

Bureau *for* Humanitarian Assistance

Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2020



Cover Photos

(Top) A woman carries a bag of split peas provided by BHA partner WFP in South Sudan. *Photo courtesy of WFP*

(Middle) A girl carries a pot of safe drinking water—filled from water tanks provided by humanitarian organizations—during a water outage in northeast Syria's Al Hasakah city. *Photo courtesy of Delil Souleiman/AFP*

(Bottom) In Ecuador, a boy washes his hands using soap provided by BHA partner World Vision, which distributed hygiene supplies to help families minimize the spread of COVID-19. *Photo courtesy of World Vision*

Commonly Used Acronyms

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

AAH	Action Against Hunger
ACF	Action contre la Faim
ACH	Acción contra el Hambre
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ALIMA	Alliance for International Medical Action
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
IMC	International Medical Corps
INSO	International NGO Safety Organization
IRC	International Rescue Committee
PCI	Project Concern International
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
SCF	Save the Children Federation
VSF/G	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany
WHH	Welthungerhilfe

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UNITED NATIONS (UN) AGENCIES

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

U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ACRONYMS

BHA	USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense

FFP	USAID's Office of Food for Peace
FY	Fiscal Year
OFDA	USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
RMT	Response Management Team
USAFRICOM	U.S. Africa Command
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USCENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
USEU	U.S. Mission to the European Union
USEUCOM	U.S. European Command
USINDOPACOM	U.S. Indo-Pacific Command
USSOCOM	U.S. Special Operations Command
USSOUTHCOM	U.S. Southern Command
USUN	U.S. Mission to the United Nations

COUNTRIES AND BHA REGIONS

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

MISCELLANEOUS AND TECHNICAL ACRONYMS

AFP	Agence France-Presse
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ERMS	Economic Recovery and Market Systems
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IPC*	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
MPCA	Multipurpose Cash Assistance
mph	Miles per Hour
MT	Metric Tons
PSS	Psychosocial Support
USAR	Urban Search-and-Rescue
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



In South Sudan, BHA works with WFP and other partners to bolster food security among communities affected by conflict.

Photo courtesy of WFP

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Message From Leadership

In FY 2020, USAID's newly created Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) responded to crises affecting more than 60 countries, frequently tackling complex logistical and safety challenges to ensure the swift delivery of emergency assistance to populations most in need. Amid the uncertainty and fear of the growing COVID-19 pandemic, which in many ways served as the global focus of the year, BHA's dedicated staff and implementing partners strengthened their tireless resolve to meet the critical needs of the world's most vulnerable and hardest-to-reach individuals. We activated a COVID-19 response team in early spring, which at its height included more than 25 full-time staff, and deepened our ongoing coordination efforts with other USAID bureaus and federal agencies, ensuring a robust, innovative, and comprehensive approach to a humanitarian landscape—and year—unlike any other.

In addition to addressing pandemic-related developments, we continued our core work of responding to large-scale natural and man-made disasters. Our efforts throughout the year included responding to needs resulting from protracted conflict and displacement, acute food insecurity, and numerous cyclones and floods, among other crises. In August, we deployed a team of elite disaster experts to the aftermath of the devastating explosions in Beirut,

Lebanon, and worked closely with interagency colleagues to deliver emergency food assistance and essential relief commodities to disaster-affected families. We also continued our work responding to Ebola-affected communities in the DRC, nimbly pivoting response activities when a new outbreak emerged in the northwestern part of the country. And as millions of people remained displaced by persistent, complex crises, BHA remained committed to delivering critical food assistance to those forced to flee to neighboring countries, including Syrian refugees across the Middle East and vulnerable Venezuelans now living in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. In addition, BHA worked to protect development gains against future crises, supporting a range of complementary activities that simultaneously addressed emergency needs, strengthened communities' resilience, and bolstered local capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of disasters. These efforts in many ways were even more extraordinary given that they took place as we were merging USAID's two historical humanitarian offices—the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)—into one unified bureau.

Despite facing unexpected challenges, we experienced many great successes in FY 2020, none of which would have been possible without



Amid the uncertainty and fear of the growing COVID-19 pandemic, which in many ways served as the global focus of the year, BHA's dedicated staff and implementing partners strengthened their tireless resolve to meet the critical needs of the world's most vulnerable and hardest-to-reach individuals.

the courageous and unyielding determination of our implementing partners in the field. Our partners, along with other humanitarian donors and organizations, adapted existing response activities skillfully to meet the demands of new contexts, fit local needs, and promote COVID-19 awareness, readiness, and prevention. We are immeasurably proud of

and thankful for their shared commitment to saving lives and alleviating suffering in even the most difficult of circumstances. It is only through their extraordinary work and the consistently excellent contributions of our staff that we are able to continue making important and enduring differences in the lives of millions of people around the globe.

In Zimbabwe, a local staff member working with GOAL shows an older woman how to correctly wear a mask to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission. With support from BHA, GOAL conducted risk communication and community engagement campaigns across Zimbabwe to increase awareness about COVID-19 risks and prevention strategies.

Photo courtesy of GOAL

BHA Global Presence in FY 2020









- KEY**
- Countries and territories where BHA provided funding in FY 2020
 - Full-Time BHA Presence
 - Regional Office
 - Liaison Office
 - Commodity Stockpile

\$7.1 Billion

Total BHA Funding for FY 2020

Response Types in FY 2020

-  **Complex Emergencies**
26 countries
-  **COVID-19**
More than 40 countries
-  **Disease Outbreaks**
2 countries
-  **Drought**
3 countries
-  **Earthquakes**
1 country
-  **Explosions**
1 country
-  **Food Insecurity**
52 countries
-  **Floods**
17 countries
-  **Pest Infestations**
4 countries
-  **Storms**
6 countries
-  **Volcanic Eruptions**
1 country
-  **Wildfires**
1 country

Year in Review

Throughout FY 2020, USAID staff continued to build the foundations of a new bureau dedicated to delivering humanitarian assistance quickly and effectively to millions of people preparing for, experiencing, and recovering from crises around the world. USAID's offices of Food for Peace (FFP) and U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) officially united on June 5, 2020, to become USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). The new Bureau combines legacy FFP and OFDA staff, expertise, and resources, positioning BHA to better respond to the magnitude, complexity, and protracted nature of today's emergencies.

BHA saves lives, alleviates human suffering, and reduces the physical, social, and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies by supporting at-risk populations to build stable foundations. BHA also carries out USAID's mandate as the lead USG coordinator for international disaster response. BHA activities link closely with resilience and stabilization programming to mitigate the impacts crises have on development gains.

Amid the creation of the Bureau and a larger USAID redesign process, BHA staff continued to work hand in hand with partner organizations around the world to address the dynamic, interconnected humanitarian needs of populations affected by conflict, food insecurity, life-threatening disease outbreaks, natural hazards, and other crises. Among these was the global COVID-19 pandemic, the impact of which contributed to unprecedented levels of humanitarian need. BHA played a critical role in the pandemic response, working with partners to prevent, mitigate, and respond to COVID-19 in international humanitarian settings and helping ensure partners were equipped to safely and effectively carry out their critical work responding to ongoing emergencies.

Just two months after becoming operational, BHA responded to its first sudden-onset emergency as a new bureau when a series of warehouse explosions on August 4 in Lebanon's capital city of Beirut resulted in widespread damage, 180 deaths, and 6,500 people injured. Within days, BHA mobilized a DART to lead the USG humanitarian response, deploying programmatic and operations personnel to coordinate with partners and interagency counterparts to meet urgent needs. The response articulated the unique challenges of rapid deployments during the COVID-19 pandemic, requiring robust coordination and enhanced logistical support to ensure that efforts did not heighten risks for populations affected by the explosions.

Despite these complexities, BHA delivered on its mandate, providing critical, life-saving assistance to populations in Beirut most affected by the disaster.

Moreover, a second EVD outbreak in northwestern DRC created new challenges for BHA's ongoing response to an EVD outbreak in the eastern part of the country. Just before the declared end of the eastern DRC outbreak on June 25, the DRC Ministry of Health declared a new, simultaneous outbreak in Équateur Province on June 1. As a result, the DART—which had been responding to the eastern DRC outbreak since 2018—expanded its scope, as the complexity of the two outbreaks required additional response coordination and resource prioritization. COVID-19 further complicated response efforts when the pandemic prompted DART staff to evacuate the DRC in late March 2020. Working in a remote context, the DART demonstrated BHA's adaptability as staff remained flexible and increased coordination to continue delivering life-saving assistance in EVD-affected areas.

In the Middle East, the complex emergency in Yemen remained one of the most dire humanitarian crises in the world, and the USG was the largest humanitarian donor to the response in FY 2020. BHA was at the forefront of these efforts—the creation of BHA capitalized on the existing cooperation between legacy FFP and OFDA staff, who worked hand in hand to deliver comprehensive assistance to conflict-affected communities in Yemen, enabling BHA to reach between 8.5 million and 13 million people each month during the fiscal year. The response in Yemen showcased BHA's capacity to adapt to evolving needs and challenges even in the most difficult, restrictive operating environments to ensure assistance could reach those most in need.

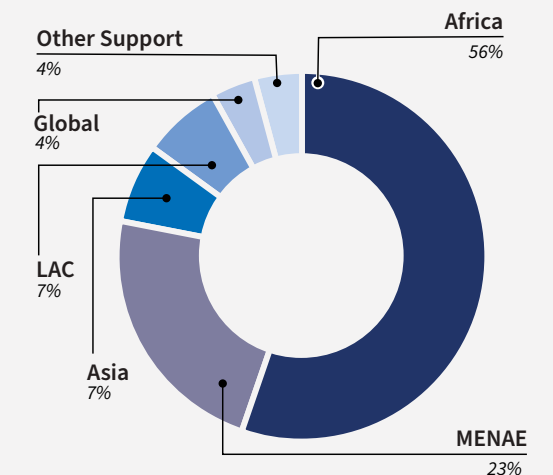
These crises—in addition to the others BHA responded to in FY 2020—reflect the increasingly complex and multi-faceted nature of humanitarian emergencies today. BHA responded to persistent complex emergencies, including in Nigeria, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela, and Yemen, and addressed urgent needs in the wake of earthquakes, floods, storms, and other natural disasters, while also supporting risk reduction, early recovery, and resilience activities to help communities recover from and prepare for future emergencies. Through the dedication and leadership of our staff and partners, BHA's assistance remained vital to alleviating the suffering and bolstering the resilience of the world's most vulnerable populations in times of crisis.

84 Number of countries and territories where BHA provided funding in FY 2020

8
RMTs

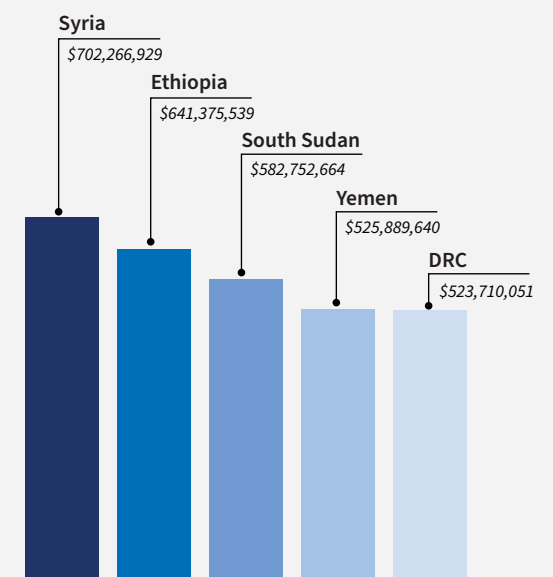
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DARTs

