



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# BUREAU for HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

---

## ANNUAL REPORT



FISCAL YEAR  
**2023**

---

# Commonly Used Acronyms

## NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

**AAH** Action Against Hunger

**ACF** Action contre la Faim

**ACH** Acción contra el Hambre

**ADRA** Adventist Development and Relief Agency

**AIRD** African Initiatives for Relief and Development

**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

## 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

**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

**FEMA** Federal Emergency Management Agency

**FY** Fiscal Year

**JTF-B** Joint Task Force-Bravo

**PREPARE** President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience

**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

**DRRPP** Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice

**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

**HPSAA** Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications

**IDP** Internally Displaced Person

**IFRP** International Food Relief Partnership

**IPC** Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

**MPCA** Multipurpose Cash Assistance

**MT** Metric Tons

**USAR** Urban Search and Rescue

**WASH** Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

TABLE OF

# CONTENTS

**1** MESSAGE FROM LEADERSHIP

**2** BHA GLOBAL PRESENCE IN FY 2023

**4** YEAR IN REVIEW

**8** EARLY RECOVERY, RISK REDUCTION, AND RESILIENCE

**10** CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL DISASTERS, & HUMANITARIAN ACTION

**12** EMERGENCY CASE REPORTS

**80** BHA OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE

**82** ANNEXES  
Declarations of Humanitarian Need in FY 2023  
FY 2023 Funding Summary  
FY 2023 Food Assistance and Related Programming  
Public Information Products  
Publication Credits

////////////////////

Cover: From top left clockwise: Following the February 2023 earthquake, USAR personnel survey damage and conduct search and rescue efforts in southeastern Türkiye's Adiyaman city. Photo by USAID • BHA staff visit a community in Turkana, Kenya, an area impacted by extreme climate events. Photo courtesy of Mercy Corps • A woman in El Salvador utilizes a BHA-funded cash transfer to purchase food at a local market. Photo courtesy of Diego Santamari/WFP • A man residing in a flood-affected area of Balochistan, Pakistan, receives critical cold weather gear for the winter season. Photo courtesy of Muslim Aid



From top clockwise: USAR experts conduct search-and-rescue operations in earthquake-affected areas of Adiyaman, Türkiye. Photo by USAID • A man receives a hygiene kit from a BHA partner in Kherson, Ukraine. Photo courtesy of Nikita Hlazarin/Project Hope • A man in Syria uses a food voucher to procure staple food items such as lentils, oil, and rice. Photo courtesy of Takaful Al Sham • A woman collects water in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where conflict has disrupted basic WASH services. Photo by Richard Pierrin/AFP • Sudanese refugees in Chad receive BHA-funded emergency food assistance. Photo courtesy of WFP



## Message from Leadership

Sonali Korde, Assistant to the Administrator (AtA)

This past year challenged USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) in unprecedented ways while confirming the importance of our efforts to drive policies and initiatives to help those most in need. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2023, BHA responded to 76 crises across 64 countries, confronting both sudden-onset and long-standing disasters that required humanitarian response at an extraordinary scale. We activated a record number of new responses and sustained the highest number of active Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs) in a single fiscal year since the year 2000. While this year’s undertakings are indicative of a continuous rise in global humanitarian needs, they also demonstrate the tremendous growth of the Bureau since its establishment in 2020.

BHA activated six DARTs to respond to international crises during the fiscal year, including three DARTs during September 2023 alone. Within the span of one month, the Bureau mobilized staff and resources to respond to a devastating earthquake in Morocco, destructive floods in Libya, and extensive displacement in the South Caucasus region. Earlier in the year, BHA led a monumental, whole-of-government response to the earthquakes that struck Türkiye and Syria in February by assembling a team that comprised more than 200 staff at its peak, including more than 160 search-and-rescue professionals, making it one of USAID’s largest disaster deployments in recent history. Between these events, we led responses to address the substantial humanitarian needs generated by rising violence in Haiti and deteriorating conditions in Sudan. All the while, BHA continued to address humanitarian needs related to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and the culmination of decades-long instability in Afghanistan, as well as prolonged crises in places like Ethiopia, Syria, and Venezuela.

Despite the unrelenting demands of this year’s responses, BHA furthered efforts to shape the international humanitarian architecture and better prepare it for the future. As a leading humanitarian donor, we continued to deepen our investments and advocacy to support climate adaptation for the world’s most vulnerable populations. With long-standing investments in disaster risk reduction and resilience, BHA is at the forefront of delivering on the President’s Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE) launched in 2022. The Bureau continues to build on these investments, with particular attention to early warning and action initiatives, climate financing, and accelerating collective humanitarian action to address climate-driven needs

globally. As part of its support for the Early Warnings for All initiative, BHA supported 20 countries to expand early warning and disaster risk reduction systems and laid the foundation to support additional countries in 2024. BHA also launched a new Climate Smart and Disaster Ready program to foster innovative and inclusive solutions to help communities at risk of climate-related disasters.

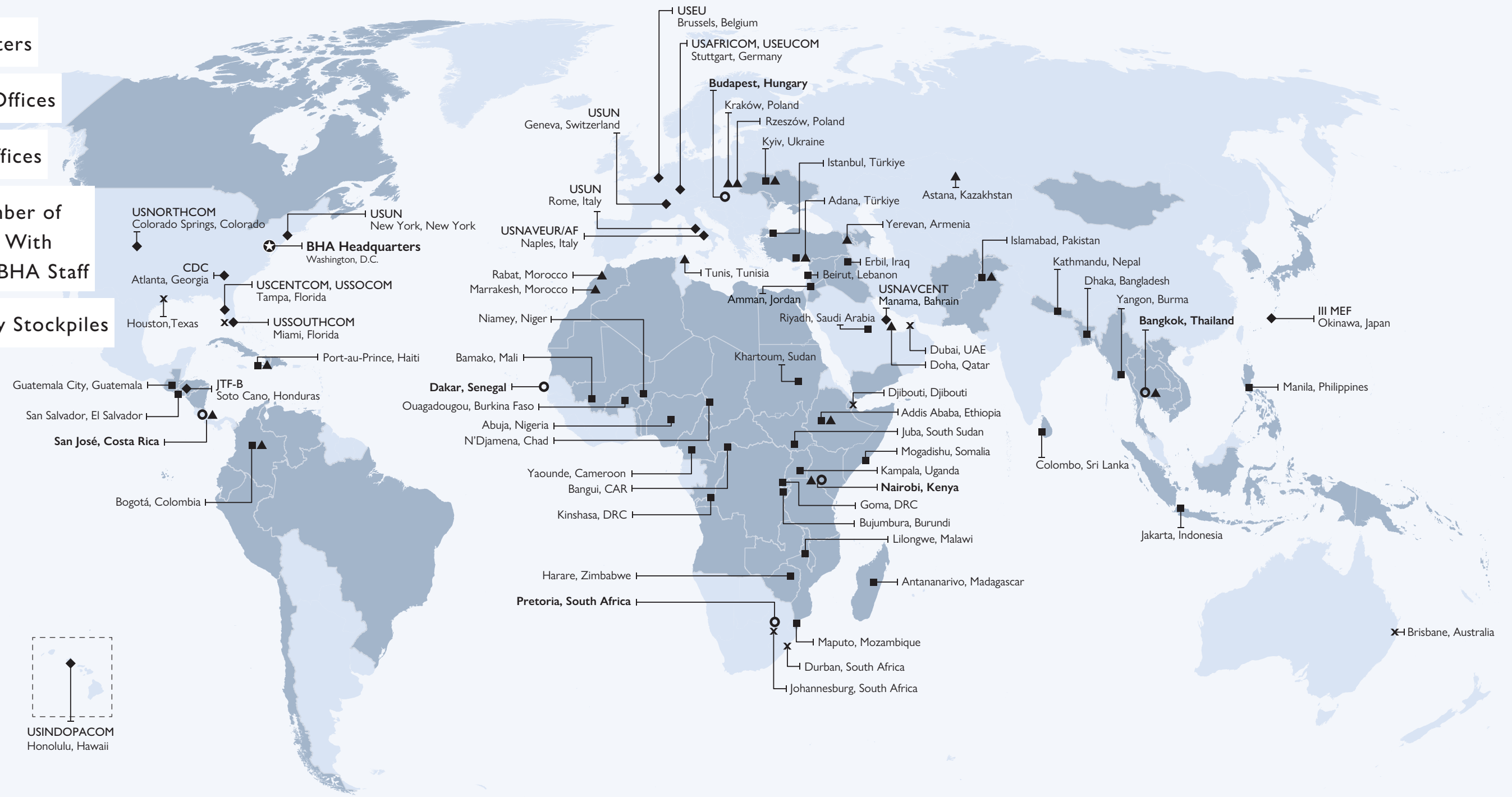
BHA led USAID’s localization efforts within the humanitarian sector, rising to meet the Agency’s ambitious goals to recognize local and national actors as leaders, decision-makers, and drivers of change in their own countries and communities. In FY 2023, BHA exceeded its target for direct funding to local partners, awarding partners across more than 20 countries nearly \$60 million—a 40 percent increase from the previous year. Beyond direct funding, BHA expanded its use of pooled funds and other mechanisms that quickly get resources into the hands of local partners.

In addition, BHA has made great strides in the area of sanctions reform to mitigate the unintended consequences of sanctions on the delivery of humanitarian assistance. We helped secure the historic UN Security Council Resolution 2664 and helped move forward the domestic implementation of the resolution through the rollout of four global general licenses issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control in December 2022. Together, these are a tremendous endorsement by the United States and the United Nations of the conviction that life-saving humanitarian assistance should continue to help communities who need it most, even where sanctioned groups are present.

The extraordinary work and response to challenges of the past year are clear indications of BHA’s progress and momentum as a bureau in the years since its inception. Our dedicated staff around the world have made this possible and have made resounding contributions to our work. So too have our implementing partners. BHA is grateful for this partnership, and we are proud to support their tremendous efforts that have provided aid to the world’s most dangerous places and helped communities better prepare for future disasters. We aim to use our momentum to continue elevating humanitarian priorities, contributing to the advancement of humanitarian systems, and saving lives in the years ahead.

# BHA Global Presence in FY 2023

- 1** Headquarters
- 6** Regional Offices
- 14** Liaison Offices
- 47** Total Number of Countries With Full-Time BHA Staff
- 7** Emergency Stockpiles



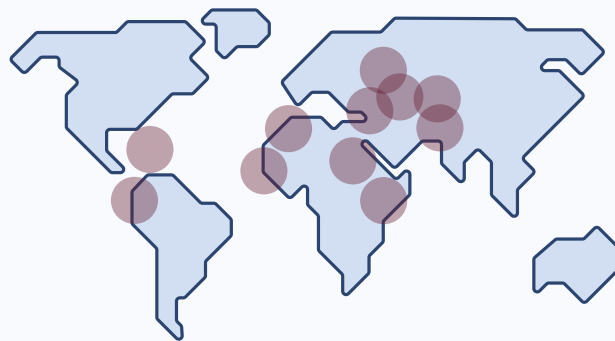
Countries and territories where BHA provided funding in FY 2023

- ▲ DART Staff Presence
- Regional Office
- ◆ Liaison Office
- Full-Time BHA Presence
- ✕ Commodity Stockpile

# Year in Review

Despite its challenges, 2023 was a year of achievements for BHA at the local and global level:

## RESPONSE EFFORTS



In FY 2023, BHA responded to 76 crises in more than 64 countries and supported 11 active DARTs—the highest number in more than 20 years.

**81**

Countries and territories where BHA provided Response and ER4 funding in FY 2023

## 11 DARTs & RMTs

Responding to complex emergencies in Afghanistan, Haiti, northern Ethiopia, the South Caucasus, Sudan, and Ukraine; the Venezuela regional crisis; flooding in Libya and Pakistan; earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria; and an earthquake in Morocco

**NEARLY \$9.9 BILLION**

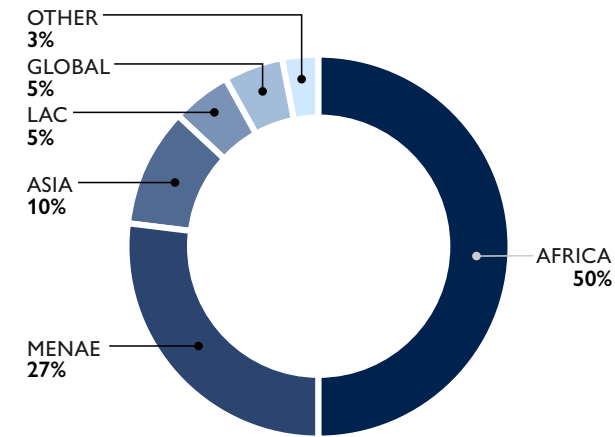
Total BHA Funding in FY 2023

## RESPONSE TYPES\* IN FY 2023

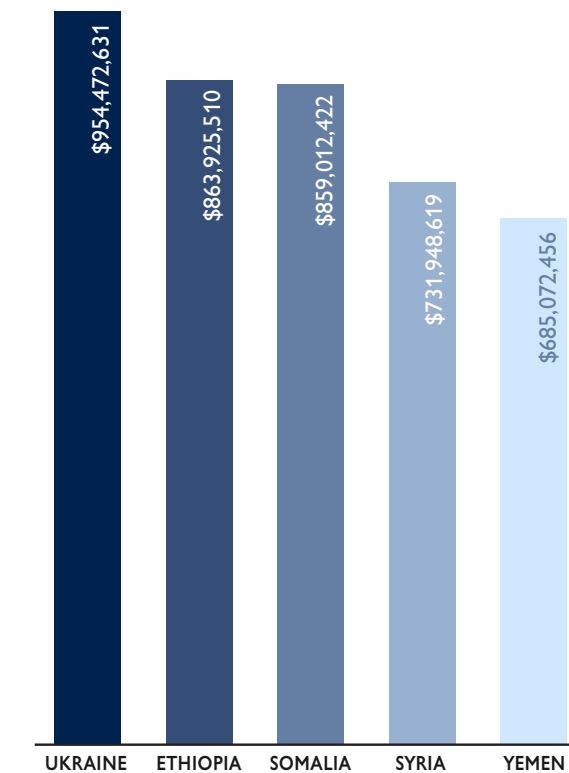


\*Response type is based on the primary crisis for which a declaration of humanitarian need (DHN) was issued in a given country. See the FY 2023 DHNs in the Annex on [page 82](#) for more details. Food Insecurity also includes countries where BHA provided food assistance to refugees.

## FUNDING BY REGION



## FUNDING BY LOCATION†



† Funding totals include both Response and ER4 funding. The totals only include funding for activities occurring inside the country; funding for refugee-hosting countries is reported separately.

## CLIMATE STRATEGY

Building on its priorities from the previous fiscal year, BHA focused on catalyzing locally-led climate adaptation and resilience building, as well as improving early warning and early action systems. In FY 2023 alone, BHA contributed nearly \$34 million to support the Early Warnings for All initiative, which expands systems for communities and governments to have advanced notice and prepare for potential hazards. BHA also supported the establishment of the Secretariat of the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations, which will support efforts to adapt and scale up humanitarian action in the face of rising climate-related disasters.

## DISEASE OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS

In FY 2023, the BHA-funded READY initiative strengthened the capacity of more than 300 NGOs to respond to major infectious disease outbreaks. BHA also provided an initial \$3.1 million in funding as part of the Infectious Disease and Pandemics Initiative to improve readiness and response to disease outbreaks in humanitarian settings.

## DIVERSITY IN THE HUMANITARIAN SECTOR

FY 2023 marked the first year of BHA's Generation Next Humanitarian Fellows program, which is dedicated to increasing the diversity of professionals in the humanitarian sector. A cohort of six graduates from minority serving institutions were selected for this two-year paid fellowship that places them with international NGO partners who provide the fellows with the opportunity for overseas travel experience, as well as technical and professional training.

## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

To support emergency preparedness and rapidly deploy relief supplies worldwide, BHA maintains a network of seven strategically positioned global warehouses. BHA established a second warehouse space in South Africa in FY 2023 to ensure timely support to populations affected by cyclones and other disasters in the region. BHA also provided more than 1,250 MT of non-food items and 972,800 MT of in-kind food—with a total value of \$591 million—to 15 partners across 29 countries. That is equal to the weight of ten Washington Monuments.

## INVESTMENTS IN INNOVATION

BHA invests in innovations that strive to make humanitarian assistance more accessible, equitable, and effective. In FY 2023, BHA's Creating Hope in Conflict: A Humanitarian Grand Challenge received more than 600 applications, of which 43 percent were for projects that were community-owned or directly connected to conflict-affected communities, demonstrating the Agency's deepening efforts to source innovations from more local organizations and entrepreneurs.

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

BHA is the leading donor in global humanitarian safety and security programming, investing more than \$3.2 million in FY 2023 alone to support applied analysis and research, access, coordination, and information management related to safety and security in humanitarian responses.

## INCREASED PROTECTION PROGRAMMING

As part of its commitment to protection programming, BHA significantly increased its protection sector investments by more than \$109 million between FY 2022 and FY 2023. This represents a more than three-fold increase in the percentage of BHA's budget allocated to protection within three years. BHA protection funding advanced the efforts of Safe from the Start ReVisioned, the USG flagship initiative to combat gender-based violence in emergencies worldwide.

## LOCALIZATION

In FY 2023, BHA awarded nearly \$60 million directly to local partners across more than 20 countries. BHA surpassed its target for the fiscal year, achieving a 40 percent increase compared to the amount awarded directly to local partners in FY 2022 and making strides in recognizing the critical role of local organizations in shaping responses in their own communities.

## SUPPORT FOR WOMEN-LED ORGANIZATIONS

BHA is one of the largest donors to the UN Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, a pooled fund supporting local women's organizations operating in crisis settings worldwide. In FY 2023, the Bureau contributed \$10 million to the fund to support women-led organizations on the front lines of humanitarian and protection response efforts in Ethiopia, Haiti, South Sudan, and Ukraine.

## SECTORS



AGRICULTURE



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, POLICY, AND PRACTICE



ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND MARKET SYSTEMS



FOOD ASSISTANCE



HEALTH



HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT, AND ASSESSMENTS



HUMANITARIAN POLICY, STUDIES, ANALYSIS, OR APPLICATIONS



LOGISTICS SUPPORT



MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING



MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE



NATURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS



NUTRITION



PROTECTION



SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

# Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience

As climate change and increasingly protracted crises continue to shape humanitarian needs across the world, BHA's Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience (ER4) programs play a critical role in addressing chronic vulnerabilities and reducing the impact of recurrent natural disasters to build local resilience to shocks. BHA's ER4 programs aim to improve the well-being of vulnerable people—from the community to the country level—by strengthening their capacity to manage risk; to anticipate, withstand, recover from, and adapt to shocks and stresses; and to support positive, transformative change. During FY 2023, BHA provided more than \$763 million to support ER4 activities worldwide, as well as more than \$124 million for programming that integrated ER4 components within an active humanitarian response.

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



■ Countries or territories where BHA provided funding for ER4 or integrated ER4 with response activities in FY 2023



As climate shocks—including recurrent droughts and hurricanes—exacerbated humanitarian needs among at-risk communities across Guatemala, BHA supported ER4 activities that bolstered water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems; improved food security; and promoted climate change adaptation to address cyclical drivers of vulnerability across the country. BHA partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) supported local community groups and governments in Guatemala to establish early warning and response systems, providing technical assistance to strengthen disaster-affected populations' coping strategies. *Photo courtesy of Cecilia Martinez/CRS*

## GUATEMALA



In response to widespread food insecurity in Niger, particularly in areas afflicted by armed group activity, BHA partners supported long-term community resilience while providing humanitarian aid—primarily food assistance—to internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities, and Malian and Nigerian refugees to meet emergency needs. BHA funded a long-term program to improve food and nutrition security and resilience among extremely poor and chronically vulnerable households in Niger's Zinder Region. *Photo courtesy of Save the Children Federation (SCF)*

## NIGER



As one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, Indonesia faces numerous natural hazards—such as droughts, earthquakes, floods, landslides, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions—that adversely affect food security, livelihoods, and nutrition outcomes among at-risk populations. In Indonesia's West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara provinces, BHA partner World Neighbors worked with farmers to adopt resilient agriculture techniques and supported communities to identify disaster threats, develop preparedness and mitigation plans, and strengthen livelihood resilience as the first line of response. *Photo by Janelle Walikonis/USAID*

## INDONESIA



# CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL DISASTERS, & HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Natural disasters are increasing in duration, frequency, and intensity across the globe—a trend expected to continue in many parts of the world in the coming decades. People in areas already affected by conflict are among the most vulnerable to climate shocks, yet are the least prepared to adapt to them. This cycle of vulnerability makes the climate crisis a humanitarian crisis.

BHA has decades of experience supporting communities who are not only at risk, but already experiencing climate-related shocks. In addition to responding to emergency needs following natural disasters, BHA invests in climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and early warning systems to strengthen the capacity and resilience of communities and countries to reduce the effects of disasters like these:



## STORMS

Climate change contributes to the severity of hurricanes, tropical cyclones, and typhoons by increasing sea surface temperatures. Early warning systems can significantly mitigate the impacts of weather events, but an estimated one-third of the world's most at-risk populations do not have access to these systems.

