partners identified, treated, and prevented malnutrition in at-risk populations—including children and pregnant and lactating women—through nutrition programming.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP, UN agencies, and NGOs

**BHA Assistance**  
\$813,854,799

A displaced woman and her children walk toward their shelter at an IDP camp in Somalia where BHA partners provide emergency food assistance, hygiene supplies, MPCA, and safe drinking water. *Photo courtesy of a BHA partner*



In Unity, women collect BHA-funded emergency food assistance from a port, where it arrived via river transport. *Photo courtesy of Eulalia Berlanga/WFP*

## SOUTH AFRICA

Torrential rainfall related to Subtropical Depression Issa generated floods and landslides throughout South Africa’s KwaZulu-Natal Province in April, resulting in at least 448 deaths and damage to or destruction of more than 12,000 houses, according to the Government of South Africa. The floods particularly affected populations residing in informal settlements situated in river valleys and along steep hillsides, where many residents’ homes—often composed of plastic, tin, and wood—were washed away or severely damaged. Government officials cited food, shelter, and WASH support as urgent needs among flood survivors.

**Implementing Partners**  
Children in Distress Network

**BHA Assistance**  
\$100,000

In response to heightened humanitarian needs in KwaZulu-Natal, BHA supported the NGO Children in Distress Network to provide relief items—including bedding and WASH supplies—to storm-affected communities in FY 2022.

## SOUTH SUDAN

In South Sudan, a variety of compounding crises, such as armed conflict, poor macroeconomic conditions, and severe flooding, worsened acute food insecurity and other existing vulnerabilities facing communities in FY 2022. More than two-thirds of South Sudan’s population, or approximately 8.9 million people, required humanitarian assistance in 2022, including up to 8 million people in need of emergency food assistance, according to the UN and FEWS NET. The complex emergency also continued to generate significant displacement, with 2.2 million people internally displaced and an additional 2.3 million South Sudanese seeking refuge in neighboring countries as of September.

**Implementing Partners**  
AAH, ACTED, Alight, Concern Worldwide, CRS, Danish Refugee Council, FAO, IMC, INSO, IOM, IRC, Medair, Mercy Corps, Nonviolent Peaceforce, NRC, OCHA, Relief International, Samaritan’s Purse, SCF, UNICEF, VSF/G, WFP, WHO, World Relief International, World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$718,880,585

Escalations in subnational violence—including in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states—displaced civilians, increased protection risks, and prevented households from engaging in livelihood activities. Meanwhile, seasonal flooding affected more than 616,000 people in seven of South Sudan’s 10 states between May and September, with the most severe flood damage reported in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Warrap, and Western Equatoria states, according to the UN. Flood-affected communities faced heightened levels of acute food insecurity and greater protection risks, as well as limited access to WASH services, which increased their risk of contracting waterborne diseases. Poor road conditions and targeted attacks against aid workers hindered the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance to flood survivors and other vulnerable populations across the country.

In FY 2022, BHA supported UN and NGO partners to provide food and nutrition assistance and implement emergency agriculture, health, protection, and WASH programs for host community members, IDPs, and refugees in the country. After WFP temporarily suspended food assistance in certain areas in June due to funding constraints, an additional funding contribution from BHA enabled the UN agency to resume its food assistance to vulnerable populations in several areas where assistance had been recently suspended. BHA also funded humanitarian coordination, information management, and logistics activities to support comprehensive response coordination and the continuity of reliable logistics services for relief actors in South Sudan.



A mother looks after a child in recovery from acute malnutrition at a BHA-funded health clinic in Sudan. Photo courtesy of a BHA partner

## SUDAN

A multitude of crises, including armed conflict, disease outbreaks, political instability, poor macro-economic conditions, protracted internal displacement, severe flooding, and widespread acute food insecurity, exacerbated humanitarian needs across Sudan throughout the fiscal year. The October 2021 military takeover of the civilian Transitional Government of Sudan fueled political instability across the country, straining the already limited ability of state institutions to provide basic services and worsening bureaucratic impediments that further restricted humanitarian access. Due to these combined shocks, approximately 14.3 million people in Sudan—30 percent of the population—required humanitarian assistance in 2022.

**Implementing Partners**  
FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Mine Action Service, WFP, WHO, and NGOs

**BHA Assistance**  
\$485,430,506

Subnational violence across Sudan resulted in the deaths of at least 546 people, injury to approximately 850 others, and the displacement of an estimated 211,100 individuals between January and September, the UN reported. Sudan's Darfur region—comprising Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur states—and the Two Areas—comprising Blue Nile and South Kordofan states—experienced the highest levels of armed conflict and intercommunal violence. Compounding the effect of escalating insecurity and intercommunal conflict, heavy seasonal rainfall and subsequent flooding resulted in at least 146 deaths and affected approximately 349,000 people across 16 of Sudan's 18 states between May and September, according to government officials and the UN. Overall, approximately 3.7 million people were internally displaced in Sudan—including nearly 3 million people residing in Darfur—as of July, according to IOM. Flood-related infrastructure damage, government-imposed bureaucratic impediments, and persistent insecurity obstructed humanitarian relief operations throughout the country during this period.

To address ongoing needs arising from the complex emergency in Sudan in FY 2022, BHA supported partners to provide comprehensive health services to expand access to life-saving health care, WASH interventions to improve local access to safe drinking water, and emergency food assistance covering both in-kind food distributions and cash transfers.

## TANZANIA

Tanzania continued to host populations displaced by persistent insecurity and political instability in neighboring Burundi and the DRC throughout FY 2022, with more than 247,000 refugees and asylum seekers in the country as of September, according to the UN. Limited agricultural activities, market closures, and movement restrictions within displacement camps hindered refugees' access to income-generating opportunities during the year, contributing to a continued reliance on humanitarian food and nutrition support.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$21,000,000

Between February and September, BHA partner WFP provided monthly in-kind food distributions—including cereals, corn-soy blend, and fortified wheat—to more than 202,000 refugees sheltering in two camps in northwestern Tanzania's Kigoma Region. Despite limited livelihood opportunities within the camps, WFP's continued emergency food assistance enabled vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers—particularly children and persons with disabilities—to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during FY 2022.

## UGANDA

With more than 1.5 million refugees and asylum seekers, Uganda continued to host the greatest number of refugees of any country in Africa as of September, according to UNHCR. Approximately 90 percent of the refugees sheltering in 13 settlements across the country fled persistent conflict and insecurity in the DRC and South Sudan. Elevated staple food prices, climatic shocks, including intensifying recurrent droughts and floods, and limited livelihood opportunities resulted in acute food insecurity among refugees. In Uganda’s Karamoja and Teso subregions, the IPC Technical Working Group reported that approximately 1.8 million people experienced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between June and August.

Natural hazards, including droughts, floods, landslides, and mudslides, generated additional humanitarian needs during FY 2022. In Uganda’s Eastern Region, heavy rainfall and flooding between July and August resulted in the deaths of at least 30 individuals and damaged or destroyed nearly 1,400 houses as of mid-August, according to UNICEF. The floods and resultant landslides and mudslides also exacerbated affected populations’ emergency food, health, shelter, and WASH needs, affecting more than 78,000 people.

BHA partners WFP and SCF reached refugees and host communities with acute malnutrition services, emergency food assistance, including cash transfers for food, and improved access to livelihood opportunities during FY 2022. In the aftermath of the floods, BHA-supported partners delivered critical assistance to affected communities, including emergency food assistance, relief commodities, and WASH services.

**Implementing Partners**  
SCF, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$98,947,263

## ZAMBIA

Zambia continued to host populations displaced by insecurity in neighboring DRC and other African countries, with approximately 71,000 refugees and asylum seekers residing in refugee settlements and urban areas across the country as of September, according to UNHCR. Nearly 11,500 refugees were sheltering in Luapula Province’s Mantapala refugee settlement, where marginalized women and children comprised 80 percent of the population and relied on emergency food assistance for survival, according to WFP. Moreover, poor macroeconomic conditions—characterized by inflation and resultant increased costs for commodities and transportation—continued to constrain refugees’ access to food and markets in Zambia in FY 2022.

With BHA support, WFP supported refugees in Mantapala with monthly cash transfers during FY 2022. BHA-supported cash transfers enabled food-insecure refugee households to purchase staple food commodities, promoted greater dietary diversity in the refugee population, and bolstered economic growth and livelihood opportunities in and around the settlement.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$650,000



## ZIMBABWE

Currency depreciation and sharp increases in food prices diminished household purchasing power and limited access to sufficient food across much of Zimbabwe, driving high levels of food insecurity in the country in FY 2022. An estimated 2.9 million people in rural Zimbabwe were food-insecure from January to March when food was most scarce. In addition, approximately 23,000 refugees and asylum seekers—primarily from the DRC and Mozambique—remained displaced in Zimbabwe as of September, most of whom were sheltering in Manicaland Province’s Tongogara refugee camp and depended on humanitarian assistance for food, according to UNHCR.

In FY 2022, BHA continued to assist populations experiencing food insecurity throughout Zimbabwe. With BHA support, WFP provided essential food commodities, including cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil, to more than 655,200 food-insecure people across Zimbabwe during the October-to-March lean season. Additionally, WFP provided cash assistance to more than 11,900 refugees in Tongogara to meet their basic food and nutrition needs from June to September. Other BHA partners also provided agriculture, protection, and WASH assistance to populations vulnerable to climatic and economic shocks in Zimbabwe.

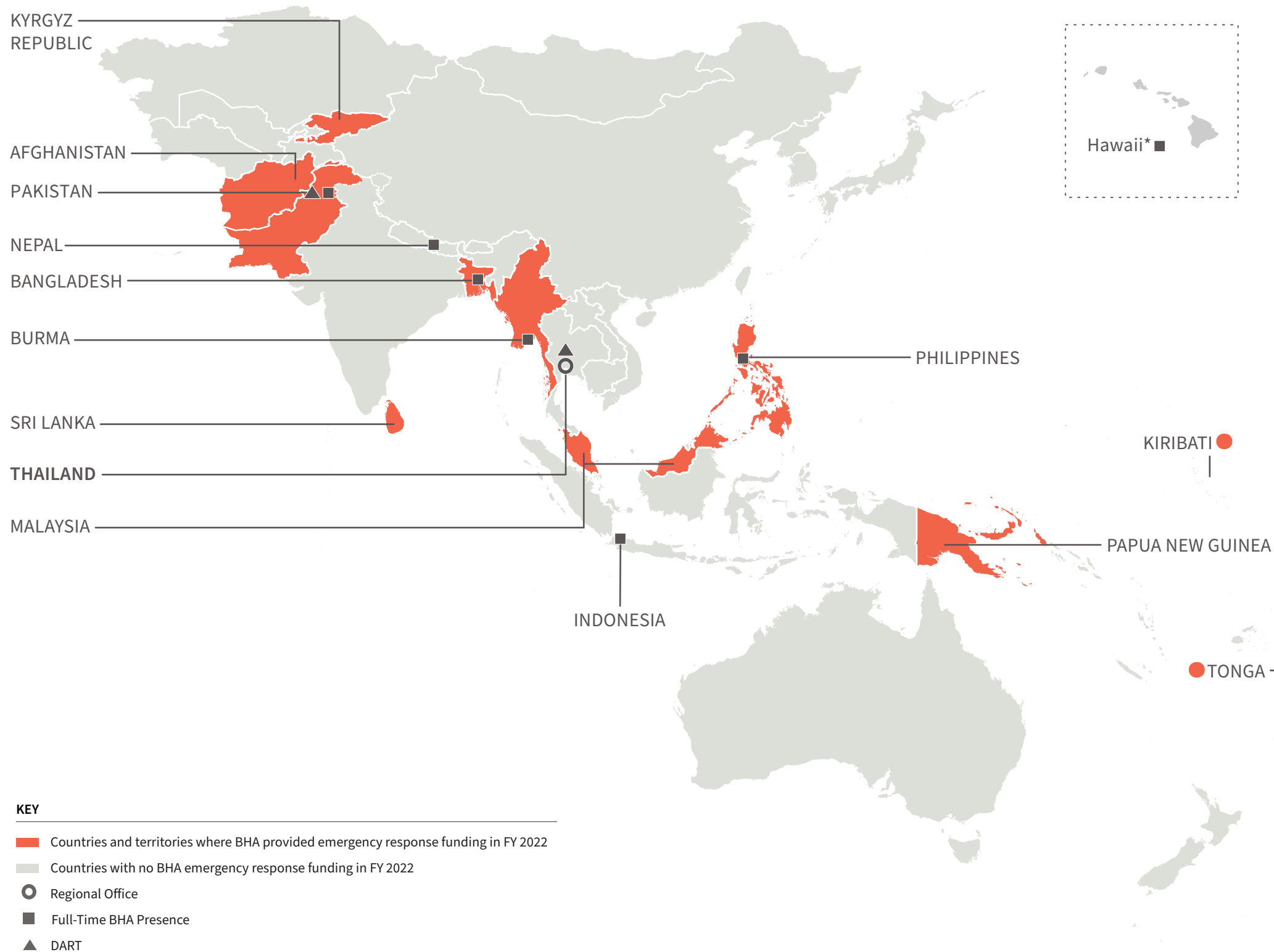
**Implementing Partners**  
IMC, Mercy Corps, UNFPA, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$54,048,912

Community members in Zimbabwe gather by a new solar-powered water source constructed by a BHA partner to improve household access to safe drinking water. *Photo courtesy of Terrence Phiri/Tigzozo Media*

# ASIA

## Regional Summary



BHA responded to humanitarian crises in 11 countries across Asia during FY 2022, as ongoing conflict and political unrest, protracted displacement, and natural disasters adversely affected millions of people across the region. During the fiscal year, BHA responded to droughts, floods, and other sudden-onset shocks in six countries in Asia, including Super Typhoon Rai in the Philippines, floods in Pakistan, and the volcanic eruptions and tsunami in Tonga, as well as to the humanitarian needs arising from a severe economic crisis and political unrest in Sri Lanka and conflict-related displacement in the Kyrgyz Republic. In Afghanistan, BHA supported international efforts to address the humanitarian needs of more than 24.4 million people in need of emergency assistance in 2022—including 21.6 million people identified to receive agriculture and food assistance—due to the cumulative effects of decades of conflict, economic and political instability, severe drought, and recurrent natural disasters.