Funding by Region



Funding By Location

Largest Country Responses



Snapshot: Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience

\$568 MILLION
in FY 2020 Funding

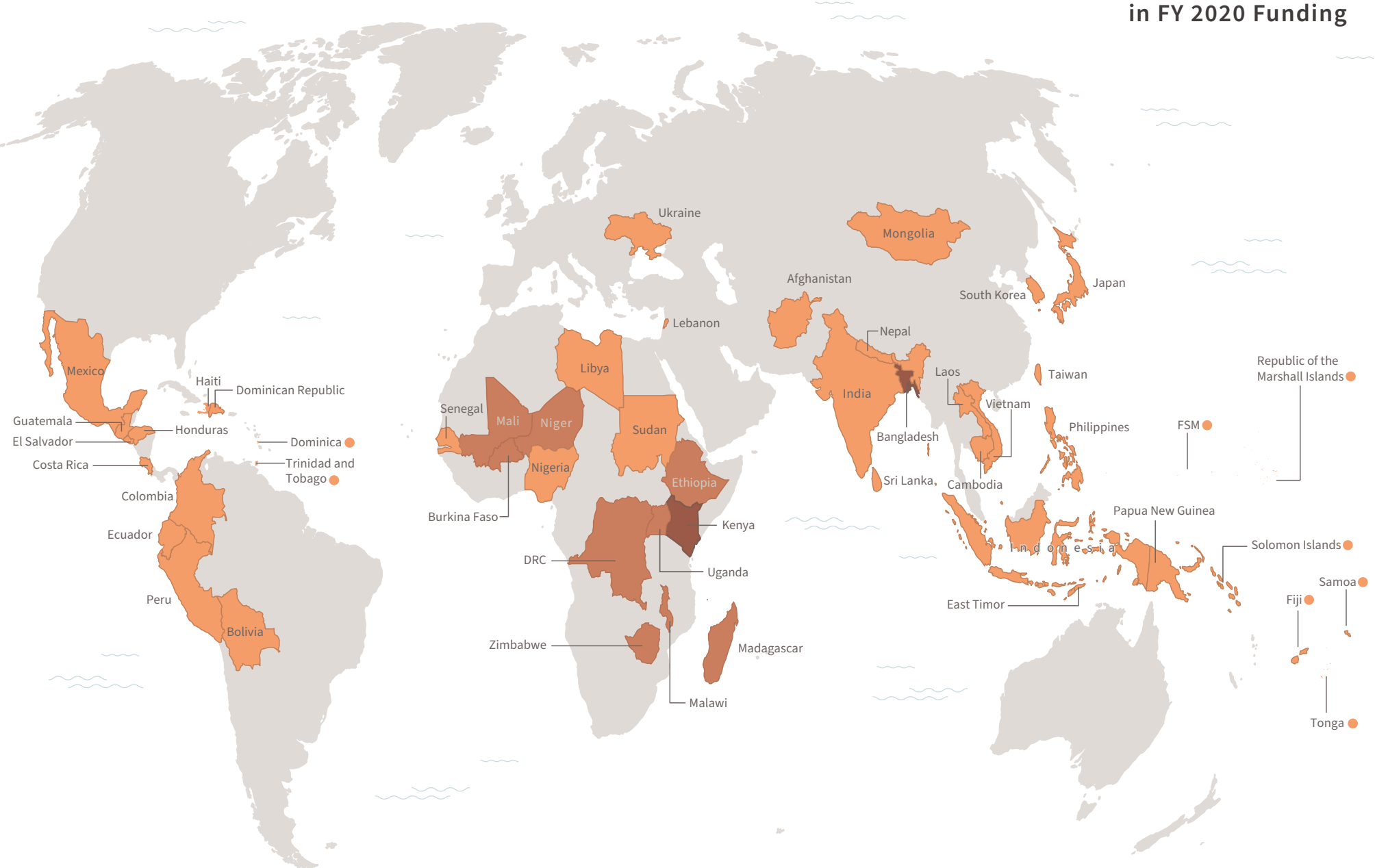
Today's humanitarian crises have become increasingly complex, pushing BHA and the humanitarian community to continually adapt response approaches and address systemic risks. Natural hazards are intensifying and growing more frequent, exacerbated by climate variability and other factors, while protracted conflicts are driving long-term displacement and eroding social, environmental, and economic conditions. These scenarios lead to loss of life, undermine livelihoods, and threaten infrastructure in areas vulnerable to climate-related hazards, increasing humanitarian needs and threatening development gains worldwide. BHA's legacy offices have a long history of tackling these challenges, moving beyond short-term responses to minimize risk exposure, address vulnerabilities, and build local resilience and capacity to sustainably reduce the impact of recurrent shocks. During FY 2020, BHA provided nearly \$568 million to support DRR and resilience food security activities* that aimed to protect development gains and reduce risks through early warning and early action activities; capacity-building initiatives centered on strengthening communities and local, national, and regional institutions; and other interventions that helped better prepare for and reduce the impacts of future disasters.

With approximately \$164 million in FY 2020 funding, BHA continued advancing DRR efforts that lay the foundation for resilience by reducing the impact of recurrent disasters. BHA-supported DRR activities—which spanned nearly 40 countries worldwide in FY 2020—enhanced local, national, and regional disaster response capabilities for earthquakes, storms, floods, volcanoes, and other natural hazards. These programs prioritized strengthening localized and community-based DRR approaches, early warning systems, and early action to warnings; supporting diversified, resilient livelihood strategies and protecting livelihoods, assets, and infrastructure before, during, and after disasters; and helping people reduce their exposure to hazards. In addition, BHA provided nearly \$34.4 million during FY 2020 to continue integrating DRR measures with emergency response interventions, helping to both meet immediate needs of affected populations and strengthen the resilience of communities to prepare for and cope with future crises.

With approximately \$370 million, BHA supported multi-year resilience food security activities in 11 countries across Africa and Asia in FY 2020. These five-year, multi-sectoral programs aim to improve and sustain the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations, even in the face of shocks. These targeted activities broadly encompass efforts to improve food access, livelihoods, formal safety nets, agriculture, natural resources management, early warning and disaster preparedness and mitigation, health, WASH, nutrition, and local systems building.

As a new bureau, BHA brings together a deep history of experience and expertise in humanitarian response, early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience. BHA's new Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience (ER4) Framework builds on this history and addresses all phases of humanitarian assistance through a cohesive multi-sector and multi-year approach to programming. ER4 is a vital component of BHA's humanitarian assistance efforts, enabling vulnerable people—from the household to the country level—to more effectively prepare for, respond to, and recover and transition from rapid-onset and chronic humanitarian crises to achieve sustainable gains that allow communities to thrive.

*Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSAs) replace Development Food Security Activities (DFSAs) in FY 2021.



BHA Programming in FY 2020

- DRR**
- Resilience
- DRR & Resilience

**Includes countries with integrated DRR and response funding

Integrated DRR With Response Programming

Largest Countries by Funding

Afghanistan	\$6,193,648
Haiti	\$5,571,209
Kenya	\$1,172,944

DRR Programming

Largest Countries by Funding

Bangladesh	\$12,994,628
Haiti	\$5,885,726
Peru	\$5,536,350

Resilience Programming

Largest Countries by Funding

Ethiopia	\$130,106,356
Niger	\$54,712,726
Kenya	\$51,106,356

Snapshot: Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience

BHA-supported DRR and resilience programs play a critical role in minimizing chronic vulnerabilities and mitigating the risks posed by natural hazards. BHA's DRR activities engage communities that are vulnerable to repeat climatic shocks, including storms, floods, earthquakes, and volcanoes, and build preparedness and response capacity before, during, and after disasters. The Bureau's multi-year resilience food security activities work to address the root causes of food insecurity and build capacity to withstand future crises.

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



NIGER



ECUADOR



PHILIPPINES



BANGLADESH

NIGER

Community members participate in a community mapping exercise in Niger as part of a BHA-supported, five-year program implemented by CARE to reduce food insecurity and build resilience to climate risks. Projects like this one work with communities to increase agriculture outputs, helping decrease their long-term susceptibility to shocks like drought and maximize access to nutritious food. *Photo by Raj Marwaha/USAID*

ECUADOR

In Ecuador, BHA partner Miyamoto International trains local homeowners and builders on earthquake-resistant construction, which can reduce the risk of structural collapse and save lives during an earthquake. Following a devastating earthquake in 2016, BHA scaled up DRR efforts in Ecuador to help communities better prepare for future earthquakes. Training on effective construction practices and other preparedness activities are helping protect families and equipping them with the knowledge and skills needed to stay safe in the event of an earthquake. *Photo courtesy of Miyamoto International*

PHILIPPINES

A mother displays a Go-Bag provided through BHA's partnership with CRS, which is helping families in the Philippines prepare for natural disasters. Communities across the Philippines are vulnerable to destructive earthquakes, floods, and typhoons. Go-Bags, which are designed to hold important items like clothing and medicine, keep necessities safe and accessible in the event of an emergency. Preparedness efforts like these are crucial to ensuring families are ready to evacuate quickly when disaster strikes. *Photo courtesy of CRS*

BANGLADESH

In northern Bangladesh, a woman uses solar power to dry fish and vegetables, which she will later sell at the local market. Her business is supported through a five-year, BHA-funded program implemented by CARE. Increasing women's access to income-generating opportunities is just one component of the program, which addresses food insecurity, maternal and child health and nutrition, and women's and youth empowerment with the aim of improving gender-equitable food and nutrition security and resilience among vulnerable households. *Photo by USAID/Bangladesh*



BHA-provided medical kits are ready for airlift to Lebanon in response to warehouse explosions in Beirut. The kits contain bandages, medicines, and other critical health supplies sufficient to provide medical care to as many as 60,000 people for up to three months.

Photo by Michael R Czajka, PhD/USAID

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COVID-19 PANDEMIC

On December 31, 2019, WHO became aware of several cases of pneumonia with an unknown cause in the People's Republic of China's Wuhan City, Hubei Province. The following month, Chinese authorities identified a new type of coronavirus, responsible for the emerging COVID-19 pandemic. WHO declared the COVID-19 outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on January 30, 2020, and a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. In humanitarian settings, the spread of COVID-19—as well as the pandemic's effects on health care capacity, market systems, and livelihoods—exacerbated needs among populations already requiring assistance, particularly individuals living in areas affected by conflict and other complex or hard-to-reach environments.

While the COVID-19 pandemic generated and intensified humanitarian needs—particularly related to health and WASH—around the world, measures to limit the spread of COVID-19 also inadvertently inhibited humanitarian programming, increased protection risks, and disrupted

access to food and livelihoods in many contexts. In countries experiencing prolonged complex emergencies and other places with limited health care capacity, the pandemic and related control measures contributed to worsening conditions for many communities. People living in displacement camps and informal settlements experienced heightened vulnerabilities during the pandemic, as overcrowded conditions and lack of access to adequate health care and sanitation services increased the risk of COVID-19 transmission. Furthermore, the UN projected the number of people experiencing acute food insecurity in countries affected by conflict, natural disasters, or economic crisis would increase from 149 million before the pandemic to 270 million by the end of 2020 as a result of COVID-19 and the effects of related mitigation measures.

In response to the pandemic, on March 13, BHA activated a COVID-19 RMT based in Washington, D.C., to support readiness and response activities related to COVID-19 in existing humanitarian crises, coordinate these efforts with

the USAID COVID-19 Task Force and other USAID entities, and address BHA staff safety and operational issues. As COVID-19 continued to spread, BHA partners adapted existing humanitarian programs to help minimize COVID-19 transmission risks among vulnerable communities while ensuring the continued delivery of life-saving assistance. For example, BHA partners integrated COVID-19 screening into humanitarian programs and reduced the frequency of distributions while increasing the quantity of assistance provided at each distribution to ensure adequate physical distancing among recipients of aid. BHA also continued to support the provision of personal protective equipment so that health workers in USAID-supported clinics could take the proper precautions to stem the spread of the disease.

Given the unique and complex challenges that COVID-19 posed in humanitarian settings, BHA also led efforts to deliver targeted assistance to help communities already experiencing humanitarian crises cope with the effects of the pandemic. Through a supplemental appropriation of

funds, BHA supported nearly 60 NGO and UN partners to provide dedicated health, food, nutrition, protection, and WASH assistance in more than 40 countries and territories worldwide. This assistance enabled partner organizations to train health workers in COVID-19 case management and infection prevention and control practices to bolster health and sanitation services, construct temporary COVID-19 isolation and treatment centers, distribute WASH supplies, install handwashing stations in IDP camps, provide cash and in-kind food assistance to populations affected by the pandemic, and support other life-saving programming. The pandemic affected populations around the globe, and BHA's assistance proved vital to the international COVID-19 response, working to fill gaps and address the needs of the world's most vulnerable people.

BHA Assistance \$558,000,000*

**Reflects BHA funding through FY 2020 supplemental COVID-19 appropriation; see FY 2020 COVID-19 Supplemental Funding annex for detailed breakdown by country*

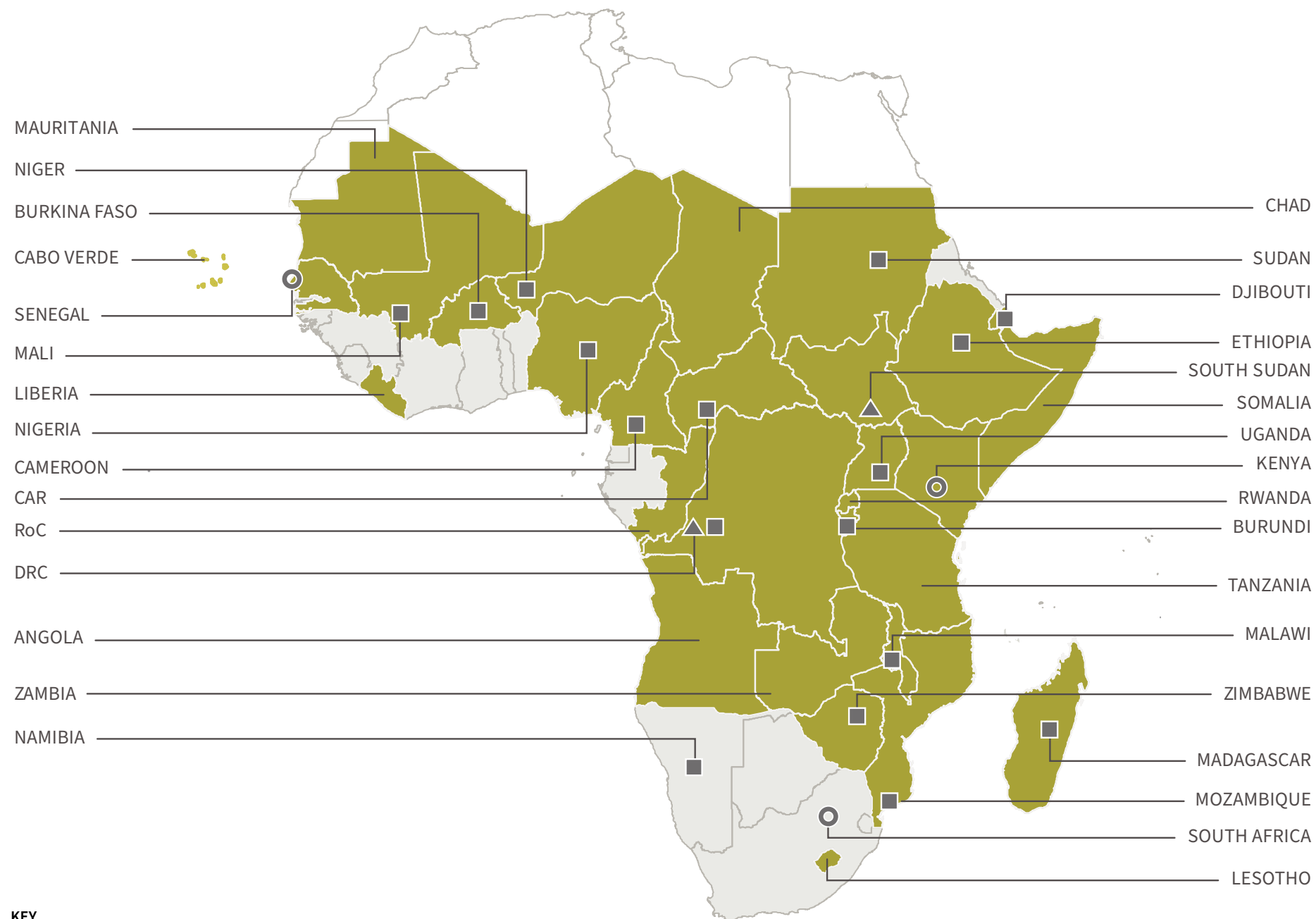


■ Countries and territories where BHA provided COVID-19 response funding in FY 2020

**Countries and territories covered by regional EAP COVID-19 assistance

AFRICA

Regional Summary



In FY 2020, BHA responded to crises in 30 countries across Africa as protracted complex emergencies, disease outbreaks, crop pest infestations, and climatic shocks continued to drive humanitarian needs. Meanwhile, the spread of COVID-19 prompted many governments to limit movement, gatherings, and commerce, restricting livelihood activities and market access and exacerbating needs among already vulnerable populations.