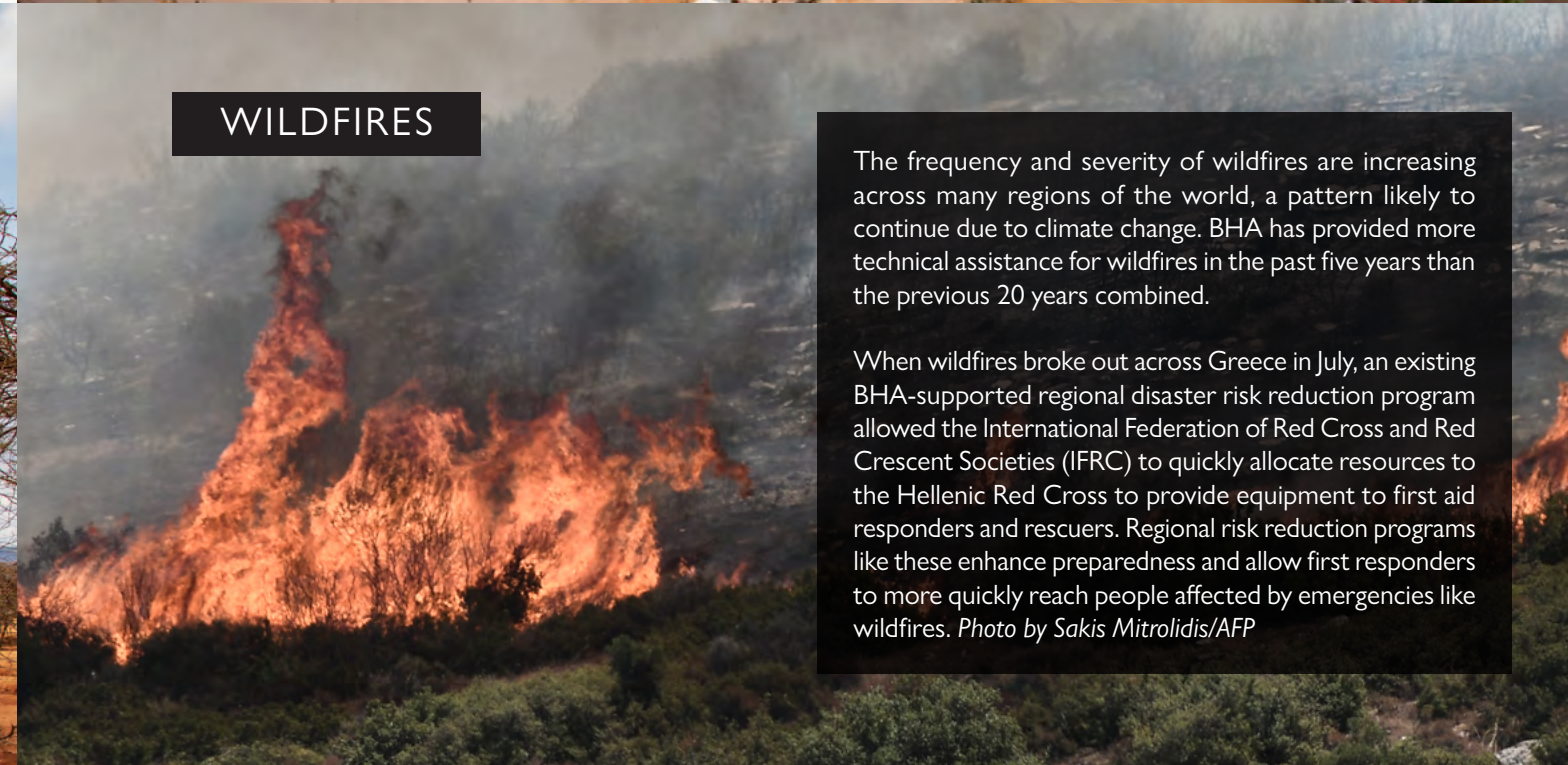
In Mozambique, where BHA has responded to emergency needs resulting from cyclones and floods every year from 2019 to 2023, the Bureau also supports early warning mechanisms and longer-term resilience building. With BHA support, SCF worked with local authorities and communities in Mozambique to develop early action plans to respond to likely effects of extreme weather events, leveraging their knowledge to increase their ability to anticipate and build resilience to the impacts of climate change. *Photo by Adrien Barbier /AFP*



## DROUGHT

Drought affected nearly one-quarter of the world's population in 2022 and 2023. Climate change has elevated drought risk in historically dry areas, intensifying conditions that generate humanitarian needs.

In 2023, communities in Kenya were reeling from the most severe drought on record in the Horn of Africa in 70 years. In FY 2023, BHA partners CRS and Mercy Corps supported Kenyan communities to preserve their livestock, bolster livelihoods, and improve household food security and nutrition outcomes, building resilience amid successive climate-driven shocks. *Photo courtesy of Action Against Hunger (AAH)*



## WILDFIRES

The frequency and severity of wildfires are increasing across many regions of the world, a pattern likely to continue due to climate change. BHA has provided more technical assistance for wildfires in the past five years than the previous 20 years combined.

When wildfires broke out across Greece in July, an existing BHA-supported regional disaster risk reduction program allowed the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to quickly allocate resources to the Hellenic Red Cross to provide equipment to first aid responders and rescuers. Regional risk reduction programs like these enhance preparedness and allow first responders to more quickly reach people affected by emergencies like wildfires. *Photo by Sakis Mitrolidis/AFP*

## GLOBAL OUTLOOK

BHA's climate adaptation programs supported the USAID Climate Strategy and the PREPARE target of improving climate resilience of 500 million people by 2030. BHA advocated for increased access to climate finance for communities vulnerable to climate impacts, particularly in settings experiencing high levels of fragility and conflict, and supported the UN Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All initiative, which provides

communities at risk of climate disasters with safe and effective early warning systems. BHA also supported the establishment of the Secretariat of the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations, which will support signatories to implement their commitments to adapt and scale up humanitarian action in the face of rising climate-related disasters.

# EMERGENCY CASE REPORTS

<b>AFRICA..... 15</b>	Sudan..... 38	Cuba..... 55	Libya..... 71
Angola..... 16	Tanzania..... 39	Ecuador..... 55	Morocco..... 73
Benin..... 16	Togo..... 39	El Salvador..... 57	Syria..... 73
Burkina Faso..... 17	Uganda..... 40	Guatemala..... 57	Türkiye..... 75
Burundi..... 19	Zambia..... 40	Haiti..... 58	Ukraine..... 76
Cameroon..... 19	Zimbabwe..... 41	Honduras..... 59	West Bank and Gaza..... 78
CAR..... 20	<b>ASIA..... 43</b>	Nicaragua..... 60	Yemen..... 79
Chad..... 21	Afghanistan..... 44	Peru..... 61	
DRC..... 22	Bangladesh..... 45	Venezuela..... 63	
Djibouti..... 23	Mongolia..... 46	<b>MIDDLE EAST, NORTH AFRICA, AND EUROPE.. 65</b>	
Ethiopia..... 24	Burma..... 46	Algeria..... 66	
Kenya..... 25	Pakistan..... 47	Armenia..... 66	
Madagascar..... 26	Papua New Guinea..... 48	Egypt..... 68	
Malawi..... 27	Philippines..... 49	Iraq..... 68	
Mali..... 29	Vanuatu..... 49	Jordan..... 70	
Mauritania..... 29	<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN..... 51</b>	Lebanon..... 70	
Mozambique..... 30	Brazil..... 52		
Niger..... 31	Canada..... 52		
Nigeria..... 32	Chile..... 53		
RoC..... 33	Colombia..... 54		
Rwanda..... 33			
Somalia..... 34			
South Sudan..... 37			



At a warehouse in Burkina Faso, people load BHA-funded bags of rice onto a truck for distribution to those in need. Photo by Jason Florio/USAID

# AFRICA

## REGIONAL SUMMARY

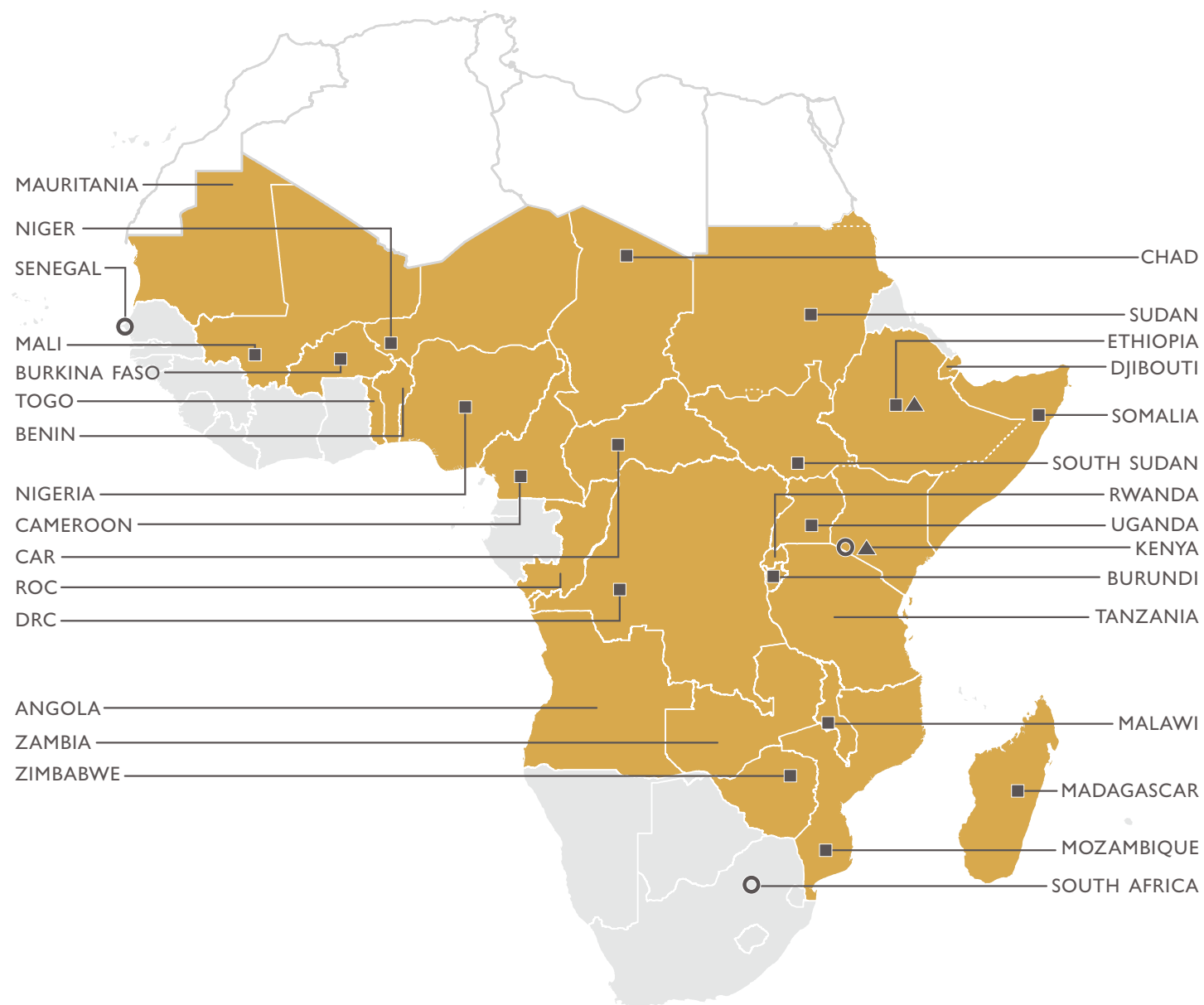
In FY 2023, BHA responded to crises in 28 countries across Africa as armed conflict, climate shocks, and disease outbreaks continued to drive humanitarian needs and displace populations, compounding existing vulnerabilities and resulting in urgent humanitarian needs.

Armed conflict continued to shape humanitarian crises across the continent. In November 2023, a cessation of hostilities agreement between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front marked an end to the two-year conflict in northern Ethiopia, though conflict-affected populations in the region and other areas of the country faced sustained humanitarian needs. In Sudan, conflict between the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudanese Armed Forces erupted on April 15, rapidly displacing approximately 4.4 million people within Sudan and driving an additional 1.2 million Sudanese to seek refuge in neighboring countries, according to the UN. Persistent conflict in eastern DRC between the Armed Forces of the DRC and the March 23 Movement armed group generated significant protection violations, while armed violence and insecurity limited humanitarian access in CAR. In West Africa, intercommunal tensions and violence—including abductions of civilians and targeting of humanitarians—perpetrated by both local and external non-state armed groups displaced populations and disrupted livelihoods, particularly in Cameroon, Chad, and Nigeria, as well as the Central Sahel, a region comprising Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. In Southern Africa, conflict in northern Mozambique forcibly displaced hundreds of thousands of people and escalated protection risks, particularly for children, according to IOM.

Climate shocks—including droughts, floods, and tropical cyclones—compounded existing vulnerabilities across the continent and resulted in high levels of acute food insecurity. In East Africa, communities were recovering from a historic drought that had decimated livelihoods and diminished the availability of food and water. While increased rainfall in November offered reprieve from drought conditions, flooding damaged croplands, houses, and critical infrastructure. In Southern Africa, Tropical Cyclone Freddy made landfall in both February and March after traversing the area for more than five weeks, making it the longest-lived tropical cyclone recorded. Tropical Cyclone Freddy also affected approximately 2.7 million people across the region, particularly in Madagascar, Malawi, and Mozambique, according to the UN. The cyclone devastated agricultural lands, which heightened food insecurity, and damaged critical WASH infrastructure amid a region-wide cholera outbreak.

In response to severe humanitarian needs across Africa, BHA provided approximately \$4.5 billion in emergency response funding to deliver urgent food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to host community members, IDPs, refugees, and other crisis-affected populations. BHA also supported resilience activities integrated in emergency responses to improve livelihoods while bolstering communities' abilities to withstand and recover from shocks.

Throughout FY 2023, BHA maintained a full-time staff presence in 21 countries across Africa, including regional staff based in Nairobi, Kenya; Dakar, Senegal; and Pretoria, South Africa, as well as staff presence focused on Africa responses in Washington, D.C., and Stuttgart, Germany. To address needs resulting from the conflict in Sudan, BHA activated a DART based in Kenya and an RMT based in Washington, D.C., to lead the USG's humanitarian response. BHA also maintained a DART and RMT for the crisis in northern Ethiopia until September, when BHA transferred responsibility for humanitarian activities in northern Ethiopia to BHA's Ethiopia team, with staff based in Ethiopia and Washington, D.C.



- KEY**
- Countries and territories where BHA provided emergency response funding in FY 2023
  - Countries with no BHA emergency response funding in FY 2023
  - Regional Office
  - Full-Time BHA Presence
  - ▲ DART

## ANGOLA

Currency depreciation and inflated food prices exacerbated food insecurity in Angola in FY 2023. Higher prices strained Angolans' ability to purchase food and basic goods, while consecutive years of drought limited agricultural productivity in southwestern Angola and reduced rural households' capacity to cope with additional shocks to food systems, according to FEWS NET. The more than 56,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Angola—located largely in the northern provinces of Luanda and Lunda Norte—also faced heightened food insecurity during the year, according to UNHCR. As of September, more than 6,000 of these refugees resided in Lunda Norte's Lóvua settlement, where they depended on humanitarian food assistance to meet basic needs.

BHA supported refugees in northern Angola—including as the sole food assistance donor to refugees in Lóvua settlement—and provided assistance to partners in southern Angola to bolster food security, livelihood resilience, and nutrition outcomes for at-risk populations.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$3,865,151

## BENIN

Heavy seasonal rains caused widespread flooding that generated humanitarian needs across Benin in early FY 2023. The floods affected more than 197,000 people and damaged or destroyed nearly 3,300 houses and more than 46,000 acres of cropland in 40 of Benin's 77 municipalities, according to IFRC. The floods also damaged critical water infrastructure, reducing access to safe drinking water.

In response to urgent needs among flood-affected communities across Benin, BHA supported IFRC to provide emergency food assistance; primary health care support, including first aid and GBV response and prevention training; shelter materials; and WASH supplies, such as essential hygiene items and water disinfection tablets.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

IFRC

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$100,000

## BURKINA FASO

Approximately 4.7 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in Burkina Faso in 2023, primarily due to deteriorating security conditions related to armed group violence and political instability. Organized armed group attacks displaced households, damaged critical infrastructure, and disrupted essential services in the country, particularly in Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord, and Sahel regions, according to the UN. Nearly 2.1 million people remained internally displaced due to conflict, including an estimated 1 million people in Centre-Nord and Sahel alone, as of March, according to UNHCR. Armed group blockades and related insecurity limited movement along roads and restricted access to livelihood opportunities and markets, driving acute food insecurity and compounding the humanitarian crisis in Burkina Faso, according to FEWS NET. More than 3.3 million people required emergency food assistance during the June-to-August lean season, when food is most scarce, according to Cadre Harmonisé.

BHA partners provided emergency assistance to IDPs and host communities in conflict-affected areas of Burkina Faso. With BHA support, partners strengthened local health care capacity through mobile health clinics that offered treatment for communicable diseases and support to prevent, identify, and treat acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

OCHA, WFP, and NGOs

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$103,324,794



People collect water in Burkina Faso, where BHA partner NRC supports communities with WASH-related assistance. Photo courtesy of NRC



Heavy rains and resultant floods in Burundi's Gatumba town forced communities to seek refuge in makeshift shelters. Climate-related shocks like floods displaced thousands of people across Burundi in 2023. Photo courtesy of Laëtitia Romain/IOM

## BURUNDI

Cyclical climate-induced shocks, such as floods and insufficient rainfall, reduced agricultural production, diminished livelihoods, and displaced nearly 10,000 people in Burundi in 2023, heightening widespread vulnerabilities driven by persistent underdevelopment. During the year, Burundi hosted an estimated 87,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from neighboring countries, many of whom remained reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs, according to the UN. In addition, more than 225,000 Burundian refugees returned to the country between September 2017 and August 2023, with many facing significant reintegration challenges, including insufficient access to food, shelter, and health, protection, and WASH services. In total, approximately 2.7 million people across Burundi required humanitarian assistance in 2023, according to the UN.

With BHA support, UNICEF and WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to refugees and Burundian host community members, IDPs, and returned refugees. This included cash vouchers for households to purchase food in markets, distributions of in-kind food commodities, and specialized nutritious food for children and pregnant and lactating women experiencing acute malnutrition.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

UNICEF, WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$9,259,053

## CAMEROON

An estimated 4.7 million people in Cameroon required humanitarian assistance in 2023, marking a more than 20 percent increase from 2022, according to the UN. Protracted armed conflict and climate shocks, including extensive flooding in late 2022, contributed to displacement and elevated needs. Approximately 638,000 Cameroonians remained internally displaced in the Northwest and Southwest regions as of February 2023 due to persistent conflict between non-state armed groups and government security forces, bringing the total number of IDPs countrywide to nearly 1.1 million, according to UNHCR. Meanwhile, Cameroon hosted more than 477,000 refugees displaced by armed conflict, intercommunal violence, the effects of climate change, and political instability in CAR and other countries in the region.

BHA supported NGOs and UN agencies to provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance across crisis-affected regions of the country throughout FY 2023. BHA partners provided emergency food assistance to those most in need, including IDPs, refugees, and the communities that hosted them.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

ALIMA, CRS, Danish Refugee Council, IFRC, IMC, INSO, IOM, IRC, NRC, OCHA, PUI, UNFPA, WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$43,886,632



## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Armed conflict and climate shocks drove population displacement and heightened humanitarian needs while limiting access to populations in need in CAR during FY 2023. An estimated 3.4 million people—nearly 56 percent of the population—required assistance to meet their basic needs in 2023, the UN reported. Nearly 489,000 people remained internally displaced, largely due to armed conflict, as of September; additionally, the arrival of tens of thousands of refugees and returnees from Chad and Sudan to CAR during 2023 strained already-limited resources for conflict-affected individuals, according to the UN. Meanwhile, persistent insecurity, rising food prices, and climate shocks, including heavy rainfall and flooding that affected at least 6,400 people between January and June, contributed to food insecurity across the country, the UN reported. Approximately 2.4 million people experienced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between April and August 2023, according to a May IPC analysis.\*

Armed group activity continued to threaten relief workers and constrain humanitarian access across the country. An estimated 135 security incidents, including staff abductions, affected humanitarian organizations between January and September, leading to the death of at least one humanitarian aid worker and injury to four others, the UN reported. The use of explosive devices by armed actors also hindered humanitarian access to nearly 940,000 people in western CAR's Ouham, Ouham-Pendé, Mambéré-Kadéï, and Nana-Mambéré prefectures during 2023.

With BHA support, UN and NGO partners provided emergency assistance to conflict- and flood-affected populations in FY 2023. Notably, BHA partners supported food-insecure communities with cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and in-kind food commodities. Through the Rapid Response Mechanism, BHA also supported partners to distribute relief commodities, in addition to constructing latrines, providing hygiene kits, and rehabilitating water points throughout CAR.