Throughout FY 2022, BHA continued to address the humanitarian needs resulting from ongoing conflict in Burma, which had internally displaced more than 1 million people as of September. Meanwhile, nearly 944,000 refugees resided in Bangladesh during the fiscal year, a majority of whom fled Burma between August 2017 and September 2022 and had taken shelter in refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar, according to UNHCR. BHA partners delivered life-saving assistance—including in-kind and cash-based food assistance, health care, emergency shelter supplies, and WASH kits, among other items—to conflict-affected communities across Burma and also provided critical aid, such as emergency food assistance, to both refugees from Burma and affected host communities in Bangladesh.

In total, BHA provided more than \$964 million to assist conflict- and disaster-affected populations across Asia with food, health, livelihood, multipurpose cash, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance. BHA assistance also included nearly \$49 million in standalone ER4 programming and \$20.1 million in integrated response activities with ER4 components to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, while also building on decades of assistance to enhance disaster preparedness, response, and recovery capacities at the local, national, and regional levels in 12 countries across Asia and through regional disaster risk reduction programs.

BHA supported humanitarian responses in Asia during the fiscal year through robust technical assistance and staffing from Washington, D.C.; Honolulu, Hawaii; a permanent regional office in Bangkok, Thailand; and five additional offices in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines. BHA also maintained a DART based in Thailand, with additional staff presence in Qatar to respond to heightened humanitarian needs in Afghanistan and activated a DART in September to coordinate USG flood response efforts in Pakistan.

## AFGHANISTAN

Since the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan’s capital city of Kabul on August 15, 2021, economic and political instability—coupled with the widespread suspension of international development assistance—resulted in the disruption of financial systems, deterioration of basic services, and continued decline of the rights of women and girls, exacerbating already poor humanitarian conditions in the country. A surge in Taliban-imposed directives hindered relief activities and further limited women and girls’ access to humanitarian assistance. Meanwhile, BHA partners continued to face a complex operating environment marked by access constraints, localized conflict, and repeated Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-Khorasan attacks in Kabul and other urban areas of the country.

The upheaval caused by the Taliban’s takeover compounded the effects of long-standing conflict, prolonged drought, recurrent natural disasters, and the cumulative economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in high levels of humanitarian need during FY 2022. An estimated 24.4 million people in Afghanistan—nearly 60 percent of the country’s total population—required humanitarian aid during the year, representing a more than 30 percent increase compared to early 2021, according to the UN. Approximately 5.9 million IDPs remained displaced across the country due in part to armed conflict and severe floods, while nearly 2.1 million refugees from Afghanistan continued to shelter in neighboring countries as of mid-2022.

In response to the ongoing crisis in Afghanistan, BHA maintained a DART—consisting of staff in Thailand and Qatar—and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT that worked closely with implementing partners to reach populations in need across Afghanistan. BHA partners in Afghanistan provided life-saving humanitarian assistance countrywide during the fiscal year, including agriculture, food, health, HCIMA, MPCA, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH support. Following magnitude 6.0 and 5.2 earthquakes in southeastern Afghanistan on June 22 and July 18, respectively, BHA partners scaled up emergency agriculture, food, health, shelter, and WASH assistance to affected populations.

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

**BHA Assistance**  
\$671,330,069



## BANGLADESH

In FY 2022, Bangladesh continued to host nearly 1 million refugees—largely ethnic Rohingya who had fled genocidal military operations in Burma’s Rakhine State since August 2017. More than 943,000 refugees were living in 34 crowded camps in Cox’s Bazar District, where they faced persistent food insecurity and limited access to livelihood opportunities, as of August. During the fiscal year, the Government of Bangladesh continued to relocate Rohingya refugees from Cox’s Bazar to Bhasan Char, a silt island in the Bay of Bengal, which housed more than 26,000 refugees as of August, UNHCR reports. Across Cox’s Bazar and Bhasan Char, an estimated 1.5 million refugees and host community members required humanitarian assistance during 2022, according to the UN.

Bangladesh is highly vulnerable to a multitude of climatic shocks, including cyclones, floods, monsoon rains, and storm surges. In June, monsoon rains produced floods and landslides across nine northern districts of Bangladesh, affecting an estimated 7.2 million people, resulting in at least 55 deaths, and damaging or destroying approximately 1.7 million structures, as well as agricultural fields and key infrastructure, according to the UN. Affected communities—including approximately 480,000 temporarily displaced people—urgently required food, hygiene kits, medical supplies, protection services, and safe drinking water in the months following the floods.

In FY 2022, BHA funding contributed to significant food security, livelihood, nutrition, and protection assistance for refugees and host communities in Cox’s Bazar. BHA also supported WFP to commence general food distribution and nutrition programs for pregnant and lactating women, as well as children ages five years and younger, on Bhasan Char. In response to humanitarian needs generated by the floods, BHA deployed two disaster experts to conduct rapid needs assessments in northern Bangladesh, and BHA partners distributed emergency relief commodities, MPCA, and WASH assistance to those affected.

**Implementing Partners**  
CARE, CRS, IRC, SCF, UNICEF, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$123,683,910

Women harvest vegetables through a woman-owned farming business in Cox’s Bazar with support from BHA partner WFP’s livelihoods program. The business ensures food security and livelihood opportunities for families by selling surplus produce in local markets. *Photo courtesy of Sayed Asif Mahmud/WFP*



In Afghanistan’s Nangrahar Province, a provider measures the progress of a child who benefited from nutrition services through a BHA-supported mobile health clinic. *Photo courtesy of BHA partner*



## BURMA

Violent clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces, ethnically affiliated armed organizations, and other local non-state armed groups continued throughout Burma during 2022. Armed conflict diminished the availability of food and essential services, generated significant humanitarian needs, inhibited humanitarian access, and displaced more than 1 million people nationwide between the military coup d'etat against Burma's civilian government in February 2021 and September 2022, according to the UN. Meanwhile, natural hazards such as heavy rainfall and flooding during the May-to-October rainy season exacerbated the needs of many households countrywide.

Furthermore, protracted insecurity and humanitarian access restrictions delayed or prevented relief efforts in Burma during FY 2022. For example, bureaucratic impediments in Rakhine State prevented the delivery of monthly food assistance to approximately 237,000 beneficiaries in September, according to the UN. Moreover, checkpoints established by armed groups and military-imposed road and waterway closures delayed critical shipments of relief supplies during FY 2022. Additionally, the Myanmar Armed Forces continued to restrict banking and the use of foreign currencies, impeding the delivery of cash-based assistance to conflict-affected communities across Burma.

Despite these challenges, BHA partners provided cash, food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance in response to the widespread displacement and increased humanitarian needs caused by violence throughout Burma in FY 2022. Response activities included the rehabilitation of water points to ensure access to safe drinking water; distribution of food, hygiene kits, essential household items, and multipurpose cash; as well as protection services focused on preventing and responding to GBV among displaced populations and other vulnerable groups in the country.

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

**BHA Assistance**  
\$70,556,529

A boy uses a UNICEF-established handwashing station in Burma, where BHA supports the UN agency to provide nutrition, protection, and WASH assistance. *Photo courtesy of UNICEF*

## KIRIBATI

Nearly the entire population of Kiribati—approximately 123,000 people—faced heightened WASH needs during FY 2022, as below-average levels of rainfall resulted in prolonged drought conditions in the country. The drought particularly affected Kiribati's Gilbert Islands, a chain of islands that constitute the main part of the country, where depleted water reserves and increased reservoir salinity limited access to safe drinking water for more than 94,000 people, according to UNICEF.

In response to urgent humanitarian needs in Kiribati, BHA, in collaboration with the USCG, supported UNICEF to provide WASH interventions—including groundwater monitoring and direct delivery of safe drinking water—in affected communities.

**Implementing Partners**  
UNICEF

**BHA Assistance**  
\$452,614

## KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Fighting between the armed forces of the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan broke out along the border between the two countries on September 14 and continued over the course of several days, displacing approximately 142,000 people in the Kyrgyz Republic and an estimated 20,000 people in Tajikistan, according to relief actors and international media. The violence had resulted in at least 63 deaths and injured approximately 200 others in the Kyrgyz Republic as of late September, international media reported. The hostilities also caused significant damage to infrastructure, including hundreds of buildings, according to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. Most IDPs in the Kyrgyz Republic fled conflict-affected areas of Batken Region—a mountainous area in the south of the country bordering Tajikistan—to Batken city and the region's Kadamjay District. Displaced people in the Kyrgyz Republic urgently required cash, food assistance, fuel, medical supplies, protection services, and WASH support, government officials reported. On September 16, the two countries agreed to a ceasefire, and as of September 30, approximately 125,000 IDPs in the Kyrgyz Republic had returned to their areas of origin, according to relief actors.

With BHA support, IFRC provided MPCA to individuals affected by the border clashes to meet their immediate needs, enabling them to purchase food and essential items.

**Implementing Partners**  
IFRC

**BHA Assistance**  
\$100,000

## MALAYSIA

Heavy rainfall and significant flooding across eight Malaysian states resulted in at least 46 deaths and displaced approximately 68,000 people to an estimated 470 evacuation centers in December 2021, according to the Government of Malaysia. Rising floodwaters damaged local water systems and transportation infrastructure, disrupting livelihoods and travel in densely populated areas of Selangor State and Malaysia's capital city of Kuala Lumpur. Additionally, crowded conditions at evacuation centers heightened the transmission risk of COVID-19 and other communicable diseases, resulting in an increased need for health care services for flood-affected populations.

In response, BHA supported IFRC to provide health care services—including primary health care and mental health interventions—to flood-displaced populations in Malaysia.

**Implementing Partners**  
IFRC

**BHA Assistance**  
\$100,000



People waded through floodwaters in Selangor after heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding in December 2021 resulted in widespread damage and displacement, prompting BHA to provide emergency assistance. *Photo by Arif Kartono/AFP*





A woman affected by devastating flooding in Pakistan carries shelter and hygiene materials distributed by BHA partner ACTED in Sindh. *Photo courtesy of ACTED*

## PAKISTAN

Heavy monsoon rains and glacial lake outbursts resulted in flooding and landslides across Pakistan between June and September, affecting an estimated 33 million people across more than 80 districts in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces and Gilgit-Baltistan Region, according to the Government of Pakistan. At its peak, the flooding covered an estimated 32,800 square miles countrywide, overflowing major rivers and inundating health care facilities, schools, and transportation routes, the UN reported. In total, the severe weather had resulted in at least 1,693 deaths, injured nearly 12,900 people, and damaged or destroyed more than 2 million houses as of late September, particularly in Sindh. The floods and landslides also displaced an estimated 7.9 million people, including hundreds of thousands of individuals sheltering in official government displacement sites, where they faced limited access to essential services and increased protection risks. Standing flood waters also heightened the transmission risk of waterborne diseases, resulting in hundreds of related deaths and millions of communicable disease cases across affected areas, according to health actors.

The devastating flooding and landslides also caused nearly 1.2 million livestock deaths and damaged or destroyed millions of acres of agricultural land between July and September, including significant portions of grain stores and crops, the UN reported. The severe weather and related agricultural losses compounded pre-existing food insecurity, hindering agricultural activities ahead of the October-to-December *rabi* planting season, and diminished access to income-generating activities among affected communities.

In response to humanitarian needs resulting from the floods, BHA activated a DART—comprising staff in Pakistan and UAE—and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to deliver life-saving assistance to flood-affected communities. In support of DART-led USG response efforts, USCENTCOM transported nearly 630 MT of BHA relief items—including approximately 41,200 kitchen sets; 35,000 plastic tarps; 8,700 shelter fixing kits; and 1,500 rolls of plastic sheeting—to Pakistan from BHA’s warehouse in Dubai, UAE. USCENTCOM transferred the commodities to BHA partner WFP on arrival for transport and storage, and BHA partner IOM led coordination among relief actors to ensure the commodities’ distribution among affected communities. BHA partners also provided critical emergency food, health, multipurpose cash, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance, reaching hundreds of thousands of people, as well as HCIMA and logistics support to bolster the overall humanitarian response.

### Implementing Partners

ACTED, Concern Worldwide, CRS, IOM, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$43,633,659

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Election-related and intercommunal violence in Papua New Guinea’s Enga, Hela, and Southern Highlands provinces caused an estimated 300 deaths and displaced tens of thousands of people between May and late August, according to the UN. The violence directly affected nearly 265,000 people and left nearly 558,000 people without access to health care as of early September, IOM reported.

In response to the violence and displacement, BHA partners provided dignity kits containing hygiene items for women and girls, in-kind food assistance, health care, protection services, emergency shelter supplies, and WASH support to displaced populations throughout Enga, Hela, and Southern Highlands.

**Implementing Partners**  
IOM, UNDP, UNFPA

**BHA Assistance**  
\$2,200,000

## PHILIPPINES

As one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, the Philippines experienced numerous sudden-onset emergencies during FY 2022. Super Typhoon Rai—known locally as Super Typhoon Odette—made multiple landfalls over the Philippines between December 16 and 17, 2021, adversely affecting approximately 12 million people, displacing 3.9 million people, damaging or destroying more than 2.1 million houses, and causing at least 405 deaths across 10 of the country’s 17 regions. In April, Tropical Storm Megi—known locally as Tropical Storm Agaton—made landfall over the Philippines, exacerbating humanitarian needs among many communities in areas still recovering from the effects of Super Typhoon Rai.