Complex emergencies in Africa continued to evolve during FY 2020, with approximately 29 million IDPs, refugees, and asylum seekers across the continent. BHA provided sustained support to conflict-affected populations, including refugees, in 25 countries. Ongoing conflict in the Lake Chad Basin region continued to result in humanitarian needs in affected areas of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, while worsening conflict in the Central Sahel heightened displacement and deteriorated humanitarian conditions in parts of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. During the year, BHA also tackled separate EVD outbreaks in eastern and northwestern DRC; the response in eastern DRC remained complicated by active conflict in the area.

In East Africa, swarms of desert locusts continued to ravage crops and grasslands, threatening harvests, pasture, and, subsequently, food security in the region, including in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan. BHA coordinated with other USAID entities, national governments, and UN agencies to facilitate a robust response to address the far-reaching regional crisis, leveraging collective expertise to facilitate control measures and mitigate potential increases in acute food insecurity among vulnerable populations.

BHA emergency assistance also provided critical relief to households affected by drought, flooding, and tropical cyclones in 16 countries across Africa. Heavy rainfall in September led to widespread flooding throughout West Africa, affecting more than half a million people in Cabo Verde, Chad, Niger, and Senegal, while in Southern Africa, persistent drought and erratic rainfall heightened the need for emergency food and nutrition assistance during FY 2020.

Overall, BHA provided more than \$3.6 billion to relief partners to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from conflict, natural disasters, and other emergencies in Africa in FY 2020. BHA funding helped expand access to emergency health care and WASH services, provided shelter and protection assistance to IDPs, and supported emergency food and nutrition assistance for IDPs, refugees, and other conflict-affected and vulnerable populations. Additionally, BHA provided nearly \$363 million toward development programming and approximately \$3.2 million in standalone DRR assistance in the region, addressing root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, improving communities' resilience to climatic shocks, and supporting national disaster preparedness and response in countries facing a range of natural hazards.

BHA's support for humanitarian responses in Africa during the fiscal year included robust staffing and technical assistance. During the year, BHA maintained two DARTs in the region to provide expert assistance in response to the complex emergency in South Sudan and EVD outbreaks in the DRC. In addition to staff based in Washington, D.C., BHA maintained permanent regional offices in Dakar, Senegal; Nairobi, Kenya; and Pretoria, South Africa, to track and respond to humanitarian crises. Outside of these regional offices, BHA staff maintained a presence in 18 countries within Africa during FY 2020.

ANGOLA

The complex emergency in the DRC contributed to continued refugee flows into northern Angola’s Lunda Norte Province during FY 2020. Restrictions on cross-border movement intended to prevent the spread of COVID-19 disrupted refugee return and repatriation during the fiscal year. As of August 2020, approximately 9,000 refugees from the DRC remained in Angola, including an estimated 6,000 refugees residing in Lóvuá refugee settlement in Lunda Norte. Due to limited livelihood opportunities, most refugees continued to meet food needs primarily through emergency food assistance in FY 2020. Meanwhile, extended drought conditions in 2019 and 2020 led to increasing levels of acute food insecurity among vulnerable populations in southern Angola, where more than one in 10 children younger than five years of age were experiencing acute malnutrition as of December 2019. Nutrition actors reported a global acute malnutrition prevalence of 13.6 percent in Cunene

Province and 14.6 percent in Huila Province, signifying a serious emergency, according to WHO.

In FY 2020, BHA supported UNICEF to provide specialized nutrition products for 11,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition in Angola, as well address critical nutrition needs in the most drought-affected communities in Cunene and Huila provinces. Through partnership with WFP, BHA also continued to provide food and nutrition assistance to approximately 6,000 refugees in Lunda Norte during FY 2020.

Implementing Partners

UNICEF, WFP

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

BURKINA FASO

The protracted humanitarian crisis in Burkina Faso continued during FY 2020, as escalating violence, floods, and the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic led to reduced livelihood opportunities and prompted increased humanitarian needs, population displacement, and food insecurity nationwide. From March to May 2020, nearly 1.6 million people in the country experienced acute food insecurity, representing an approximate four-fold increase compared to the number of people facing acute food insecurity during the same period in 2019. As of June, the UN estimated that approximately 2.9 million people in Burkina Faso were in need of humanitarian assistance and approximately 1.5 million people were dependent on humanitarian health services to meet basic needs. Furthermore, as of August, armed conflict had displaced an estimated 1 million people, representing a 100 percent increase compared with national displacement figures in early 2020, according to IOM.

In response to deteriorating security conditions and growing humanitarian needs in Burkina Faso during FY 2020, BHA partners provided critical relief services to vulnerable populations, including emergency WASH and shelter assistance to contribute to the improvement of living conditions for those affected by the ongoing conflict. BHA also provided emergency food assistance for newly displaced persons, host community members, and the most food-insecure households.

Implementing Partners

OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs

BHA Assistance **\$63,133,931**

BURUNDI

Protracted insecurity since Burundi’s contested 2015 presidential election and recurrent climatic shocks continued to adversely affect livelihoods and cause population displacement during FY 2020. Natural disasters and political unrest had internally displaced nearly 137,000 people as of June 2020 and prompted more than 316,000 people to flee to nearby countries as of September, according to the UN. Burundi also continued to host conflict-affected refugees from neighboring countries, as well as Burundian returnees—another vulnerable population.

The heightened displacement, coupled with crop losses due to flooding and the effects of COVID-19-related restrictions, led to elevated humanitarian needs and exacerbated food insecurity during the fiscal year. Heavy rainfall in April caused flooding throughout western Burundi, displacing approximately 39,000 people, destroying WASH infrastructure, and damaging crops, roads, and schools. The UN estimated that 45,000 people required immediate food, shelter, and WASH support in May

as a result of flooding. Overall, an estimated 760,000 people countrywide experienced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity from August to September due to the effects of the compounding crises in Burundi.

In response, BHA supported partners to provide health, protection, and WASH assistance, as well as emergency food and nutrition assistance to host community members, IDPs, Burundian returnees, and refugees from neighboring countries. In addition, BHA partners provided emergency food, health, shelter, and WASH assistance to flood-affected populations during FY 2020.

Implementing Partners

IOM, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

BHA Assistance **\$21,466,430**

CABO VERDE

Heavy rainfall and flooding associated with Tropical Depression Rene—which made landfall over Cabo Verde between September 11 and 13, 2020—resulted in at least one death, as well as widespread road and infrastructure damage, and prompted the displacement of an estimated 25,000 individuals. Cabo Verde’s capital city of Praia, located on the southern coast of the country’s Santiago Island, experienced the most significant damage.

In response, BHA supported UNICEF to provide WASH interventions and other emergency relief assistance in affected areas of the country.

Implementing Partners

UNICEF

BHA Assistance **\$100,000***

**Funding committed in FY 2021*

CAMEROON

Escalating conflict in Cameroon generated internal displacement throughout FY 2020, exacerbating already heightened humanitarian needs. In addition, the negative effects of recurrent climatic shocks and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic limited access to income and led to increased levels of acute food insecurity, leaving more than 2.1 million people in need of emergency food assistance during the June-to-August 2020 lean season.

Armed conflict in the Lake Chad Basin, affecting Cameroon’s Far North Region, and in the country’s Northwest and Southwest regions continued to drive population displacement and exacerbate humanitarian needs during the fiscal year. More than 6.2 million people in Cameroon required humanitarian assistance as of July 2020, according to the UN. The total represents an increase of more than 2.3 million people compared with the number of individuals in need of humanitarian assistance in January due partly to the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. In Far North, insecurity had displaced nearly 322,000 people as of June; many of the displaced individuals sought shelter in IDP camps, facing increased protection risks, as well as crowded conditions and limited access to WASH facilities that heightened the risk of potential COVID-19 transmission, according to UNICEF. In Northwest and Southwest, the deteriorating security situation had affected more than 3 million people, with armed groups increasingly

targeting humanitarian workers and other civilians—especially students and educators. As of June, nearly 680,000 people had been internally displaced in Northwest and Southwest since the conflict began in September 2017, according to the UN. In addition, a growing number of refugees from CAR sheltering in Cameroon required emergency food assistance during FY 2020; as of September, nearly 284,000 refugees from CAR were sheltering in Cameroon’s Adamaoua, East, and North regions.

In response to large-scale insecurity and displacement across Cameroon, BHA partners provided agriculture, health, protection, shelter, and WASH support to affected populations, including IDPs and host community members. Partner organizations also provided specialized health and WASH services to vulnerable communities in response to needs resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, with BHA support, partners provided nutrition assistance, food vouchers redeemable in local markets, and cash transfers for food to address acute food insecurity associated with increased displacement, ongoing violence, and the economic effects of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Implementing Partners

OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs

BHA Assistance \$54,360,981



A man works on his transitional shelter in Zemio, CAR, utilizing materials provided by a BHA-funded partner. Photo by Dimitri Obolensky/USAID

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

During FY 2020, BHA responded to humanitarian needs in CAR resulting from the ongoing complex emergency, flooding, and the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak and related restrictions. Organized armed group activities and intercommunal tensions contributed to persistent conflict in CAR, leading to increased population displacement and elevated humanitarian needs throughout FY 2020. Conflict had displaced more than 641,000 people in CAR and prompted more than 622,000 Central African refugees to flee to neighboring countries as of September 2020, according to the UN. Threats to humanitarian workers and access constraints also increased in 2020, with the UN recording more than 300 security incidents affecting aid workers between January and September, representing a nearly 40 percent increase compared to the same period in 2019.

Meanwhile, in October and November 2019, unusually heavy seasonal rains resulted in severe flooding in eight of CAR’s 16 prefectures and the country’s capital city of Bangui, damaging cropland, critical water infrastructure, and houses. As of late November, flooding had adversely affected nearly 100,000 people, including 33,000 people in Bangui alone, according to the UN. Relief actors reported significant humanitarian needs among flood-affected populations.

The combined effects of insecurity, environmental shocks, and COVID-19 prevention measures deteriorated food security conditions, with an estimated 2.4 million people facing Crisis or

worse levels of acute food insecurity from May to August 2020, an increase of nearly 25 percent compared to 2019. Countrywide, more than 2.6 million people—approximately half of CAR’s population—required humanitarian assistance as of May, according to the UN.

In response to ongoing humanitarian needs resulting from the complex emergency in CAR in FY 2020, BHA supported multi-sector programming to help IDPs, host community members, refugees, and other vulnerable groups meet basic needs, as well as to strengthen CAR’s response to the country’s COVID-19 outbreak. BHA assistance also enhanced humanitarian response efforts through coordination, information management, and logistical support.

In addition, BHA supported communities affected by the late 2019 flooding through the delivery of emergency relief commodities and food assistance, including cash transfers for food and High Energy Biscuits, and emergency WASH activities.

Implementing Partners

ACF, ACTED, Danish Refugee Council, IMC, IOM, IRC, MENTOR Initiative, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Oxfam Intermón, Première Urgence Internationale, Solidarités International, UNHAS, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

BHA Assistance \$113,485,125



A man prepares sun-dried tomatoes that he farmed as part of a BHA-supported agricultural production and livelihoods program for returnees in Chad's Lac Region. Photo by Bob Fagen/USAID

CHAD

During FY 2020, BHA provided life-saving assistance in Chad to respond to humanitarian needs related to the ongoing complex emergency in the Lake Chad Basin, as well as supported the provision of emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations in the country, including refugees from Sudan and CAR.

Ongoing armed group activity in the Lake Chad Basin, the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and widespread flooding exacerbated humanitarian needs in Chad during FY 2020. Armed conflict resulted in particularly high levels of displacement in western Chad's Lac Region, where nearly 300,000 people—approximately 45 percent of the province's total population—were internally displaced as of September 2020, according to the UN. In addition, heavy rainfall and related flooding across Chad from June to September adversely affected nearly 126,000 people, resulted in large-scale population displacement, and damaged nearly 188,000 acres of cropland, the UN reports. Approximately 80 percent of flood-affected households were located in the capital city of N'Djamena, as well as Batha, Lac, and Salamat regions. Widespread flood damage exacerbated food insecurity in affected regions, driving increased emergency food needs. Increasing conflict-related displacement

in Lac, coupled with heightened countrywide displacement due to flooding, further limited access to food and health services in IDP camps and host communities. Although Chad reported a relatively low COVID-19 caseload compared with other countries in West Africa, the domestic fatality rate associated with the disease—seven percent—was among the highest in the world.