\*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.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

AIRD, ALIMA, CRS, Danish Refugee Council, Humanity and Inclusion, IMC, INSO, IOM, IRC, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Oxfam Intermon, Solidarités International, The MENTOR Initiative, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$103,926,103

Volunteers load sacks of rice from a warehouse into trucks for distribution to households affected by conflict in Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, where insecurity has prevented many communities from farming and limited access to food. Photo courtesy of Jennifer Lazuta/CRS



## CHAD

The outbreak of hostilities in neighboring Sudan in mid-April nearly doubled the number of refugees in Chad to more than 1 million individuals by September,

which, coupled with conflict-related displacement in southern Chad, led the UN to increase the estimate of number of people in need of humanitarian assistance within the country in 2023 from 6.9 million to 7.6 million people. Between April and September, more than 487,000 people—including nearly 68,000 Chadian returnees—crossed into Chad from Sudan; the majority of new arrivals settled near the border, where they required urgent food, health, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance, according to IOM.

Socioeconomic and climatic shocks, including heavy rains and flooding, compounded humanitarian needs in FY 2023. Approximately 2.1 million people and 4.5 million people required emergency food and nutrition assistance, respectively, in 2023, according to the UN. Persistent food insecurity, coupled with poor hygiene conditions and limited access to safe drinking water, elevated the prevalence of acute malnutrition among vulnerable populations in Chad during the fiscal year, according to an IPC analysis.

BHA supported UN agencies and NGOs to provide multi-sector emergency support, including emergency food assistance, for IDPs, refugees, returnees, and host communities. With BHA support, partners of the Rapid Response Mechanism were able to flexibly respond to multi-sector needs, providing food, protection, and shelter assistance to populations displaced due to conflict in western Chad's Lac Province. For example, Rapid Response Mechanism partners reached more than 84,200 IDPs in Lac with critical relief commodities between July 2022 and July 2023.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

ACTED, ALIMA, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$80,394,286

Sudanese refugees that recently arrived in eastern Chad receive BHA-funded emergency food assistance distributed by partner WFP. Photo courtesy of Jacques David/WFP

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Armed violence in the DRC generated mass displacement and related food insecurity, among other humanitarian needs in 2023, with an estimated 26.4 million people—roughly one-quarter of the country’s population—in need of assistance during the year, according to the UN. Nearly 26 million people experienced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between January and June 2023, representing one of the largest food-insecure populations worldwide, according to an IPC analysis.

More than 6 million people were internally displaced in the DRC, primarily due to violence, with the majority of IDPs concentrated in eastern DRC’s Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu provinces as of September, according to the UN. Escalating conflict also resulted in a high number of civilian casualties and protection violations against IDPs, particularly displaced women and girls, who faced dire levels of GBV in overcrowded IDP sites with limited resources, according to the Protection Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

In response to the DRC’s protracted humanitarian crisis, 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 aid in FY 2023. BHA partners also provided shelter assistance to IDPs in crisis-affected areas through the delivery of shelter materials and essential household items. Partners in multiple provinces expanded access to safe drinking water and primary health care services for populations in need, including GBV survivors who required specialized medical care.



### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

ACTED, Action pour le Bien-être Communautaire, AIRD, ALIMA, Association Locale Pour le Développement Intégral, Caritas Development Goma, Concern Worldwide, CRS, DanChurchAid, Doctors of the World, GiveDirectly, IFRC, iMMAP, IOM, IRC, Mercy Corps, NRC, Oxfam Great Britain, People in Need, Programme de Promotion de Soins de Santé Primaire, PUI, Rebuild Hope for Africa, Samaritan’s Purse, SCF, HEKS/EPER, Tearfund, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization, UNICEF, OCHA, UNFPA, Welthungerhilfe, WFP, World Relief International, World Vision, and NGOs

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$553,332,659

A woman in Beni Territory receives health assistance at a center supported by BHA partner CARE. Photo courtesy of CARE



## DJIBOUTI

In Djibouti, where an estimated 90 percent of food commodities are imported, elevated prices of food and imported goods and climate shocks that hindered agricultural production undermined households’ ability to meet basic needs, exacerbating food insecurity and acute malnutrition among vulnerable populations during the fiscal year. Approximately 250,000 people—an estimated 21 percent of the country’s population—faced acute food insecurity between March and June 2023, according to an IPC analysis. Additionally, an estimated 33,000 children ages five years and younger and more than 2,900 pregnant and lactating women experienced acute malnutrition in 2023. Djibouti also hosted more than 31,000 refugees and asylum-seekers as of September, most of whom originated from Somalia, Ethiopia, Yemen, and Eritrea and relied on humanitarian assistance.

BHA supported WFP to provide cash transfers and vouchers to purchase food in local markets, as well as in-kind food assistance, to meet the needs of refugees and other food-insecure populations in Djibouti during FY 2023.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$3,965,938

At a store in Djibouti’s Obock Region, a refugee from Yemen receives food commodities that he purchased with cash cards provided by BHA partner WFP. Photo courtesy of WFP/Arete/Siegfried Modola

# ETHIOPIA

At least 20.1 million people across Ethiopia—including 4.6 million IDPs and 946,000 refugees and asylum-seekers—required humanitarian assistance by the end of FY 2023 as armed conflict, climate shocks, and intercommunal violence deteriorated humanitarian conditions, according to the UN.

The November 2022 cessation of hostilities agreement between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People’s Liberation Front ended the two-year conflict in northern Ethiopia, though populations across Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions faced sustained humanitarian needs throughout the year. While the cessation of hostilities allowed for the resumption of robust assistance in northern Ethiopia, intermittent armed conflict in some areas continued to obstruct relief efforts, according to the UN. Separately, increased conflict between federal government and militia forces in Amhara hindered access to the majority of the region. Nearly 4.4 million Ethiopians remained displaced across the country during the year, with more than 2.9 million IDPs citing conflict as the primary cause of their displacement.

Meanwhile, more than 1.1 million Ethiopians remained displaced due to drought and climate-induced shocks. Severe drought conditions compounded humanitarian needs among conflict-affected households in Afar, where host communities supporting displaced populations had largely exhausted available resources. Populations in parts of eastern and southern Ethiopia faced the lingering effects of a historic drought that resulted from five consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall in the Horn of Africa.

Food assistance remained the primary need among IDP and refugee populations due to persistent food insecurity and high rates of acute malnutrition compounded by disease outbreaks and limited WASH infrastructure, according to the UN. While seasonal rains from February to June supported drought recovery, the extremely dry conditions following years of drought prevented water absorption, leading to flooding in some regions that exacerbated food insecurity and limited access to WASH services. Amid heightened food insecurity, BHA temporarily paused food assistance countrywide in June following the discovery of widespread diversion of food aid intended for the most vulnerable Ethiopians. In efforts to resume USG-funded food assistance in Ethiopia, USG and Government of Ethiopia officials, in coordination with humanitarian partners, made strides in reforming Ethiopia’s food assistance system to strengthen risk management measures to ensure that aid reaches those most in need.

In addition to providing food assistance prior to the pause, BHA partners continued to implement agriculture, health, MPCA, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH programs countrywide in FY 2023. BHA also maintained a DART with staff in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and an RMT with staff based in Washington, D.C., to respond to humanitarian needs related to the crisis in northern Ethiopia throughout the fiscal year. In September, the DART and RMT demobilized and transferred responsibility for humanitarian activities in northern Ethiopia to BHA’s Ethiopia team, which resumed countrywide support with staff in Ethiopia and Washington, D.C.

## CRISES/DISASTERS



## SECTORS



## IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

AAH, Alight, CARE, Center for Victims of Torture, Concern Worldwide, CRS, Development for Peace Organization, Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Commission Branch Office of Harar, Ethiopian Red Cross Society, FAO, FHI 360, Fayyaa Integrated Development Organization, Food for the Hungry, GOAL, HEKS/EPER, IMC, iMMAP, IOM, Initiative for Pastoralists Communication, IRC, Medical Teams International, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara, Organization for Welfare and Development in Action, People in Need, Plan International USA, Samaritan’s Purse, SCF, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Vision, VSF/G, ZOA

## BHA ASSISTANCE

\$756,958,170



# KENYA

Five consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall between 2020 and 2022 led to a severe drought across Kenya and the greater Horn of Africa that reduced agricultural production, killed livestock, and elevated levels of food insecurity and acute malnutrition, which sustained heightened humanitarian needs in FY 2023. In January, the UN estimated that approximately 6.4 million people in Kenya would require humanitarian assistance during the year, marking the highest number of people in need in the country in the previous ten years and representing a 35 percent increase compared to 2022.

While the lingering effects of drought conditions continued to drive humanitarian needs in eastern and northern Kenya’s arid and semi-arid lands throughout the fiscal year, the food security situation improved due to favorable seasonal rains from March to May. By September, 2.8 million people needed emergency food assistance, representing a 36 percent reduction since February, according to the UN. However, widespread acute malnutrition persisted into late 2023 in the arid and semi-arid lands, due in part to the delay between drought recovery and the availability of food. Additionally, the March-to-May rains generated flash flooding across northern and southern Kenya, damaging or destroying crops, houses, and roads; generating displacement; and slowing drought recovery, IFRC reported.

Amid heightened needs, insecurity complicated the operating environment for humanitarian partners working to scale up the response to the drought. More than 500 violent incidents—including armed hostilities, banditry, and intercommunal conflict—occurred in the arid and semi-arid counties between January and September, limiting access to populations in need, according to the UN.

In response to drought recovery needs in Kenya in FY 2023, BHA supported UN and NGO partners to provide emergency agriculture, food, and nutrition assistance across the country. With BHA support, WFP provided emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food and in-kind food aid—to refugees in camps and to drought-affected households throughout eastern and northern Kenya. Furthermore, BHA partners provided critical WASH support, including water supply improvements and promotion of improved hygiene practices.

## CRISES/DISASTERS



## SECTORS



## IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

AAH, Concern Worldwide, IRC, Kenya Red Cross Society, Millennium Water Alliance, Rural Agency for Community Development and Assistance, SCF, UNICEF, Wajir South Development Association, WFP, World Vision

## BHA ASSISTANCE

\$212,522,252

A woman in Kenya’s Isiolo County receives supplementary animal feed from BHA partner AAH, which provides support to communities to sustain livestock-based livelihoods. Photo courtesy of AAH





## MADAGASCAR

Poor harvests resulting from drought, high food and fuel prices, and damage from cyclones limited access to food and reduced household incomes, leading to acute food insecurity and malnutrition throughout southern Madagascar during the year. Tropical Cyclone Cheneso made landfall over Madagascar in January and Tropical Cyclone Freddy made landfall twice in February and March, heightening the need for food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance across southeastern Madagascar, the UN reported. The storms generated heavy rainfall and flooding, which devastated local livelihoods, reduced crop production, and limited access to food for affected households, according to FAO. These overlapping natural disasters left an estimated 3.9 million people in need of humanitarian assistance as of March, the UN reported.

BHA supported WFP and other partners to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to address pervasive food insecurity and malnutrition, primarily in southern regions of the country, during FY 2023. In the aftermath of the storms, BHA partners also scaled up critical recovery assistance, such as health, shelter, and WASH services for affected communities.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

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

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$65,699,630

The arid landscape in southern Madagascar is marked with holes where people dug in hopes of finding water during a multi-year drought. Photo courtesy of Abela Ralavita/UNICEF

## MALAWI

Recurrent shocks—including droughts, floods, and storms—contributed to persistent food insecurity and increased humanitarian needs for vulnerable populations in Malawi during FY 2023. Tropical Cyclone Freddy made landfall over southern Malawi in March, generating heavy rainfall and flooding that affected more than 2.2 million people, causing more than 1,000 deaths, displacing approximately 659,000 individuals, and damaging infrastructure and agricultural land. Floods reduced access to health centers, safe drinking water, and sanitation facilities, worsening the risk of waterborne disease transmission and accelerating a pre-existing cholera epidemic, according to the UN.

The impacts of Tropical Cyclone Freddy, combined with elevated food prices and economic instability, reduced households' ability to meet basic needs and exacerbated food insecurity in Malawi, where approximately 3 million people experienced acute food insecurity between July and September, according to an IPC analysis. Among those vulnerable to acute food insecurity were the nearly 52,300 refugees and asylum-seekers—primarily from Burundi, the DRC, and Rwanda—residing in Malawi as of September, many of whom relied on emergency food assistance to meet basic needs, according to UNHCR.

In FY 2023, BHA supported partners to deliver emergency food and WASH assistance to food-insecure and flood-affected populations and bolster livelihood opportunities across the country.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CRS, UNICEF, WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$6,470,543



Malawians take stock after Tropical Cyclone Freddy, which caused flooding and landslides that displaced hundreds of thousands of people. Photo courtesy of WFP



(Top) With BHA support, ALIMA provides multi-sector assistance, including health, nutrition, and psychosocial support services to displaced populations in central Mali. Photo courtesy of Seyba Keita/ALIMA • (Bottom) Community members discuss priority needs with BHA staff during a site visit to assess the impacts of floods in Mauritania. Photo courtesy of World Vision.

## MALI

Humanitarian conditions worsened in Mali throughout 2023, with approximately 8.8 million people—more than 40 percent of the country’s population—requiring humanitarian assistance during the year, according to the UN. Ongoing armed conflict, high fuel prices, and reduced household purchasing power left nearly 1.3 million people facing acute food insecurity during the lean season that extends from June to August, according to a Cadre Harmonisé analysis. More than 390,000 people remained displaced across Mali and more than 206,000 people had sought refuge in neighboring countries, primarily due to widespread violence, as of September, according to the UN. Many displaced people living in host communities and IDP sites lacked adequate access to shelter, WASH facilities, and other basic services.

In FY 2023, BHA supported UN and NGO partners to deliver critical assistance to conflict-affected populations, including IDPs, across Mali. With BHA support, WFP provided emergency food aid to approximately 641,000 people in September alone, as well as nutrition assistance to prevent and treat acute malnutrition in children. BHA UN and NGO partners also supported protection programming to increase access to sexual and reproductive health services and mitigate heightened risks of GBV for members of traditionally marginalized groups in conflict-affected areas.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

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

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$71,964,021

## MAURITANIA

Nearly 111,000 refugees and asylum-seekers were sheltering in Mauritania in FY 2023 due to volatile security conditions in other countries, with the majority originating from neighboring Mali, according to UNHCR. Despite an improvement in food security conditions in the country in 2023, climate-induced shocks—such as drought and flooding—continued to drive humanitarian needs throughout Mauritania during the year, with approximately 472,000 people requiring emergency food and nutrition assistance during the June-to-August lean season, according to a Cadre Harmonisé analysis.

In FY 2023, BHA partners provided emergency food assistance to refugees and multi-sector support to agropastoral communities affected by droughts and floods in Mauritania. With support from BHA, WFP provided cash transfers for food and in-kind food aid to more than 58,000 Malian refugees in Mbera—Mauritania’s largest refugee camp—during July alone.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

ACH, WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$5,200,000



## NIGER

Following the July military coup d'état that overthrew the Government of Niger, economic sanctions against the country closed cross-border trade with Benin and Nigeria—the main sources of food, medical, and nutrition products entering the country—and suspended regional financial assistance, exacerbating needs among vulnerable communities. Food prices increased significantly as the number of domestic and imported supplies declined, limiting households' ability to afford staple goods. The sanctions, along with seasonal decreases in the availability of food in Niger, contributed to approximately 3.3 million people needing emergency food assistance between June and August, according to a Cadre Harmonisé analysis. Overall, an estimated 4.3 million people required humanitarian assistance during the year.

Along with political instability, insecurity continued during FY 2023, with attacks by armed groups in the Lake Chad Basin—which comprises areas of Niger's Diffa Region and bordering areas of Cameroon, Chad, and Nigeria—and the Liptako-Gourma Region, located along Niger's borders with Burkina Faso and Mali. More than 335,000 people remained displaced countrywide due to armed group violence as of September, according to UNHCR. In addition, Niger hosted approximately 325,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, more than two-thirds of whom were from Nigeria. Conflict-affected populations, including asylum-seekers, IDPs, and refugees, lacked access to basic services and livelihood opportunities, increasing their exposure to protection risks and their need for humanitarian assistance.

With BHA support, WFP and NGO partners provided in-kind food commodities—such as fortified rice, lentils, and vegetable oil—and cash transfers or vouchers redeemable for food in local markets to food-insecure populations. Additionally, BHA partners increased access to safe drinking water through the construction and rehabilitation of water points, provided essential health services to populations in hard-to-reach areas through mobile clinics, and screened children and pregnant and lactating women for acute malnutrition.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

OCHA, WFP, and NGOs

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$62,478,107



More than 280 MT of BHA-funded nutrition commodities arrive in Niger, representing the first WFP delivery since the onset of the political crisis in July. Photo courtesy of WFP

## MOZAMBIQUE

Populations across Mozambique continued to face humanitarian needs in FY 2023 due to armed conflict and severe damage from tropical cyclones. In northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Province, non-state armed group attacks led to civilian casualties, displacement, and damage to essential infrastructure, culminating in an estimated 2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance across northern Mozambique in 2023, according to the UN. More than 850,000 Mozambicans—nearly 50 percent of whom were children—remained displaced as of August because of insecurity and fear of attacks in northern Mozambique and natural disasters in central Mozambique, IOM reported. As conflict and climate shocks continued to have significant effects on livelihoods and access to food in Mozambique, approximately 2.6 million people faced acute food insecurity across the country between May and September, according to an IPC analysis.

Tropical Cyclone Freddy made landfall over Mozambique in February, re-entered the Mozambique Channel, and made secondary landfall in March, generating heavy rainfall and severe flooding that adversely affected more than 1.1 million people across the country. The cyclone caused at least 183 deaths, displaced an estimated 184,000 individuals, and damaged more than 199,000 houses, the UN reported. In the wake of the storm, flooding damaged critical civilian infrastructure, including health centers and WASH facilities, worsening an existing cholera outbreak, according to the UN.

In FY 2023, BHA partners provided humanitarian assistance to populations affected by armed conflict and cyclones. With BHA support, partners provided food assistance, health care, protection services, and shelter support, as well as safe drinking water and improved WASH infrastructure, to conflict-affected communities and displaced populations across northern Mozambique. BHA also supported partners to deliver emergency food assistance, shelter support, and WASH supplies to populations affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

ACF, CARE, CRS, International Development Enterprises, INSO, IOM, NRC, OCHA, Solidarités International, The MENTOR Initiative, UNICEF, WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$94,857,268

Displaced and host community members in Mozambique receive BHA-funded agriculture assistance through partner FAO. Photo courtesy of Fábio De Sousa/FAO



## NIGERIA

Approximately 8.3 million people in northeastern Nigeria’s Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states required humanitarian assistance in 2023 as organized armed groups perpetuated conflict that caused civilian casualties, protection violations, and large-scale displacement, according to the UN. Insecurity limited relief actors’ ability to deliver assistance to affected populations, including a displaced population in northeastern Nigeria that peaked at nearly 2.4 million IDPs in February, UNHCR reported. Meanwhile, intercommunal tensions between farmers and herders and escalating criminal group violence in northwestern and northcentral Nigeria added to displacement, with nearly 1.2 million people displaced in the regions as of March, according to IOM.

Across all states of Nigeria, heavy rainfall and flooding affected an estimated 4.4 million people, causing at least 660 deaths and injuring more than 2,700 people between July and November 2022. Flooding displaced 2.4 million Nigerians, adding to already high levels of displacement across the country. The floods also diminished access to safe drinking water and increased the transmission of infectious diseases such as cholera and diphtheria. Many of those affected were still in need of food, livelihood, shelter, and WASH assistance several months later, according to relief actors.

The floods damaged or destroyed nearly 1.4 million acres of farmland ahead of the October harvest season, threatening access to food and income amid already heightened levels of food insecurity. Populations across northern Nigeria faced sustained Crisis food security outcomes, as insecurity drove displacement, disrupted livelihoods, and restricted access to farmlands and markets, according to FEWS NET. Ongoing conflict-related disruptions to health and nutrition services also adversely affected communities in northeastern and northwestern Nigeria. Approximately 5.8 million people required health services and at least 4.2 million children ages five years and younger and pregnant and lactating women needed nutrition assistance in northeastern Nigeria during 2023, the UN reported.

Throughout FY 2023, BHA partners provided emergency multi-sector assistance to vulnerable populations in northeastern and northwestern Nigeria. BHA supported partners to deliver cash transfers, food vouchers, and in-kind food commodities to hard-to-reach areas of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, enabling households to meet basic food needs. BHA partners operating in northwestern Nigeria provided critical health, MPCA, nutrition, protection, and WASH assistance to displaced and host populations in Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara states. Additionally, in response to the historic flooding that affected all states of Nigeria, BHA supported IFRC and NGO partners to provide emergency MPCA, shelter support, and relief commodities to flood-affected populations across the country.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

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

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$278,702,560

A member of a WHO-supported community health outreach team teaches community members about health risks in order to prevent epidemics in at-risk areas, including IDP communities in northeastern Nigeria. Photo courtesy of Kingsley Igwebuike/WHO

## REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

During late 2022 and early 2023, extensive floods affected nearly 165,000 people in the RoC, leading to displacement and damage to houses and agricultural lands, according to IFRC. The destruction disrupted livelihoods, limited households’ ability to meet essential needs, and led to elevated levels of acute malnutrition and food insecurity, the UN reported. In addition, as of June the RoC hosted at least 61,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from neighboring CAR and the DRC, many of whom had little to no access to work opportunities and therefore relied heavily on humanitarian assistance.