**Implementing Partners**  
ACH, CRS, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$29,129,575

Following Super Typhoon Rai, six BHA partners—in coordination with the Government of the Philippines—delivered emergency food, health, multipurpose cash, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to affected households. BHA partner WFP also deployed more than 660 trucks to transport government commodities to affected areas, bolstered telecommunications among first responders, and established mobile storage units and emergency logistics hubs to facilitate relief operations. Additionally, BHA partners provided early recovery support, such as livelihood restoration activities, among communities in the path of the storm. After Tropical Storm Megi in April, BHA partners immediately supported the government-led response to devastating landslides in Southern Leyte Province, including through the transportation of relief commodities and emergency shelter assistance, as well as displacement tracking through existing disaster risk reduction activities. Given the compounding effects of the storm on Super Typhoon Rai-affected communities, BHA also supported the establishment of transitional shelters for communities displaced by the landslides.



In the Philippines’ Surigao del Norte Province, a woman stands on the porch of a transitional shelter provided by BHA partner IOM in response to destruction from Super Typhoon Rai. *Photo courtesy of IOM*

## SRI LANKA

During FY 2022, a severe economic and political crisis in Sri Lanka—driven by record inflation, increased food prices, consecutive failed harvests, as well as persistent fertilizer and fuel shortages—generated widespread protests, power outages, and shortages of essential supplies, leaving an estimated 7 million people in need of humanitarian aid and intensifying food insecurity across the country. Approximately 6.3 million people countrywide, or more than one-quarter of the population, were experiencing acute food insecurity as of August, due primarily to elevated staple food prices—which were 94 percent higher in August 2022 compared to one year before—and consecutive seasons of failed harvests, according to the UN.

**Implementing Partners**  
UNICEF, WFP

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

In response to the rapid increase in humanitarian needs stemming from the complex emergency in Sri Lanka, BHA supported partners to provide in-kind and cash-based emergency food assistance, as well as critical nutrition services to at-risk women and children during the fiscal year.

## TONGA

Tonga’s Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha’apai volcano erupted from January 14 to 15, 2022, and generated significant ashfall and tsunami waves, affecting an estimated 84,000 people, or more than 80 percent of the country’s population, according to IFRC. The volcanic eruptions and subsequent tsunami waves resulted in four deaths, displaced approximately 3,000 people, and damaged or destroyed hundreds of houses, public buildings, and water supply sources in Tonga’s capital city of Nuku’alofa and other population centers, according to the Government of Tonga. Additionally, approximately 85 percent of agricultural households in Tonga were affected, while acidic ashfall damaged inshore fishing and reefs, threatening food production and livelihoods, relief actors reported.

**Implementing Partners**  
Act for Peace, CARE, CRS, FAO, IFRC, OCHA, UNICEF, USGS

**BHA Assistance**  
\$2,600,000

In response, BHA supported MPCA, protection interventions, and WASH assistance in Tonga. BHA also bolstered assistance to improve food security through sustainable agricultural livelihood programming for communities affected by the volcanic eruptions and tsunami.



BHA partner CARE works with local partners to bring critical materials and technical assistance to help populations affected by natural disasters in Tonga repair damaged shelters. *Photo courtesy of Mordi Tonga Trust*

# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

## Regional Summary

BHA responded to crises in 11 countries across LAC in FY 2022, as food insecurity and natural disasters throughout the region, as well as protracted emergencies in Haiti and Venezuela, continued to drive humanitarian needs.

In FY 2022, political instability and escalating organized criminal group violence in Haiti led to a deterioration in security conditions, contributing to high levels of need throughout the country while hindering relief actors' ability to provide assistance. Venezuela's years-long economic and political crisis also continued to generate humanitarian needs during the year. As of September, approximately 7.1 million Venezuelans had fled to other countries in the region, particularly Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, where they continued to require critical assistance. In Colombia, both the arrival of Venezuelan refugees, as well as internal displacement due to violence, sustained the need for life-saving aid in the country.

Meanwhile, natural disasters—such as droughts, earthquakes, floods, and storms—adversely affected communities across the LAC region, displacing households and resulting in severe damage to critical infrastructure. BHA provided assistance to those negatively affected by such disasters, including flooding and landslides in Brazil, flooding in Central America, and Hurricane Fiona in the Dominican Republic. In Central America, climatic shocks compounded the effects of conflict-related displacement and poor economic conditions on livelihoods, leaving populations in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in need of humanitarian interventions.

In FY 2022, BHA provided nearly \$553 million in emergency response funding to carry out humanitarian activities in the region to respond to complex emergencies, natural disasters, and other crises. BHA's FY 2022 funding also included approximately \$51 million in support to long-term ER4 activities in the region through the Regional Disaster Assistance Program that aims to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, improve communities' resilience to climatic shocks, and bolster national disaster preparedness and response. Additionally, BHA provided \$73.7 million to support integrated response activities with ER4 components during the fiscal year.

BHA staff continued to monitor and address humanitarian crises in LAC from Washington, D.C., a permanent regional office in San José, Costa Rica, and offices in Colombia, Haiti, and El Salvador. During FY 2022, BHA also maintained a Venezuela regional crisis DART—based across Colombia, Costa Rica, and other countries in the region—to direct BHA's response to Venezuela's ongoing humanitarian emergency.



### KEY

- Countries and territories where BHA provided emergency response funding in FY 2022
- Countries with no BHA emergency response funding in FY 2022
- Regional Office
- Full-Time BHA Presence
- ▲ DART



## BRAZIL

At the end of the fiscal year, Brazil hosted more than 367,000 Venezuelans, many of whom required urgent access to food, health care, livelihood opportunities, and shelter. Hundreds of Venezuelans crossed into Brazil each week in 2022, with the vast majority sheltering near the border in Roraima State. Meanwhile, natural disasters, including floods and landslides, generated additional humanitarian needs among hundreds of thousands of people across Brazil, particularly for emergency food assistance, hygiene supplies, and shelter support. Heavy flooding in northeastern Brazil's Bahia State negatively affected nearly 800,000 people, resulted in 26 deaths, and forced more than 102,000 individuals from their homes in December 2021, according to the UN. Shortly thereafter, in February, severe flooding in Rio de Janeiro State caused at least 217 deaths and displaced approximately 3,000 people.

During the fiscal year, BHA supported the NGO ADRA to deliver locally procured emergency relief commodities to households affected by the devastating floods in Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. As part of BHA's response to the Venezuela regional crisis, partners ADRA and Caritas also continued to deliver food and nutrition assistance—including hot meals and food vouchers—to Venezuelan migrants in Brazil.

**Implementing Partners**  
ADRA, Caritas

**BHA Assistance**  
\$2,200,000

Staff from BHA partner World Vision carry disinfection supplies to provide to businesses, families, and schools affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil. *Photo courtesy of World Vision*



## COLOMBIA

Violence among non-state armed groups, internal displacement, and the continued arrival of Venezuelan migrants and refugees created significant humanitarian needs across Colombia during the fiscal year, with an estimated 7.7 million people in need of assistance countrywide, the UN reported. For the 2.5 million Venezuelans in Colombia, access to food, health care, nutrition, protection, and WASH services were among the foremost humanitarian needs in 2022. The influx of Venezuelans observed during the fiscal year strained local services and exacerbated humanitarian needs among the migrant and Colombian returnee populations in both rural and urban areas of the country.

In FY 2022, BHA continued to address the emergency needs related to armed conflict and the crisis in neighboring Venezuela through staff based in Colombia and the region. BHA's support included cash-based and in-kind emergency food assistance, as well as complementary nutrition programs for vulnerable Venezuelans and the communities hosting them. BHA also supported agriculture, food, health, protection, shelter, and WASH interventions that assisted vulnerable conflict-affected populations in Colombia. To further strengthen the efficacy and sustainability of assistance, BHA also contributed to humanitarian information management in Colombia, as well as capacity-building and coordination activities for local government actors.

**Implementing Partners**  
ACH, Blumont, Heartland Alliance, IIMAP, Mercy Corps, NRC, OCHA, Pan American Development Foundation, SCF, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$144,924,809

A woman uses a handwashing station established by BHA partner ACIDI/VOCA. The NGO provides multi-sector assistance to improve food security and WASH outcomes among members of the Wayuu indigenous community in Colombia. *Photo courtesy of ACIDI/VOCA*



In response to severe destruction and humanitarian needs caused by Hurricane Fiona in the Dominican Republic, BHA provided shelter supplies and support to repair critical infrastructure. *Photo by Erika Santelices/AFP*

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

On September 19, Hurricane Fiona made landfall over the Dominican Republic with wind speeds of up to 75 miles per hour, generating flash floods and landslides that severely damaged infrastructure in northern and eastern areas of the country. The storm led to three deaths and the evacuation of approximately 43,500 people from affected areas. The storm also damaged or destroyed more than 8,600 houses, according to the UN.

**Implementing Partners**  
Plan International

**BHA Assistance**  
\$100,000

BHA immediately supported the Government of the Dominican Republic's Emergency Operations Center through a pre-existing regional program to conduct damage and needs assessments. BHA partner Plan International then distributed relief items—including cleaning supplies, hygiene kits, and mattresses—to more than 1,100 individuals affected by the storm.

## ECUADOR

Economic challenges, such as rising inflation and production deficits, contributed to worsening food insecurity in Ecuador during FY 2022. Approximately 25 percent of children ages five years and younger experienced chronic malnutrition, and less than 50 percent of households had access to a healthy diet as of September, according to WFP. During the fiscal year, Ecuador also hosted an estimated 514,000 Venezuelans, many of whom experienced moderate or severe acute food insecurity, according to the UN. Among Ecuadorians, as well as migrant and refugee households in Ecuador, rising food insecurity and shrinking household purchasing power experienced during the fiscal year exacerbated protection concerns, such as child abuse and GBV.

**Implementing Partners**  
Plan USA, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$28,427,630

In FY 2022, BHA partners provided emergency food assistance—including food vouchers, hot meals, and meal kits—to the most vulnerable populations in 16 of Ecuador's 24 provinces, including Venezuelans residing in Ecuador and those in transit to nearby countries. BHA partners also supported protection programming by providing child protection services and improving safe spaces for vulnerable children and adolescents in rural schools, as well as by establishing community-level child protection mechanisms.



## EL SALVADOR

El Salvador is acutely vulnerable to natural hazards, such as droughts, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and volcanic eruptions, as well as risks related to structural poverty and chronic violence, which exacerbate humanitarian needs and protection concerns. During FY 2022, recurrent adverse weather conditions hindered crop production, while high prices for basic food items and agricultural inputs further challenged households' ability to afford enough nutritious food, increasing acute food insecurity. As of July, up to 1 million people in El Salvador were projected to face Stressed or worse levels of acute food security through the end of the fiscal year, according to FEWS NET.

To address food security concerns across El Salvador, BHA supported the delivery of cash transfers for food, helping vulnerable households meet their emergency food needs. BHA partners also provided MPCA to enable households to meet critical food, hygiene, shelter, and other basic needs. To improve access to food and income, BHA partners also supplied urgently needed agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and materials to repair irrigation systems. In addition, BHA provided funding for psychosocial support, safe learning spaces for children, and services for victims and those at risk of experiencing exploitation or GBV.

**Implementing Partners**  
Alight, CRS, IRC, NRC, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$18,025,015

Cash-based transfers delivered by BHA partner WFP to vulnerable communities in El Salvador help individuals purchase vital farming inputs to increase agricultural production. *Photo courtesy of Diego Santamaria/WFP*



## GUATEMALA

During FY 2022, Guatemalans faced elevated humanitarian needs due to climatic shocks and the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which increased food costs and adversely affected household purchasing power in the country. Acute food insecurity and malnutrition, as well as drought and flooding affected at least one-third of Guatemala's 22 departments during the year, according to the UN. Rising fuel and transportation costs also reduced livelihood and economic opportunities, further limiting vulnerable households' ability to buy food during the June-to-September lean season, the period between planting and harvesting when employment opportunities are scarce and food insecurity worsens, FEWS NET reported. As a result, many Guatemalan households were unable to meet their basic food needs. An estimated 4.6 million people across the country faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season, according to a June IPC analysis. Additionally, vulnerable Guatemalans faced protection risks, including GBV, human trafficking, and forced recruitment into organized criminal groups.

In FY 2022, BHA supported partners to provide cash transfers for food and other immediate needs to vulnerable households in Central America's Dry Corridor, an area encompassing a majority of central Guatemala that is susceptible to adverse weather conditions. BHA partners supported agricultural activities—including training on climate-smart farming practices—to increase crop production and strengthen community resilience to future climate shocks. BHA also supported financial literacy programs and income-generating activities to help community members restore livelihoods and increase financial stability. Meanwhile, to address protection concerns, BHA funded activities focused on child protection, GBV prevention and response, and capacity-building for local protection organizations and institutions.

**Implementing Partners**  
ACH, CARE, CRS, Global Communities, IRC, NRC, SCF, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$32,922,582

With BHA support, CRS works with communities in Guatemala to improve livelihood practices, including through programs to support livestock health. *Photo courtesy of Denis Guerrero/CRS*

# HAITI

Civil unrest, economic instability, and insecurity continued to exacerbate already acute humanitarian needs in Haiti, where communities were recovering from the damage sustained during the August 2021 earthquake and other natural hazards. Approximately 4.9 million people—more than 40 percent of the population—required humanitarian assistance throughout Haiti during the year, a more than 10 percent increase compared to needs in 2021, according to the UN.