BHA partners responded to the complex emergency and heightened levels of food insecurity in Chad through agricultural support, emergency food assistance, health and nutrition activities, protection interventions, and WASH services, among other types of assistance, for conflict-affected populations countrywide. In response to humanitarian needs resulting from flooding, BHA provided assistance to support emergency shelter interventions for flood-affected households in N'Djamena. BHA NGO partners also provided life-saving health and WASH assistance to vulnerable populations in Lac to reduce COVID-19 transmission risks.

Implementing Partners
UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs

BHA Assistance **\$79,098,168**



In the DRC, a family tends to their vegetable garden, cultivated through a BHA-funded livelihoods program with WHH, enabling the household to consume nutritious produce and sell vegetables for income. Photo courtesy of WHH

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

BHA responded to increasing humanitarian needs in the DRC resulting from persistent conflict, two EVD outbreaks, floods, and the COVID-19 pandemic during FY 2020. The DRC faced Africa's largest displacement crisis during the fiscal year, with approximately 5.5 million IDPs sheltering across the country by late 2019 as clashes between armed groups continued to displace populations and generate humanitarian needs, particularly in eastern DRC, according to the UN. A food security assessment estimated that 21.8 million people in the DRC required emergency food assistance as of September 2020 as ongoing violence and displacement worsened food security conditions across the country. The socioeconomic impacts of the country's COVID-19 outbreak also exacerbated humanitarian needs.

The DRC also contended with two separate EVD outbreaks in FY 2020. On June 25, 2020, the Government of the DRC (GoDRC) declared an end to the EVD outbreak in eastern DRC, which had affected areas of Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu provinces since August 1, 2018. At the end of the outbreak, the GoDRC Ministry of Health (MoH) reported 3,470 confirmed and probable EVD cases, including at least 2,287 EVD-related deaths. On June 1, the MoH declared a new, unrelated EVD outbreak in northwestern DRC's Équateur Province. As of September 30, the MoH had reported 128 confirmed and probable EVD cases, with 53 EVD-related deaths.

Flooding in several areas of the DRC created additional humanitarian needs during the fiscal year. From October to November 2019, flooding in northern DRC adversely affected nearly 380,000 people in communities along the Congo and Ubangi rivers, displacing populations, destroying WASH infrastructure, and inundating cropland. In April 2020, flooding in eastern DRC's South Kivu Province resulted in at least 40 deaths, displaced nearly 6,000 households, and damaged or destroyed approximately 15,000 homes.

BHA partners provided emergency food assistance for IDPs, host community members, and refugees residing in the DRC during FY 2020. BHA also supported critical protection services, emergency health and nutrition services, and the provision of shelter and relief commodities, as well as WASH assistance for crisis-affected populations and households affected by flooding. BHA partners also expanded food, health, and WASH assistance to address the impacts of COVID-19.

In response to the EVD outbreaks, BHA provided assistance to mitigate EVD spread and supported heightened surveillance following the end of the outbreak in eastern DRC, and BHA partners rapidly responded to the EVD outbreak in Equateur, providing health services, logistics support, and WASH infrastructure. During the fiscal year, BHA maintained a DART to respond to the EVD outbreak in eastern DRC—with staff deployed to the capital city of Kinshasa and North Kivu's capital city of Goma—and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART. The DART and RMT also supported the EVD response in northwestern DRC, including through the deployment of DART members to Équateur to coordinate the field-level response.

Implementing Partners
ACF, ACTED, ADRA, African Initiatives for Relief and Development, ALIMA, CARE, Concern Worldwide, CRS, DanChurchAid, Doctors of the World, Danish Refugee Council, FHI 360, IFRC, IMC, IMA World Health, Internews, INSO, IOM, IRC, Medair, Mercy Corps, NRC, OCHA, Oxfam, Première Urgence Internationale, Samaritan's Purse, SCF, Search for Common Ground, Solidarités International, Tearfund, UNDSS, UNHAS, UNICEF, WFP, WHH, World Relief International, World Vision

BHA Assistance **\$502,308,023**

DJIBOUTI

During FY 2020, food-insecure populations throughout Djibouti—including refugees from neighboring countries living in the Ali Addeh, Holl Holl, and Markazi camps—required emergency food assistance and nutrition services. Refugees sheltering in camps had limited access to livelihood opportunities and remained dependent on assistance to meet basic food needs. Furthermore, prolonged drought led to water shortages and decreased agricultural production, contributing to widespread acute food insecurity in Djibouti throughout the fiscal year. In addition, heavy rainfall and countrywide flooding between November 21 and 24, 2019, resulted in at least 10 deaths, affected approximately 250,000 people, and left 150,000 individuals, including migrants and refugees, in need of immediate humanitarian assistance, according to the UN.

In response to ongoing food and nutrition needs during FY 2020, BHA partners continued to assist food-insecure households with in-kind food assistance, cash-based transfers for food, and specialized nutrition assistance for children and pregnant and lactating women. BHA also supported partners to provide temporary shelter and WASH services for flood-affected populations.

Implementing Partners

UNDP, UNICEF, WFP

BHA Assistance **\$9,797,786**

ETHIOPIA

BHA responded to humanitarian needs in Ethiopia in FY 2020 resulting from the complex emergency, climatic events, and the ongoing desert locust infestation, as well as effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result of these shocks, approximately 19.2 million people across the country required humanitarian assistance during 2020, according to the UN. Rising food prices, poor economic conditions, and COVID-19-related movement restrictions diminished access to livelihoods, leading an estimated 8.5 million people in central, eastern, northern, and southern areas of Ethiopia to experience Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between July and September 2020.

In response to humanitarian needs generated by the complex emergency, climatic events, and the COVID-19 pandemic, BHA provided emergency food assistance—through distributions of in-kind food and MPCA—to populations in Ethiopia, reaching approximately 7 million people on a monthly basis during FY 2020. In addition, BHA partners implemented agriculture and food security, ERMS, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH programs across the country. BHA also supported desert locust control operations and surveillance efforts across Ethiopia during the fiscal year. BHA partners conducted training for local officials and response personnel on locust monitoring, detection, and control to strengthen local capacity to manage infestations and provided tools to enable locust movement forecasting and early warnings to at-risk communities.

Implementing Partners

AAH/USA, ACTED, CARE, Concern International, CRS, Ethiopian Red Cross Society, FAO, Food for the Hungry, GOAL, IMC, iMMAP, IOM, IRC, Mercy Corps, OCHA, People in Need, Samaritan’s Purse, SCF, UNDSS, UNICEF, VSF/G, WFP

BHA Assistance **\$511,350,359**

Armed conflict and intercommunal violence generated and exacerbated humanitarian needs in Ethiopia, with more than 1.1 million people still displaced due to conflict as of September, according to IOM. Drought and floods—including those resulting from heavy June-to-September rains—also led to mass population displacement during the fiscal year, with more than 516,000 people displaced as a result of weather events as of September. Additionally, desert locust infestations threatened food security in northern and northeastern Ethiopia. Despite control operations, swarms of the pest caused widespread damage and destruction of crops and forage.



A woman in Kilifi County, Kenya, displays foods made with maize grown from high-yield seeds distributed through BHA partner World Vision’s livelihood and food security activities. *Photo courtesy of World Vision*

KENYA

Vulnerable populations in Kenya, including refugees from neighboring countries, required humanitarian assistance in FY 2020 to address needs resulting from displacement, the East Africa desert locust crisis, and the lasting effects of drought in 2018 and 2019, as well as the secondary effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Between August and September 2020, more than 1.8 million people in Kenya’s arid and semi-arid lands and in urban settlements faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity as a result of these compounding shocks. Despite overall improvements in rainfall and crop harvests, food security and nutrition needs in Kenya remained high, with approximately 531,000 children younger than five years of age and nearly 98,400 pregnant and lactating women experiencing acute malnutrition in August. As of September, Kenya also hosted approximately 499,000 refugees, primarily from Somalia and South Sudan, who required humanitarian assistance to meet basic food needs, according to the UN.

pastureland in Kenya’s Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu, and Turkana counties, according to FEWS NET.

During FY 2020, Kenya also experienced its worst desert locust infestation in more than 70 years, which threatened crop production and livelihoods in at least 21 of the country’s 47 counties and exacerbated acute food insecurity, which was already heightened due to prolonged drought followed by record flooding. As of September, the desert locust infestation had damaged approximately 1.9 million acres of crops and

BHA provided food, nutrition, shelter, WASH, and other critical assistance to address a range of humanitarian needs in Kenya in FY 2020. In response to heightened food insecurity and malnutrition, BHA provided emergency in-kind food assistance and livelihoods training for vulnerable populations and supported emergency cash transfers and nutrition support for communities affected by COVID-19. BHA’s food and nutrition assistance also supported refugees living in Kenya—as well as host community members—with in-kind food and nutrition products, cash transfers, maternal and child health education, and livelihoods training. In addition, BHA supported agriculture, economic recovery, nutrition, shelter, and WASH interventions to combat the ongoing effects of drought in the country and scaled up desert locust control operations through direct pest control operations and local capacity-building interventions to enhance the preparedness of desert locust response teams.

Implementing Partners

AAH/USA, FAO, Kenya Red Cross Society, PCI, Rural Agency for Community Development and Assistance, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

BHA Assistance **\$87,977,344**

LESOTHO

Vulnerable populations in Lesotho faced deteriorating food security conditions during FY 2020 due to ongoing drought, elevated food prices, and limited livelihood opportunities resulting from restrictions intended to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Worsening climate-related risks—including erratic rainfall and consecutive years of drought—resulted in continued poor harvests countrywide, increasing already high levels of acute food insecurity.

In response to ongoing acute food needs, BHA supported WFP to provide cash transfers for food and food vouchers to more than 12,000 people experiencing food insecurity in Lesotho.

Implementing Partners

WFP

BHA Assistance \$1,166,439

LIBERIA

Socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and damage caused by heavy rainfall exacerbated food insecurity and humanitarian needs in Liberia during FY 2020. Countrywide restrictions implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19—including market and school closures—limited the availability of food and livelihood activities in many parts of the country, while restrictions on cross-border trade led to increased prices of imported staple goods, such as rice. Additionally, flooding during the June-to-October 2020 rainy season resulted in widespread damage to roads and other public infrastructure, limiting domestic supply routes and further increasing market prices.

In response to heightened humanitarian needs, BHA partners provided emergency food assistance to food-insecure households in Liberia. BHA also supported MPCA and WASH interventions for households affected by COVID-19.

Implementing Partners

CRS, WFP

BHA Assistance \$3,000,000

MADAGASCAR

Climatic shocks in Madagascar—including severe drought conditions in southern areas and flooding in northern areas of the country—and the COVID-19 pandemic limited access to food and livelihoods in FY 2020, increasing humanitarian needs among vulnerable populations. Below-average rainfall and reduced crop yields beginning in November 2019 led to deteriorating agricultural conditions in Madagascar’s Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo-Andrefana regions during the country’s October-to-March lean season. As a result, relief actors estimate approximately 554,000 people in the three regions required emergency food assistance as of July 2020. Commerce and movement restrictions to prevent the spread of COVID-19 led to decreased agricultural production and higher staple food prices, exacerbating food insecurity among poor households in urban areas of Madagascar, FEWS NET reported.

In response, BHA partners provided emergency food assistance—including in-kind food aid and cash transfers—to food-insecure populations in affected areas, working to improve nutrition outcomes and preparing vulnerable populations for the agricultural lean season. With BHA support, partner organizations provided in-kind food assistance to nearly 470,000 people countrywide and cash transfers for food to an additional 320,000 individuals in urban areas affected by COVID-19 mitigation measures. BHA also supported the provision of nutrition assistance to more than 81,000 children experiencing acute malnutrition during FY 2020.

Implementing Partners

CRS, UNICEF, WFP

BHA Assistance \$26,324,925

MALAWI

Climatic shocks and socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic increased acute food insecurity for populations across Malawi in FY 2020. Flooding in northern areas of the country and prolonged dry spells in Malawi’s southern areas throughout early 2020 caused widespread damage to cropland, limiting food access for many households. Meanwhile, damage to agricultural land and infrastructure sustained during Cyclone Idai in 2019 continued to hinder access to food and WASH facilities in southern Malawi throughout FY 2020, despite continued recovery efforts. As a result, an estimated 1.9 million people countrywide required emergency food assistance during the November 2019-to-March 2020 lean season.

BHA partners provided emergency food assistance, such as in-kind food aid and cash transfers, in response to elevated levels of acute food insecurity in Malawi in FY 2020. BHA-funded emergency food assistance activities aimed to ensure that vulnerable populations—including more than 26,000 refugees sheltering in the country—had access to nutritious food throughout the year. BHA also supported shelter and WASH activities for vulnerable populations countrywide, including WASH assistance that improved access to safe drinking water for nearly 205,000 people affected by Cyclone Idai.

Implementing Partners

CARE, Oxfam, PCI, UNICEF, WFP

BHA Assistance \$12,985,067



A child stands near livestock in Mali's Mopti Region, where a BHA NGO partner provides emergency assistance to displaced populations and host community members, including interventions to improve agricultural production and revitalize livelihood activities.

Photo courtesy of NGO partner

MALI

In Mali, insecurity generated and prolonged large-scale displacement throughout FY 2020, while extensive flooding exacerbated humanitarian needs across much of the country. Overall, the UN estimated that 6.8 million people across Mali—more than 30 percent of the country's population—required humanitarian assistance as of July 2020, representing an increase of more than 50 percent compared with the previous estimate of 4.3 million people requiring assistance in January.

Intercommunal conflict and armed group activity across much of central and northern Mali that began in 2012 continued to cause large-scale displacement, with an estimated 287,000 people internally displaced in the country as of August, according to the UN. Additionally, an estimated 140,000 Malian refugees had sought shelter in neighboring Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger as of May. Insecurity also disrupted economic activity, crop cultivation and harvesting, and trade in affected areas, leaving many vulnerable populations without adequate access to food and other essential commodities; markets also experienced significant disruption in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related travel restrictions.