BHA partners delivered life-saving food and nutrition assistance to asylum-seekers, refugees, and other vulnerable populations in the RoC during FY 2023. This assistance included cash transfers and in-kind food assistance to approximately 26,500 refugees and asylum-seekers from CAR and the DRC that enabled them to meet essential food needs.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

UNICEF, WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$3,797,365

## RWANDA

Nearly 136,000 refugees and asylum-seekers—the majority from Burundi and the DRC—were sheltering primarily across five camps in Rwanda, where they required humanitarian aid, as of late September, according to UNHCR. Refugees continued to face limited access to income-generating opportunities, while rising food prices and high inflation rates throughout the year eroded household food security. In May, Rwanda experienced heavy rainfall that displaced more than 18,000 people in the country’s northern, southern, and western provinces. Resulting floods reduced affected populations’ access to livelihoods and heightened food insecurity.

In FY 2023, BHA supported WFP to provide cash-based transfers for food to refugees and asylum-seekers each month, as well as nutrition assistance to children ages five years and younger, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable groups.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$7,200,000

# SOMALIA

Vulnerability to recurrent climate shocks, compounded by widespread insecurity, contributed to extensive displacement and elevated humanitarian needs across Somalia in FY 2023. Populations faced the lingering effects of a historic drought that affected the Horn of Africa with five consecutive below-average rainy seasons between 2020 and 2022. The UN estimated that 8.3 million people in Somalia required humanitarian assistance in 2023.

Although increased rainfall in early 2023 alleviated drought conditions in many parts of Somalia, populations were still recovering from years of declining livestock herds, poor agricultural productivity, and water shortages. As a result, an estimated 3.7 million people—approximately 22 percent of the total population—continued to face acute food insecurity between August and September, according to an IPC analysis. Drought-related water shortages, inadequate sanitation services, and poor water quality contributed to waterborne disease outbreaks in Somalia, particularly in crowded IDP sites, according to the WASH Cluster. Health actors recorded more than 13,000 cholera cases between January and September.

Climate-induced shocks and insecurity led to displacement during the year, with nearly 1.5 million people internally displaced—including approximately 592,000 due to conflict—between January and August. Armed group activity led to civilian casualties and protection violations and restricted affected populations' ability to generate livelihoods, particularly in Sool Region, which worsened food security and nutrition outcomes, according to the UN and an IPC analysis. At the same time, conflict prevented humanitarian actors from accessing populations in some locations, hindering the provision of life-saving assistance.

During FY 2023, BHA partners provided emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and in-kind food aid—and supported integrated health, nutrition, and WASH programming for conflict- and drought-affected IDPs and other at-risk populations throughout Somalia. BHA partners also provided emergency shelter for displaced populations, health care, and protection services, including psychosocial support for survivors of GBV. In addition, a BHA partner supported flood preparation for communities by providing early warning information and constructing flood defense infrastructure.

## CRISES/DISASTERS



## SECTORS



## IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

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

## BHA ASSISTANCE

\$853,212,422



A farmer in Somalia's Gedo Region feeds his livestock a trunk of silage at an enclosure. Photo courtesy of Arete/FAO



South Sudanese returnees and Sudanese refugees leave the transit center in South Sudan's Upper Nile State, just south of the border with Sudan, to continue their journey to safety. Photo courtesy of Eulalia Berlanga/WFP

## SOUTH SUDAN

Multiple compounding crises—including cyclical intercommunal violence, sporadic armed conflict, food insecurity, population displacement, climate shocks, and poor macroeconomic conditions—contributed to high levels of need across South Sudan in 2023. The arrival of hundreds of thousands of people fleeing hostilities in neighboring Sudan after the eruption of conflict in April strained an already fragile situation, contributing to deteriorating humanitarian conditions in South Sudan during the year. Approximately 9.4 million people, or three-fourths of South Sudan's population, required humanitarian assistance during 2023, including 7.8 million people who faced acute food insecurity during the April-to-July lean season, according to the UN and an IPC analysis.

An estimated 2 million people remained displaced in South Sudan as of April, IOM reported. An additional 295,000 people—approximately 91 percent of whom were South Sudanese returnees—fled Sudan for South Sudan between April and September, according to IOM and UNHCR. The magnitude of needs, coupled with sparse resources, limited humanitarian actors' ability to reach all new arrivals from Sudan and vulnerable communities hosting them across the country, leaving many populations with unmet basic needs. Furthermore, subnational violence within South Sudan increased displacement, prevented households from engaging in livelihood activities, and escalated protection risks for both South Sudanese communities and aid workers delivering assistance. Between January and September, the Aid Worker Security Database reported nearly 50 attacks on aid workers, resulting in 26 deaths and injury to 42 individuals.

In FY 2023, BHA supported UN and NGO partners across the country to deliver multi-sector assistance to host community members, IDPs, and new arrivals from Sudan. With support from BHA, WFP assisted more than 278,000 people who fled Sudan with cash assistance or in-kind food between April and September. BHA also supported the Logistics Cluster to transport approximately 3,000 MT of humanitarian cargo across the country between April and September.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

AAH, ACTED, CRS, Danish Refugee Council, FAO, IMC, Interchurch Medical Assistance, IOM, IRC, Medair, Mercy Corps, Nonviolent Peaceforce, NRC, OCHA, Relief International, SCF, Tearfund, UNICEF, VSF/G, WFP, WHO, World Relief International, World Vision

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$513,726,849



## SUDAN

Conflict between the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces and the Sudanese Armed Forces erupted on April 15, triggering a massive surge of displacement and a spike in already high levels of humanitarian need in Sudan. Approximately 24.7 million people required humanitarian assistance in 2023, representing a 57 percent increase from the projected number of people in need before the outbreak of conflict. The hostilities displaced more than 4.4 million people within Sudan and forced an additional 1.2 million people to flee to neighboring countries between April and September, according to IOM. An estimated 20.3 million people—42 percent of Sudan’s population—faced acute food insecurity between July and September, as conflict and economic decline constrained households’ access to food, according to an IPC analysis.

Armed clashes occurred throughout the country, resulting in damage to critical health, power, and water infrastructure. As of September, approximately 65 percent of Sudan’s population lacked access to health services, with more than 70 percent of health facilities in conflict-affected areas not functioning, WHO reported. The destruction of infrastructure caused communication disruptions and water shortages across several major cities. Hostilities also reignited intercommunal violence in the Darfur and Kordofan regions, contributing to significant displacement and protection risks, including child protection violations and GBV.

In response to the significant humanitarian needs exacerbated by the conflict in Sudan, BHA activated a DART based in Nairobi, Kenya, and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to coordinate the USG’s response. Between the beginning of the conflict in April and August 2023, BHA partner WFP provided cash and in-kind food assistance to at least 1.8 million people.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

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

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$519,724,576

People flee from Sudan’s capital city of Khartoum in mid-April after fighting erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces, deteriorating security conditions and triggering a surge of displacement. *Photo by AFP*

## TANZANIA

Persistent insecurity and political instability in neighboring Burundi and the DRC throughout the year led populations to seek refuge in Tanzania, where approximately 250,000 refugees and asylum-seekers were residing as of late September, according to UNHCR. More than 80 percent of refugees lived in the Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps in northwestern Tanzania’s Kigoma Region. Refugees in Tanzania remained reliant on humanitarian assistance, particularly food and nutrition support due to limited agricultural activities, market closures, and movement restrictions within displacement camps.

In FY 2023, through WFP, BHA provided emergency food assistance to refugees in Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps, including monthly in-kind food distributions.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$38,998,615

## TOGO

Violence in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger during 2023 had forced nearly 32,700 refugees and asylum-seekers to cross the border into Togo as of September, according to UNHCR. At the same time, heightened insecurity in northern Togo generated internal displacement, with an estimated 20,000 Togolese displaced near the northern border as of July, according to IOM. The impacts of regional insecurity exacerbated humanitarian needs for refugees, IDPs, and the communities that hosted them, who faced already-fragile socioeconomic conditions and limited access to food, income, and basic services. Overall, more than 487,000 people experienced Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity during Togo’s June-to-August lean season, according to Cadre Harmonisé analysis.

In FY 2023, BHA supported partners to provide emergency assistance to conflict-affected and displaced populations in northern Togo, including cash-based assistance that enabled households to meet basic needs.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CRS, WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$3,000,000

## UGANDA

Uganda hosted the largest refugee population on the African continent in 2023, with nearly 1.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers in the country as of September, according to the UN. Approximately 90 percent of the refugees sheltering across the country fled persistent insecurity in the DRC and South Sudan. During FY 2023, refugees faced acute food insecurity due to limited access to food and livelihoods, elevated prices of staple foods, and climate-related shocks, including recurrent droughts and floods, while resources available for refugee assistance remained limited, FEWS NET reported. In addition, poor food consumption, high food prices, and increased incidence of disease outbreaks exacerbated acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women in refugee settlements and nearby host communities. Meanwhile, localized insecurity coupled with successive climate-induced shocks disrupted access to agricultural lands and livelihoods for populations in Uganda's Karamoja Sub-Region, with approximately 582,000 people in the area facing Crisis of worse levels of acute food security between April and August as a result, according to an IPC analysis.

Natural hazards, including floods, landslides, and wildfires, generated additional humanitarian needs during the fiscal year. Between January and June, natural disasters affected more than 90,000 people across ten districts, increasing emergency food, health, shelter, and WASH needs, according to UNICEF.

With BHA support, SCF and WFP provided Uganda's refugee population with emergency food and nutrition assistance, including cash transfers and in-kind food assistance, and improved access to livelihood opportunities throughout FY 2023.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

SCF, WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$71,971,640

## ZAMBIA

More than 90,000 refugees and asylum-seekers displaced by insecurity in the neighboring DRC and other African countries sheltered in refugee settlements and urban areas across Zambia as of August, according to UNHCR. More than 8,000 individuals sheltered in Luapula Province's Mantapala refugee settlement in September, where refugees and asylum-seekers relied mainly on external assistance to meet basic food and nutrition needs, WFP reported. Poor macroeconomic conditions—characterized by inflation and resultant high food and fuel prices—continued to constrain access to food and markets across Zambia during the year.

BHA-supported cash transfers enabled food-insecure refugee households to purchase staple food commodities, promoted greater dietary diversity in the refugee population, and bolstered livelihood opportunities in and around the settlement.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$600,000

## ZIMBABWE

Across Zimbabwe, up to 2.5 million people were acutely food insecure as of September, largely due to limited access to food as a result of currency depreciation, inflation, and high food prices during the year, according to FEWS NET. Though the April–July harvests improved the availability of and access to food, Zimbabwe remained susceptible to various climate shocks, including droughts, dry spells, and floods, as well as livestock diseases and pest infestations, that risked food security across the country.

Inadequate access to safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure worsened Zimbabwe's ongoing cholera epidemic that began in February, with more than 4,100 cases reported as of September, according to WHO. Furthermore, approximately 23,000 refugees and asylum-seekers—primarily from the DRC and Mozambique—remained displaced in Zimbabwe as of September, most of whom sheltered in Manicaland Province's Tongogara refugee camp and depended on humanitarian assistance for food, according to UNHCR and WFP.

In FY 2023, BHA continued to assist populations experiencing food insecurity across Zimbabwe. With BHA support, WFP provided livelihood opportunities and training for food-insecure households to increase their income and produce more of their own food. Other BHA partners also provided multi-sector assistance to populations vulnerable to climate and economic shocks in Zimbabwe.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

ADRA, GOAL, IFRC, IMC, IOM, SCF, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$29,822,630



A woman holds a sapling to plant in her town in Zimbabwe as part of a community conservation project through BHA partner GOAL. Photo courtesy of Thomas Nyarugwe/GOAL Zimbabwe



# ASIA

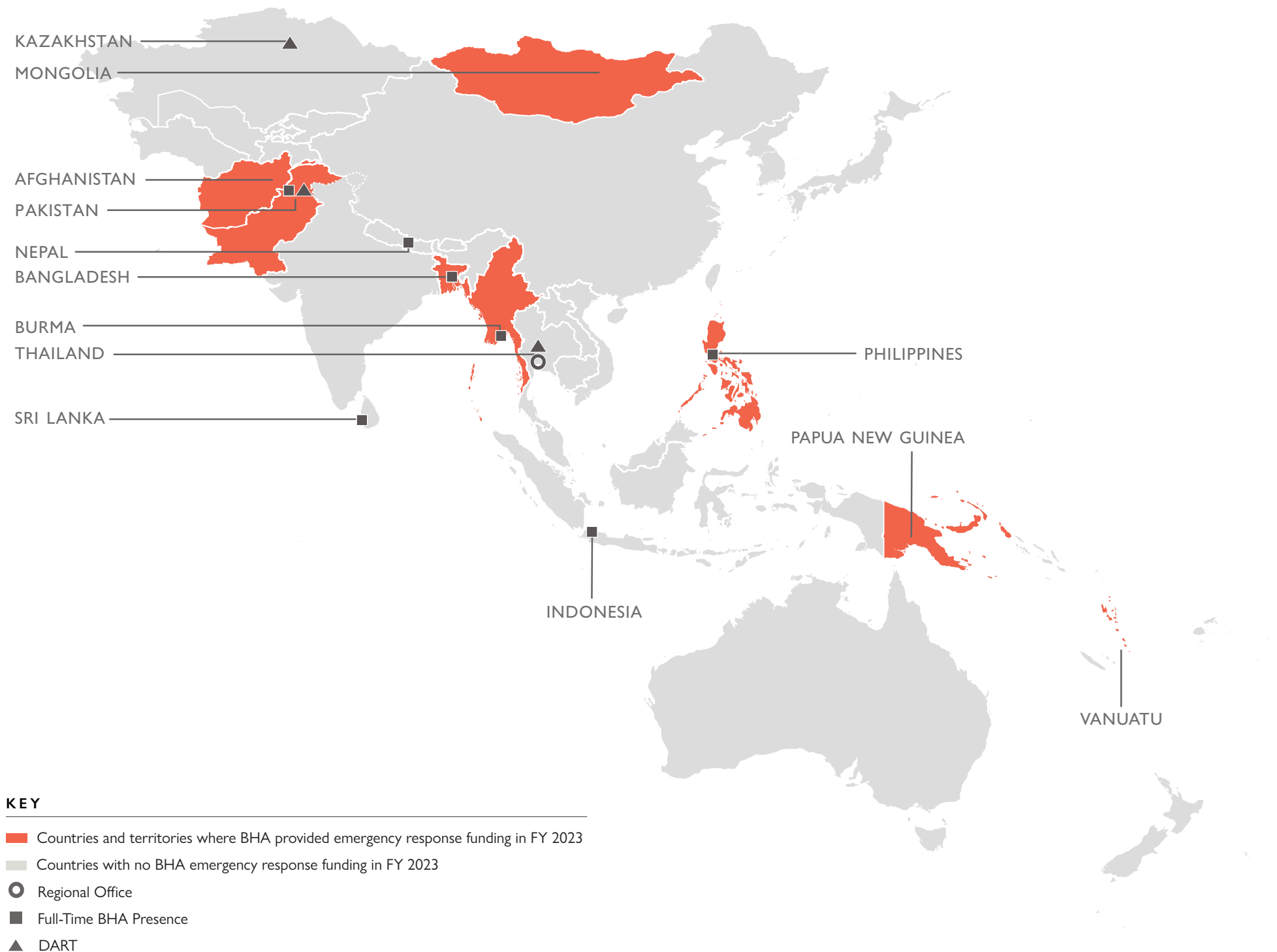
## REGIONAL SUMMARY

BHA responded to humanitarian crises in eight countries across Asia as conflict, displacement, and climate shocks affected millions of people in FY 2023. BHA responded to the effects of natural disasters in seven countries in Asia, including Tropical Cyclone Mocha in Burma and Bangladesh, Tropical Cyclones Judy and Kevin in Vanuatu, volcanic activity in Papua New Guinea and the Philippines, a *dzud* phenomenon resulting in large-scale livestock deaths in Mongolia, and the long-term effects of floods in Pakistan.

BHA continued to support relief efforts in Afghanistan, where more than 29.2 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2023 due to the effects of decades of conflict, economic and political instability, severe drought, and other climate shocks. Nearly 6.6 million people remained displaced across the country as of December 2022. Additionally, Taliban restrictions on the participation of female NGO and UN staff in humanitarian activities, along with broader limitations of freedom of movement for women and girls, impeded the delivery of principled humanitarian assistance to at-risk populations. Throughout FY 2023, BHA also continued to address the humanitarian needs resulting from ongoing insecurity in Burma, which had internally displaced nearly 1.7 million people since the coup d'état in February 2021 as of September 2023. Meanwhile, approximately 966,000 Rohingya refugees were sheltering in neighboring Bangladesh during the fiscal year, the majority of whom had fled genocidal military operations in Burma's Rakhine State beginning in August 2017.

In total, BHA provided nearly \$897 million to assist conflict- and disaster-affected populations across Asia with food, health, livelihood, multipurpose cash, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance. BHA also supported activities integrating ER4 components with emergency responses to address immediate needs while also building resilience among communities vulnerable to climatic and other shocks.

BHA supported humanitarian responses in Asia during the fiscal year through technical assistance and staffing from Washington, D.C., and Honolulu, Hawaii, as well as a permanent regional office in Bangkok, Thailand, and full-time staff presence in six additional offices in Dhaka, Bangladesh; Jakarta, Indonesia; Kathmandu, Nepal; Islamabad, Pakistan; Manila, Philippines; and Colombo, Sri Lanka. BHA also maintained an Afghanistan DART based in Thailand, with additional staff presence in Kazakhstan and Qatar. In October 2022, BHA transitioned the management of response activities for the long-term effects of flooding in Pakistan from a DART based in Pakistan to BHA's Pakistan team, with staff in Pakistan and the region, as well as in Washington, D.C.



# AFGHANISTAN

More than a year after the Taliban's takeover of Afghanistan in August 2021, the country's economic and political instability contributed to the deterioration of basic services and infrastructure, high levels of unemployment, and increased commodity prices during FY 2023. Taliban directives imposed throughout the year restricted humanitarian access and hindered the delivery of life-saving assistance to at-risk populations. Similar directives also limited freedom of movement for women and girls, further obstructing their access to essential education and health services and livelihood opportunities. As a result, an estimated 29.2 million people required humanitarian assistance during the year, according to the UN. Nearly 6.6 million people in Afghanistan remained displaced across the country as of December 2022 due to conflict and recurrent climate shocks, including drought, earthquakes, and flooding.

Despite slight improvements in food consumption during the spring harvest season and declining food prices throughout 2023, acute food insecurity persisted due to the compounding effects of the economic crisis and recurrent natural hazards on livelihoods and household debt. An estimated 15.3 million people likely faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between May and October, according to an IPC analysis. Moreover, limited access to safe water for drinking and hygiene contributed to outbreaks of diseases that affected tens of thousands of people across several provinces and exacerbated already dire health needs throughout the fiscal year.

In response to the ongoing crisis in Afghanistan, BHA maintained a DART—consisting of staff in Astana, Kazakhstan; Doha, Qatar; and Bangkok, Thailand—and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT that worked closely with implementing partners to reach people in need with life-saving assistance during FY 2023. Despite restrictions imposed by the Taliban, BHA partners in Afghanistan were able to adapt their operations and negotiate access with Taliban personnel to provide multi-sector support countrywide during the fiscal year.