Security in Haiti steadily deteriorated during FY 2022 as widespread organized criminal group activity resulted in civilian deaths, displacement, disruptions to commerce, and supply shortages. Nearly 114,000 people in Haiti’s Grand’Anse, Ouest, and Sud departments remained internally displaced as of August, the majority of whom—88,000 individuals—were displaced by violence in and around Haiti’s capital city of Port-au-Prince, IOM reports. Organized criminal group-imposed blockages of major transportation routes, attacks on civilian infrastructure, thefts, and large-scale civilian protests in several cities limited humanitarian aid and commercial deliveries and reduced basic services for communities countrywide. Furthermore, fuel shortages prompted by an organized criminal group’s blockade of Haiti’s main fuel importation site resulted in power outages across Port-au-Prince in September, according to the UN.

Escalating instability—coupled with increased global inflation—contributed to existing needs across the country. Up to 2.5 million people in Haiti experienced acute food insecurity in FY 2022, while more than 20 percent of children countrywide were continuously malnourished, according to FEWS NET and WFP. As of March, 880,000 people in Haiti required shelter assistance and emergency relief items, and nearly 380,000 people in Grand’Anse, Nippes, and Sud departments lacked adequate access to safe drinking water as a result of infrastructure damage sustained during the August 2021 earthquake.

Throughout FY 2022, BHA supported humanitarian partners to provide life-saving food, health, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to at-risk communities in Haiti. In response to acute food insecurity, BHA partners provided cash-based assistance, in-kind food, and nutrition services to help populations meet their basic needs, as well as agricultural aid to bolster crop production and address structural drivers of food insecurity. BHA partners also provided critical health care services and enhanced the capacity of health facilities to detect and treat COVID-19. With BHA support, relief organizations provided critical protection services—such as GBV prevention and response—amid heightened risks associated with increased organized criminal group violence. In earthquake-affected communities of southeastern Haiti, BHA also facilitated access to safe drinking water and conducted emergency shelter repairs.



### Implementing Partners

AAH, ACTED, CARE, CRS, Concern Worldwide, Community Organized Relief Effort, FAO, FONKOZE, Humanity and Inclusion, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, INSO, IOM, Mercy Corps, OCHA, SCF, UNICEF, USGS, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$66,423,516

# HONDURAS

Honduras continued to experience economic shocks and climatic hazards—including droughts, floods, landslides, and storms—throughout FY 2022, which heightened food insecurity and other humanitarian needs. Between March and August, up to 1 million people faced Crisis levels of acute food insecurity across Honduras. Prices for staple foods rose significantly during the fiscal year, reducing household purchasing power and limiting people’s ability to afford enough nutritious food. Persisting economic instability and displacement caused by organized criminal group violence exacerbated food insecurity and protection risks among vulnerable populations. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall in northern and western Honduras in September damaged crops and infrastructure and disrupted livelihoods, negatively affecting more than 67,100 people. The rains also led to at least 13 deaths and displaced nearly 16,000 individuals.

In response to humanitarian needs during the fiscal year, BHA partners provided emergency food, shelter, and WASH assistance to communities in need. BHA partners also offered protection services, including case management and referral services; legal counseling on housing, land, and property rights; and psychosocial support for children, women, and LGBTQI+ populations at risk of exploitation or abuse. BHA partners provided cash transfers for food and support for agriculture and livelihood restoration activities, which helped vulnerable households address food consumption gaps and enabled communities to increase agricultural production and augment household incomes.



### Implementing Partners

ACH, ADRA, CARE, CRS, Global Communities, GOAL, HIAS, IRC, NRC, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

### BHA Assistance

\$37,689,132

To help transport humanitarian supplies after the August 2021 earthquake, BHA partner Humanity and Inclusion clears debris from damaged roads, ensuring continued support to earthquake-affected communities. *Photo courtesy of Humanity and Inclusion*

BHA partner Global Communities trains Honduran farmers on organic agriculture practices to improve crop yields and livelihood opportunities. *Photo courtesy of Global Communities*

## NICARAGUA

With its western coastline located in the Dry Corridor, an area subject to erratic climate conditions, Nicaragua is prone to natural hazards, such as droughts, floods, and landslides. During FY 2022, communities in Nicaragua continued to recover from the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the devastating effects of hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020. Hurricane-related crop losses, reduced access to income-generating opportunities, elevated food prices, and adverse climatic events contributed to food insecurity in hurricane-affected areas of the country in FY 2022. As a result, up to 500,000 people experienced acute food insecurity in Nicaragua between May and November 2022, according to FEWS NET.

BHA supported World Vision to provide food vouchers to food-insecure households in Nicaragua’s Dry Corridor and to those recovering from hurricanes Eta and Iota and other adverse weather events. World Vision provided farmers with agricultural support—including training on crop production, pest control, and post-harvest storage—to limit agricultural losses and bolster households’ resilience to recurrent environmental shocks.

**Implementing Partners**  
World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$3,907,630



## PERU

An estimated 16.6 million people, or nearly 51 percent of Peru’s population, were experiencing moderate food insecurity at the start of FY 2022, while more than 700,000 Venezuelans in Peru faced acute food insecurity during the fiscal year, according to the UN. Global increases in commodity prices impeded economic recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic, driving high costs for basic items such as cooking oil, potatoes, rice, and wheat—which more than doubled in price in recent years—and limiting households’ ability to afford food. Food security remained a significant concern among migrant and refugee populations, with approximately 60 percent of the nearly 1.5 million Venezuelans residing in Peru as of September unable to obtain valid documentation, limiting their access to essential services and formal employment opportunities. As a result, many Venezuelans in Peru adopted negative coping strategies to afford basic food commodities, including limiting food consumption, selling productive household assets, and participating in exploitative or dangerous income-generating activities.

Given persisting food security concerns among Venezuelans and vulnerable host community populations across Peru, in FY 2022 BHA provided nutrition interventions and cash vouchers for food to Venezuelan migrants and refugees and food-insecure Peruvians from communities hosting Venezuelans, as well as food assistance at community centers for vulnerable Peruvians.

**Implementing Partners**  
SCF, WFP, World Vision

**BHA Assistance**  
\$42,649,176



Venezuelan migrant and refugee families receive emergency food assistance and other support through BHA partner SCF as they integrate into communities in Peru. *Photo courtesy of SCF*

## VENEZUELA

More than 7.7 million people in Venezuela required humanitarian assistance in 2022 due to the years-long political and economic crisis, according to the UN. Volatile economic conditions—characterized by hyperinflation and limited formal sector employment—caused widespread food insecurity, limited access to health care services and medical supplies, and eroded public infrastructure, such as electricity and WASH systems, across the country. As a result, approximately 7 million Venezuelans were residing abroad in search of greater access to livelihood opportunities and basic services, with a majority residing in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, or other nearby countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, as of September. During FY 2022, Venezuelan migrants and refugees—particularly children, people with disabilities, and women—faced heightened protection risks, such as GBV or human trafficking, along transit routes. Meanwhile, individuals who chose to remain in Venezuela increasingly resorted to negative coping strategies—such as selling assets, engaging in survival sex, reducing meal consumption, and looting, theft, or other crimes—to afford basic items. Compounding the humanitarian needs generated by the economic crisis in Venezuela, La Niña weather patterns during FY 2022 caused heavy rainfall and flooding across the country, resulting in numerous deaths and significant displacement.

In response to the crisis, BHA partners provided food and nutrition assistance, health care services, protection support, and WASH assistance in Venezuela during FY 2022. This assistance prioritized the most vulnerable individuals, including children, indigenous communities, people with disabilities, and pregnant and lactating women. BHA partners provided hot meals in community kitchens and schools, take-home food kits for vulnerable households, and food assistance to more than 210,000 individuals in school meal programs each month across Venezuela.

**Implementing Partners**  
UN Agencies and NGOs

**BHA Assistance**  
\$175,000,000

Venezuelan children participate in psychosocial support activities in a safe environment at a BHA-supported child-friendly space. *Photo courtesy of a BHA partner*



# MIDDLE EAST, NORTH AFRICA, AND EUROPE

## Regional Summary

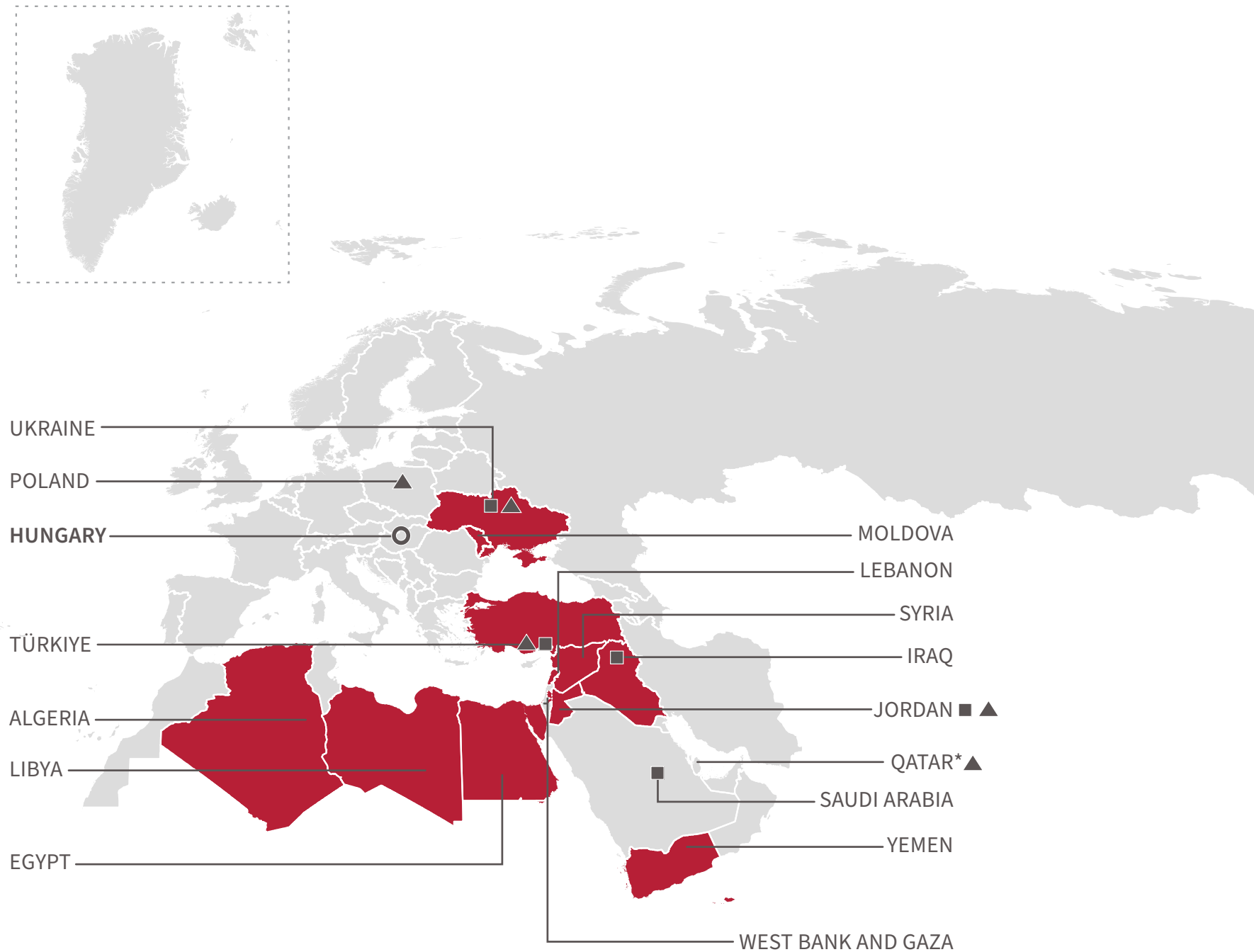
Conflict, displacement, and deteriorating economic conditions contributed to humanitarian needs in the MENAE region in FY 2022. BHA responded to crises in 12 countries during the fiscal year, providing life-saving assistance in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the Syria regional crisis, and complex emergencies in Yemen, Iraq, Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza, and Libya.

On February 24, Russia commenced a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, triggering humanitarian needs for 18 million people in the country. As of late September, the invasion had prompted approximately 7.4 million people to flee to neighboring countries in Europe, representing the largest refugee population in the world at the time. Meanwhile, an estimated 6.2 million people internally displaced in Ukraine faced limited access to livelihood opportunities, health care services, and other basic needs.

Syria's civil war generated acute humanitarian needs among Syrians in the country and refugees across the region. In FY 2022, an ongoing economic crisis, a cholera outbreak, climatic shocks, and persistent insecurity worsened already dire conditions in Syria, where 14.6 million people required humanitarian assistance during the year. In addition, 5.6 million Syrians remained displaced in neighboring countries as of September. In Yemen, an estimated 23.4 million people—73 percent of the population—required humanitarian aid and up to 19 million people were food-insecure during the fiscal year. Relief actors also reported that bureaucratic impediments within Yemen remained an ongoing constraint to humanitarian access, exacerbating acute needs.

In FY 2022, BHA provided nearly \$3.2 billion to respond to crises across MENAE. BHA funding supported emergency food assistance for millions of acutely food-insecure households and refugees throughout the region. BHA partners delivered MPCA to help crisis-affected populations meet basic needs; improved access to health care; provided protection services to vulnerable populations; addressed shelter needs among IDPs; and bolstered WASH services to improve access to safe drinking water and mitigate disease outbreaks. BHA also funded activities to enhance community resilience to climatic shocks and bolster emergency preparedness among communities and local disaster management specialists in Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, the West Bank and Gaza, and across the Europe and Caucasus region with more than \$5.9 million in standalone ER4 funding and \$11.5 million in integrated response activities with ER4 components in FY 2022.

In response to the humanitarian needs generated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, BHA activated a DART with staff in Poland, Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, and Ukraine, as well as a Washington, D.C.-based RMT, to lead the USG humanitarian response to the crisis. BHA also maintained a DART and RMT for the Syria regional crisis until September, when BHA transferred responsibility for the Syria complex emergency response to BHA's Syria office, with staff in Jordan, Türkiye, and Washington, D.C. In addition, BHA staff based in Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, and Lebanon, continued to monitor and respond to crises throughout the region in FY 2022.