Flooding caused by heavy rains between July and September resulted in widespread damage and exacerbated humanitarian needs in affected areas, specifically in parts of Mali's capital city of Bamako and Gao, Ménaka, Ségou, and Timbuktu regions. The floods affected an estimated 90,000 people and destroyed more than 181,000 acres of cropland, according to FEWS NET.

In response to humanitarian needs resulting from the complex emergency in Mali in FY 2020, BHA partners provided emergency food and nutrition assistance, including in-kind and cash assistance, and agriculture, ERMS, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to support vulnerable communities. Partner organizations also supported COVID-19 prevention and awareness activities and provided food, health, and WASH assistance in response to humanitarian needs generated by the COVID-19 outbreak in Mali. As part of the overall response to the complex emergency, BHA assistance supported WASH and other activities for households affected by flooding during FY 2020.

Implementing Partners

OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs

BHA Assistance\$66,487,476

MAURITANIA

Recurring cycles of drought in Mauritania—where most people are highly dependent on seasonal rains—continued to negatively impact food security and nutrition conditions for vulnerable communities nationwide in FY 2020. More than 609,000 people across Mauritania were estimated to have experienced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between June and August 2020. Market disruption caused by COVID-19 prevention measures also exacerbated food insecurity in some areas. In addition, as of September, Mauritania hosted more than 65,000 refugees, mostly Malians sheltering in Bassikounou Department, Hodh Ech Chargui Region, who were particularly vulnerable to shocks.

In response, BHA supported the provision of food and nutrition assistance—including cash transfers for food, as well as complementary services—to refugees and other vulnerable communities affected by food insecurity in Mauritania's Gorgol and Hodh Ech Chargui regions.

Implementing Partners

SCF, WFP

BHA Assistance\$4,400,000



A year after the BHA response to Cyclone Idai in 2019, a mother and child stand near a vegetable stall in a resettlement site in Mozambique's Sofala Province, where they relocated following the storm. *Photo courtesy of IOM*

MOZAMBIQUE

During FY 2020, BHA continued to respond to the ongoing impacts of tropical cyclones Idai and Kenneth, which made landfall over Mozambique in March and April 2019, respectively, as well as the complex emergency in Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Province. Increased insecurity coupled with climatic shocks left populations vulnerable to heightened food insecurity and in need of emergency humanitarian assistance.

Beginning in late 2019, an escalation in armed group attacks in Cabo Delgado resulted in civilian deaths, population displacement, and disruption of access to basic services. IOM estimated that nine of the least accessible districts in Cabo Delgado were hosting approximately 310,000 IDPs as of late September 2020, the vast majority of whom were experiencing Crisis levels of acute food insecurity. Many individuals also continued to cope with the ongoing impacts of cyclones Idai and Kenneth in FY 2020, with populations in central and northern Mozambique continuing to recover and rebuild homes and livelihoods months after the storms. Additionally, regular droughts affecting southern and central Mozambique continued to threaten crops and livelihoods during FY 2020. These overlapping emergencies—insecurity, cyclones, and

drought—resulted in approximately 2.5 million people requiring urgent humanitarian assistance as of December 2019, according to the UN.

BHA provided support for agriculture and food security, nutrition, logistics, health, livelihood, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to households in need in Cabo Delgado, as well as life-saving assistance for 230,000 individuals displaced by violence in the region. During FY 2020, BHA also assisted communities affected by natural disasters, reaching approximately 110,000 cyclone-affected individuals with recovery assistance, including health, shelter, and WASH services, and providing emergency food assistance to more than 90,000 food-insecure people affected by cyclones and droughts in central and southern Mozambique.

Implementing Partners

CARE, CRS, FAO, International Potato Center, IOM, MENTOR Initiative, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

BHA Assistance **\$77,894,054**



With support from BHA, UNICEF conducted risk communication and community engagement campaigns across Niger to raise awareness about COVID-19 risks and prevention measures. *Photo courtesy of UNICEF*

NIGER

Armed conflict and climatic shocks increased internal displacement and exacerbated humanitarian needs throughout Niger in FY 2020. Overall, the UN estimated that 3.7 million people in Niger required humanitarian assistance as of July 2020, a 28 percent increase compared with January estimates due partly to increased humanitarian needs associated with the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the number of recorded IDPs in the country doubled between January and July.

Escalating armed group activity across Niger resulted in large-scale displacement during FY 2020, with more than 266,000 IDPs and nearly 230,000 refugees registered in Niger as of September, according to UNHCR. The security situation in western Niger's Tahoua and Tillabéri regions deteriorated since early 2020 due to increased armed group activity in the tri-border region of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. As of September, ongoing conflict had resulted in the internal displacement of nearly 140,000 people in the two regions, leaving many households without access to food, shelter, livelihoods, and other essential services. Separately, high levels of intercommunal conflict and armed group activity in and around eastern Niger's Diffa Region—part of the larger Lake Chad Basin—resulted in the internal displacement of nearly 103,000 people as of September, UNHCR reports.

Furthermore, unusually heavy rainfall from June to September caused flooding in all eight regions of Niger, resulting in at least 71 deaths, affecting more than 516,000 people, and damaging approximately 53,000 houses as of September 25, according to the UN. The flooding, which most severely affected southern Niger's Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, and Tillabéri regions, inundated nearly 20,000 acres of cropland, leading to loss of income for many agro-pastoral households. Flooding also contaminated or destroyed more than 700 wells, disrupting access to safe drinking water and raising relief actors' concerns about the potential spread of cholera and other waterborne diseases.

In response to the complex emergency in Niger, BHA partners provided agricultural support, emergency food assistance, health, protection, shelter, and WASH services to affected populations countrywide, including IDPs and refugees, as well as emergency relief commodities to assist populations affected by flooding. In addition, BHA supported the implementation of community health engagement strategies and delivery of specialized health and WASH services in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Implementing Partners

OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs

BHA Assistance **\$56,539,196**



Across northeast Nigeria, a BHA partner established spaces for women and girls to safely gather, socialize, and participate in psychosocial support activities. *Photo courtesy of NGO partner*

NIGERIA

In Nigeria, ongoing conflict and resulting displacement, elevated levels of food insecurity, and large-scale flooding across different regions, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, heightened humanitarian needs in FY 2020.

Since 2013, armed group activity across the Lake Chad Basin has fueled a humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria. As of September 2020, approximately 1.9 million people were internally displaced in northeastern Nigeria’s Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states. Security conditions in the states steadily deteriorated during FY 2020, and armed groups carried out frequent attacks against civilian targets, including IDP sites and humanitarian staff and facilities. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated humanitarian needs and limited humanitarian access in FY 2020, leading to loss of livelihood opportunities and disruption of markets, which fueled worsening food security conditions. As of September 2020, the UN estimated that 10.6 million people in northeastern Nigeria required humanitarian assistance.

Separately, in northwestern Nigeria, intercommunal violence and armed criminal activity generated widespread population displacement in FY 2020, particularly in Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara states. UNHCR estimated that more than 176,000 people were internally displaced in northwestern Nigeria as of December 2019, and worsening security conditions displaced at least 20,000 additional people between April and June 2020. As of September, insecurity in northeastern and northwestern

Nigeria had also prompted more than 168,000 Nigerians to seek shelter in neighboring Niger, according to UNHCR.

In addition to escalating insecurity in various parts of the country, abnormally heavy rainfall across much of northern Nigeria between June and September destroyed cropland, houses, roads, and other infrastructure and disrupted livelihood activities and humanitarian access in affected areas. The UN estimated that flooding affected 436,000 people, destroyed more than 66,000 houses, and displaced at least 62,000 individuals, many of whom required emergency food, shelter, and WASH assistance.

In response to the crises in Nigeria in FY 2020, BHA supported emergency food and nutrition programs, including in-kind and cash assistance, as well as agriculture, ERMS, health, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance. BHA also provided humanitarian coordination and information management and logistics support for humanitarian activities in Nigeria to ensure a rapid, coordinated response. Partner organizations also implemented COVID-19 prevention and awareness activities, as well as provided food assistance, in response to needs generated by the COVID-19 outbreak in Nigeria.

Implementing Partners

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

BHA Assistance **\$336,030,119**

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

In FY 2020, refugees and other vulnerable populations in RoC continued to have heightened needs and require humanitarian assistance due to conflict and natural disasters. In eastern and northern areas of the country, refugees who fled conflict in neighboring CAR and the DRC, as well as host community members, IDPs, and returnees, faced food shortages and limited livelihood opportunities. Populations in southern RoC’s Pool Department continued to require humanitarian assistance to address ongoing food insecurity, malnutrition, and other long-term effects of a 2016–2018 conflict in the region that displaced approximately 90,000 people.

In addition, heavy rains and resultant flooding along the Ubangi River between October 2019 and January 2020 affected approximately 170,000 people—including 30,000 refugees from CAR and the DRC—in eastern and northern RoC. The flooding displaced populations, increased the risk of vector- and waterborne disease transmission, and resulted in heavy crop, livestock, and fishery losses in affected areas.

In response, BHA supported cash transfers for food and in-kind food assistance for IDPs, refugees, returnees, and host communities in eastern, northern, and southern RoC, as well as specialized nutrition support for children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women. BHA’s food and nutrition assistance also helped address heightened food insecurity and malnutrition related to the country’s COVID-19 outbreak in RoC’s Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire cities.

In addition, BHA supported WASH and food assistance for flood-affected populations in eastern and northern RoC, including the delivery of safe drinking water and repair of critical WASH infrastructure to benefit approximately 50,000 people.

Implementing Partners

UNICEF, WFP

BHA Assistance **\$4,669,034**

RWANDA

In FY 2020, refugee populations sheltering in Rwanda continued to experience elevated humanitarian needs, with more than 148,000 refugees—primarily from Burundi and the DRC—residing in the country as of August 2020. Despite the Government of Rwanda’s commitment to increase refugees’ access to civil documentation, education, health insurance, and livelihoods, many refugees in the country lacked access to adequate income-generating opportunities and relied on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs during FY 2020.

Further, heavy rainfall in April and May caused widespread flooding and landslides in many parts of Rwanda, affecting more than 62,000 people and resulting in more than 110 deaths and 100 people injured as of early May. The flooding damaged public infrastructure, destroyed more than 2,000 houses, and inundated more than 8,600 acres of crops.

With support from BHA, WFP provided locally and regionally procured in-kind food assistance and cash transfers for food to Burundian and Congolese refugees sheltering in Rwanda, as well as Rwandan returnees, during FY 2020. BHA also supported the provision of supplemental nutrition assistance to prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable refugee populations, including pregnant and lactating women and people living with tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. In addition, BHA provided emergency relief commodities to support populations affected by flooding in FY 2020.

Implementing Partners

CARE, WFP

BHA Assistance **\$13,350,000**



BHA responded following heavy rainfall and resultant flooding in Senegal in September 2020 that displaced households and damaged roads and other infrastructure, including in the capital city of Dakar. *Photo courtesy of Seyllou/AFP*

SENEGAL

In September 2020, heavy rainfall caused flooding throughout Senegal, especially in the country’s capital city of Dakar and the Thiès region, where the flooding resulted in at least 11 deaths, displaced more than 3,000 people, and affected approximately 17,000 people, according to IFRC. WFP estimated that high river water levels exposed nearly 389,000 people across 11 of Senegal’s 14 regions to flooding and related damage in September. Flooding also damaged infrastructure, destroyed livelihoods, and threatened public health in the most affected areas. Although the Government of Senegal provided some assistance to flood-affected communities, damage to roads

and other infrastructure prevented emergency services from reaching many populations in need.

In response, BHA supported IFRC to provide MPCA to approximately 3,000 people displaced by the floods.

Implementing Partners

IFRC

BHA Assistance **\$100,000***

**Funding committed in FY 2021*



In Somalia, a veterinarian from the Puntland Ministry of Livestock vaccinates a goat as part of a BHA-supported campaign by FAO to improve food security, protect pastoral livelihoods, and provide animal health assistance. *Photo courtesy of FAO*

SOMALIA

Humanitarian needs increased in Somalia due to insecurity, adverse weather conditions, locust swarms, negative socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and protracted population displacement throughout FY 2020.

Ongoing conflict across central and southern Somalia continued to pose risks to vulnerable populations, resulting in high levels of internal displacement and increased humanitarian needs. Al-Shabaab—an organized armed group active in the region—remained a serious security threat throughout the country, causing civilians to flee; as of September 2020, approximately 2.6 million people remained internally displaced, according to the UN.

Above-average rainfall and flooding during FY 2020 also contributed to population displacement and heightened humanitarian needs. The October-to-December *deyr* rains in 2019 culminated in flooding that affected more than 570,000 people and displaced at least 365,000 people across eight regions of Somalia. The above-average rainfall, as well as rains resulting from Tropical Cyclone Pawan in early December, extended wet conditions conducive for increased locust breeding, exacerbating damage to both pasture and crops in Somalia during the fiscal year. Subsequent above-average rainfall from April to May 2020 resulted in severe flash flooding in many areas of the country, displacing more than 500,000 individuals and affecting

approximately 1.3 million people, particularly in Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle regions.

Conflict-related displacement, crop damage resulting from above-average rainfall and flooding, desert locust infestations, and the economic effects of COVID-19 exacerbated already high levels of food insecurity in Somalia. FEWS NET and Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit assessments following the April-to-June 2020 *gu* rainy season estimated that 1.3 million people were experiencing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity in July and August.

In response to these overlapping crises, BHA supported agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH interventions for vulnerable populations in Somalia, as well as COVID-19 preparedness and response activities. BHA also provided critical supplies—including air assets and vehicles to conduct surveillance and control operations—for desert locust response teams. In addition, BHA supported local capacity building and training in pest control, as well as emergency food and nutrition assistance for households affected by crop damage resulting from the desert locust infestation.