## CRISES/DISASTERS



## SECTORS



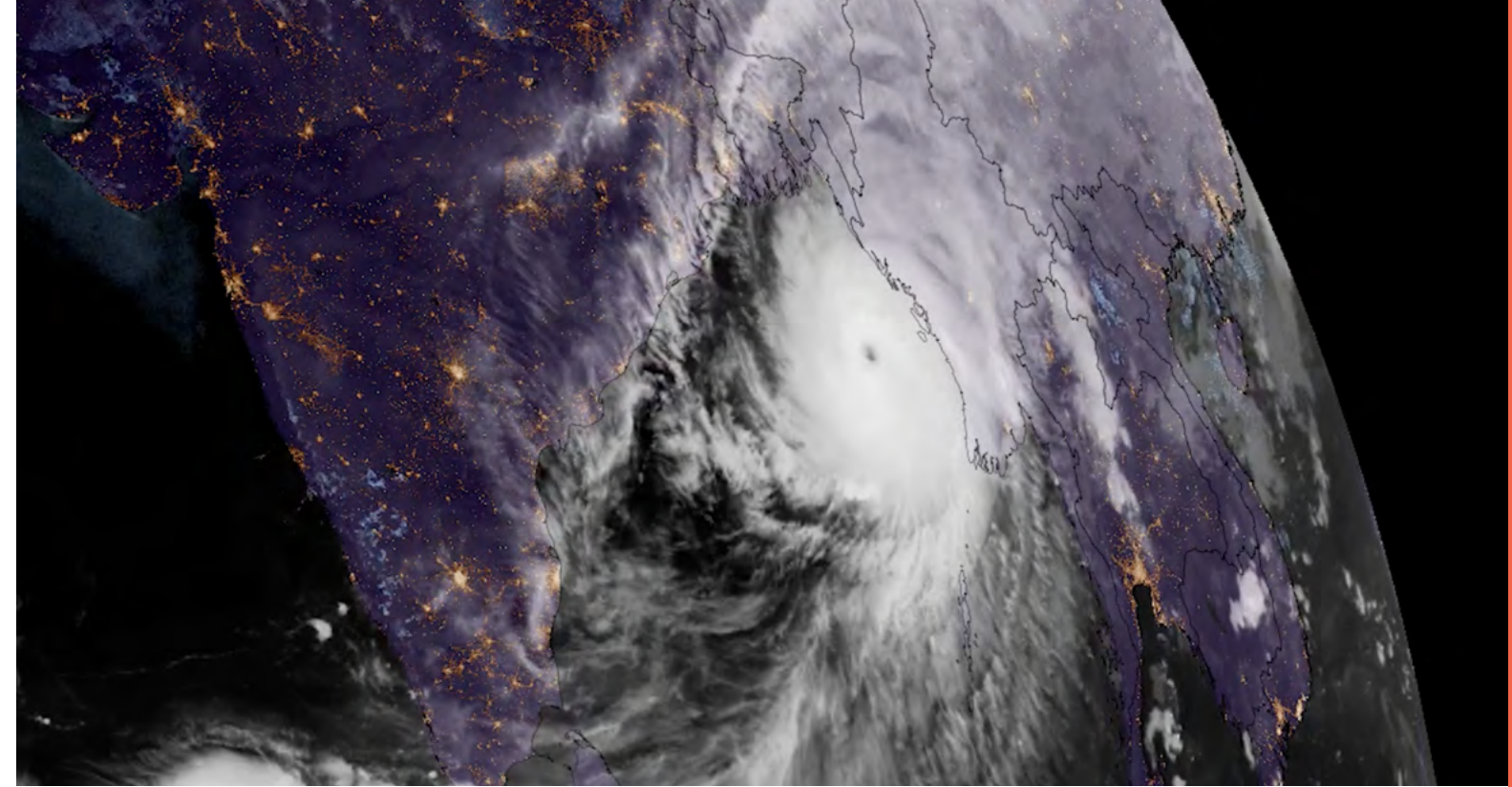
## IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

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

## BHA ASSISTANCE

\$643,463,263

WFP transports BHA-supported food assistance into Afghanistan by road for distribution to communities facing food insecurity. Photo courtesy of WFP



# BANGLADESH

In Bangladesh, an estimated 1.5 million refugees and host community members required humanitarian assistance during 2023, according to the UN. Bangladesh hosted nearly 1 million refugees, largely ethnic Rohingya, who had fled genocide in Burma's Rakhine State since August 2017. Approximately 935,000 refugees were living in 33 crowded camps in Cox's Bazar District, while the Government of Bangladesh had relocated nearly 31,000 Rohingya refugees to Bhasan Char, a silt island in the Bay of Bengal, where they faced limited access to nutritious food, freedom of movement, and livelihood opportunities, as of September, the UN reported.

Meanwhile, Bangladesh remained highly vulnerable to climate shocks, including cyclones, floods, monsoon rains, and storm surges, during the fiscal year. In May, Tropical Cyclone Mocha made landfall near the Bangladesh–Burma border, damaging or destroying nearly 40,000 Rohingya refugees' residences in Cox's Bazar and exacerbating already significant humanitarian needs among refugees, according to the UN. Communities affected by the cyclone remained in need of food, health, and shelter support during subsequent months. During August, heavy monsoon rainfall generated floods and landslides across four districts in southeastern Bangladesh, resulting in at least 51 deaths and adversely affecting an estimated 1.3 million people. Flood-affected populations—including nearly 85,500 displaced people in Cox's Bazar—urgently required food, health, protection, and shelter assistance and safe drinking water.

In FY 2023, BHA supported emergency food, livelihood, disaster risk reduction, and nutrition assistance for refugees in Cox's Bazar, as well as food security and nutrition programs in Bhasan Char. BHA partners also provided assistance for host community members in Cox's Bazar. In response to the humanitarian needs generated by Tropical Cyclone Mocha, BHA partners also supported cyclone-affected communities with food and MPCA and reached populations affected by the floods and landslides in August with MPCA.

## CRISES/DISASTERS



## SECTORS



## IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, IRC, UNICEF, WFP

## BHA ASSISTANCE

\$99,970,324

Cyclone Mocha approaches Bangladesh. Photo courtesy of Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere at Colorado State University and the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites

## BURMA

Armed clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces and ethnic armed organizations following the Myanmar Armed Forces' February 2021 coup d'état continued across Burma in 2023, sustaining significant humanitarian needs and displacing nearly 1.7 million people as of September, the UN reported. Conflict had also destroyed more than 74,000 civilian residences since February 2021, leaving thousands in need of emergency shelter. In 2023, approximately 11.5 million people were in need of protection assistance, particularly child protection services and GBV response support, according to the UN. Concurrently, access constraints, bureaucratic impediments, and protracted insecurity challenged the delivery of humanitarian aid. For example, following the mid-May landfall of Tropical Cyclone Mocha over Rakhine State that destroyed shelters and infrastructure, Burma's military authorities temporarily suspended travel authorizations for relief organizations working in affected areas, delaying the delivery of life-saving assistance for 1.6 million cyclone-affected people. Burma also remained prone to natural hazards, such as heavy rainfall, flooding, and storms, which heightened food, protection, and shelter needs among households in Chin, Kachin, and Rakhine states and Magway and Sagaing regions.

Despite persistent challenges, BHA partners continued to provide multi-sector assistance in response to the needs of crisis-affected communities across Burma during the fiscal year. BHA partners also worked with the broader humanitarian community to advocate for access to humanitarian assistance and promote the delivery of protection services in areas with significant access constraints.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

IOM, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$96,900,000



## MONGOLIA

Mongolia is highly vulnerable to *dzuds*—a Mongolian term for severe winter weather preceded by summer drought—that can destroy staple crops and lead to large-scale livestock deaths. In January 2023, approximately 60 percent of Mongolia's territory was at high or extreme risk—the two highest classifications on a five-tier scale—of being affected by a *dzud*, according to the UN. Herders, who account for 80 percent of rural households, were particularly vulnerable to the effects of *dzuds*, as livestock rearing often represents their households' primary source of income and food. Meanwhile, recurring droughts in Mongolia hindered the production and availability of crops, including animal feed, barley, oats, potatoes, vegetables, and wheat, exacerbating food and livelihood insecurity among rural households.

To help mitigate the adverse effects of the January 2023 *dzud*, BHA funded the delivery of MPCA to vulnerable households to meet their basic needs and maintain their livelihoods.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Mongolian Red Cross Society, World Vision

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$1,000,000

A BHA food security advisor meets with a Mongolian herder affected by the *dzud*. Photo by USAID



## PAKISTAN

In FY 2023, communities across Pakistan continued to experience the adverse effects of catastrophic flooding and landslides caused by heavy monsoon rains and glacial lake outbursts between June and September 2022. The flooding, which affected an estimated 33 million people and displaced an estimated 7.9 million people, left as many as 20.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2023, according to the UN.

The floods resulted in widespread livestock deaths, damaged millions of acres of agricultural land, and negatively affected Pakistan's 2022 October-to-December planting season. Loss of agricultural inputs, including seed stocks, fertilizers, and machinery, heavily affected livelihoods and agricultural production, the UN reported. Meanwhile, rising food, fuel, and agricultural input prices due to the effects of flooding, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and economic and political instability in 2022 worsened food security outcomes across Pakistan, according to an IPC analysis. More than 10.5 million people were projected to face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity from April to October. Insufficient access to nutritious food, as well as limited availability of WASH infrastructure and safe drinking water, adversely affected children's health, with more than 2 million children projected to experience acute malnutrition and require treatment in flood-affected areas from March to September 2023.

With BHA funding, partners provided critical multi-sector assistance, reaching hundreds of thousands of flood-affected people, as well as HCIMA and logistics support to bolster the overall humanitarian response. In October, BHA transitioned the management of ongoing floods response efforts from the DART and RMT to BHA staff based in Islamabad, Pakistan, and Washington, D.C.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

ACTED, Cesvi, Concern Worldwide, CRS, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$36,456,222

Individuals spread out a blanket provided with BHA support to flood-affected communities preparing for winter in Pakistan. Photo courtesy of IOM



## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Papua New Guinea's Bagana Volcano, located in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, erupted in July, generating ashfall, gas, and steam plumes that affected more than 8,000 people, according to IOM. The volcanic activity displaced nearly 4,000 people to evacuation centers in central and southern Bougainville between July and August. Additionally, civil unrest and intercommunal violence in Enga, Hela, and Southern Highlands provinces of the country's Highlands Region between May and August 2022 resulted in displacement that persisted in FY 2023.

In response to humanitarian needs, BHA partners provided food, logistics, shelter, and WASH support to communities affected by the volcanic eruption in Bougainville. Separately, BHA bolstered its ongoing response to violence-affected communities through additional multi-sector assistance in the Highlands.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CARE, IOM, World Vision

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$1,500,000

A BHA staff member observes the arrival of a U.S. Marine Corps helicopter working in coordination with BHA to address the humanitarian needs of volcano-affected communities. Photo courtesy of Gunnery Sergeant J. R. Heins/U.S. Marine Corps



## PHILIPPINES

Volcanic activity—including ashfall, lava flows, minor eruptions, and volcanic earthquakes—from the Philippines' Mayon Volcano in June 2023 affected nearly 40,000 individuals, according to the Government of the Philippines. Mayon Volcano's seismic activity also led to the evacuation of more than 20,000 people in the country's Albay Province to more than 25 evacuation centers as of July 2023.

Following the eruption of Mayon Volcano, BHA funded the delivery of emergency shelter and WASH assistance to more than 2,400 displaced individuals.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

IOM

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$200,000

Albay Province's Mayon Volcano spews white smoke. Photo by Charism Sayat/AFP



## VANUATU

In February and March 2023, Tropical Cyclones Judy and Kevin made successive landfall over several islands in Vanuatu, an archipelago of 80 islands, affecting approximately 250,000 people and prompting the evacuation of nearly 5,200 individuals, according to the UN. The storms damaged farmland, houses, and critical infrastructure, including communications, electrical, transportation, and water facilities, leading to a six-month countrywide state of emergency from March to September.

In response, BHA worked to mitigate the adverse effects of the two storms by providing emergency shelter materials, MPCA, protection support, and WASH assistance to cyclone-affected households.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CARE, UNICEF, World Vision

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$3,200,000

Community members in Vanuatu affected by Tropical Cyclones Judy and Kevin receive BHA-funded assistance. Photo courtesy of CARE

# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

## REGIONAL SUMMARY



BHA responded to 13 crises across LAC in FY 2023 as persistent insecurity and protracted political and economic emergencies in Colombia, Haiti, and Venezuela, in addition to natural hazards across the region, continued to drive humanitarian needs.\*

In FY 2023, political instability and escalating violence in Haiti led to a surge in humanitarian needs. Haiti also experienced a countrywide resurgence in cholera cases, contributing to already elevated needs, particularly for health and WASH support. In Venezuela, nine consecutive years of unstable economic conditions and political repression limited populations' work opportunities and gave rise to significant humanitarian needs. The protracted political and economic crisis had driven approximately 7.7 million people to flee Venezuela as of August. Many vulnerable Venezuelans residing in other countries in the region—including Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil—continued to require humanitarian assistance. In Colombia, violence among non-state armed groups generated displacement and restricted Colombians' access to livelihoods and essential services.

Natural disasters—including earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and wildfires—also contributed to humanitarian needs across the region during the fiscal year. Ecuador experienced concurrent shocks in March, with an earthquake followed by heavy rains and flooding that exacerbated conditions in earthquake-affected areas. Chile and Canada faced wildfires that displaced communities and destroyed houses and livelihoods during the fiscal year. Hurricane Ian made landfall over Cuba, producing heavy rainfall and storm surges that affected an estimated 3.2 million people. In Central America, climate-related shocks such as droughts and storms also drove humanitarian needs and contributed to food insecurity.

In FY 2023, BHA provided nearly \$476 million to respond to urgent needs triggered by climate shocks, complex emergencies, and other crises across LAC.

BHA staff continued to monitor and respond to humanitarian crises in LAC through a permanent regional office in San José, Costa Rica; offices in Bogotá, Colombia; San Salvador, El Salvador; Guatemala City, Guatemala; and Port-au-Prince, Haiti; as well as staff in Washington, D.C.; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Miami, Florida. In response to the escalation of humanitarian needs in Haiti, BHA also activated a DART based in Haiti to direct BHA's response to the humanitarian emergency. BHA maintained a DART to lead USAID's humanitarian response to the Venezuela regional crisis with staff based in Colombia and Costa Rica until December 2022, when the Bureau transferred responsibility for the regional response to BHA's LAC teams, with staff based in Colombia, Costa Rica, and Washington, D.C.

\*BHA's LAC Office covers programming in Canada.



## BRAZIL

Of the estimated 7.7 million people that have fled Venezuela since 2018, more than 510,000 were sheltering in Brazil as of September, many of whom required urgent access to food, health care, livelihood opportunities, and shelter, according to the UN. The Government of Brazil continued to provide Venezuelans with shelter and relocation assistance in FY 2023, with more than 114,000 Venezuelans relocated to safe shelters in approximately 1,000 municipalities across Brazil as of September.

During the fiscal year, BHA partners distributed food and nutrition assistance, including cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and hot meals, to Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Brazil.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



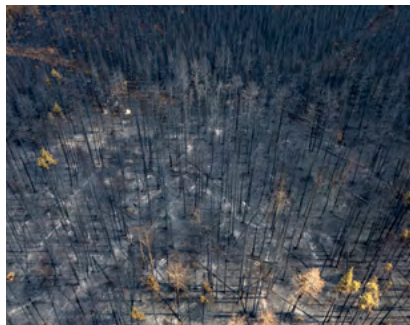
### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

ADRA, Cáritas Brasileira

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$2,000,000

//////  
A volunteer provides lunch to a young boy in Boa Vista, Roraima State, as part of a program that provides healthy and nutritious food to members of the migrant community in Brazil. Photo courtesy of Cáritas Brasileira



## CANADA

Canada experienced abnormally dry and warm weather conditions between May and July, which resulted in the country's most severe wildfire season on record, with hundreds of wildfires affecting an estimated 45 million acres of land across the country, including in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec provinces, according to the Government of Canada. The uncontrolled wildland fires spread toxic smoke across Canada and displaced approximately 155,000 people as of July, particularly affecting remote indigenous communities.

BHA supported partner ADRA to distribute MPCA and provide protection assistance for wildfire-affected populations.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

ADRA

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$100,000

//////  
A burnt landscape caused by wildfires is pictured near Alberta, Canada, where approximately 30,000 people received orders to leave their homes as nearly 100 fires flared across the province. Photo by Megan Albu/AFP



## CHILE

Heat waves, record-high temperatures, and strong winds generated conditions that led to more than 400 wildfires in Chile between January and February, according to the UN. The wildfires resulted in 26 deaths, caused approximately 8,000 people to lose their houses or livelihoods, and damaged or destroyed more than 1 million acres of croplands, forests, and wildland-urban areas, according to the Government of Chile and the UN.

In response, BHA funded NGO partners to support local firefighter response, distribute MPCA to help households affected by wildfires meet their basic needs, and establish safe spaces for at-risk displaced populations, including adolescents and children.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Caritas Chile, World Vision

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$650,000

//////  
A BHA staff member surveys the damage after wildfires destroyed homes, forests, and affected local communities, including a community supported through BHA partner Caritas Chile. Photo by USAID

## COLOMBIA

In 2023, an estimated 7.7 million people across Colombia needed humanitarian assistance, according to the UN. Violence among non-state armed groups displaced approximately 48,000 people across the country between January and September, limiting displaced households' access to essential goods and services and livelihood opportunities. In addition, the sociopolitical crisis in neighboring Venezuela had displaced nearly 2.9 million people to Colombia as of August. Many of those displaced to Colombia were Colombians returning from Venezuela, who lacked livelihood opportunities and were unable to meet basic needs. Approximately 30 percent of Colombian households, or 15.5 million people, were food-insecure, while 52 percent of the migrant and refugee population in Colombia, or 1.3 million people, faced acute food insecurity in 2023, WFP reported.

During FY 2023, BHA addressed emergency needs related to armed conflict and the crisis in neighboring Venezuela. BHA partners supported cash-based and in-kind emergency food assistance and provided livelihood, multipurpose cash, nutrition, protection, and WASH assistance that enabled vulnerable populations—including displaced persons from Venezuela—to meet their basic needs. BHA also contributed to humanitarian information management in Colombia, as well as capacity-building and coordination activities for local government actors.



### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

ACH, Blumont, Heartland Alliance International, Mercy Corps, NRC, OCHA, Pan American Development Foundation, WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$102,000,000

//////  
A group of women from a neighborhood in Colombia's Cauca Department share artwork they created as part of a psychologist-led mutual support group designed for women. Photo courtesy of Blumont

## CUBA

In September 2022, Hurricane Ian made landfall over western Cuba, generating heavy rainfall and storm surges that affected an estimated 3.2 million people. The hurricane caused widespread flooding, damaging more than 19,000 houses and critical infrastructure that limited access to safe drinking water, health care, and other essential services, according to IFRC. Hurricane Ian also devastated agricultural facilities, crops, and livestock, exacerbating food insecurity and diminishing livelihood opportunities.

In response, BHA supported IFRC to deliver emergency relief items—including hygiene kits, shelter repair materials, and tarps—to approximately 7,500 hurricane-affected individuals.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

IFRC

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$2,000,000



## ECUADOR

Ecuador hosted nearly 475,000 Venezuelans as of June, in addition to hundreds of thousands of displaced persons of Venezuelan or other nationalities transiting through the country, according to the UN. Displaced populations faced heightened vulnerability and elevated food, livelihood, protection, and shelter needs. Compounding the needs in the country, concurrent natural disasters on Ecuador's western coast in March affected an estimated 24,000 people, according to IFRC. A magnitude 6.8 earthquake struck Ecuador's Guayas Province in mid-March, causing at least 14 deaths and damage to houses and other civilian infrastructure. Heavy rains and resultant flooding, which had been ongoing since early March, exacerbated the effects of the earthquake.

With BHA support, WFP distributed food assistance—in the form of food kits, hot meals, and vouchers to purchase food—to populations in transit in Ecuador, including Venezuelans, during FY 2023. BHA partners also supported cash-based transfers for vulnerable migrants and refugees settling in Ecuador, prioritizing newly arrived families. In response to the earthquake in March, BHA partners provided emergency cash assistance to support affected populations.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

HIAS, WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$15,100,000

//////  
Local BHA staff assess earthquake damage in Ecuador's El Oro Province, one of the hardest hit areas of the 2023 Guayas earthquake. Photo by USAID



(Top) Cash-based transfers delivered by BHA partner WFP help food-insecure populations buy food at a local market. Photo courtesy of Diego Santamari/WFP • (Bottom) Residents of Guatemala's Quiché Department participate in a nutritious cooking demonstration. Photo by Colin Churchill/USAID

## EL SALVADOR

El Salvador is highly vulnerable to natural hazards and climate shocks, including droughts, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and volcanic eruptions, which can result in casualties, damage to infrastructure, and displacement. Structural poverty and chronic violence exacerbate these vulnerabilities, limit livelihood opportunities, and heighten protection concerns. In FY 2023, drought conditions and flooding from Tropical Storm Julia hindered crop production while inflation raised the cost of basic food items, limiting households' ability to purchase basic goods and driving acute food insecurity.

In response to persistent food security concerns across El Salvador, BHA partners provided cash assistance during the lean season to vulnerable households. To increase resilience, BHA partners provided access to training on topics such as poultry breeding to improve livelihoods and drip irrigation systems to improve crop yields. BHA also provided funding for GBV prevention and response activities in communities affected by natural hazards and chronic violence.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Alight, CRS, WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$10,250,000

## GUATEMALA

Climate-induced shocks exacerbated humanitarian needs across Guatemala, where an estimated 5 million people—nearly 30 percent of the country's population—were in need of assistance during 2023, according to the UN. Recurrent periods of drought in Central America's Dry Corridor—an area encompassing a majority of central Guatemala that is susceptible to adverse weather conditions—diminished crop yields and increased food insecurity. Approximately 4.3 million people in Guatemala experienced acute food insecurity from June to August 2023, according to an IPC analysis.

To address food insecurity across Guatemala, BHA partners provided cash assistance that helped households meet basic food needs, supported climate-resilient farming practices to mitigate the effects of shocks, continued local and municipal capacity-strengthening for response to natural hazards, and provided hygiene kits and hygiene promotion sessions. In addition, BHA partners provided protection services including child-friendly spaces for at-risk children and case management for survivors of GBV.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CRS, Federación de Cooperativas de las Verapaces, SCF, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$20,000,000





## HAITI

Amid persistent economic instability and high levels of climate vulnerability, increased organized criminal group violence and the resurgence of

cholera worsened the humanitarian situation in Haiti in FY 2023. Approximately 5.2 million people—nearly 50 percent of Haiti’s population—were in need of humanitarian assistance throughout the country in 2023, including up to 4.8 million people projected to face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between March and June 2023, according to the UN and an IPC analysis.