### KEY

- Countries and territories where BHA provided emergency response funding in FY 2022
- Countries with no BHA emergency response funding in FY 2022
- Regional Office
- Full-Time BHA Presence
- ▲ DART

\*Afghanistan DART presence

## ALGERIA

Many of the Sahrawi refugees residing across five sites in Algeria’s Tindouf Province remained reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs due to low rainfall, extreme temperatures, and limited livelihood opportunities during FY 2022. Nearly 90 percent of the sites’ population were food-insecure or at risk of food insecurity, and the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children at the refugee sites had increased over the preceding two years, according to the UN. Moreover, the impact of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and the COVID-19 pandemic hindered the Government of Algeria’s ability to provide key assistance, such as subsidized food items, to refugee populations.

In response to elevated food needs, BHA supported WFP in FY 2022 to provide food assistance to refugees in Tindouf and implement awareness-raising campaigns to improve nutrition practices.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

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

## EGYPT

Egypt hosted approximately 288,700 refugees and asylum seekers, including nearly 144,200 Syrian refugees, as of August, according to UNHCR. Rising living costs—particularly food and fuel prices, which were exacerbated by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine—and barriers to economic inclusion created challenges for refugees in Egypt to meet their basic needs. An estimated 66 percent of all refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt were living below the national poverty line in 2022, while nearly 30 percent of Syrian refugees were unable to consume sufficient food, the UN reported.

In FY 2022, BHA continued to support WFP to provide food assistance to vulnerable refugees in Egypt. With BHA and other donor support, WFP provided monthly cash assistance for at least 100,000 refugees in Egypt to fulfill their food and nutrition needs.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$18,000,000

## IRAQ

In 2022, the UN and humanitarian community announced plans to scale down elements of the humanitarian response in Iraq, including transitioning the humanitarian response coordination infrastructure to government and local actors by the end of the year. While the humanitarian situation had improved dramatically since the peak of Iraq’s conflict-induced displacement crisis in 2017, humanitarian conditions for IDPs in Iraq remained precarious. The pace of IDP returns slowed during 2022 and the remaining displaced populations continued to face a variety of obstacles to returning home. Approximately 2.5 million people—including nearly 729,000 IDPs—required humanitarian assistance in 2022, the UN reported. In addition, national authorities reported the highest number of cholera cases in the country since 2015, recording more than 1,000 confirmed cases and five related deaths between January and August, according to WHO.

In FY 2022, BHA continued to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from protracted displacement in Iraq. BHA partners provided critical health, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance for conflict-affected populations. Additionally, BHA partners provided emergency food assistance for Syrian refugees and IDPs living in camps and informal settlements throughout the country. BHA partners conducted hygiene awareness campaigns, distributed hygiene kits, and trained medical professionals on the detection and treatment of cholera and COVID-19 to expand local access to quality WASH services and reduce disease transmission risks, particularly among displaced populations. BHA also emphasized the need for relief actors to coordinate and, where appropriate, link programs with those focused on transitional assistance and durable solutions.

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

**BHA Assistance**  
\$82,804,279

## JORDAN

Since 2012, conflict has forced Syrians to seek refuge in neighboring countries, including Jordan. As of September 2022, Jordan hosted nearly 680,000 Syrian refugees, including approximately 134,000 refugees in camps, according to the UN. Rising food prices, limited livelihood opportunities, and dwindling financial resources continued to drive food insecurity among refugees during the year. WFP assessments found that more than one-half of refugee households in camps and nearly three-quarters of refugee households in host communities in Jordan were food-insecure as of June, while the remainder were vulnerable to experiencing food insecurity.

During FY 2022, BHA supported WFP to provide cash- and voucher-based food assistance each month to more than 460,000 food-insecure and at-risk refugees residing in camps and host communities in Jordan to improve food security, while also bolstering local markets. BHA-funded food assistance in Jordan also supported refugees from Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$88,552,591



## LEBANON

In 2022, Lebanon’s sharp economic deterioration and compounding socioeconomic shocks continued to exacerbate already declining living conditions and significantly affect populations’ access to basic services, leaving nearly 3.7 million people, both refugees and Lebanese nationals, in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the UN. Lebanon continued to host at least 1.5 million refugees, the largest number of refugees per capita of any country. Refugees in Lebanon remained particularly vulnerable, with an estimated 90 percent of Syrian refugees in the country unable to meet essential needs, according to the UN.

BHA continued to support emergency food, health, and WASH assistance across Lebanon in FY 2022. BHA supported WFP to provide monthly food assistance to some 700,000 people, including electronic food vouchers for Syrian refugees and household food parcels for Lebanese populations. BHA also supported two NGO partners to provide primary health care services to bolster the country’s strained health care system and mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

**Implementing Partners**  
IMC, Relief International, WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$124,445,327

In southern Lebanon, a man registers for hygiene supplies provided by BHA partner World Vision to protect him and his family from COVID-19. *Photo courtesy of World Vision*

## LIBYA

An estimated 803,000 people in Libya required humanitarian assistance in 2022 as a result of armed clashes, civil unrest, and political instability in the country since 2011, according to the UN. As of June, approximately 143,000 people remained displaced across Libya due to conflict, while more than 688,000 previously displaced Libyans had returned to their areas of origin since 2016. Humanitarian needs, including food, shelter, and other basic services, persisted for IDPs and returnees.

In FY 2022, BHA funded partners to deliver health, protection, and shelter assistance, among other support, to populations in need in Libya. Partner organizations’ emergency health assistance included the provision of life-saving services in static facilities and via mobile teams.

**Implementing Partners**  
OCHA, WHO, and NGOs

**BHA Assistance**  
\$4,745,600

## MOLDOVA

Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February drove scores of people to seek refuge in neighboring countries, including Moldova, in 2022. More than 560,000 people crossed from Ukraine into Moldova during the year, with many continuing onward to third countries or later returning to Ukraine. The Government of Moldova opened refugee accommodation centers—collective centers in dormitories, schools, religious buildings, and other structures—to host the refugees, reaching a peak of approximately 100 total refugee accommodation centers across the country in April. Nearly 92,000 Ukrainian refugees remained in Moldova as of September, many of whom experienced limited access to livelihood opportunities, according to UNHCR.

In response, BHA partner CRS provided emergency food assistance to refugees in Moldova. This assistance comprised hot meals for refugees in accommodation centers and vouchers to purchase food for refugees sheltering in host communities.

**Implementing Partners**  
CRS

**BHA Assistance**  
\$4,742,617



A mother holds her son, who received treatment for acute malnutrition at a mobile clinic supported by BHA partner UNICEF in Syria. *Photo courtesy of UNICEF*

## SYRIA

Syria's more than decade-long war remained one of the world's gravest humanitarian emergencies in FY 2022, as a countrywide economic crisis, a cholera outbreak, climatic shocks, the COVID-19 pandemic, and insecurity exacerbated already acute humanitarian needs. A total of 14.6 million people required humanitarian assistance in 2022, the highest number of people in need ever recorded in Syria and a nearly 10 percent increase compared to the approximately 13.2 million people requiring aid in 2021, according to the UN. Relief actors observed rising acute malnutrition prevalence in northwest Syria and heightened food insecurity countrywide, with approximately 13.9 million people facing acute food insecurity as of mid-2022, ranking Syria among the 10 most food-insecure countries globally. Furthermore, an estimated 6.7 million people countrywide remained internally displaced as of March.

Syria's economic crisis, characterized by Syrian currency depreciation and rising costs of food and fuel, also contributed to deteriorating humanitarian conditions. According to the UN, average expenditures among Syrian households exceeded available income by 60 percent as of August, up from 50 percent in August 2021, 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 threatened access to safe drinking water for more than 5 million people in northern Syria and contributed to harvest and income losses and an increased prevalence of waterborne disease in the region. The COVID-19 pandemic and cholera health emergency both 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 and RMT with staff in Hungary, Jordan, Türkiye, and Washington, D.C., that worked closely with implementing partners to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance across international borders and conflict lines. In September, the teams transferred responsibility for the Syria complex emergency response to BHA's Syria office, with staff based in Jordan and Türkiye, and Washington, D.C. BHA-funded relief efforts—including 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 5.5 million vulnerable people per month in Syria during FY 2022. 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**  
\$793,038,864

## TÜRKIYE

In Türkiye, poor economic conditions and adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic—namely diminished income-earning opportunities, elevated inflation, and increased prices of food and other staple commodities—worsened humanitarian needs among the estimated 3.6 million Syrian refugees and approximately 327,000 refugees or asylum seekers of other nationalities residing in the country as of September, according to the UN. Approximately 90 percent of refugee households in Türkiye reported difficulty affording basic necessities and monthly expenses, such as food, rent, and utility costs, according to a September UN needs assessment.

**Implementing Partners**  
WFP

**BHA Assistance**  
\$7,600,000

BHA supported WFP in FY 2022 to provide vouchers as a means of flexible food assistance to support the needs of refugees living in camps and settlements throughout the country.



In Ukraine's Chernihiv city, conflict-affected people collect food vouchers distributed by BHA partner WFP.  
*Photo courtesy of WFP*

## UKRAINE

Russia's February 24 full-scale invasion of Ukraine generated widespread displacement, food insecurity, and other humanitarian needs across the country, leaving approximately 18 million people in need of emergency assistance during 2022, according to the UN. As of late September, the invasion had resulted in nearly 15,000 recorded civilian casualties and prompted approximately 7.4 million people to flee to other countries in Europe. Meanwhile, an estimated 6.2 million people remained internally displaced as of September, many of whom reported limited access to livelihoods, health services, and other basic goods and services. During the initial months of the invasion in March and April, approximately one-third of households across Ukraine faced increasing food insecurity and reported difficulty affording food and other basic necessities, according to a WFP survey. The invasion also led to the closure of local markets in frontline areas and exacerbated the scarcity of staple foods such as bread, dairy, meat, and vegetables.

Russian artillery and missile strikes routinely targeted critical civilian infrastructure—including power plants and natural gas pipelines—throughout Ukraine in 2022, resulting in widespread outages of electricity, heating, and water utilities. Conflict-affected areas of eastern and southern Ukraine were regularly subjected to active military operations, Russian shelling, and limited access to basic services. Additionally, approximately 600 attacks by Russian forces affected health care facilities, personnel, and transportation across Ukraine between February and September, reducing capacity to treat civilian casualties and provide basic health services to populations in affected areas. Russian forces also contaminated significant areas of Ukraine with new landmines and other explosive remnants of war, which had already presented risks to civilians in areas of eastern Ukraine since 2014.

In response to the significant humanitarian needs prompted by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, BHA activated a DART with initial staff in Poland, Moldova, Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia, as well as an RMT in Washington, D.C., to support UN agencies and NGOs in providing assistance to conflict-affected populations. During FY 2022, BHA partners provided MPCA and food, health, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to communities countrywide. USG and other donor support enabled UN agencies to reach more than 13.3 million people with humanitarian aid across Ukraine by September. With BHA support, WFP provided in-kind food deliveries to frontline areas where hostilities resulted in market closures and distributed cash-based assistance in areas where food remained available in local shops. Moreover, BHA partner UNICEF facilitated access to safe drinking water for more than 3.5 million people in Ukraine during the year. BHA also supported deliveries of electrical generators to health care facilities and bolstered partners' readiness to provide winter-related assistance, including warm clothing and shelter repairs, in anticipation of colder weather.

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

**BHA Assistance**  
\$1,033,372,413

## WEST BANK AND GAZA

The adverse health and socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, protracted conflict, and restricted access to basic services contributed to significant humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza in FY 2022. Nearly 2.1 million Palestinians—approximately 40 percent of the combined population of the West Bank and Gaza—were in need of assistance in 2022, according to the UN. Restrictions on the movement of capital, goods, and labor—particularly due to the blockade around Gaza imposed by the governments of Egypt and Israel since 2007—contributed to high unemployment and limited access to essential goods and services, including health care, mental health, and psychosocial support services for conflict-affected populations. In addition, Government of Israel authorities demolished or seized nearly 600 Palestinian-owned structures in the West Bank between January and August, displacing more than 700 people, the UN reports. The Government of Israel also issued stop-work or demolition orders for humanitarian-supported structures funded by the European Union or its member states—including health clinics and schools—during the year, risking the suspension of essential services for people in need.

Hostilities between Government of Israel security forces and armed organizations continued in Gaza in FY 2022, with a two-day escalation in August resulting in the deaths of at least 48 Palestinians, including 17 children, and injury to more than 360 others, according to the UN. Armed conflict exacerbated humanitarian needs and resulted in significant population displacement and damage to critical civilian infrastructure—such as health facilities—in Gaza, as well as violence and unrest throughout Israel and the West Bank.

BHA funded emergency cash, food, and livelihood activities in the West Bank and Gaza to address emergency needs in FY 2022. In response to heightened humanitarian needs in Gaza resulting from the ongoing conflict and blockade, BHA partners provided health, livelihood, MPCA, and protection assistance to conflict-affected populations.

### Implementing Partners

Alight, CRS, IMC, Mercy Corps, WFP

### BHA Assistance

\$24,400,000



## YEMEN

Humanitarian access constraints, global economic disruptions, and insecurity continued to drive acute humanitarian needs for approximately 23.4 million people in Yemen—73 percent of the country's population—during 2022, the UN estimated. Hostilities between Al Houthi and Republic of Yemen Government forces in the first half of FY 2022 resulted in high rates of civilian casualties, displaced thousands of Yemenis, and limited relief actors' ability to reach populations with life-saving assistance. However, a UN-brokered truce between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia-led coalition and Al Houthi forces in April significantly reduced the intensity of the conflict, lessening civilian casualties, decreasing the destruction of critical infrastructure, and increasing freedom of movement for Yemenis. However, Yemenis' expanded mobility contributed to an increase in civilian casualties related to explosive remnants of war and landmines.