Implementing Partners

WFP and other UN agencies and NGOs

BHA Assistance **\$447,227,942**



A woman carries a container of safe drinking water from a water treatment plant rehabilitated by BHA partner World Vision in South Sudan's Upper Nile State. Photo courtesy of World Vision

SOUTH SUDAN

During FY 2020, persistent insecurity, coupled with severe flooding, prompted widespread population displacement, limited humanitarian access, and disrupted agricultural and market activities across South Sudan. As a result of armed conflict, intercommunal violence, and climatic shocks, approximately 1.6 million people remained displaced within South Sudan as of March 2020, and nearly 2.2 million South Sudanese refugees were sheltering in neighboring countries as of September. Additionally, between July and September, flooding adversely affected approximately 700,000 people and displaced more than 85,000 people in South Sudan, particularly in Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, and Upper Nile states, where flooding was most severe. Overall, the UN estimated that approximately 7.5 million people in South Sudan—nearly two-thirds of the country's population—were in need of emergency humanitarian assistance during 2020.

Acute food insecurity remained a primary humanitarian challenge in South Sudan during the fiscal year. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, an estimated 6.5 million people—approximately 56 percent of the total population—were projected to face acute food insecurity at the peak of the February-to-August lean season, as persistent conflict and poor economic conditions continued to limit access to food and livelihoods. Since early 2020, the compounding effects of recurrent conflict, economic shocks related to the COVID-19

pandemic, and flooding contributed to severe acute food insecurity and widespread acute malnutrition across South Sudan, particularly in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and the Greater Bahr el Ghazal region. High inflation, reduced food supply, and elevated prices of staple commodities further exacerbated food insecurity by limiting households' ability to meet essential needs.

In response to heightened humanitarian needs in South Sudan, BHA supported agriculture, food assistance, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH interventions for vulnerable populations, as well as humanitarian coordination and information management and logistics operations. BHA also maintained a DART in South Sudan to coordinate the USG humanitarian response and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART in FY 2020.

Implementing Partners

AAH/USA, ACTED, ALIMA, American Refugee Committee, CRS, Danish Refugee Council, Development Alternatives, Inc., Doctors of the World, FAO, IFRC, IMC, Internews, IOM, IRC, Medair, Mercy Corps, Nonviolent Peaceforce, NRC, OCHA, PCI, Relief International, Samaritan's Purse, SCF, Tearfund, UNHAS, UNICEF, VSF/G, WFP, WHO, World Relief International, World Vision

BHA Assistance **\$582,752,664**



A mother holds her child as he receives treatment for malnutrition—in the form of a nutritional food supplement—at a BHA-funded UNICEF clinic in Sudan. Photo courtesy of UNICEF

SUDAN

In Sudan, new and protracted conflict and resulting population displacement, as well as environmental shocks, communicable disease outbreaks, and deteriorating economic conditions, heightened humanitarian needs during FY 2020. Record high inflation, intercommunal conflict, ongoing insecurity, and the impacts of restrictions aimed at limiting the spread of COVID-19 reduced income-generating opportunities and purchasing power for many vulnerable households, contributing to increasing food insecurity and malnutrition. Overall, the UN estimated that approximately 9.8 million people in Sudan required humanitarian assistance as of July 2020, with an IPC analysis estimating that nearly 9.6 million people were facing Crisis or worse acute food insecurity between June and September.

Populations in Sudan experienced the worst seasonal flooding in more than 100 years, which affected approximately 830,000 people between mid-July and late September. In the midst of these overlapping crises, a severe desert locust infestation across multiple countries in East Africa threatened to spread to Sudan, prompting relief actors to mobilize additional support to mitigate potential impacts in the country.

In FY 2020, BHA supported the delivery of multi-sector assistance to address the needs of vulnerable populations across Sudan. BHA provided assistance for life-saving health care activities, such as the delivery of medical supplies and training of community health workers; WASH interventions, including improving access to safe drinking water to prevent and contain communicable disease outbreaks; and the provision of in-kind food assistance and cash transfers for food that helped partner organizations reach more than 2.2 million people per month. BHA also supported food assistance, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH programs to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, BHA provided funding to FAO to control desert locust populations in Sudan's Red Sea State and prepare for potential large-scale infestations in other areas of Sudan.

Implementing Partners

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

BHA Assistance **\$370,253,872**



Three women participate in a baking class in Uganda's Nakapiripirit District, part of a BHA-funded CRS program that aims to build resilience, support livelihoods, and improve food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations in rural Uganda.

Photo courtesy of CRS

TANZANIA

Political instability and ongoing insecurity in neighboring Burundi and the DRC continued to drive people to seek assistance in the United Republic of Tanzania during FY 2020. More than 276,000 refugees and asylum seekers remained in Tanzania as of September 2020, many of whom had limited access to livelihoods or sufficient nutritious food, contributing to heightened levels of malnutrition among young children.

for food, to refugees and asylum seekers sheltering in camps throughout Tanzania during FY 2020. BHA also supported the delivery of specialized nutritional commodities to children ages five years and younger, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable populations in refugee camps.

Implementing Partners
WFP

In response, BHA partner WFP provided emergency food assistance, including in-kind food rations and cash transfers

BHA Assistance **\$15,956,155**

UGANDA

Uganda hosted the largest refugee population on the African continent—more than 1.4 million people, largely from conflict-affected South Sudan and the DRC—as of September 2020. Refugees in Uganda remain heavily reliant on humanitarian food assistance to meet their daily food needs. Furthermore, the COVID-19 outbreak and related mitigation measures exacerbated humanitarian needs, particularly among urban refugee populations, as movement restrictions further inhibited refugees' ability to engage in livelihood activities.

U.S. in-kind food; locally and regionally procured food commodities, such as beans, maize, and sorghum; and emergency cash transfers. BHA also supported emergency market analyses to ensure food assistance was best tailored to meet the needs of the population. In response to heightened food security needs among urban refugees amid the COVID-19 outbreak, BHA increased emergency food assistance to reach additional refugees in Uganda's capital city of Kampala. BHA also provided assistance to populations affected by the late 2019 flooding, including delivering shelter and WASH relief commodities to more than 3,500 people in western Uganda and providing emergency food assistance and agricultural inputs to approximately 34,300 people in eastern and northern Uganda.

In addition, flooding and landslides caused by heavy rains from September to December 2019 affected more than 300,000 people, including internally displacing 65,000 individuals, according to the UN. The abnormally heavy flooding also caused extensive crop damage, contributing to heightened food insecurity in affected areas.

Implementing Partners
ACTED, CRS, WFP

In FY 2020, BHA supported emergency food assistance for refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda, including through

BHA Assistance **\$91,843,045**

ZAMBIA

Erratic rainfall and drought contributed to crop and cattle losses in Zambia in FY 2020, increasing food insecurity and limiting access to livelihoods among agriculturally dependent households. Crop losses were compounded by flash floods in January 2020 that damaged agricultural land, as well as transportation and other infrastructure. As a result, approximately 2.3 million people in Zambia were in need of emergency food assistance during the peak of the October 2019-to-March 2020 lean season, when food is scarcest, according to the UN.

During FY 2020, BHA partnered with WFP to deliver emergency food assistance to nearly 275,000 drought-affected individuals

and more than 12,000 refugees in Zambia. BHA-funded food assistance—including more than 2,300 MT of in-kind food and cash transfers supporting 1,500 refugees—sought to diversify diets and improve nutrition outcomes among food-insecure households and helped improve food security outcomes among the most vulnerable communities.

Implementing Partners
WFP

BHA Assistance **\$3,150,324**

ZIMBABWE

The compounding effects of climatic shocks, COVID-19, crop pests, and economic instability led to deteriorating food security throughout Zimbabwe in FY 2020. WFP estimated that approximately 3.3 million people in urban areas of the country were food-insecure as of April 2020. In addition, during the fiscal year, significant inflation reaching 800 percent annually and poor agricultural production due to drought led to high staple food prices, which food security organizations projected would likely lead to an estimated 5.5 million people experiencing heightened food insecurity in rural areas during the peak of the next lean season—January-to-March 2021—when food is most scarce. Furthermore, as of October 2019, approximately 32,000 people remained displaced in Zimbabwe’s Manicaland Province as a result of Tropical Cyclone Idai, which made landfall in neighboring Mozambique in March 2019, according to the UN.

In FY 2020, BHA supported emergency food and nutrition assistance for more than 1 million vulnerable people facing acute food insecurity in Zimbabwe. In addition, BHA supported WFP to provide in-kind food and nutrition assistance to more than 13,000 refugees—primarily from the DRC and Mozambique—at Tongogara refugee camp in southeastern Zimbabwe. Partner organizations also supported agriculture, health, livelihood, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance for nearly 420,000 individuals in communities affected by drought, COVID-19, and cyclone-related flooding.

Implementing Partners
ACF, ADRA, CARE, CRS, GOAL, IMC, IOM, SCF, WFP, UNICEF

BHA Assistance **\$78,367,484**

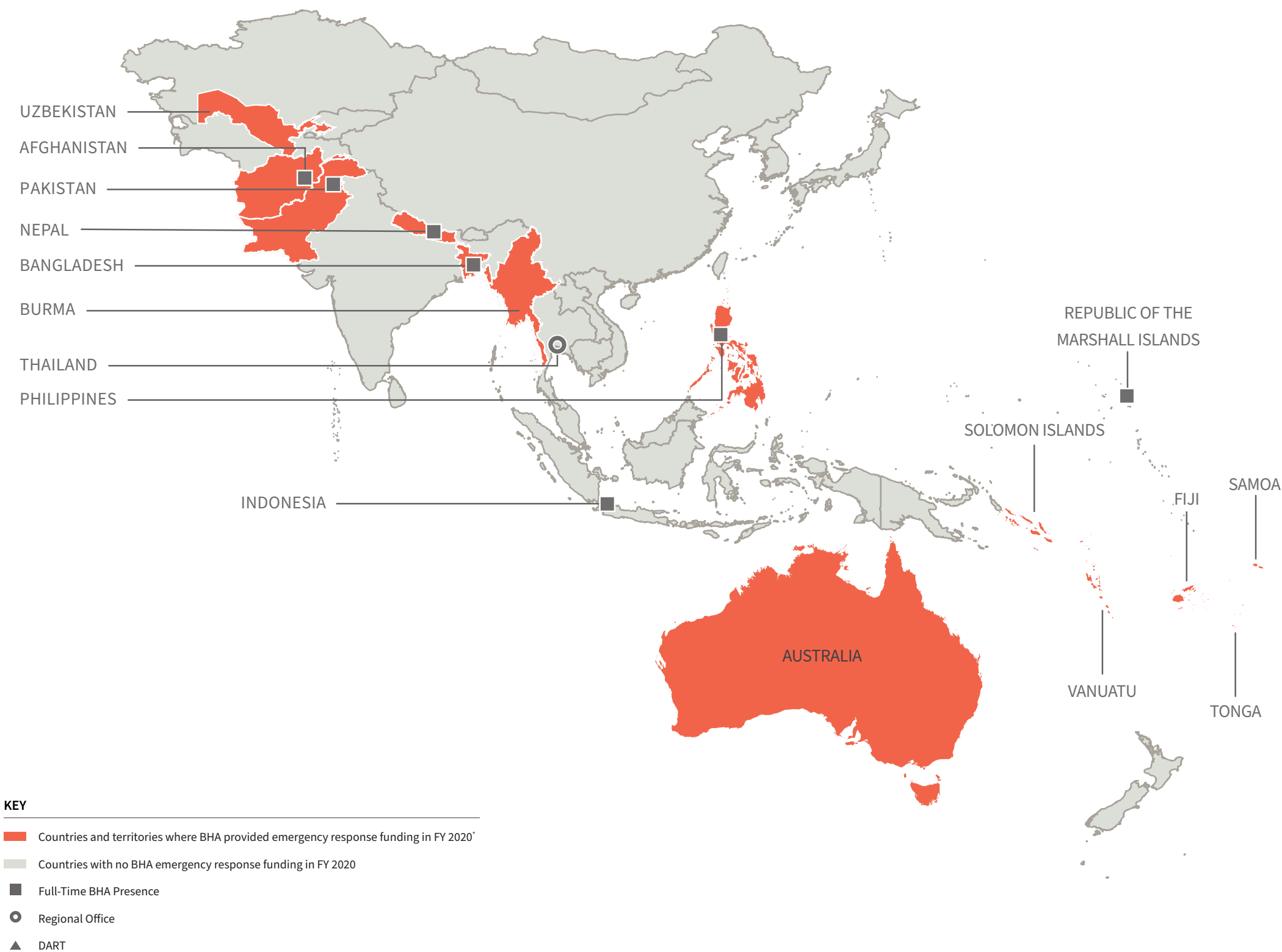


In Zimbabwe, a BHA-supported program implemented by CRS and partners trained private service providers, like the woman pictured, to help communities establish savings and lending groups. These activities increase access to savings and finance, and are part of BHA’s continued assistance to help rural farmers cope with drought and other shocks.

Photo courtesy of CRS

ASIA

Regional Summary



Ongoing conflict, protracted displacement, and natural disasters continued to adversely affect millions of people in Asia throughout FY 2020. In response, BHA provided humanitarian assistance to support vulnerable populations in 13 countries during the fiscal year. BHA continued to support international humanitarian response efforts to the ongoing conflict in Burma, delivering assistance to vulnerable communities in the country, as well as supporting the hundreds of thousands of refugees who had fled to Bangladesh. In Afghanistan and the Philippines, BHA assistance supported IDPs and other populations affected by conflict and natural disasters, while in Nepal and Pakistan, BHA provided critical support for communities experiencing food insecurity. During the fiscal year, BHA responded to a measles outbreak in Samoa and natural disasters in eight countries across the region, including flooding, volcanic activity, and wildfires, as well as Tropical Cyclone Harold, which impacted Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu in April 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the region's humanitarian needs and challenges, including worsening health conditions, food security, and protection risks, and required increased support from BHA and partners.