Organized criminal group violence resulted in more than 2,500 civilian deaths from January to August, the UN reported. Populations in Haiti also faced increased protection risks, including GBV, as a result of violence and displacement. Approximately 195,000 people were displaced across Haiti’s Artibonite, Centre, and Ouest departments as of June, including nearly 131,000 people displaced from the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, according to IOM. IDPs, particularly those sheltering at overcrowded informal IDP sites that lack access to critical resources, faced increased humanitarian needs, such as adequate WASH infrastructure. At the same time, organized criminal group-imposed blockades along transportation routes, attacks on civilian infrastructure, and widespread insecurity limited Haitians’ access to humanitarian aid and basic services, such as health care.

In FY 2023, Haiti also faced an outbreak of cholera. Health actors identified the first confirmed case in early October 2022, and as of September 2023, the Government of Haiti’s Ministry of Public Health and Population had recorded at least 906 cholera-related deaths and 64,000 suspected cholera cases. Although the epidemic peaked in late 2022, cholera cases periodically rose in 2023.

In response to the rise in humanitarian needs, BHA activated a DART with staff based in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and an RMT with staff in Washington, D.C., to deliver life-saving assistance in the country. With BHA support, humanitarian partners provided food, health, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to at-risk communities. BHA partners also provided people with in-kind food, MPCA, and nutrition services to help them meet their basic needs, as well as agricultural aid to address structural drivers of food insecurity. With BHA support, relief organizations provided health and protection services, such as cholera detection and treatment and GBV prevention and response.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

AAH, Concern Worldwide, CRS, Community Organized Relief Effort, Doctors of the World, GOAL, Humanity and Inclusion, iMMAP, IMPACT Initiatives, INSO, IOM, OCHA, Pan American Health Organization, Project Hope, SCF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, World Relief International

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$112,903,327

A volunteer with Haiti’s civil protection agency provides water and sanitation supplies and educational materials to combat the cholera outbreak in Port-au-Prince. Photo courtesy of the Directorate-General for Civil Protection



## HONDURAS

Honduras remained vulnerable to climate-related shocks, including droughts and storms, during FY 2023 that exacerbated humanitarian needs, particularly those stemming from food insecurity. Between December 2022 and February 2023, more than 2.3 million people faced acute food insecurity across the country, according to an IPC analysis. Recurrent periods of drought in the Dry Corridor diminished crop yields and increased the prices of basic food commodities, limiting households’ ability to meet food needs. Furthermore, violence by organized criminal groups generated internal displacement, contributing to food insecurity and protection risks.

In response to continued food insecurity in FY 2023, BHA partners provided emergency cash-based food assistance and MPCA, as well as agricultural support for farmers to implement climate-resilient farming practices, such as drip irrigation and soil management, to increase crop production. BHA partners also supported protection activities, including learning and recreational spaces for children and case management and referral services for women and girls at risk of GBV.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

ADRA, CRS, Global Communities, GOAL, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$19,250,000

BHA partner Global Communities demonstrates techniques to determine the safety of drinking water in Honduras, where many communities lack consistent access to this resource. Photo courtesy of Global Communities



## NICARAGUA

Nicaragua is prone to climate shocks, such as droughts, flooding, and landslides, particularly along the country’s western coastline, located within Central America’s Dry Corridor. During the fiscal year, the El Niño phenomenon—characterized by above-average sea surface temperatures that lead to drier and hotter weather conditions—exacerbated drought conditions in the country, affecting up to 50 percent of crops and reducing agricultural yields among farming households, according to the UN. As a result, up to 250,000 people in Nicaragua likely experienced acute food insecurity in September 2023, according to FEWS NET. Additionally, unfavorable economic conditions continued to elevate food prices while reducing access to income-generating opportunities, worsening household food insecurity countrywide.

BHA supported partners in the distribution of food vouchers and in-kind food assistance to food-insecure households in Nicaragua’s Northern Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region. BHA also supported protection interventions to address GBV risks facing children in the region.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

ACH

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$3,000,000

A woman receives a kit of supplies from World Vision to support agricultural activities on her farm. Photo courtesy of Eduardo José Valladares Duarte/World Vision

## PERU

Peru’s vulnerability to various natural hazards, including earthquakes, droughts, floods, and volcanic eruptions, contributed to the humanitarian needs of Peruvians during the fiscal year. Persistent heavy rainfall and subsequent floods and landslides across Peru in early 2023 resulted in at least 102 deaths and affected an estimated 840,000 people, more than 123,000 of whom were displaced, according to the Government of Peru. The flooding damaged approximately 49,000 houses, cropland, and critical water and infrastructure and led to livestock deaths, leaving affected communities in need of food, shelter, and safe drinking water. A lack of quality livelihood opportunities and limited household purchasing power contributed to widespread food insecurity among national and migrant populations, according to WFP. The more than 1.5 million Venezuelan migrants and refugees residing in Peru were particularly vulnerable to food insecurity given their lack of access to public services and formal employment opportunities.

In response to flooding in March and persistent food insecurity among Venezuelans and host community populations in Peru, BHA provided food, nutrition, and WASH assistance to food-insecure and flood-affected populations during the fiscal year, including through supporting the delivery of cash vouchers for food and hygiene kits to vulnerable communities.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

SCF, WFP, and World Vision

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$20,995,016



Water rushes down a street in La Libertad Department of northern Peru after heavy rains caused significant flooding in March. Photo by Arturo Gutarra/AFP



An overhead view of a neighborhood in Venezuela, where years of unstable economic and political conditions left 7.7 million Venezuelans in need of humanitarian assistance in 2023. Photo by Federico Parra/AFP

## VENEZUELA

An estimated 7.7 million people in Venezuela required humanitarian assistance in 2023 following nine consecutive years of political and economic crisis, according to the UN. Unstable economic conditions—characterized by hyperinflation and limited formal employment opportunities—drove widespread food insecurity and limited access to electricity, health care, medicine, WASH facilities, and other basic services. Up to 3.5 million people in Venezuela required emergency food assistance as of May, primarily due to elevated food costs and limited household purchasing power, FEWS NET reported. Venezuelans in the country resorted to negative coping strategies, including liquidating household assets and reducing the quality and quantity of meals consumed, to afford basic items. Amid limited income-generating opportunities and heightened needs, an estimated 7.7 million people had fled Venezuela as of August.

In response, BHA partners provided multi-sector assistance in Venezuela, prioritizing the needs of the country’s most at-risk populations, including children, indigenous communities, people living with disabilities, and pregnant and lactating women. Specifically, to meet emergency food assistance needs during the year, BHA partners provided cooked meals, school meals, and in-kind food assistance to food-insecure individuals in Venezuela. BHA maintained a DART with staff in San José, Costa Rica, and Bogotá, Colombia, and an RMT with staff based in Washington, D.C., until December 2022, when the Bureau transitioned responsibility for humanitarian activities related to the Venezuela regional crisis to BHA’s LAC teams, with staff in Colombia, Costa Rica, and Washington, D.C.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

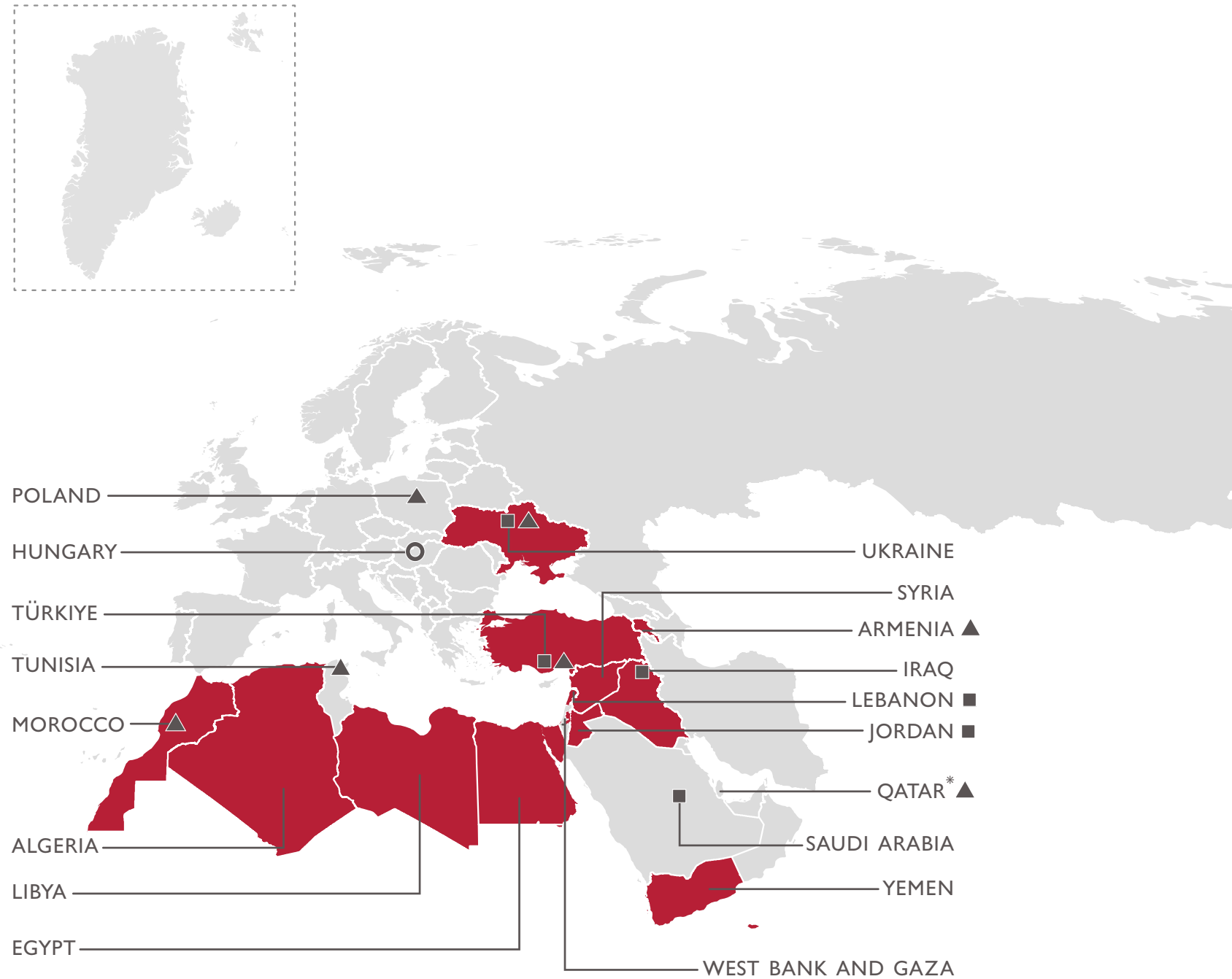
UN agencies and NGO partners

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$148,000,000

# MIDDLE EAST, NORTH AFRICA, AND EUROPE

## REGIONAL SUMMARY



In FY 2023, BHA responded to crises in 13 countries throughout the MENAE region, providing life-saving assistance in response to urgent humanitarian needs caused by conflict, displacement, economic deterioration, and natural disasters. Protracted crises—including those in Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen—resulted in continued civilian suffering during the fiscal year. Additionally, earthquakes affecting Türkiye, Syria, and Morocco and flooding in Libya led to deaths and displacement, compounding existing needs.

In early February, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck southcentral Türkiye, resulting in the deaths of an estimated 57,000 people across Türkiye and northern Syria. In total, the earthquake and its more than 3,100 aftershocks affected nearly 18 million people across the two countries, displacing approximately 3.5 million people and causing severe infrastructure damage. Additional natural disasters in Morocco—where a magnitude 6.8 earthquake in September resulted in the deaths of at least 2,496 people—and in Libya—where heavy rainfall and flooding driven by Storm Daniel in September caused the deaths of at least 4,255 people and displaced more than 42,000 others—generated significant humanitarian needs.

Protracted conflict remained a key driver of humanitarian needs across the region in FY 2023. As of late September, Russia's invasion of Ukraine had resulted in the deaths of 9,701 civilians and left an estimated 17.6 million people in Ukraine in need of humanitarian assistance during 2023. Syria's civil war continued to drive acute humanitarian needs among Syrians in the country and refugees across the region. An estimated 15.3 million people in Syria required humanitarian assistance in 2023, the highest number of people in need yet recorded in the country. Despite some reduction in active conflict in Yemen, humanitarian needs remained high, with an estimated 21.6 million people—approximately two-thirds of the country's population—requiring assistance. Additionally, Government of Azerbaijan military operations in the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh region in September prompted the displacement of more than 100,000 ethnic Armenian people from Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia, driving significant protection and shelter needs among displaced people arriving in Armenia.

During FY 2023, BHA responded to these crises by providing more than \$2.6 billion, supporting vital food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance for communities in need, including IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable populations.

In February, BHA activated a Türkiye-based DART to respond to earthquake-related humanitarian needs in Türkiye and Syria, along with a Washington, D.C.-based RMT. In response to needs caused by Storm Daniel in Libya, BHA activated a DART and RMT based in Tunisia and Washington, D.C., respectively. Following the September earthquake in Morocco, BHA also activated a DART based in the country and an RMT based in Washington, D.C., to lead the USG's humanitarian response. Additionally, BHA activated an Armenia-based DART and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to coordinate USG efforts in response to displacement from Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia. To address continued humanitarian needs in Ukraine during FY 2023, BHA maintained a DART with staff in Poland and Ukraine and a corresponding RMT with staff in Washington, D.C. BHA monitored and responded to crises throughout the region with staff based in a regional office in Budapest, Hungary, and additional offices in Erbil, Iraq; Amman, Jordan; Beirut, Lebanon; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Adana and Istanbul, Türkiye; and Kyiv, Ukraine; as well as staff in Washington, D.C.; Tampa, Florida; and Stuttgart, Germany.

## ALGERIA

Many of the Sahrawi refugees who had been displaced for nearly five decades as a result of the Western Sahara War from 1975 to 1991 resided across five sites in southern Algeria's Tindouf Province and remained reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs due to extreme temperatures, low rainfall, and limited livelihood opportunities during FY 2023. An estimated 88 percent of the sites' populations were food-insecure or at risk of food insecurity, with children younger than five years of age vulnerable to acute malnutrition, according to WFP.

In FY 2023, BHA supported WFP to deliver urgently needed food assistance to refugees in Tindouf and to implement activities to improve nutrition practices.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$1,500,000



## ARMENIA

On September 19, the Government of Azerbaijan launched military operations in the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh region. The military operations had prompted the mass displacement of more than 100,000 ethnic Armenian people from Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia through the Lachin Corridor, the primary route connecting Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh, as of September 30. The sudden displacement generated significant protection and shelter needs among displaced people who arrived in Armenia, according to UNHCR.

FY 2023 funding enabled BHA partners IFRC and People in Need to prepare for potential displacement from Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia. IFRC worked with the Armenian Red Cross Society to stockpile critical relief supplies and establish safe spaces near the Armenia-Azerbaijan border for displaced people. In September, BHA activated a DART with staff based in Yerevan, Armenia, and an RMT with staff based in Washington, D.C., to coordinate USG efforts in response to displacement from Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

IFRC, People in Need

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$1,210,124\*

\*Total includes ER4 funding used to respond to emergency needs arising from the displacement.



(Top) BHA partner WFP distributes food assistance at a refugee camp in Tindouf Province. Photo by Madison Cullinan/USAID • (Bottom) Armenian Red Cross volunteers offload kitchen sets provided by BHA in partnership with IFRC to serve hundreds of displaced households. Photo courtesy of Nora Peter/IFRC

## EGYPT

As of September, Egypt hosted nearly 375,000 registered asylum-seekers and refugees from nearly 60 countries, including more than 150,000 Syrians and 125,000 Sudanese, according to UNHCR. Amid the devaluation of the Egyptian pound, high inflation, and elevated staple food prices, many refugees lacked a stable source of income and were especially at risk of food insecurity, relying on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs. Poor macroeconomic conditions also hindered the ability of low-income Egyptian households to meet basic needs, prompting some households to reduce food consumption or purchase lower quality foods, according to the International Food Policy Research Institute.

In FY 2023, BHA supported emergency food assistance to respond to needs among food-insecure populations in Egypt. BHA partner WFP provided cash- and voucher-based food assistance to 119,000 refugees during the fiscal year to help meet their basic needs and cope with economic shocks.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$16,000,000

## IRAQ

An estimated 2.5 million people in Iraq—including more than 700,000 IDPs and nearly 300,000 Syrian refugees—required humanitarian assistance at the beginning of the fiscal year. Displaced Iraqis continued to face obstacles preventing them from returning, including concerns about damage to shelters, lack of livelihood opportunities, and persistent insecurity. Moreover, climate shocks—including rising temperatures, decreased rainfall, and severe drought—led to water scarcity, reduced access to food and other basic needs, and loss of livelihoods for Iraqis across the country during the fiscal year.

BHA responded to humanitarian needs resulting from protracted displacement in Iraq during FY 2023. BHA supported WFP to provide critical food assistance, including cash transfers for food, to more than 150,000 Iraqi IDPs and Syrian refugees living in camps in FY 2023. BHA-funded activities expanded access to safe drinking water and other WASH services in IDP camps. In FY 2023, BHA also supported protection services, including child protection activities, GBV prevention and response interventions, legal assistance for civil status documentation, and mental health and psychosocial support services, for at-risk populations across Iraq.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

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

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$22,858,226



Community members receive care at a mobile medical clinic in Iraq. Photo courtesy of Iraq Monitoring Project

## JORDAN

Since 2012, conflict in Syria has forced Syrians to seek refuge in neighboring countries, including Jordan. As of September, Jordan hosted more than 653,000 Syrian refugees, including 136,000 refugees residing in camps, according to the UN. An estimated two-thirds of refugees residing in host communities and one-half of refugees residing in camps were food-insecure as of June, according to WFP. Female-headed households, households with unemployed members, and households with a person living with a disability were particularly vulnerable to food insecurity.

During FY 2023, BHA supported WFP to provide monthly cash- and voucher-based food assistance to up to 460,000 Syrian refugees in Jordan to improve food security while also bolstering local markets.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$55,000,000



## LEBANON

Approximately 3.9 million people in Lebanon, including Lebanese nationals, refugees, and

migrants, required humanitarian assistance during the year primarily due to compounding years of economic and political instability that severely limited access to basic services and food, according to the UN. The rapid depreciation of the Lebanese pound and high rates of inflation and unemployment reduced households' income amid rising prices, with Lebanon recording the second-highest food price inflation rate in the world in June, the World Bank reported. These conditions contributed to more than 1.4 million individuals—approximately one-quarter of the population—experiencing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity, according to WFP. During the year, Lebanon hosted more than 1.5 million refugees, making it the country with the largest number of refugees per capita in the world.

BHA partners continued to support multi-sector assistance for vulnerable households across Lebanon in FY 2023. With BHA support, WFP provided food assistance to at least 600,000 people including Lebanese nationals and Syrian refugees.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

IMC, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Relief International, WFP

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$90,909,060

BHA partner IMC raises awareness of improved hygiene practices to reduce the transmission of cholera in northern Lebanon. Photo courtesy of IMC



## LIBYA

Storm Daniel made landfall over northeastern Libya in September, causing heavy rains, widespread flooding, and the collapse of two dams in Darnah District. The flooding had caused at least 4,255 deaths and displaced more than 42,000 people as of late September, according to the UN. In the wake of the storm, Libyans affected by the floods were in urgent need of food, health, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance.

In response, BHA activated a DART with staff based in Tunis, Tunisia, and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to coordinate USG response efforts. BHA funded approximately 26 MT of in-kind relief commodities—including blankets, hygiene supplies, shelter supplies, and water containers—that were delivered with DoD support to Libya's Benghazi city for distribution by USG partners. Additionally, with support from BHA, WFP distributed 131 MT of food to more than 21,500 people in need in northeastern Libya in mid- to late September.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

IFRC, WFP, and NGOs

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$5,351,341

Aid workers from IOM receive a shipment of relief commodities in Libya, where severe flooding led to a surge in humanitarian needs. Photo courtesy of IOM



(Top) A village is severely damaged following the magnitude 6.8 earthquake that struck Morocco in September. Photo by Fethi Belaid/AFP • (Bottom) A mother speaks with a pediatrician at a UNICEF-supported health and nutrition center. Photo courtesy of Johnny Shahan/UNICEF

## MOROCCO

A magnitude 6.8 earthquake struck central Morocco in early September, affecting several prefectures and provinces surrounding the High Atlas Mountains, the USGS reported. As of late September, the earthquake and its aftershocks had resulted in the deaths of at least 2,946 people and injury to more than 5,670 others, according to the Government of Morocco. The earthquake also displaced thousands of people to makeshift shelters, increasing their needs for emergency shelter and WASH assistance.

Following the earthquake, BHA activated a DART based in Rabat and Marrakesh, Morocco, and an RMT based in Washington, D.C., to lead the USG's humanitarian response. In addition, BHA provided emergency funding to meet urgent shelter and WASH needs of people severely affected by the earthquake and its aftershocks.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

IFRC, Morocco Red Crescent

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$957,418

## SYRIA

As the conflict in Syria entered its 13th year, the catastrophic effects of a large-scale earthquake in February compounded existing humanitarian needs driven by insecurity, disease outbreaks, and economic shocks. A total of 15.3 million people required humanitarian assistance in 2023, marking the highest number of people in need yet recorded in Syria, according to the UN. Additionally, the magnitude 7.8 earthquake and violent aftershocks that struck southcentral Türkiye, near the Syrian border, affected approximately 8.8 million people in Syria, exacerbating existing needs among vulnerable populations. The earthquake and aftershocks caused at least 5,900 deaths in Syria, displaced an estimated 500,000 people, and damaged critical infrastructure, including health facilities, residential buildings, and water infrastructure, the UN reported. Following the earthquakes, the number of food-insecure people in northwest Syria increased from 3.3 million to 3.7 million, more than 80 percent of the population in the region, according to the UN.