An estimated 19 million people were initially expected to face acute food insecurity in Yemen—which relies on food imports—during the second half of 2022 as the rise in global food prices following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February constrained food accessibility in the country, according to the IPC. However, the UN-brokered truce in April allowed fuel imports into northern Yemen's Al Hudaydah Port, which helped mitigate the effects of global food and fuel price inflation in northern Yemen. In September, the IPC updated its analysis and projected that approximately 17 million people in Yemen were likely to experience Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between October and December 2022, an improvement from the previous projection, in part due to the positive effects of the six-month truce.

Al Houthi and Republic of Yemen Government officials' continued bureaucratic impediments—including delays and denials for humanitarian staff visas, challenges to importing necessary equipment, interference with key humanitarian assessments, restrictions on movement within Yemen, and significant delays in approving relief projects—hindered relief actors' efforts to reach populations in need and provide humanitarian assistance throughout the country during the fiscal year.

BHA remained the largest humanitarian donor to Yemen in FY 2022, providing support to vulnerable populations across the country through food and nutrition assistance, health care, protection activities, and WASH interventions. BHA-supported emergency food assistance reached as many as 13 million people across Yemen during the fiscal year, despite access and implementation obstacles. BHA partners also provided life-saving health, nutrition, and WASH assistance in worst-affected areas, including regions with households experiencing severe levels of acute food insecurity, and distributed MPCA to help conflict-affected households in Yemen meet their basic needs while supporting local markets.

### Implementing Partners

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

### BHA Assistance

\$972,074,422

A young boy receives a nutrition supplement from a BHA-funded WFP nutrition clinic, where he benefited from treatment and now visits for regular checkups. *Photo courtesy of WFP*

# BHA Operational Structure

## BHA'S ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

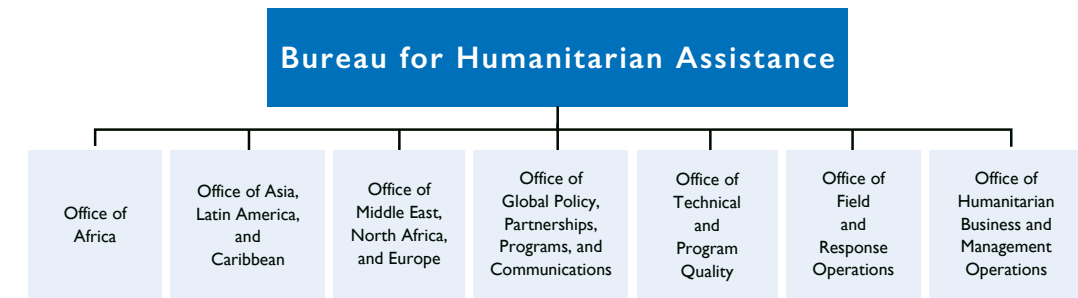
BHA comprises experienced disaster responders, program and operations specialists, and technical experts in food security, health, nutrition, protection, WASH, transportation, and other humanitarian sectors, who work to implement BHA's mandate at regional and country offices, combatant commands, the 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, 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, as well as 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, purchase and delivery of humanitarian goods and services, readiness of field-based response platforms, response systems, and human and

BHA Organizational Chart



institutional capacity development. FARO also upholds 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; Urban Search And Rescue 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, activation, and readiness; and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive hazards support.

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 support. HBMO also ensures that BHA is sufficiently staffed and otherwise resourced to meet the Bureau's mandate.

## BHA'S FEDERAL PARTNERS

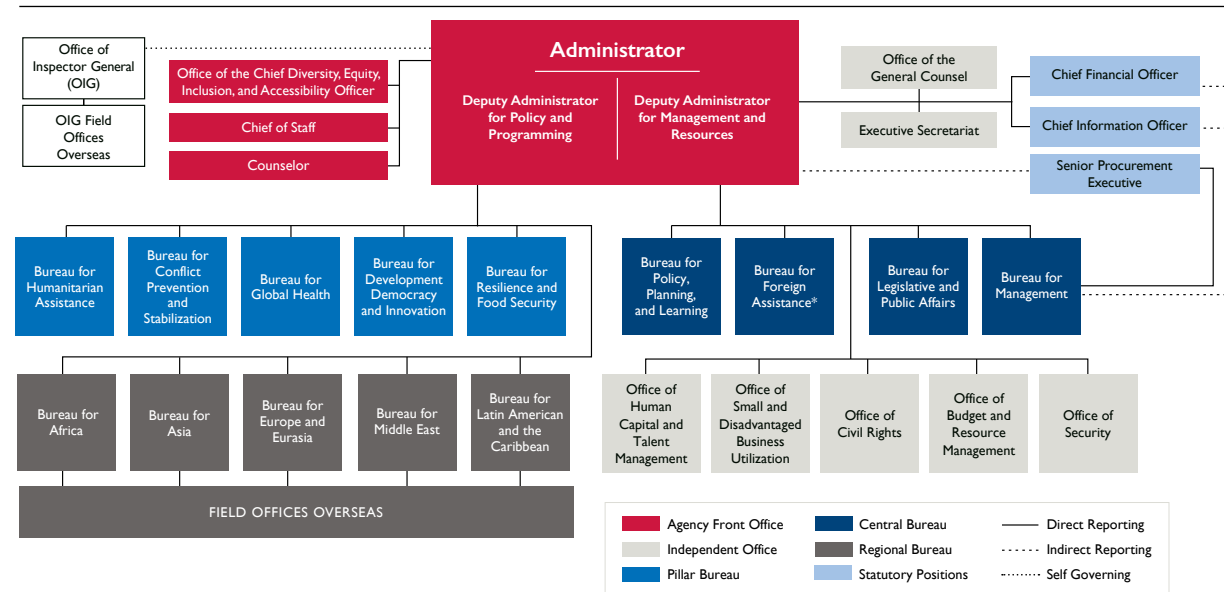
Within USAID, BHA coordinates closely with the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization, and other USAID regional, central, and pillar bureaus, as well as with USAID missions worldwide. Beyond USAID, depending on the type of humanitarian crisis, other key USG entities may provide specialized support, funding, and technical assistance. BHA coordinates closely with the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration to ensure effective and efficient USG humanitarian assistance. The 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 the U.S. Forest Service; the U.S. Department of the Interior, including the USGS; DoD; and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the USCG.

**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 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

USAID Organizational Chart



AS OF 09/30/2022

\*Staff in the Bureau for Foreign Assistance work under the auspices of the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance at the U.S. Department of State.

# Declarations of Humanitarian Need in FY 2022

In May 2022, BHA began to transition from the disaster declaration process to the DHN process. DHNs are issued by the U.S. Ambassador or Chief of Mission in the affected country. The below list reflects humanitarian crises for which DHNs were issued in FY 2022.

| Country            | Disaster/Crisis                  | Declaration Date | Redeclaration |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Afghanistan        | Complex Emergency                | 10/18/2021       | ◆             |
| Angola             | Food Insecurity and Malnutrition | 12/02/2021       |               |
| Bangladesh         | Floods                           | 06/19/2022       |               |
| Brazil             | Complex Emergency                | 12/13/2021       | ◆             |
|                    | Floods                           | 01/06/2022       |               |
|                    | Landslides                       | 02/18/2022       |               |
| Burkina Faso       | Complex Emergency                | 12/01/2021       | ◆             |
| Burma              | Complex Emergency                | 12/28/2021       | ◆             |
| Burundi            | Complex Emergency                | 12/07/2021       | ◆             |
| Cabo Verde         | Food Insecurity                  | 07/13/2022       |               |
| Cameroon           | Complex Emergency                | 11/23/2021       | ◆             |
| CAR                | Complex Emergency                | 10/21/2021       | ◆             |
| Chad               | Complex Emergency                | 12/21/2021       | ◆             |
|                    | Floods                           | 09/02/2022       |               |
| Colombia           | Complex Emergency                | 12/23/2021       | ◆             |
| DRC                | Complex Emergency                | 11/01/2021       | ◆             |
| Djibouti           | Food Insecurity and Malnutrition | 12/01/2021       | ◆             |
| Dominican Republic | Hurricane Fiona                  | 09/27/2022       |               |
| Ecuador            | Food Insecurity                  | 04/06/2022       |               |
| El Salvador        | Food Insecurity                  | 01/26/2022       | ◆             |
| Ethiopia           | Complex Emergency                | 11/18/2021       | ◆             |
| The Gambia         | Floods                           | 09/01/2022       |               |
| Guatemala          | Food Insecurity                  | 01/26/2022       | ◆             |
| Haiti              | Complex Emergency                | 02/05/2022       | ◆             |
| Honduras           | Food Insecurity                  | 01/21/2022       | ◆             |
|                    | Floods                           | 09/28/2022       |               |
| Iraq               | Complex Emergency                | 12/06/2021       | ◆             |
| Kenya              | Drought                          | 10/27/2021       | ◆             |
| Kiribati           | Drought                          | 06/24/2022       |               |
| Kyrgyz Republic    | Internal Displacement            | 09/26/2022       |               |

| Country            | Disaster/Crisis                   | Declaration Date | Redeclaration |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Lebanon            | Complex Emergency                 | 10/01/2021       | ◆             |
| Libya              | Complex Emergency                 | 11/04/2021       | ◆             |
|                    | Drought                           | 10/07/2021       | ◆             |
| Madagascar         | Tropical Cyclone Batsirai         | 02/08/2022       |               |
|                    | Tropical Cyclone Emnati           | 02/25/2022       |               |
| Malawi             | Tropical Cyclone Ana              | 01/28/2022       |               |
| Malaysia           | Floods                            | 12/28/2021       |               |
| Mali               | Complex Emergency                 | 11/09/2021       | ◆             |
| Mauritania         | Drought and Food Insecurity       | 01/25/2022       |               |
|                    | Floods                            | 09/02/2022       |               |
| Mozambique         | Complex Emergency                 | 10/14/2021       | ◆             |
|                    | Tropical Cyclone Gombe            | 03/15/2022       |               |
| Niger              | Complex Emergency                 | 11/04/2021       | ◆             |
| Nigeria            | Complex Emergency                 | 12/17/2021       | ◆             |
| Pakistan           | Floods                            | 08/12/2022       |               |
| Papau New Guinea   | Displacement and Violence         | 07/28/2022       |               |
| Peru               | Complex Emergency                 | 12/03/2021       | ◆             |
| Philippines        | Super Typhoon Rai                 | 12/20/2021       |               |
| RoC                | Complex Emergency                 | 11/08/2021       | ◆             |
| Somalia            | Complex Emergency                 | 10/14/2021       | ◆             |
| South Africa       | Floods                            | 04/20/2022       |               |
| South Sudan        | Complex Emergency                 | 10/01/2021       | ◆             |
| Sri Lanka          | Complex Emergency                 | 08/04/2022       |               |
|                    | Complex Emergency                 | 10/04/2021       | ◆             |
| Sudan              | Floods                            | 08/23/2022       |               |
|                    | Volcano and Tsunami               | 01/16/2022       |               |
| Uganda             | Food Insecurity                   | 06/13/2022       |               |
|                    | Floods, Landslides, and Mudslides | 08/18/2022       |               |
| Ukraine            | Complex Emergency                 | 11/26/2021       | ◆             |
| Venezuela          | Complex Emergency                 | 11/18/2021       | ◆             |
| West Bank and Gaza | Complex Emergency                 | 12/29/2021       | ◆             |
| Yemen              | Complex Emergency                 | 11/03/2021       | ◆             |
| Zimbabwe           | Food Insecurity                   | 11/19/2021       | ◆             |



# FY 2022 Funding Summary

In 2022, Russia’s unprovoked invasion of Ukraine threatened the food security of millions of individuals and led BHA to take extraordinary measures to respond to humanitarian needs globally. BHA received more than \$7 billion in supplemental resources from the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act and the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act in FY 2022. From the two Ukraine supplementals, during the fiscal year BHA programmed nearly \$4.4 billion in life-saving humanitarian assistance in Ukraine and 35 countries in which the war in Ukraine worsened food insecurity. The tables below are inclusive of the Ukraine supplemental funding. Funding is rounded to the nearest dollar.