With nearly \$425 million in FY 2020 funding, BHA supported conflict- and disaster-affected populations across Asia with food, health, livelihood, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance, as well as MPCA. BHA also addressed the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in the region, supporting disease prevention and response efforts in several countries and delivering assistance to meet humanitarian needs exacerbated by the pandemic's socioeconomic impacts. In addition, BHA provided approximately \$46.5 million toward development and standalone DRR programming in the region, addressing root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and supporting national disaster preparedness and response in countries facing a range of natural hazards.

In FY 2020, BHA staff supported response activities from Washington, D.C.; a permanent regional office in Bangkok, Thailand; and seven additional countries across Asia.



A man receives cooking oil, grains, and other BHA-funded food assistance from WFP, part of an emergency distribution for communities affected by flash floods in Afghanistan in August 2020. *Photo courtesy of WFP*

AFGHANISTAN

Persistent armed conflict in Afghanistan contributed to heightened food insecurity, humanitarian access constraints, and widespread displacement throughout the country, while recurring natural disasters and the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated humanitarian needs during 2020. As a result, approximately 14 million people in Afghanistan required humanitarian assistance during the year, according to the UN.

Despite the February 2020 U.S.–Taliban Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan and subsequent intra-Afghan peace talks, ongoing conflict across Afghanistan from January to September resulted in more than 5,900 civilian casualties and prompted the displacement of more than 247,200 people, according to the UN. Nearly 549,800 people returned to Afghanistan from neighboring Iran and Pakistan during the same period, placing further strain on basic services and resources in areas with limited capacity to absorb additional populations. In addition, natural disasters, including avalanches, droughts, earthquakes, and floods, adversely affected more than 110,000 people across Afghanistan from January to September and damaged agricultural land, household property, and public infrastructure.

Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic heightened humanitarian needs and exacerbated food insecurity countrywide. The majority of households in Afghanistan experienced Stressed and Crisis levels of acute food insecurity from July to September, according to FEWS NET.

Throughout FY 2020, BHA supported food assistance, nutrition, and MPCA programs, as well as agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions to assist crisis-affected Afghans, including populations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. BHA also supported partners to improve logistical capacity, as well as humanitarian coordination and information management. When feasible, interventions included activities to build resilience and enhance the capacity of Afghan officials and communities to prepare for and respond to the effects of conflict and natural disasters.

Implementing Partners

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

BHA Assistance **\$177,557,001**



BHA responded to wildfires across Australia that burned millions of acres of land and forced thousands of families to evacuate their homes. *Photo courtesy of Peter Parks/AFP*

AUSTRALIA

Wildfires—fueled by several years of drought and high temperatures—in Australia’s New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia states, as well as Kangaroo Island, resulted in 33 deaths and destroyed more than 3,100 houses between July 2019 and February 2020, according to NRC’s Internal Displacement Monitoring Center. Fires burned approximately 42 million acres of land, resulting in the displacement of nearly 64,600 people and disrupting electrical and water supplies.

In response, BHA supported the establishment of child-friendly spaces in evacuation and recovery centers to address the increased psychosocial needs of children in affected areas.

Implementing Partners

SCF

BHA Assistance **\$100,000**



Two men deliver food baskets containing fresh vegetables, cooking oil, and other goods as part of a BHA-supported program through WFP to assist vulnerable households affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in Dhaka, Bangladesh. *Photo courtesy of WFP*



A young girl washes her hands at a BHA-funded handwashing station in Burma. UNICEF installed the station to help minimize the spread of COVID-19 in conflict-affected communities. *Photo courtesy of UNICEF*

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh coped with multiple humanitarian challenges in FY 2020, including an ongoing refugee crisis due to insecurity and conflict in neighboring Burma, flooding, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and strained resources in host communities.

Bangladesh continued to host hundreds of thousands of refugees from Burma—mostly Rohingya, a minority group not recognized by the Government of Burma—who fled Burma’s Rakhine State following the launch of Government of Burma military operations in August 2017. As of September 2020, more than 861,500 Rohingya refugees were living in 34 extremely congested camps in Bangladesh’s Cox’s Bazar District and required humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs, according to the UN. Vulnerable Bangladeshi host communities in the area also faced food insecurity and limited livelihood opportunities. In addition, between June and August, flooding triggered by monsoon rainfall affected approximately 5.4 million people in northern Bangladesh, according to the UN. The floods destroyed houses, crops, and public infrastructure and generated emergency food, health, livelihood, shelter, and WASH needs among affected populations.

In FY 2020, BHA supported food security, health, livelihood, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance for Rohingya refugees and host community households in Bangladesh. BHA also supported coordination and capacity-building activities among food security agencies in Bangladesh to strengthen response efforts, as well as activities to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and respond to additional humanitarian needs generated by the pandemic. In addition, BHA supported the provision of MPCA and WASH assistance to communities affected by flooding in northern parts of the country.

Implementing Partners

CARE, CRS, IFRC, IOM, IRC, SCF, UNICEF, WFP

BHA Assistance **\$139,925,310***

**BHA also designated \$12.2 million in DRR funding for the Rohingya response in Bangladesh*

BURMA

Nearly 985,700 people in Burma required assistance as of December 2019 as conflict continued to result in significant internal displacement and humanitarian needs among affected communities. Clashes between Government of Burma forces and non-state armed groups continued in Burma during 2020, generating new displacement; as of April 2020, more than 326,200 people were internally displaced across the country, according to the UN. Separately, approximately 470,000 Rohingya remained in Rakhine State and in need of humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian agencies continued to face access challenges—primarily due to Government of Burma operational constraints—in Kachin, Rakhine, and northern Shan states during 2020, restricting needs assessments and the delivery of assistance to newly displaced populations and other affected communities. Additionally, in July, flooding caused by monsoon rains temporarily displaced more than 6,500 people in 19 townships across Kachin; the heavy rains resulted in at least 172 deaths and more than 50 people injured in western parts of the state, the UN reports. The COVID-19 pandemic introduced additional health risks, compounded existing access constraints, and exacerbated long-standing humanitarian needs in Burma, including worsening access to health systems, livelihood opportunities, and WASH facilities.

BHA supported food security, nutrition, health, livelihood, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance for conflict-affected and displaced households in Burma in FY 2020. Activities included repair of durable shelters and distribution of essential household items to IDPs in Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan; delivery of emergency food assistance and nutrition support in six regions and states; and implementation of WASH programming to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, prevent communicable disease outbreaks, and mitigate the risk of acute malnutrition among children and mothers. To mitigate COVID-19 spread and address associated impacts, BHA supported programs to raise awareness of COVID-19 risks and prevention measures, bolster COVID-19 response capacity in health facilities, provide hygiene items, and expand GBV prevention and response activities and PSS services.

Implementing Partners

Danish Refugee Council, IOM, IRC, Metta Foundation, NRC, OCHA, Relief International, SCF, Solidarités International, UNICEF, WFP

BHA Assistance **\$51,783,513**



With support from BHA, Red Cross staff deliver assistance to families in Fiji affected by Tropical Cyclone Harold. *Photo courtesy of Fiji Red Cross Society*

FIJI

Tropical Cyclone Harold made landfall over Fiji’s Kadavu Island with sustained wind speeds of more than 143 mph on April 8, 2020, causing widespread flooding and power outages across the country’s Central, Eastern, and Western divisions. The storm prompted the displacement of more than 6,200 people to evacuation shelters, adversely affected more than 200,000 people, and damaged or destroyed more than 2,740 houses countrywide, according to the UN. Populations also faced additional risks amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, including reduced availability of WASH services due to damage from Tropical Cyclone Harold.

In response to Tropical Cyclone Harold, BHA supported the delivery of emergency relief commodities and shelter assistance to affected populations in Fiji. BHA also supported hygiene promotion sessions, installation of handwashing stations at community facilities, and distribution of informational materials focused on preventing and mitigating the spread of COVID-19.

Implementing Partners
IFRC, Plan International USA

BHA Assistance **\$600,000**

NEPAL

Susceptibility to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, and landslides, as well as vulnerability to fluctuating global food prices, civil unrest, and poor infrastructure, continued to drive food insecurity and related humanitarian needs in Nepal in FY 2020. Disparities in education, nutrition, and wealth exacerbated vulnerabilities in marginalized communities, hindering their capacity to recover from shocks. An estimated 2.8 million people in Nepal were food-insecure as of September 2020, according to WFP. The UN agency also reported that approximately 36 percent of Nepalese children ages 6 to 59 months were experiencing chronic malnutrition and an estimated 1.8 million pregnant and lactating women were malnourished as of August.

In FY 2020, BHA supported cash-based agriculture and livelihood assistance to increase household-level food access and availability; technical support to farmers, livestock owners, and local water projects to increase access to sustainable water sources for productive purposes; and local capacity-building activities to increase the ability of communities to prevent, mitigate, adapt to, and recover from environmental shocks and natural disasters.

Implementing Partners
Mercy Corps

BHA Assistance **\$4,000,000**

PAKISTAN

In FY 2020, the residual effects of the 2018/2019 drought in southern Pakistan and new shocks, including a desert locust infestation and the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, resulted in heightened food insecurity among vulnerable households in drought-affected Balochistan and Sindh provinces, as well as conflict-affected areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. These shocks exacerbated existing food security and nutrition needs—nearly 40 percent of Pakistan’s population was facing food insecurity, and approximately 18 percent of children younger than five years of age were diagnosed with acute malnutrition, exceeding the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent, according to the most recent Government of Pakistan National Nutrition Survey from 2018.

In response, BHA supported the provision of life-saving nutrition services for children younger than five years of age, as well as emergency food assistance for vulnerable households experiencing increased food insecurity during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Implementing Partners
ACTED, UNICEF, WFP

BHA Assistance **\$7,998,340**



With support from BHA partner CRS, workers build latrines and bathing facilities in the Philippines' Lanao del Sur Province to support families displaced by the 2017 conflict in Marawi city. *Photo courtesy of CRS*

PHILIPPINES

Insecurity and displacement in the Philippines' Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and surrounding areas of Mindanao Island continued to generate humanitarian needs in FY 2020. Three years after the 2017 conflict in Mindanao's Marawi city between Government of the Philippines (GPH) forces and ISIS-aligned groups ended, an estimated 66,000 individuals remained displaced in and around Marawi city, according to the UN. Ongoing insecurity also continued to generate new, smaller-scale displacement in the area, while the COVID-19 pandemic compounded the effects of the existing crisis and generated increased needs among Mindanao IDPs during the fiscal year.

In addition, the eruption of Luzon Island's Taal Volcano in January 2020 affected nearly 737,000 people, with more than 136,000 people displaced to formal evacuation centers at the height of the crisis in late January and additional households sheltering with host families, according to the GPH. Ash fall from the eruption damaged houses, negatively affected livelihoods, restricted roadway access, and temporarily interrupted power and water supplies.

BHA continued to support partners providing emergency cash transfers and livelihood, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to displaced and vulnerable populations in Mindanao's Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, and Maguindanao provinces during FY 2020. BHA provided additional assistance in response to COVID-19, including for WASH support and other activities to mitigate disease spread, and assistance to meet increased needs among vulnerable populations in Mindanao due to the socioeconomic effects of the pandemic, including increased food insecurity. BHA also provided assistance to address emergency shelter and WASH needs among communities displaced by the Taal Volcano eruption.

Implementing Partners

ACH/Spain, CRS, IOM, World Vision

BHA Assistance \$8,699,999



A woman leads an awareness-raising session for village representatives in Samoa on the risks of COVID-19 and related protection issues as part of a BHA-funded program by UNICEF. *Photo courtesy of UNICEF*

SAMOA

Between August 2019 and January 2020, the Government of Samoa (GoS) Ministry of Health (MoH) confirmed more than 5,700 measles cases, including 83 related deaths, in the country, with the majority of recorded cases occurring on Samoa's Upolu Island. On November 15, 2019, the GoS declared a state of emergency due to the outbreak, closing all schools and implementing travel restrictions for children between the main islands of Savaii and Upolu. In response, on November 20, the MoH launched a mass vaccination campaign targeting individuals aged six months to 60 years; by January, the campaign had achieved 95 percent vaccination coverage, the rate needed to prevent measles transmission in a population, the UN reports. The rapid spread of measles in Samoa demonstrated the risks from communicable diseases, including potentially COVID-19, among vulnerable populations.

In response to the measles outbreak, BHA coordinated with a two-person technical assistance team deployed by the CDC—the lead U.S. body for international measles outbreaks—and funded health assistance through WHO to support vaccination efforts and provide medical supplies, technical assistance, and training. Later in FY 2020, BHA supported disease prevention measures in response to the risk of COVID-19 outbreaks in Samoa and other Pacific island nations, including the distribution of hygiene kits, enhancement of WASH infrastructure, and dissemination of information about COVID-19 in communities.

Implementing Partners

WHO

BHA Assistance \$200,000



In Tonga, BHA supported CARE to respond to emergency agriculture, shelter, and WASH needs following Tropical Cyclone Harold. *Photo courtesy of CARE*



A woman affected by flooding following the collapse of the Sardoba Reservoir dam in Uzbekistan receives a bag containing food, blankets, hygiene items, and other relief commodities from BHA partner Sog'lom Avlod Uchun. *Photo by USAID/Uzbekistan*

SOLOMON ISLANDS

From April 2 to 3, 2020, Tropical Cyclone Harold passed near the southern coasts of Solomon Islands' Guadalcanal and San Cristobal islands with sustained wind speeds of up to 46 mph, resulting in heavy rainfall, flooding, storm surges, and strong winds. The Government of Solomon Islands reported that the storm resulted in the deaths of 27 people at sea; adversely affected up to 150,000 people; damaged or destroyed nearly 80 houses; and caused widespread damage to agricultural fields, infrastructure, and roads in Guadalcanal, Makira-Ulawa, and Rennell and Bellona provinces, as well as the country's capital city of Honiara.