An escalation in hostilities and persistent insecurity across northern Syria led to further population displacements and increased protection and psychosocial support needs among Syrians during the fiscal year. Widespread consumption of unsafe water due to insufficient or damaged WASH infrastructure also contributed to a nationwide cholera outbreak, according to the UN. Additionally, poor economic conditions severely limited the ability of Syrian households to purchase basic goods, WFP reported.

In response to the overlapping crises in Syria, BHA worked closely with implementing partners to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance across international borders and conflict lines. BHA-funded relief efforts reached more than 5.5 million vulnerable people in Syria during FY 2023.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

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

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$731,948,619





//////  
 USAR teams conduct operations in Adiyaman following the 7.8-magnitude earthquake that struck Türkiye in February. Photo by USAID

## TÜRKIYE

When a magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck southcentral Türkiye in early February, the immediate impact and powerful aftershocks resulted in civilian casualties, mass displacement, and infrastructure damage that exacerbated humanitarian needs for both Turkish nationals and Syrian refugee communities in the affected areas, according to the UN. The initial earthquake and at least 3,100 aftershocks, including a separate magnitude 7.5 earthquake, caused 50,783 deaths and injury to approximately 107,000 people as of mid-May, according to the Government of Türkiye and the UN. In total, the earthquakes directly affected an estimated 9.1 million people in Türkiye and displaced approximately 3 million people after more than 500,000 buildings sustained damage, the UN reported.

An estimated 3.3 million Syrian refugees—more than 63 percent of all Syrian refugees globally—resided in Türkiye as of September. Notably, Syrian refugees accounted for approximately 92 percent of the total refugees in the country, according to UNHCR. While most refugees lived in urban areas, approximately 65,600 refugees resided in camps located in southeastern Türkiye and faced limited access to employment and basic necessities as of June. Meanwhile, high inflation negatively affected the ability of households to purchase essential goods as of July, according to WFP.

In early February, BHA activated a Türkiye-based DART, including USAR experts from Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department and Los Angeles County Fire Department, and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to coordinate USG efforts in response to the earthquakes. Through the earthquake response, BHA partners provided critical health care services to support individuals with traumatic injuries, emergency food and shelter assistance for newly displaced individuals, safe drinking water to mitigate the spread of disease, search-and-rescue support, and winter supplies for populations facing freezing temperatures. Additionally, BHA continued to support partners to provide emergency food assistance to Syrian refugees living in camps.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Concern Worldwide, IFRC, IOM, Miyamoto International, OCHA, Relief International, Samaritan's Purse, SCF, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and NGOs

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$77,168,884

# UKRAINE

Continued hostilities since Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 generated displacement, protection risks, and humanitarian needs across the country, leaving an estimated 17.6 million people—one-half of Ukraine’s population—in need of emergency assistance during 2023, according to the UN. As of late September, the invasion had led to approximately 27,500 verified civilian casualties, including 9,701 deaths and injury to nearly 17,800 people. The hostilities also prompted more than 5.8 million people to flee to nearby countries in Europe. Meanwhile, an estimated 3.7 million Ukrainians remained internally displaced, many of whom faced limited access to health services, livelihood opportunities, shelter assistance, and other basic necessities, as of September.

Russia’s aerial attacks continued to disrupt livelihoods and access to markets while routinely targeting critical infrastructure. In particular, Russian attacks against frontline areas of eastern and southern Ukraine resulted in widespread outages of electricity, heating, and water ahead of the 2023/2024 winter season. As of late September, WHO had recorded more than 1,300 attacks against the health care system since the invasion, significantly hindering Ukrainians’ ability to access urgently needed health care services. Severe flooding following the destruction of Kherson Oblast’s Kakhovka Dam in early June resulted in civilian casualties and inundated nearly 80 settlements across Government of Ukraine-controlled areas of southern Ukraine, forcing nearly 3,000 people to evacuate their homes and destroying irrigation systems and water supplies in affected communities.

In July, Russia withdrew from the Black Sea Grain Initiative, which had ensured the safe passage of millions of tons of food commodities from Ukrainian ports. Following the withdrawal, Russia conducted targeted attacks against Ukraine’s southern ports, posing challenges for Ukrainian farmers struggling to export their produce and threatening global food security. Between mid-July and mid-September, Russian attacks destroyed at least 280,000 MT of grain.

During FY 2023, BHA continued to staff a DART to lead USG humanitarian response efforts in Ukraine, maintaining presence in Kyiv, Ukraine, as well as Kraków and Rzeszów Poland. BHA also maintained an RMT, comprising BHA staff in Washington, D.C., to support the DART and the response. Between January and September, relief actors—including BHA partners—reached approximately 9 million people across Ukraine. With support from BHA, WFP provided cash and in-kind food deliveries to an average of 2.1 million people per month, including those residing close to the front line, during the same period. BHA also bolstered partners’ readiness to provide winter-related assistance to help populations cope with harsh winter conditions.

## CRISES/DISASTERS



## SECTORS



## IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO, and NGOs

## BHA ASSISTANCE

\$954,472,631



BHA partner Project Hope supports collective centers in Kyiv that provide Ukrainians displaced by the conflict with multi-sector assistance, including food rations, hygiene kits, psychosocial support, and recreational and support activities for older persons. Photo courtesy of Project Hope

## WEST BANK AND GAZA

Protracted conflict, restricted access to basic services, and persistent intervention from Government of Israel military forces caused severe humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza in FY 2023, leaving nearly 2.1 million Palestinians—approximately 40 percent of the combined population of the West Bank and Gaza—in need of assistance in 2023, according to the UN. Movement restrictions primarily caused by the blockade around Gaza imposed by the governments of Egypt and Israel since 2007 contributed to high unemployment and limited access to basic necessities, including health care and mental health and psychosocial support services, for conflict-affected populations. In addition, Government of Israel authorities demolished or seized more than 710 Palestinian-owned structures, including agricultural and residential structures, in the West Bank between January and September, resulting in displacement and loss of livelihoods, the UN reported. Overall, Israeli settler violence since 2022 had displaced more than 1,100 Palestinians in the West Bank as of September, further reducing access to basic services and resources and heightening protection risks.

Government of Israel military interventions continued in the West Bank in FY 2023, with a large-scale air and ground intervention in Jenin refugee camp that led to the deaths of at least 12 Palestinians, including four children, and injury to more than 140 others in early July, according to the UN. The operation also caused severe damage to the camp's main water supply, hindering access to safe drinking water for residents.

With BHA support, WFP provided critical food assistance to food-insecure Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza in FY 2023. In addition, BHA partners delivered emergency assistance, including cash, primary health care services, and psychological first aid, to populations experiencing heightened humanitarian needs from the ongoing blockade and conflict in Gaza.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

WFP and NGOs

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$19,014,398

## YEMEN

An estimated 21.6 million people in Yemen—approximately two-thirds of the country's population—required humanitarian assistance in 2023, according to the UN. From April to October 2022, a UN-brokered truce between Al Houthi officials and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia-led coalition resulted in a significant reduction in conflict; however, humanitarian needs remained high due to elevated food and fuel prices, limited livelihood opportunities, and protracted instability. Approximately 17 million people across Yemen, or 53 percent of the population, faced acute food insecurity between October and December 2022, according to an IPC analysis. Humanitarian actors have also reported high levels of moderate and severe acute malnutrition cases across Yemen. Meanwhile, populations faced increased vulnerability to preventable diseases and reduced access to health care, as nine years of conflict had severely weakened the country's health care systems.

Access constraints, bureaucratic impediments, and interference by parties to the conflict continued to restrict the humanitarian operating space during the fiscal year, while attacks against humanitarian aid workers persisted throughout the year, highlighting continued insecurities aid workers faced in Yemen. Humanitarian actors, including BHA partners, maintained the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance across Yemen despite these challenges.

BHA supported vulnerable populations across the country through food and nutrition assistance, health care, protection activities, and WASH interventions. To address food insecurity, BHA partners provided emergency food assistance through cash transfers and vouchers for food, as well as in-kind food aid to the most vulnerable populations across Yemen. BHA partners also launched vaccine campaigns during the year and continued to respond to ongoing disease outbreaks. Furthermore, BHA partners provided critical nutrition commodities for moderate and severe acute malnutrition cases.

### CRISES/DISASTERS



### SECTORS



### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

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

### BHA ASSISTANCE

\$685,072,456



A volunteer demonstrates improved handwashing techniques at an IDP camp in western Yemen. Photo courtesy of Gabreez/UNICEF

# BHA OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE

## BHA's Organizational Structure

BHA comprises experienced disaster responders, program and operations specialists, and technical experts across humanitarian sectors who work to implement BHA's mandate at regional and country offices, combatant commands, the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, 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 E)

- Develop country and regional humanitarian strategies to support implementing partners across the world to provide humanitarian assistance
- Manage funding and programmatic activities implemented by partners
- Engage with populations receiving assistance, host governments, and other donors
- Coordinate with USAID missions abroad and USAID regional and pillar bureaus in Washington, D.C.
- Represent BHA's country- and region-specific policy positions and humanitarian programs within the USG interagency

### OFFICE OF GLOBAL POLICY, PARTNERSHIPS, PROGRAMS, AND COMMUNICATIONS (G3PC)

- Shapes and influences USAID's role within the international humanitarian system
- Leads BHA engagement on a range of policy, programmatic, and operational issues to bolster collective response to humanitarian needs worldwide
- Manages global relationships with humanitarian partners and donors and strengthens global leadership and capacity development
- Leads BHA communications, information reporting, and social media outreach
- Engages with civil society, the general public, diaspora communities, and the private sector
- Represents BHA on strategic issues, interagency and institutional engagement, and training of federal partners

### OFFICE OF FIELD AND RESPONSE OPERATIONS (FARO)

- Leads BHA's preparedness, planning, and rapid mobilization for large-scale responses
- Develops, maintains, and exercises BHA's Response Management System
- Provides specialized operational and technical expertise and leads operational capacity strengthening for BHA's staff and operational partners
- Purchases and delivers humanitarian goods and services to support BHA's programmatic objectives
- Manages relationships with key operational partners, including with the U.S. Department of Defense and other civilian-military organizations
- Provides resources, tools, services, and training to cultivate BHA's humanitarian readiness and sustain BHA's humanitarian response staff members, teams, and offices
- Advocates for humanitarian access and advises on safety and security risk management for BHA's staff members, teams, and partners in challenging humanitarian contexts

### OFFICE OF TECHNICAL AND PROGRAM QUALITY (TPQ)

- Ensures adherence to high programmatic and technical standards
- Offers programmatic and technical leadership, oversight, and guidance and ensures alignment with USAID technical policy
- Provides technical policy guidance, tools, facilitation, and capacity-building
- Develops technical best practices and contextually appropriate approaches
- Guides program cycle through strategic design and monitoring, evaluation, and learning
- Provides humanitarian technical leadership in the interagency and in the international humanitarian community
- Supports data-driven standardization and decision-making

### OFFICE OF HUMANITARIAN BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS (HBMO)

- Provides programmatic and administrative support
- Coordinates BHA's critical business functions and corporate management strategies
- Manages budget and financial services and acquisition support
- Leads internal training
- Provides enterprise-level risk management expertise, programmatic risk management, and audit management
- Offers information technology support

## BHA's Federal Partners

Within USAID, BHA coordinates closely with:

- Bureau for Resilience and Food Security
- Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization
- Bureau for Global Health
- Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs
- USAID regional, central, and pillar bureaus
- USAID missions worldwide

Beyond USAID, BHA coordinates closely with the following USG entities that are also authorized to provide support, funding, and technical assistance in humanitarian crises:

- U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
- U.S. Department of Agriculture

BHA maintains interagency agreements and memoranda of understanding with federal partners that allow the Bureau to request resources and unique 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 following:

- U.S. Department of State
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, including the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Federal Occupational Health
- U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- U.S. Department of Energy
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, including the U.S. Forest Service
- U.S. Department of the Interior, including the U.S. Geological Survey
- U.S. Department of Defense
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard

## Declarations of Humanitarian Need in FY 2023

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 2023.

Country	Disaster/Crisis	Declaration Date	Redeclaration
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	10/07/2022	•
Algeria	Refugee Food Insecurity	10/18/2022	
Angola	Food Insecurity and Malnutrition	11/29/2022	•
Armenia	Complex Emergency	09/27/2023	
Bangladesh	Complex Emergency	11/03/2022	
	Tropical Cyclone Mocha	05/16/2023	
	Floods and Landslides	08/20/2023	
Benin	Floods	11/03/2022	
Brazil	Complex Emergency	12/14/2022	•
Burkina Faso	Complex Emergency	10/21/2022	•
Burma	Complex Emergency	02/03/2023	•
	Tropical Cyclone Mocha	05/15/2023	
Burundi	Complex Emergency	11/18/2022	•
Cameroon	Complex Emergency	11/3/2022	•
	Floods	11/28/2022	
Canada	Wildfires	06/30/2023	
CAR	Complex Emergency	10/05/2022	•
Chad	Complex Emergency	10/25/2022	•
Chile	Wildfires	02/05/2023	
Colombia	Complex Emergency	11/10/2022	•
Cuba	Hurricane Ian	10/07/2022	
Djibouti	Food Insecurity and Malnutrition	11/30/2022	•
DRC	Complex Emergency	10/04/2022	•
Ecuador	Food Insecurity	12/22/2022	•
	Earthquake and Floods	03/20/2023	
Egypt	Refugee Food Insecurity	11/06/2022	
El Salvador	Food Insecurity	11/10/2022	•
Ethiopia	Complex Emergency	10/28/2022	•
Greece	Wildfires	07/29/2023	
Guatemala	Food Insecurity	11/21/2022	•
Haiti	Complex Emergency	10/08/2022	•
Honduras	Food Insecurity	11/23/2022	•
Iraq	Complex Emergency	11/06/2022	•
Jordan	Refugee Food Insecurity	12/14/2022	

Country	Disaster/Crisis	Declaration Date	Redeclaration
Kenya	Drought	10/19/2022	•
Lebanon	Complex Emergency	10/26/2022	•
Libya	Floods	09/12/2023	
Madagascar	Drought and Cyclones	10/20/2022	•
Malawi	Tropical Cyclone and Refugee Food Insecurity	10/24/2022	•
	Tropical Cyclone Freddy	03/15/2023	
Mali	Complex Emergency	10/24/2022	•
Mauritania	Food Insecurity	12/13/2022	•
Mongolia	<i>Dzud</i>	01/20/2023	
Morocco	Earthquake	09/10/2023	
Mozambique	Complex Emergency	11/03/2022	•
	Tropical Storm Freddy and Floods	03/03/2023	
New Zealand	Floods	02/21/2023	
Niger	Complex Emergency	11/01/2022	•
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	10/04/2022	•
	Floods	10/19/2022	
Pakistan	Floods	10/05/2022	•
Papua New Guinea	Bagana Volcano	08/02/2023	
Peru	Complex Emergency	01/03/2023	•
	Floods	03/28/2023	
Philippines	Mayon Volcano	06/22/2023	
RoC	Complex Emergency	11/07/2022	•
Rwanda	Refugee Food Insecurity	10/27/2022	
	Floods	06/08/2023	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	10/11/2022	•
South Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/05/2022	•
Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/06/2022	•
Tanzania	Refugee Food Insecurity	11/04/2022	
Togo	Complex Emergency and Refugee Food Insecurity	03/23/2023	
Türkiye	Refugee Food Insecurity	12/02/2022	
	Earthquake	02/05/2023	
Uganda	Refugee Food Insecurity	11/03/2022	
Ukraine	Complex Emergency	10/21/2022	•
Vanuatu	Tropical Cyclones Judy and Kevin	03/08/2023	
West Bank and Gaza	Complex Emergency	11/21/2022	•
Yemen	Complex Emergency	09/26/2022	•
Zambia	Refugee Food Insecurity	12/23/2022	
Zimbabwe	Food Insecurity	11/17/2022	•

## FY 2023 Funding Summary

Location	Response	Integrated ER4 With Response	ER4	Operations and Administrative Support	Total*
<b>REGIONAL RESPONSE</b>					
<b>AFRICA</b>					
Angola	\$3,865,151	—	—	—	<b>\$3,865,151</b>
Benin	\$100,000	—	—	—	<b>\$100,000</b>
Burkina Faso	\$103,324,794	—	\$7,554,684	—	<b>\$110,879,478</b>
Burundi	\$9,259,053	—	—	—	<b>\$9,259,053</b>
Cameroon	\$43,886,632	—	—	—	<b>\$43,886,632</b>
CAR	\$103,926,103	—	—	—	<b>\$103,926,103</b>
Chad	\$80,394,286	—	—	—	<b>\$80,394,286</b>
DRC	\$553,332,659	—	\$53,017,784	—	<b>\$606,350,443</b>
Djibouti	\$3,965,938	—	—	—	<b>\$3,965,938</b>
Ethiopia	\$756,958,170	—	\$106,967,340	—	<b>\$863,925,510</b>
Kenya	\$212,172,252	\$350,000	\$38,999,446	—	<b>\$251,521,698</b>
Madagascar	\$65,699,630	—	\$12,837,457	—	<b>\$78,537,087</b>
Malawi	\$6,470,543	—	\$40,077,871	—	<b>\$46,548,414</b>
Mali	\$71,964,021	—	\$11,550,322	—	<b>\$83,514,343</b>
Mauritania	\$4,200,000	\$1,000,000	—	—	<b>\$5,200,000</b>
Mozambique	\$94,857,268	—	\$13,571,586	—	<b>\$108,428,854</b>
Niger	\$62,478,107	—	\$44,682,905	—	<b>\$107,161,012</b>
Nigeria	\$278,702,560	—	\$500,000	—	<b>\$279,202,560</b>
RoC	\$3,797,365	—	—	—	<b>\$3,797,365</b>
Rwanda	\$7,200,000	—	—	—	<b>\$7,200,000</b>
Somalia	\$853,212,422	—	\$5,800,000	—	<b>\$859,012,422</b>
South Sudan	\$466,932,565	\$46,794,284	—	—	<b>\$513,726,849</b>

Location	Response	Integrated ER4 With Response	ER4	Operations and Administrative Support	Total*
Sudan	\$519,724,576	—	—	—	<b>\$519,724,576</b>
Tanzania	\$38,998,615	—	—	—	<b>\$38,998,615</b>
Togo	\$3,000,000	—	—	—	<b>\$3,000,000</b>
Uganda	\$67,524,519	\$4,447,121	\$3,139,101	—	<b>\$75,110,741</b>
Zambia	\$600,000	—	—	—	<b>\$600,000</b>
Zimbabwe	\$29,822,630	—	\$41,538,924	—	<b>\$71,361,554</b>
Regional - Africa	—	—	—	\$19,966	<b>\$19,966</b>
Regional - Central Sahel	\$9,120,000	—	—	—	<b>\$9,120,000</b>
Regional - East Africa	—	—	—	\$112,868	<b>\$112,868</b>
Regional - Southern Africa	—	—	\$2,600,634	\$19,319	<b>\$2,619,953</b>
Regional - Western Africa	—	—	\$4,255,508	—	<b>\$4,255,508</b>
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>\$4,455,489,859</b>	<b>\$52,591,405</b>	<b>\$387,093,562</b>	<b>\$152,153</b>	<b>\$4,895,326,979</b>
<b>ASIA</b>					
Afghanistan	\$643,463,263	—	—	—	<b>\$643,463,263</b>
Bangladesh	\$99,938,201	\$32,123	\$6,500,000	—	<b>\$106,470,324</b>
Burma	\$96,900,000	—	—	—	<b>\$96,900,000</b>
Cambodia	—	—	\$1,000,000	—	<b>\$1,000,000</b>
FSM	—	—	\$2,100,000	—	<b>\$2,100,000</b>
Indonesia	—	—	\$7,649,891	—	<b>\$7,649,891</b>
Japan	—	—	\$619,570	—	<b>\$619,570</b>
Laos	—	—	\$1,000,000	—	<b>\$1,000,000</b>
Maldives	—	—	\$600,000	—	<b>\$600,000</b>
Marshall Islands	—	—	\$1,600,000	—	<b>\$1,600,000</b>
Mongolia	\$1,000,000	—	\$1,299,902	—	<b>\$2,299,902</b>