| Location                 | Response        | Integrated ER4 With Response | ER4           | Operations and Administrative Support | Grand Total*    |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Regional Response</b> |                 |                              |               |                                       |                 |
| <b>AFRICA</b>            |                 |                              |               |                                       |                 |
| Angola                   | \$9,444,123     | —                            | —             | \$12,125                              | \$9,456,248     |
| Burkina Faso             | \$108,704,068   | —                            | \$12,716,835  | —                                     | \$121,420,903   |
| Burundi                  | \$21,341,452    | —                            | —             | —                                     | \$21,341,452    |
| Cabo Verde               | \$100,000       | —                            | —             | —                                     | \$100,000       |
| Cameroon                 | \$65,333,343    | —                            | —             | —                                     | \$65,333,343    |
| CAR                      | \$167,331,487   | —                            | —             | —                                     | \$167,331,487   |
| Chad                     | \$73,598,436    | —                            | —             | —                                     | \$73,598,436    |
| DRC                      | \$467,825,363   | —                            | \$12,852,887  | —                                     | \$480,678,250   |
| Djibouti                 | \$8,479,580     | —                            | —             | \$5,166                               | \$8,484,747     |
| Ethiopia                 | \$1,410,908,605 | —                            | \$101,185,226 | \$752,815                             | \$1,512,846,646 |
| The Gambia               | \$250,000       | —                            | —             | —                                     | \$250,000       |
| Kenya                    | \$309,981,682   | —                            | \$57,923,360  | \$2,256                               | \$367,907,298   |
| Madagascar               | \$104,321,757   | —                            | \$17,635,337  | \$11,411                              | \$121,968,504   |
| Malawi                   | \$10,500,105    | —                            | \$2,000,000   | \$97,022                              | \$12,597,127    |
| Mali                     | \$74,131,952    | —                            | \$16,086,403  | \$38,122                              | \$90,256,477    |
| Mauritania               | \$12,600,000    | —                            | —             | —                                     | \$12,600,000    |
| Mozambique               | \$158,929,454   | —                            | \$16,968,036  | \$368,716                             | \$176,266,206   |
| Niger                    | \$89,223,967    | —                            | \$38,180,867  | \$4,000                               | \$127,408,834   |
| Nigeria                  | \$356,446,937   | —                            | \$220,000     | \$107,974                             | \$356,774,911   |

| Location                 | Response               | Integrated ER4 With Response | ER4                  | Operations and Administrative Support | Grand Total*           |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| RoC                      | \$5,886,171            | —                            | —                    | —                                     | \$5,886,171            |
| Rwanda                   | \$9,500,000            | —                            | —                    | —                                     | \$9,500,000            |
| Somalia                  | \$813,782,046          | —                            | \$4,900,000          | \$72,753                              | \$818,754,799          |
| South Africa             | \$100,000              | —                            | —                    | —                                     | \$100,000              |
| South Sudan              | \$718,841,825          | —                            | —                    | \$38,759                              | \$718,880,585          |
| Sudan                    | \$485,381,546          | —                            | —                    | \$48,961                              | \$485,430,506          |
| Tanzania                 | \$21,000,000           | —                            | —                    | —                                     | \$21,000,000           |
| Uganda                   | \$93,948,805           | \$4,998,458                  | \$22,638,413         | —                                     | \$121,585,676          |
| Zambia                   | \$650,000              | —                            | —                    | —                                     | \$650,000              |
| Zimbabwe                 | \$54,048,912           | —                            | \$67,203,261         | —                                     | \$121,252,173          |
| Regional-Africa          | —                      | —                            | —                    | \$1,300                               | \$1,300                |
| Regional-Central Sahel   | \$1,942,000            | \$3,000,000                  | —                    | —                                     | \$4,942,000            |
| Regional-Southern Africa | —                      | —                            | \$1,666,667          | —                                     | \$1,666,667            |
| Regional-West Africa     | —                      | \$2,805,442                  | \$1,553,483          | \$643,924                             | \$5,002,849            |
| <b>Africa Total</b>      | <b>\$5,654,533,618</b> | <b>\$10,803,900</b>          | <b>\$373,730,775</b> | <b>\$2,205,304</b>                    | <b>\$6,041,273,597</b> |

|                 |               |             |             |           |               |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| <b>ASIA</b>     |               |             |             |           |               |
| Afghanistan     | \$666,451,719 | \$4,756,243 | —           | \$122,107 | \$671,330,069 |
| Bangladesh      | \$122,322,439 | \$1,313,219 | \$9,431,993 | \$48,252  | \$133,115,903 |
| Burma           | \$70,517,279  | —           | —           | \$39,250  | \$70,556,529  |
| Cambodia        | —             | —           | \$750,000   | —         | \$750,000     |
| FSM             | —             | \$307,752   | \$2,400,000 | —         | \$2,707,752   |
| Indonesia       | —             | —           | \$2,889,848 | —         | \$2,889,848   |
| Japan           | —             | —           | \$326,076   | —         | \$326,076     |
| Kiribati        | \$452,614     | —           | —           | —         | \$452,614     |
| Kyrgyz Republic | \$100,000     | —           | —           | —         | \$100,000     |
| Malaysia        | \$100,000     | —           | —           | —         | \$100,000     |

| Location              | Response             | Integrated ER4 With Response | ER4                 | Operations and Administrative Support | Grand Total*           |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Maldives              | —                    | —                            | \$469,974           | —                                     | \$469,974              |
| Mongolia              | —                    | —                            | \$700,000           | —                                     | \$700,000              |
| Nepal                 | —                    | —                            | \$5,076,855         | —                                     | \$5,076,855            |
| Pakistan              | \$43,633,659         | —                            | \$3,000,000         | —                                     | \$46,633,659           |
| Palau                 | —                    | —                            | \$855,000           | —                                     | \$855,000              |
| Papua New Guinea      | \$1,793,611          | \$406,389                    | \$1,200,000         | —                                     | \$3,400,000            |
| Philippines           | \$15,772,691         | \$12,959,879                 | \$4,700,000         | \$397,005                             | \$33,829,575           |
| Solomon Islands       | —                    | —                            | \$600,000           | —                                     | \$600,000              |
| Sri Lanka             | \$20,000,000         | —                            | \$5,900,000         | —                                     | \$25,900,000           |
| Taiwan                | —                    | —                            | \$300,000           | —                                     | \$300,000              |
| Timor-Leste           | —                    | —                            | \$1,399,813         | —                                     | \$1,399,813            |
| Tonga                 | \$2,200,000          | \$400,000                    | —                   | —                                     | \$2,600,000            |
| Regional-Central Asia | —                    | —                            | \$2,300,000         | —                                     | \$2,300,000            |
| Regional-EAP          | —                    | —                            | \$3,500,000         | \$142,460                             | \$3,642,460            |
| Regional-Pacific      | —                    | —                            | \$2,244,785         | —                                     | \$2,244,785            |
| Regional-South Asia   | —                    | —                            | \$400,000           | \$1,335                               | \$401,335              |
| <b>Asia Total</b>     | <b>\$943,344,011</b> | <b>\$20,143,482</b>          | <b>\$48,444,344</b> | <b>\$750,409</b>                      | <b>\$1,012,682,247</b> |

| LAC                |               |             |           |   |               |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|---|---------------|
| Argentina          | —             | —           | \$100,000 | — | \$100,000     |
| Bolivia            | —             | —           | \$250,000 | — | \$250,000     |
| Brazil             | \$2,200,000   | —           | \$300,000 | — | \$2,500,000   |
| Chile              | —             | —           | \$913,497 | — | \$913,497     |
| Colombia           | \$143,668,444 | \$1,256,365 | \$750,000 | — | \$145,674,809 |
| Costa Rica         | —             | —           | \$200,000 | — | \$200,000     |
| Dominican Republic | \$100,000     | —           | \$500,000 | — | \$600,000     |
| Ecuador            | \$28,427,630  | —           | \$988,344 | — | \$29,415,974  |

| Location                           | Response             | Integrated ER4 With Response | ER4                 | Operations and Administrative Support | Grand Total*         |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| El Salvador                        | \$10,039,061         | \$7,985,954                  | \$880,000           | —                                     | \$18,905,015         |
| Guatemala                          | \$17,220,559         | \$15,702,023                 | \$1,964,754         | —                                     | \$34,887,336         |
| Haiti                              | \$41,468,790         | \$24,430,054                 | \$13,363,404        | \$524,672                             | \$79,786,920         |
| Honduras                           | \$15,989,382         | \$21,699,750                 | \$1,500,000         | —                                     | \$39,189,132         |
| Nicaragua                          | \$1,238,750          | \$2,668,880                  | —                   | —                                     | \$3,907,630          |
| Peru                               | \$42,649,176         | —                            | \$2,796,041         | —                                     | \$45,445,217         |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines   | \$134,922            | —                            | —                   | —                                     | \$134,922            |
| Venezuela                          | \$174,750,000        | —                            | —                   | \$250,000                             | \$175,000,000        |
| Regional-Caribbean                 | —                    | —                            | \$4,467,594         | \$191,085                             | \$4,658,679          |
| Regional-Central America           | —                    | —                            | \$2,290,000         | \$22,962                              | \$2,312,962          |
| Regional-LAC                       | —                    | —                            | \$4,632,455         | \$14,529,899                          | \$19,162,354         |
| Regional-South America             | —                    | —                            | —                   | \$58,692                              | \$58,692             |
| Regional-Venezuela Regional Crisis | \$485,473            | —                            | —                   | \$39,011                              | \$524,484            |
| <b>LAC Total</b>                   | <b>\$478,372,188</b> | <b>\$73,743,026</b>          | <b>\$35,896,089</b> | <b>\$15,616,321</b>                   | <b>\$603,627,623</b> |

| MENA               |                 |              |             |           |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Algeria            | \$1,000,000     | —            | —           | —         | \$1,000,000     |
| Egypt              | \$18,000,000    | —            | —           | —         | \$18,000,000    |
| Iraq               | \$82,708,466    | —            | \$1,500,000 | \$95,813  | \$84,304,279    |
| Jordan             | \$88,552,591    | —            | —           | —         | \$88,552,591    |
| Lebanon            | \$124,445,327   | —            | \$346,163   | —         | \$124,791,490   |
| Libya              | \$4,745,600     | —            | \$900,000   | —         | \$5,645,600     |
| Moldova            | \$4,742,617     | —            | —           | —         | \$4,742,617     |
| Syria              | \$781,515,036   | \$11,523,828 | —           | —         | \$793,038,864   |
| Türkiye            | \$7,600,000     | —            | —           | —         | \$7,600,000     |
| Ukraine            | \$1,033,180,517 | —            | —           | \$191,895 | \$1,033,372,413 |
| West Bank and Gaza | \$24,400,000    | —            | \$200,000   | —         | \$24,600,000    |

| Location                       | Response                | Integrated ER4 With Response | ER4                  | Operations and Administrative Support | Grand Total*            |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yemen                          | \$971,998,273           | —                            | —                    | \$76,149                              | \$972,074,422           |
| Regional-Europe and Caucasus   | —                       | —                            | \$2,999,455          | \$1,180                               | \$3,000,635             |
| <b>MENAE Total</b>             | <b>\$3,142,888,427</b>  | <b>\$11,523,828</b>          | <b>\$5,945,618</b>   | <b>\$365,037</b>                      | <b>\$3,160, 22,910</b>  |
| <b>Regional Response Total</b> | <b>\$10,219,138,243</b> | <b>\$116,214,236</b>         | <b>\$464,016,826</b> | <b>\$18,937,072</b>                   | <b>\$10,818,306,376</b> |

| Sector /Support Type   | Response    | Integrated ER4 With Response | ER4          | Operations   | Admin Support | Grand Total  |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>Global Support</b>  |             |                              |              |              |               |              |
| Advancing Monitoring and Evaluation in Humanitarian Assistance | \$398,411   | —                            | \$3,331,566  | —            | —             | \$3,729,977  |
| Agriculture  | \$2,942,570 | \$1,850,000                  | \$6,867,507  | \$19,933     | —             | \$11,680,010 |
| Disaster Data, Assessments, and Information Management         | \$8,857,902 | \$7,444,771                  | \$8,908,862  | \$13,510     | \$2,000,000   | \$27,225,045 |
| Disaster Risk Reduction  | —           | \$500,000                    | \$3,772,211  | —            | —             | \$4,272,211  |
| Evaluation Studies   | —           | —                            | \$11,064,861 | —            | —             | \$11,064,861 |
| FEWS NET   | —           | \$2,170,226                  | \$37,433,628 | \$25,863,866 | \$345         | \$65,468,065 |
| G3PC Program Support   | —           | —                            | —            | \$265,501    | \$207         | \$265,708    |
| Gender, Age, and Social Inclusion                              | —           | —                            | \$2,900,000  | —            | —             | \$2,900,000  |
| Geological Hazards   | —           | —                            | \$8,999,949  | \$5,250      | —             | \$9,005,199  |
| Global Capacity and Leadership                                 | —           | \$4,500,000                  | —            | —            | \$10,498,733  | \$14,998,733 |
| Health   | —           | —                            | \$1,910,362  | \$23,604     | —             | \$1,933,966  |
| Humanitarian Multilateral                                      | \$7,037,195 | \$31,000,000                 | \$24,850,920 | \$1,713,235  | \$7,232,901   | \$71,834,251 |
| Humanitarian Organizations and Partnerships                    | —           | \$1,500,000                  | \$4,396,577  | —            | \$727,393     | \$6,623,970  |
| Humanitarian Policy and International Systems                  | —           | \$21,600,000                 | \$10,475,000 | —            | \$3,500,000   | \$35,575,000 |
| Hydrometeorological Hazards                                    | —           | —                            | \$33,557,789 | \$9,097      | —             | \$33,566,886 |

| Sector /Support Type                                     | Response             | Integrated ER4 With Response | ER4                  | Operations          | Admin Support       | Grand Total          |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| IFRP   | \$10,928,738         | —                            | —                    | —                   | —                   | \$10,928,738         |
| Improving the Quality of Activity Design                 | —                    | \$185,813                    | \$680,000            | —                   | \$439,187           | \$1,305,000          |
| Infectious Disease and Pandemics                         | \$2,590,000          | \$3,800,000                  | \$5,379,408          | —                   | —                   | \$11,769,408         |
| Infrastructure, Natural, and Water Resources Management  | —                    | —                            | \$2,035,164          | \$35,215            | \$1,093             | \$2,071,472          |
| Learning - External                                      | —                    | —                            | \$10,670,182         | \$9,864             | —                   | \$10,680,046         |
| Learning - Internal                                      | —                    | \$125,000                    | \$700,164            | —                   | \$1,145,371         | \$1,970,535          |
| Markets and Economic Recovery                            | —                    | \$1,000,000                  | \$799,592            | \$7,840             | \$1,027,967         | \$2,835,399          |
| Mission Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting Mechanisms | —                    | —                            | \$3,049,999          | —                   | —                   | \$3,049,999          |
| Nutrition  | \$204,532,432        | —                            | \$1,760,000          | \$188,985           | \$4,800             | \$206,486,217        |
| Pharmaceuticals and Medical Commodities                  | —                    | —                            | \$2,373,267          | \$57,845            | —                   | \$2,431,112          |
| Private Sector Engagement, Diaspora, and Innovation      | \$7,000,000          | \$1,500,000                  | \$1,295,467          | —                   | —                   | \$9,795,467          |
| Protection   | \$1,682,932          | \$200,000                    | \$6,093,838          | \$10,008            | —                   | \$7,986,778          |
| Safe and Accountable Programming                         | —                    | —                            | \$6,494,073          | \$9,887             | —                   | \$6,503,960          |
| Shelter and Settlements                                  | \$700,000            | —                            | \$5,364,380          | \$39,647            | —                   | \$6,104,027          |
| Supporting Strategic Planning Processes                  | —                    | —                            | —                    | —                   | \$650,000           | \$650,000            |
| Technical Assistance                                     | —                    | —                            | \$1,589,362          | \$98,268            | \$422,911           | \$2,110,540          |
| Third Party Monitoring                                   | —                    | —                            | \$23,209,705         | —                   | —                   | \$23,209,705         |
| TPQ Global Support                                       | —                    | —                            | \$675,961            | \$8,771             | \$2,500             | \$687,232            |
| U.S. Engagement, Strategy, and Programs                  | —                    | —                            | \$30,618             | —                   | —                   | \$30,618             |
| WASH   | \$998,632            | —                            | \$2,200,381          | \$53,882            | —                   | \$3,252,895          |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                       | <b>\$247,668,812</b> | <b>\$77,375,810</b>          | <b>\$232,870,793</b> | <b>\$28,434,206</b> | <b>\$27,653,408</b> | <b>\$614,003,030</b> |

| Sector /Support Type                   | Response            | Integrated ER4 With Response | ER4                | Operations          | Admin Support        | Grand Total          |
|--|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Program and Operational Support</b> |                     |                              |                    |                     |                      |                      |
| Operational Support                    | \$33,195,485        | \$754,724                    | \$2,924,295        | \$74,025,434        | \$41,187,025         | \$152,086,963        |
| Program Support                        | —                   | —                            | —                  | \$160,031           | \$268,883,207        | \$269,043,238        |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                     | <b>\$33,195,485</b> | <b>\$754,724</b>             | <b>\$2,924,295</b> | <b>\$74,185,465</b> | <b>\$310,070,232</b> | <b>\$421,130,201</b> |

| <b>FY 2022 FUNDING SUMMARY</b> |                |                     |                 |                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Regional Response              | Global Support | Operational Support | Program Support | Grand Total      |
| \$10,818,306,376               | \$614,003,030  | \$152,086,963       | \$269,043,238   | \$11,853,439,607 |

\*Humanitarian response funding totals listed in the case reports beginning on page 10 include Response, Integrated ER4 with Response, and response-related Operations and Administrative Support costs. Totals reported in the case reports and the FY 2022 Funding Summary include food assistance and related programs funding, outlined in the following table.

## FY 2022 Food Assistance and Related Programs

### BY FUNDING TYPE\*

| Location      | EFSP          | Title II Humanitarian Response | BEHT <sup>†</sup> Humanitarian Response | Title II ER4 RFSA | CDF          | IFRP      | Total           |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| <b>AFRICA</b> |               |                                |   |                   |              |           |                 |
| Angola        | \$3,644,000   | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —         | \$3,644,000     |
| Burkina Faso  | \$58,462,537  | \$14,738,026                   | —                                       | \$9,716,835       | —            | —         | \$82,917,398    |
| Burundi       | \$7,278,591   | \$8,041,452                    | —                                       | —                 | —            | —         | \$15,320,043    |
| Cabo Verde    | \$100,000     | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —         | \$100,000       |
| Cameroon      | \$32,100,715  | \$17,942,661                   | —                                       | —                 | —            | \$449,913 | \$50,493,289    |
| CAR           | \$60,676,765  | \$36,563,692                   | —                                       | —                 | —            | —         | \$97,240,457    |
| Chad          | \$30,618,418  | \$32,537,640                   | —                                       | —                 | —            | —         | \$63,156,058    |
| DRC           | \$136,373,334 | \$79,705,255                   | —                                       | \$12,852,887      | —            | —         | \$228,931,476   |
| Djibouti      | \$5,187,000   | \$3,292,580                    | —                                       | —                 | —            | —         | \$8,479,580     |
| Ethiopia      | \$285,444,761 | \$557,607,004                  | \$121,348,817                           | \$101,179,973     | —            | —         | \$1,065,580,555 |
| The Gambia    | \$187,524     | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —         | \$187,524       |
| Kenya         | \$163,687,929 | \$16,833,967                   | \$38,334,401                            | \$30,465,518      | \$27,457,842 | —         | \$276,779,657   |
| Madagascar    | \$44,135,521  | \$31,792,263                   | —                                       | \$17,635,337      | —            | —         | \$93,563,120    |
| Mali          | \$22,464,460  | \$13,904,701                   | —                                       | —                 | \$16,086,403 | —         | \$52,455,564    |
| Mauritania    | \$12,519,365  | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | \$200,000 | \$12,719,365    |
| Mozambique    | \$84,547,715  | —                              | —                                       | \$15,000,000      | —            | —         | \$99,547,715    |
| Niger         | \$50,684,269  | \$7,653,843                    | —                                       | \$12,084,370      | \$14,096,497 | —         | \$84,518,979    |
| Nigeria       | \$174,578,829 | \$24,048,622                   | —                                       | —                 | —            | \$224,913 | \$198,852,365   |
| RoC           | \$1,700,000   | \$4,186,171                    | —                                       | —                 | —            | —         | \$5,886,171     |
| Rwanda        | \$8,906,906   | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —         | \$8,906,906     |
| Somalia       | \$408,765,321 | \$52,452,213                   | \$67,729,721                            | —                 | —            | \$824,648 | \$529,771,903   |
| South Sudan   | \$221,727,061 | \$146,700,611                  | \$113,891,484                           | —                 | —            | \$175,000 | \$482,494,155   |
| Sudan         | \$60,704,089  | \$150,466,657                  | \$83,277,191                            | —                 | —            | —         | \$294,447,938   |
| Tanzania      | \$21,000,000  | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —         | \$21,000,000    |
| Uganda        | \$85,610,658  | \$947,263                      | —                                       | \$4,243,168       | \$18,395,245 | —         | \$109,196,334   |

| Location                       | EFSP          | Title II Humanitarian Response | BEHT <sup>†</sup> Humanitarian Response | Title II ER4 RFSA | CDF | IFRP      | Total         |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----|-----------|---------------|
| Zambia                         | \$650,000     | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$650,000     |
| Zimbabwe                       | \$29,733,616  | \$15,132,581                   | —                                       | \$52,605,197      | —   | —         | \$97,471,394  |
| Operations and Program Support | —             | \$46,874                       | —                                       | \$43,057          | —   | —         | \$89,931      |
| <b>ASIA</b>                    |               |                                |   |                   |     |           |               |
| Afghanistan                    | \$401,741,608 | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$401,741,608 |
| Bangladesh                     | \$98,100,000  | \$2,060,064                    | —                                       | \$3,434,101       | —   | —         | \$103,594,165 |
| Burma                          | \$42,334,658  | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$42,334,658  |
| Kyrgyz Republic                | —             | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | \$200,000 | \$200,000     |
| Pakistan                       | \$15,000,000  | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$15,000,000  |
| Papua New Guinea               | \$579,324     | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$579,324     |
| Philippines                    | \$2,512,635   | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$2,512,635   |
| Sri Lanka                      | \$11,763,358  | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$11,763,358  |
| Uzbekistan                     | —             | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | \$200,000 | \$200,000     |
| <b>LAC</b>                     |               |                                |   |                   |     |           |               |
| Brazil                         | \$1,260,000   | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$1,260,000   |
| Colombia                       | \$117,689,010 | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$117,689,010 |
| Dominican Republic             | —             | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | \$424,496 | \$424,496     |
| Ecuador                        | \$27,266,313  | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$27,266,313  |
| El Salvador                    | \$6,500,000   | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$6,500,000   |
| Guatemala                      | \$6,248,731   | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | \$574,648 | \$6,823,379   |
| Haiti                          | \$34,904,845  | —                              | —                                       | \$10,763,404      | —   | \$200,000 | \$45,868,249  |
| Honduras                       | \$9,040,610   | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | \$198,598 | \$9,239,208   |
| Nicaragua                      | \$1,238,750   | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$1,238,750   |
| Peru                           | \$39,356,490  | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | \$200,000 | \$39,556,490  |
| Venezuela                      | \$80,483,570  | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$80,483,570  |
| Regional - LAC                 | \$224,319     | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —   | —         | \$224,319     |
| Operations and Program Support | —             | —                              | —                                       | \$8,300           | —   | —         | \$8,300       |

| Location   | EFSP            | Title II Humanitarian Response | BEHT <sup>†</sup> Humanitarian Response | Title II ER4 RFSA | CDF          | IFRP         | Total           |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <b>MENAE</b>                                     |                 |                                |   |                   |              |              |                 |
| Algeria  | \$800,000       | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —            | \$800,000       |
| Egypt  | \$18,000,000    | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —            | \$18,000,000    |
| Iraq   | \$22,000,000    | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —            | \$22,000,000    |
| Jordan   | \$88,552,591    | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —            | \$88,552,591    |
| Lebanon  | \$118,800,000   | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —            | \$118,800,000   |
| Moldova  | \$4,742,617     | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —            | \$4,742,617     |
| Syria  | \$475,742,877   | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | \$458,607    | \$476,201,484   |
| Türkiye  | \$7,600,000     | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —            | \$7,600,000     |
| Ukraine  | \$207,842,039   | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —            | \$207,842,039   |
| West Bank and Gaza                               | \$5,000,000     | —                              | —                                       | —                 | —            | —            | \$5,000,000     |
| Yemen  | \$188,954,469   | \$389,568,185                  | \$184,441,505                           | —                 | —            | —            | \$762,964,159   |
| <b>GLOBAL</b>                                    |                 |                                |   |                   |              |              |                 |
| Global Programs, Operations, and Program Support | —               | \$112,479,302                  | —                                       | \$13,857,588      | \$3,964,013  | \$6,597,915  | \$136,898,818   |
| Grand Total                                      | \$4,045,768,196 | \$1,718,701,628                | \$609,023,120                           | \$283,889,733     | \$80,000,000 | \$10,928,738 | \$6,748,311,416 |

\* Title II and Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) humanitarian response funding covers food assistance, nutrition, and global programs and operational support. Title II ER4 and Community Development Funds (CDF) funding supports multi-sector Resilience Food Security Activity (RFSA) programming. Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) figures represent International Disaster Assistance funding for the food assistance sector.

† BEHT total costs listed above include nearly \$236 million in BEHT funding and more than \$373 million in non-commodity costs funded by the Commodity Credit Corporation within the USDA.

# Public Information Products

## PRODUCED IN FY 2022

### Afghanistan

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

### Burma and Bangladesh

Bangladesh Assistance Overview, Regional Crisis Response Fact Sheets

### Brazil

Assistance Overviews

### Cambodia

Assistance Overview

### Cameroon

Assistance Overview

### CAR

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

### Central Africa

ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot

### Colombia

Assistance Overview

### DRC

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

### EAP

ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot, Pacific Islands Assistance Overview

### East Africa

ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot, Horn of Africa Regional Response Fact Sheets

### Ecuador

Assistance Overviews

### El Salvador

Assistance Overview

### Ethiopia

Assistance Overview, Complex Emergency Fact Sheets, Northern Ethiopia Crisis Fact Sheets

### Guatemala

Assistance Overview

### Haiti

Assistance Overviews, Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

### Honduras

Assistance Overview

### Iraq

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets,

### Kenya

Assistance Overview

### LAC

El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras Regional Response Fact Sheets; ER4 Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Snapshot

### Lebanon

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

### Libya

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### Madagascar

Drought and Tropical Cyclone Response Fact Sheets

### Malawi

Assistance Overview

### Mali

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### MENAE

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### Mongolia

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### Mozambique

Assistance Overview, Complex Emergency and Tropical Cyclone Recovery Fact Sheets

### Nicaragua

Assistance Overview

### Nigeria

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### Pakistan

Flood Response Fact Sheets

### Philippines

Assistance Overview, Super Typhoon Rai Fact Sheets

### RoC

Assistance Overviews

### Somalia

Assistance Overview, Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

### South and Central Asia

ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot

### Southern Africa

ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot

### South Sudan

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

### Sri Lanka

Assistance Overviews

### Sudan

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### Syria

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

### Uganda

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### Ukraine

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### Venezuela

Regional Crisis Response Fact Sheets

### West Africa

ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot

### West Bank and Gaza

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

### Yemen

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### Zambia

Assistance Overview

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### Humanitarian

**Infographics**  
U.S. Humanitarian Response to Pakistan Floods, U.S. Humanitarian Response to Russia's War on Ukraine

# Publication Credits

The BHA FY 2022 Annual Report was researched and written by Sarah Alger, Cole Baker, Kendra Bonde, Jena Borel, Sonja Brinker, Brandon Brooks, Timothy Carroll, Megan Clark, Jacob Cohn, Mattea Cumoletti, Allie Currie, Allison Dalton, Rose Delaney, Dalvin Delia, Garret Dellwo, Kathleen Dock, Dena Elian, Bejanchong Foretia, Abigail Frings, Mason Gersh, Andrew Hall, Molly Highman, Sarah Holman, Evan Horn, Justin Horoiwa, Jenny Hughes, Sifa Kasonga, Adrianna Korte-Nahabedian, Cole Landfried, Jack Nichting, Carlin O'Brien, Davis Owens, Richard Packer, Matthew Pribis, Victoria Rose, Emily Santos, Rebecca Saxton-Fox, Amanda Schmitt, Kiley Shields, Chloe Siegel, Nicole Southard, Anna Spethman, Justin Tyvoll, Jasper Vaughn, Leila Vazquez, and Jeffrey Woodham of Macfadden (an Amentum company) in Washington, D.C., under contract number AID-OAA-I-15-00040, as well as Nick Reese and Stephanie Siegel of USAID.

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- Graphics and production by Jacquie Frazier and Vanessa Rodriguez.
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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 USG.*

## 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 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 ER4 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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