Location	Response	Integrated ER4 With Response	ER4	Operations and Administrative Support	Total*
Nepal	—	—	\$5,000,000	—	\$5,000,000
Pakistan	\$36,456,222	—	\$6,573,500	—	\$43,029,722
Papua New Guinea	\$1,500,000	—	\$4,700,000	—	\$6,200,000
Philippines	\$200,000	—	\$7,954,717	—	\$8,154,717
Solomon Islands	—	—	\$1,200,000	—	\$1,200,000
South Korea	—	—	\$648,363	—	\$648,363
Sri Lanka	—	—	\$12,392,378	—	\$12,392,378
Thailand	—	—	\$800,000	—	\$800,000
Timor-Leste	—	—	\$2,150,000	—	\$2,150,000
Tonga	—	—	\$1,500,000	—	\$1,500,000
Vanuatu	\$3,200,000	—	\$1,000,000	—	\$4,200,000
Vietnam	—	—	\$1,200,000	—	\$1,200,000
Regional - Central Asia	—	—	\$2,050,000	—	\$2,050,000
Regional - EAP	—	—	\$5,551,280	\$408,906	\$5,960,186
Regional - Pacific	—	—	\$8,494,154	—	\$8,494,154
Regional - South Asia	—	—	\$1,559,375	—	\$1,559,375
Prior Year Costs - FSM†	\$14,015,253	—	—	—	\$14,015,253
Prior Year Costs - Kiribati	\$4,810	—	—	—	\$4,810
<b>Asia Total</b>	<b>\$896,677,749</b>	<b>\$32,123</b>	<b>\$85,143,130</b>	<b>\$408,906</b>	<b>\$982,261,908</b>
<b>LAC</b>					
Brazil	\$2,000,000	—	\$500,000	—	\$2,500,000
Canada	\$100,000	—	—	—	\$100,000
Chile	\$650,000	—	—	—	\$650,000
Colombia	\$101,184,682	\$815,318	\$4,500,000	—	\$106,500,000
Cuba	\$2,000,000	—	\$356,632	—	\$2,356,632

Location	Response	Integrated ER4 With Response	ER4	Operations and Administrative Support	Total*
Dominican Republic	—	—	\$1,000,000	—	\$1,000,000
Ecuador	\$15,100,000	—	\$1,000,000	—	\$16,100,000
El Salvador	\$7,715,555	\$2,534,445	\$879,996	—	\$11,129,996
Guatemala	\$11,541,122	\$8,458,878	\$397,696	—	\$20,397,696
Haiti	\$112,703,327	\$200,000	\$13,633,080	—	\$126,536,407
Honduras	\$10,395,533	\$8,854,467	\$1,103,534	—	\$20,353,534
Nicaragua	\$3,000,000	—	—	—	\$3,000,000
Peru	\$20,995,016	—	\$5,361,000	—	\$26,356,016
Venezuela	\$148,000,000	—	—	—	\$148,000,000
Regional - Caribbean	—	—	\$5,500,000	—	\$5,500,000
Regional - Central America	\$13,888,455	\$5,643,549	\$2,290,000	—	\$21,822,004
Regional - LAC	—	—	\$12,839,000	\$594,541	\$13,433,541
Regional - South America	—	—	\$1,500,000	—	\$1,500,000
Regional - Venezuela Regional Crisis	\$34,719	—	—	—	\$34,719
<b>LAC Total</b>	<b>\$449,308,409</b>	<b>\$26,506,657</b>	<b>\$50,860,938</b>	<b>\$594,541</b>	<b>\$527,270,545</b>
<b>MENAE</b>					
Algeria	\$1,500,000	—	—	—	\$1,500,000
Armenia	\$60,124	—	\$1,150,000	—	\$1,210,124
Azerbaijan	—	—	\$500,000	—	\$500,000
Egypt	\$16,000,000	—	—	—	\$16,000,000
Iraq	\$22,858,226	—	\$900,000	—	\$23,758,226
Jordan	\$55,000,000	—	—	—	\$55,000,000
Lebanon	\$90,909,060	—	—	—	\$90,909,060
Libya	\$5,351,341	—	\$2,529,369	—	\$7,880,710
Moldova	—	—	\$900,000	—	\$900,000

Location	Response	Integrated ER4 With Response	ER4	Operations and Administrative Support	Total*
Morocco	\$957,418	—	—	—	<b>\$957,418</b>
Syria	\$731,948,619	—	—	—	<b>\$731,948,619</b>
Türkiye	\$77,168,884	—	—	—	<b>\$77,168,884</b>
Ukraine	\$954,472,631	—	—	—	<b>\$954,472,631</b>
West Bank and Gaza	\$19,014,398	—	\$1,000,000	—	<b>\$20,014,398</b>
Yemen	\$685,072,456	—	—	—	<b>\$685,072,456</b>
Regional - Europe and Caucasus	—	—	\$2,948,926	—	<b>\$2,948,926</b>
Regional - MENAE	—	—	—	\$2,330	<b>\$2,330</b>
<b>MENAE Total</b>	<b>\$2,660,313,157</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>\$9,928,295</b>	<b>\$2,330</b>	<b>\$2,670,243,782</b>
<b>Regional Response Total</b>	<b>\$8,461,789,174</b>	<b>\$79,130,185</b>	<b>\$533,025,925</b>	<b>\$1,157,930</b>	<b>\$9,075,103,214</b>

Sector/Support Type	Response	Integrated ER4 With Response	ER4	Operations	Admin Support	HPOC	Total*
<b>GLOBAL SUPPORT</b>							
Agriculture	\$2,828,608	\$1,550,000	\$11,194,484	\$89,131	—	—	<b>\$15,662,223</b>
BHA Strategy Development	—	—	—	\$1,030,000	—	—	<b>\$1,030,000</b>
Disaster Data, Assessments, and Information Management	\$6,261,913	\$4,238,441	\$15,760,098	\$92,072	—	—	<b>\$26,352,524</b>
Disaster Risk Reduction	—	\$250,000	\$6,300,000	\$53,891	—	—	<b>\$6,603,891</b>
FEWS NET	—	—	\$3,210,285	\$69,664,515	—	—	<b>\$72,874,800</b>
G3PC Program Support	—	—	—	\$604,572	—	\$5,695	<b>\$610,267</b>
Gender, Age, and Social Inclusion	—	\$500,000	\$3,645,000	\$13,273	\$3,700,000	—	<b>\$7,858,273</b>
Geological Hazards	—	\$8,490,000	\$815,000	—	—	—	<b>\$9,305,000</b>
Global Capacity and Leadership	—	—	—	—	—	\$9,869,611	<b>\$9,869,611</b>
Health	—	—	\$2,486,794	\$49,770	—	—	<b>\$2,536,564</b>
Humanitarian Multilateral	\$26,102,078	\$5,000,050	\$23,152,740	\$2,800,000	—	\$21,114,369	<b>\$78,169,237</b>

Sector/Support Type	Response	Integrated ER4 With Response	ER4	Operations	Admin Support	HPOC	Total*
Humanitarian Organizations and Partnerships	—	—	\$14,802,543	—	\$278,507	\$8,015,945	<b>\$23,096,995</b>
Humanitarian Policy and International Systems	\$22,682,839	\$13,262,460	\$9,300,000	—	—	\$4,499,940	<b>\$49,745,239</b>
Hydrometeorological Hazards	—	\$50,000	\$32,890,000	—	—	—	<b>\$32,940,000</b>
IFRP	\$11,025,190	—	—	—	—	—	<b>\$11,025,190</b>
Improving the Quality of Activity Design	—	\$284,072	\$2,882,256	\$9,300	—	—	<b>\$3,175,628</b>
Infectious Disease and Pandemics	\$3,100,000	—	\$2,000,000	\$24,882	—	—	<b>\$5,124,882</b>
Infrastructure, Natural, and Water Resource Management	—	\$900,000	\$200,000	\$25,188	—	—	<b>\$1,125,188</b>
Learning - External	—	—	\$4,922,660	\$38,085	—	—	<b>\$4,960,745</b>
Learning - Internal	—	—	\$2,251,710	—	—	—	<b>\$2,251,710</b>
Markets and Economic Recovery	—	\$350,000	\$300,000	\$54,785	\$13,759	\$1,000,000	<b>\$1,718,544</b>
Mission Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting Mechanisms	—	—	\$4,041,445	—	—	—	<b>\$4,041,445</b>
Monitoring and Evaluation	—	—	\$12,294,147	\$54,970	\$593,249	—	<b>\$12,942,366</b>
Nutrition	\$2,190,149	—	\$4,139,866	\$173,529	\$150,500	\$384,628	<b>\$7,038,672</b>
Pharmaceuticals and Medical Commodities	—	—	\$734,995	\$111,087	\$100,000	—	<b>\$946,082</b>
Private Sector Engagement, Diaspora, and Innovation	\$2,650,000	\$2,500,000	\$7,399,000	—	—	—	<b>\$12,549,000</b>
Protection	\$1,802,292	\$300,000	\$10,704,886	\$52,622	—	—	<b>\$12,859,800</b>
Safe and Accountable Programming	—	\$2,000,000	\$5,942,500	\$18,709	—	—	<b>\$7,961,209</b>
Shelter and Settlements	—	\$500,000	\$2,762,243	\$92,910	—	—	<b>\$3,355,153</b>



Sector/Support Type	Response	Integrated ER4 With Response	ER4	Operations	Admin Support	HPOC	Total*
Supporting Strategic Planning Processes	—	\$300,000	\$1,180,596	\$700	—	—	<b>\$1,481,296</b>
Third Party Monitoring	—	—	\$38,581,920	—	—	—	<b>\$38,581,920</b>
TPQ Global Support	—	—	\$850,286	\$9,997	\$750,000	—	<b>\$1,610,283</b>
WASH	\$1,250,000	\$2,107,480	\$1,475,000	\$67,841	—	\$195,000	<b>\$5,095,321</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$79,893,069</b>	<b>\$42,582,503</b>	<b>\$226,220,455</b>	<b>\$75,131,828</b>	<b>\$5,586,016</b>	<b>\$45,085,188</b>	<b>\$474,499,059</b>

Sector/Support Type	Response	Integrated ER4 With Response	ER4	Operations	Admin Support	Total*
<b>OPERATIONAL AND PROGRAM SUPPORT</b>						
Operational Support	\$24,409,486	\$2,776,452	\$4,234,642	\$36,650,106	\$39,850,783	<b>\$107,921,469</b>
Program Support	—	—	—	\$552,907	\$199,919,188	<b>\$200,472,096</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$24,409,486</b>	<b>\$2,776,452</b>	<b>\$4,234,642</b>	<b>\$37,203,014</b>	<b>\$239,769,971</b>	<b>\$308,393,565</b>

<b>FY 2023 FUNDING SUMMARY</b>				
Regional Response	Global Support	Operational Support	Program Support	Grand Total*
<b>\$9,075,103,214</b>	<b>\$474,499,059</b>	<b>\$107,921,469</b>	<b>\$200,472,096</b>	<b>\$9,857,995,838</b>

\* Humanitarian response funding totals listed in the case reports beginning on [page 12](#) include Response, Integrated ER4 with Response, and Response-related Operations and Administrative Support costs. Totals reported in the case reports and the FY 2023 Funding Summary include food assistance and related programs funding, outlined in the following table.

† Total reflects FEMA funding provided to BHA for reconstruction activities in FSM.

## FY 2023 Food Assistance and Related Programming

BY FUNDING TYPE\*†

Location	EFSP	Title II Humanitarian Response	Title II ER4	CDF	IFRP	Total
<b>Africa</b>						
Angola	\$1,596,798	—	—	—	—	<b>\$1,596,798</b>
Benin	\$30,000	—	—	—	—	<b>\$30,000</b>
Burkina Faso	\$22,218,928	\$11,779,194	\$3,519,552	—	—	<b>\$37,517,674</b>
Burundi	\$3,348,811	\$4,459,053	—	—	—	<b>\$7,807,864</b>
Cameroon	\$15,986,106	\$11,335,053	—	—	\$477,248	<b>\$27,798,407</b>
CAR	\$26,267,394	\$27,487,512	—	—	—	<b>\$53,754,906</b>
Chad	\$47,237,429	\$18,816,186	—	—	\$329,056	<b>\$66,382,671</b>
Djibouti	\$1,400,000	\$2,565,938	—	—	—	<b>\$3,965,938</b>
DRC	\$165,169,487	\$199,224,080	\$53,017,784	—	—	<b>\$417,411,350</b>
Ethiopia	\$78,105,315	\$402,329,813	\$106,957,056	—	—	<b>\$587,392,184</b>
Kenya	\$120,174,990	\$36,508,942	\$26,305,383	\$12,681,503	—	<b>\$195,670,818</b>
Madagascar	\$26,740,362	\$5,670,261	\$10,390,920	—	—	<b>\$42,801,543</b>
Malawi	\$12,733,798	—	—	\$30,000,000	—	<b>\$42,733,798</b>
Mali	\$19,968,815	\$10,853,287	—	\$11,550,322	—	<b>\$42,372,424</b>
Mauritania	\$4,112,386	—	—	—	—	<b>\$4,112,386</b>
Mozambique	\$38,201,045	—	\$7,528,034	—	—	<b>\$45,729,079</b>
Niger	\$31,842,799	\$10,058,652	\$11,694,962	\$20,949,678	—	<b>\$74,546,091</b>
Nigeria	\$89,233,251	\$12,700,135	—	—	\$297,245	<b>\$102,230,631</b>
RoC	\$1,378,031	—	—	—	—	<b>\$1,378,031</b>
Rwanda	\$6,820,133	—	—	—	—	<b>\$6,820,133</b>
Somalia	\$508,747,016	\$78,252,926	—	—	\$225,000	<b>\$587,224,942</b>
South Sudan	\$155,747,657	\$140,441,390	—	—	\$200,266	<b>\$296,389,313</b>
Sudan	\$61,192,204	\$162,087,714	—	—	—	<b>\$223,279,918</b>

Location	EFSP	Title II Humanitarian Response	Title II ER4	CDF	IFRP	Total
Tanzania	\$9,500,000	\$29,498,615	—	—	—	\$38,998,615
Togo	\$1,853,654	—	—	—	—	\$1,853,654
Uganda	\$59,123,531	\$871,640	\$3,139,101	—	—	\$63,134,272
Zambia	\$293,835	—	—	—	—	\$293,835
Zimbabwe	\$2,020,000	\$9,710,666	\$34,625,342	—	—	\$46,356,008
Operations and Program Support	—	\$375	\$194,236	—	—	\$194,611
<b>Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	\$322,036,097	—	—	—	—	\$322,036,097
Bangladesh	\$88,299,501	\$139,364	—	—	—	\$88,438,865
Burma	\$48,000,000	—	—	—	—	\$48,000,000
Kyrgyzstan	—	—	—	—	\$221,740	\$221,740
Laos	\$578,505	—	—	—	—	\$578,505
Pakistan	\$21,500,000	—	—	—	—	\$21,500,000
Papua New Guinea	\$506,249	—	—	—	—	\$506,249
Uzbekistan	—	—	—	—	\$221,740	\$221,740
<b>LAC</b>						
Brazil	\$1,815,000	—	—	—	—	\$1,815,000
Colombia	\$75,774,691	—	—	—	—	\$75,774,691
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	\$457,514	\$457,514
Ecuador	\$14,953,259	—	—	—	\$301,255	\$15,254,514
El Salvador	\$4,000,000	—	—	—	\$186,058	\$4,186,058
Guatemala	\$3,000,000	—	—	—	\$378,030	\$3,378,030
Haiti	\$24,846,418	\$10,137,147	\$10,633,080	—	—	\$45,616,645
Honduras	\$4,357,215	—	—	—	\$198,784	\$4,555,999
Nicaragua	\$1,662,266	—	—	—	—	\$1,662,266
Peru	\$17,760,474	—	—	—	\$128,270	\$17,888,744

Location	EFSP	Title II Humanitarian Response	Title II ER4	CDF	IFRP	Total
Venezuela	\$70,420,768	—	—	—	—	\$70,420,768
LAC Regional	\$351,494	—	—	—	—	\$351,494
<b>MENAE</b>						
Algeria	\$750,000	—	—	—	—	\$750,000
Egypt	\$16,000,000	—	—	—	—	\$16,000,000
Iraq	\$5,900,000	—	—	—	—	\$5,900,000
Jordan	\$55,000,000	—	—	—	—	\$55,000,000
Lebanon	\$83,620,000	—	—	—	—	\$83,620,000
Libya	\$3,000,000	—	—	—	—	\$3,000,000
Syria	\$360,330,947	\$1,939,591	—	—	\$313,884	\$362,584,422
Türkiye	\$20,340,000	—	—	—	—	\$20,340,000
Ukraine	\$198,752,738	—	—	—	—	\$198,752,738
West Bank Gaza	\$5,400,000	—	—	—	—	\$5,400,000
Yemen	\$82,074,779	\$369,936,579	—	—	—	\$452,011,358
<b>Global</b>						
Global Programs, Operations, and Program Support	—	\$66,569,148	\$4,287,500	\$4,818,497	\$7,089,100	\$82,764,245
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$3,042,074,175</b>	<b>\$1,623,373,260</b>	<b>\$272,292,949</b>	<b>\$80,000,000</b>	<b>\$11,025,190</b>	<b>\$5,028,765,574</b>

\* Title II humanitarian response covers emergency 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 include International Disaster Assistance funding for the food assistance sector.

† The Title II figures include \$50,914,050 in Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust funding carried from FY 2022 due to cost savings in commodity procurement during that fiscal year.

# Public Information Products

PRODUCED IN FY 2023

<b>Angola</b> Assistance Overview	<b>EAP</b> ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot, East Asia Assistance Overview, Pacific Islands Assistance Overview	<b>LAC</b> ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot
<b>Afghanistan</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets		<b>Lebanon</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>Brazil</b> Assistance Overviews	<b>East Africa</b> ER4 Fact Sheet, Horn of Africa Regional Response Fact Sheets, East Africa and Sudans Humanitarian Snapshot	<b>Libya</b> Assistance Overview, Flood Response Fact Sheets
<b>Burkina Faso</b> Assistance Overviews		<b>Madagascar</b> Drought and Tropical Cyclone Response Fact Sheets
<b>Burma and Bangladesh</b> Bangladesh Assistance Overview, Regional Crisis Response Fact Sheets	<b>Ecuador</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Malawi</b> Assistance Overviews
<b>Cambodia</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Egypt</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Mali</b> Assistance Overviews
<b>CAR</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>Ethiopia</b> Assistance Overview, Northern Ethiopia Crisis Fact Sheets	<b>MENAE</b> ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot
<b>Central Africa</b> ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot	<b>Haiti</b> Assistance Overview, Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>Mongolia</b> Assistance Overview
<b>Chad</b> Assistance Overviews	<b>Honduras</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Nepal</b> Assistance Overview
<b>Colombia</b> Assistance Overviews	<b>India</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Nicaragua</b> Assistance Overview
<b>Cuba</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Indonesia</b> Assistance Overviews	<b>Niger</b> Assistance Overviews
<b>Djibouti</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Iraq</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>Nigeria</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>DRC</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>Kenya</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Pakistan</b> Assistance Overview, Flood Response Fact Sheets

<b>Peru</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Uganda</b> Assistance Overview
<b>Philippines</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Ukraine</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>RoC</b> Assistance Overview	<b>Venezuela</b> Regional Crisis Response Fact Sheets
<b>SCA</b> ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot	<b>Vietnam</b> Assistance Overview
<b>Somalia</b> Assistance Overviews	<b>West Africa</b> ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot
<b>South Sudan</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>West Bank and Gaza</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>Southern Africa</b> ER4 Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Snapshot	<b>Yemen</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>Sri Lanka</b> Assistance Overviews	<b>Zimbabwe</b> Assistance Overview
<b>Sudan</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	
<b>Syria</b> Complex Emergency Fact Sheets, Earthquake Response Fact Sheets	
<b>Tanzania</b> Assistance Overview	
<b>Timor-Leste</b> Assistance Overview	
<b>Türkiye</b> Assistance Overview, Earthquake Response Fact Sheets	

# Publication Credits

The FY 2023 BHA Annual Report was researched and written by Sarah Alger, Alec Birnbach, Kendra Bonde, Jena Borel, Megan Clark, Jacob Cohn, Allie Currie, Allison Dalton, Rose Delaney, Dalvin Delia, Garret Dellwo, Kathleen Dock, Bejanchong Foretia, Abigail Frings, Sarah Holman, Evan Horn, Justin Horoiwa, Jenny Hughes, Kiernan Jordan, Sifa Kasongo, Adrianna Korte-Nahabedian, Sarah Malhotra, Kayla Martin, Micaela Miller, Jack Nichting, Jordan Odom, Davis Owens, Richard Packer, Sailer Perkins, Victoria Rose, Michael Russo, Emily Santos, Amanda Schmitt, Chloe Siegel, Anna Spethman, Emily Tatum, Emily Tenenbom, Jasper Vaughn, Shilpa Venigandla, Kylie Wilson, and Jeffrey Woodham of the BHA Support Contract (BHASC) in Washington, D.C., under contract number 47QRAD20DU108/7200AA24N00001, as well as Mattea Cumoletti, Nick Reese, and Stephanie Siegel of USAID.

## Annual Report Production Team

- Product development led by Megan Clark, Mattea Cumoletti, Jacquie Frazier, Carlin O'Brien, Rebecca Saxton-Fox, and Jeffrey Woodham.
- Graphics and production by Jacquie Frazier and Vanessa Rodriguez.
- Maps created by Jasmin Khangura and Dwight Tigner.

*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:

- 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).

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20004

T: (202) 712-0000 | [USAID.GOV](https://www.usaid.gov)