In response, BHA supported the provision of emergency relief commodities and shelter assistance for storm-affected populations in Solomon Islands. BHA also supported COVID-19 prevention efforts in Solomon Islands and other Pacific island nations during FY 2020, such as the distribution of locally procured hygiene supplies and installation of handwashing stations.

Implementing Partners

World Vision

BHA Assistance **\$100,000**

TONGA

Tropical Cyclone Harold passed near the Kingdom of Tonga's 'Eua and Tongatapu islands with sustained wind speeds of up to 138 mph on April 9, 2020, causing heavy rainfall, storm surges, and wind damage across both islands, as well as the Ha'apai and Vava'u island groups. The storm affected an estimated 25,000 people, damaged or destroyed nearly 1,000 houses, and resulted in widespread damage to agriculture and electrical, telecommunications, and WASH infrastructure throughout the country, according to relief actors.

assistance, and the rapid clearing of household agricultural land to support food security and livelihoods in Tonga. Meanwhile, BHA supported COVID-19 mitigation measures across Pacific island nations, including public awareness campaigns, distribution of hygiene supplies, and improvement of WASH infrastructure to limit the spread of COVID-19.

Implementing Partners

CARE

In response, BHA supported humanitarian assessments of affected populations, the provision of shelter and WASH

BHA Assistance **\$100,000**

UZBEKISTAN

On May 1, 2020, the Sardoba Reservoir dam in eastern Uzbekistan's Sirdaryo Region burst, resulting in widespread flooding that killed at least four people, injured nearly 60 people, and prompted the evacuation of approximately 70,000 people from the region's Akaltyn, Mirzaabad, and Sardoba districts, according to the Government of Uzbekistan (GoU). The floods also severely damaged the houses of at least 11,500 people and destroyed agricultural land and businesses in affected areas, the U.S. Embassy in Uzbekistan reports. The GoU deployed more than 3,800 personnel and approximately 400 pieces of heavy construction machinery to respond to the disaster, while local authorities and NGOs provided food, relief supplies, safe drinking

water, and shelter assistance to displaced populations. Relief actors identified food, health assistance, safe drinking water, and shelter as priority needs.

In response, BHA supported the delivery of food and other essential relief items to flood-affected populations.

Implementing Partners

Sog'lom Avlod Uchun

BHA Assistance **\$100,000**

VANUATU

On April 6, 2020, Tropical Cyclone Harold made landfall over Vanuatu's Espiritu Santo Island with sustained wind speeds of more than 157 mph, thereafter making secondary landfall over the country's Malo and Pentecost islands. The storm caused heavy rainfall, flooding, power outages, and wind damage across Vanuatu's northern provinces of Malampa, Penama, Sanma, and Torba. Tropical Cyclone Harold resulted in three deaths and more than 120 people injured, displaced nearly 18,400 people to evacuation shelters, damaged or destroyed nearly 26,400 houses, and adversely affected nearly 130,000 people, representing more than 40 percent of the country's population, according to the Government of Vanuatu.

In response, BHA supported the provision of emergency relief commodities and shelter assistance, as well as the implementation of WASH activities for vulnerable populations in affected areas. BHA also supported interventions to strengthen shelters, reducing affected households' vulnerability to future natural disasters. BHA also supported COVID-19 mitigation measures in FY 2020, including distribution of WASH supplies and installation of handwashing stations.

Implementing Partners

CARE, IFRC

BHA Assistance **\$850,000**

LAC

Regional Summary

In LAC, BHA continued to respond to natural disasters, such as drought, floods, and wildfires, as well as complex emergencies, providing life-saving assistance to vulnerable communities in 10 countries throughout FY 2020. Meanwhile, COVID-19 outbreaks across the region strained health care systems, exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities, and generated new humanitarian needs and challenges, requiring increased support and innovative response adaptations from BHA and its partners.

In Central America's Dry Corridor, which extends from southern Mexico to Panama, erratic weather patterns and COVID-19-related mitigation measures hindered agricultural livelihoods and income-generating activities among vulnerable households, sustaining or exacerbating emergency food security needs, particularly in El Salvador and Honduras. Across LAC, the extremely active Atlantic hurricane season in 2020 resulted in a record number of storms and storm-related damage and humanitarian needs. Flooding and landslides in Bolivia and El Salvador led to deaths, population displacement, and widespread damage, as well as heightened public health concerns. In Haiti, protracted economic challenges and insecurity, damage due to Tropical Storm Laura, and the COVID-19 pandemic required a robust international humanitarian response. In Colombia, armed conflict continued to displace populations and limit access to basic goods, services, and livelihood activities during the year.

As of September 2020, more than 5.1 million people had fled deteriorating economic and political conditions in Venezuela, primarily to Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, where several years of population influxes from Venezuela had strained available resources. During FY 2020, COVID-19-related border closures and movement restrictions across the region further hindered access to food, health care, livelihoods, and shelter for vulnerable Venezuelans; consequently, Venezuelans increasingly relied on informal migratory routes, heightening protection and public health risks and complicating the delivery of emergency assistance. The adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic also created new vulnerabilities among host communities, including increased food, health, and WASH needs.

BHA provided nearly \$438 million to address humanitarian needs in LAC in FY 2020. BHA funding supported emergency food assistance, including for food-insecure populations in Central America, as well as those affected by the Venezuela regional crisis. BHA assistance also helped expand access to health care, livelihoods, nutrition support, shelter interventions, and WASH services, including through programming for COVID-19 prevention and response activities. Additionally, BHA worked to address longer-term needs and mitigate the impact of future disasters in the region, providing approximately \$43.9 million in standalone DRR funding.

BHA supported humanitarian responses in LAC through robust technical assistance and staffing from Washington, D.C., and a permanent regional office in San Jose, Costa Rica, as well as Guatemala and Haiti. During the year, BHA deactivated a DART in the Bahamas for the Hurricane Dorian response and maintained a DART with staff in Colombia, Costa Rica, and elsewhere in the region, as well as a Washington, D.C.-based RMT, to support the humanitarian response to the Venezuela regional crisis.



- KEY**
- Countries and territories where BHA provided emergency response funding in FY 2020*
 - Countries with no BHA emergency response funding in FY 2020
 - Full-Time BHA Presence
 - Regional Office
 - ▲ DART

*Does not include countries with only FY 2020 supplemental COVID-19 funding

BOLIVIA

Heavy flooding and landslides in Bolivia beginning in mid-February 2020 resulted in 18 deaths, displaced more than 3,900 households, and adversely affected nearly 11,700 households in 72 municipalities across the country as of February 26, according to the Government of Bolivia.

In response, BHA supported the distribution of WASH kits and other relief commodities to affected populations and activated

an assessment team to evaluate humanitarian conditions and liaise with local authorities.

Implementing Partners
Plan International USA

BHA Assistance **\$50,000**

BRAZIL

As of September 2020, more than 264,000 Venezuelans had arrived in Brazil, primarily to the northern border state of Roraima, due to the political and economic crisis in Venezuela. Food, shelter, and access to WASH services were among the greatest needs of Venezuelan arrivals in Brazil. In addition, migrants and refugees encountered limited livelihood opportunities in Brazil's isolated northern states, while the large population influx also strained local resources and services. Venezuelan arrivals to Brazil slowed following the formal closure of the Brazil-Venezuela border in late March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, though informal arrivals continued, heightening public health risks and limiting access to asylum and regularization processes necessary for Venezuelans to obtain employment and access essential services in Brazil. The economic impact of the pandemic increased acute food insecurity among already poor households, particularly among Venezuelan migrants working in the informal sector and in border areas. Brazil experienced one of the world's largest COVID-19

caseloads in 2020, with health facilities in Roraima and other northern states particularly overstretched amid the response.

During the fiscal year, BHA continued to support the delivery of emergency food, shelter, and WASH assistance to vulnerable Venezuelans in Brazil. In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, BHA partners provided health and WASH assistance, including case management support in health facilities and the delivery of handwashing materials and hygiene promotion training, to mitigate disease spread and bolster health system capacity in northern states. BHA staff also deployed to Brazil during the fiscal year to conduct assessments and coordinate assistance with partners, international donors, and USG counterparts.

Implementing Partners
ADRA, Caritas Brasileira, IOM, UNICEF, World Vision

BHA Assistance **\$20,004,201**



Medical staff operate a mobile medical unit to deliver essential health care services to Venezuelans in Colombia's Bucaramanga city as part of a BHA-funded program by ADRA. Photo courtesy of ADRA

COLOMBIA

The UN estimated that nearly 5.1 million Colombians required humanitarian assistance as of April 2020 due to internal violence and recurring natural disasters. Armed group activity in Colombia internally displaced populations and limited some Colombians' ability to access crops, livelihoods, and essential goods and services, negatively affecting vulnerable households' food and nutrition security during the fiscal year. Government restrictions in response to COVID-19 also adversely affected food security conditions in Colombia and limited income-generating opportunities among vulnerable households.

As of September 2020, Colombia also hosted an estimated 1.7 million Venezuelans who departed Venezuela in search of food, health services, and livelihood opportunities, according to the Regional Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V). The population influx strained services and exacerbated humanitarian needs—such as food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH—in both rural and urban areas of Colombia. Across the country, the R4V estimated that more than 3 million people affected by the Venezuela regional crisis were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2020, including at least 1.8 million people who required emergency food assistance. Population movements from Venezuela also contributed to public health concerns, notably the spread of COVID-19, as well as diphtheria, malaria, measles, and other infectious diseases.

BHA continued responding to humanitarian needs among populations affected by the complex emergency in Colombia, as well as the needs of individuals affected by the ongoing economic and political crisis in Venezuela, during FY 2020. BHA partners provided emergency food assistance, implemented programs to strengthen agricultural production and resilience against natural hazards, assisted with shelter for internally displaced households, and supported activities to strengthen economic recovery and market systems. BHA's support to households in Colombia affected by the Venezuela regional crisis included emergency food, health, MPCA, protection, and WASH interventions—including COVID-19 response assistance—for vulnerable Venezuelans, Colombian returnees, and host community members. BHA also contributed to coordination and capacity-building interventions for humanitarian response activities in Colombia.

Implementing Partners
Abt Associates, ACDI/VOCA, ACH/Spain, American Red Cross, Americares, IFRC, iMMAP, Malteser International, Mercy Corps, Pastoral Social, Solidarités International, OCHA, WFP

BHA Assistance **\$157,539,123**



A young boy in central Ecuador reads about ways to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in an educational booklet for children that he received from BHA partner World Vision. *Photo courtesy of World Vision*

ECUADOR

As of September 2020, more than 360,000 Venezuelans were sheltering in Ecuador, having fled the ongoing crisis in Venezuela. Venezuelans in Ecuador reported access to food as their primary need, followed by shelter and livelihood assistance, according to UNHCR. Moreover, measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including movement restrictions and border closures, contributed to the widespread loss of informal income and strained access to basic services in FY2020, exacerbating existing humanitarian needs and food insecurity among Venezuelans and other vulnerable populations. A UNHCR rapid assessment in May 2020 found that less than 30 percent of refugee and migrant households in Ecuador and only approximately 50 percent of Ecuadorian households had sufficient access to food. The COVID-19 outbreak also severely stretched the country's health system, with insufficient medical and protective equipment, health facility and laboratory capacity, and mortuary services complicating response efforts.

During FY 2020, BHA continued supporting the delivery of emergency food assistance to vulnerable Venezuelans in Ecuador through locally procured in-kind food kits, food vouchers, and hot meals served at shelters and canteens. BHA

assistance also supported complementary nutrition education activities, as well as coordination and capacity-building support for food security actors and relevant authorities in the country. To strengthen Ecuador's COVID-19 health response and address increased humanitarian needs resulting from the outbreak, BHA funded partners to provide food, health, protection, and WASH assistance to vulnerable Ecuadorians and migrants and refugees. BHA COVID-19 assistance included case management and referral support for health facilities, cash transfers and vouchers for food, child protection activities, distribution of hygiene kits to vulnerable households and frontline workers, support for mortuary management, risk communication campaigns, and WASH support for health facilities and other widely used public spaces. BHA staff also deployed to Ecuador during the fiscal year to conduct assessments and coordinate assistance with partners, international donors, and USG counterparts.

Implementing Partners

ADRA, IFRC, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

BHA Assistance **\$45,999,089**



BHA partner SCF delivers safe drinking water and hygiene supplies to community members in El Salvador affected by flooding in the wake of Tropical Storm Amanda. *Photo courtesy of SCF*

EL SALVADOR

In late May 2020, Tropical Storm Amanda made landfall over El Salvador, resulting in torrential rainfall across 10 of El Salvador's 14 departments and affecting more than 1.2 million people as of May 31, according to the Government of El Salvador. Tropical Storm Amanda and Tropical Depression Cristobal, which struck El Salvador in early June, caused severe flooding and landslides that resulted in 30 deaths, damaged or destroyed more than 3,100 homes, limited access to WASH services, and increased the risk of waterborne disease transmission. The storms, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, also contributed to increased costs of basic goods, reduced income-generating opportunities, and hindered household access to food and livelihoods, which exacerbated food insecurity in the country—particularly among populations already adversely affected by years of recurrent droughts and below-average harvests.

BHA provided critical support to storm-affected communities at a time when the COVID-19 pandemic had stretched the capacity of municipal and national authorities to respond to sudden-onset emergencies. Activities included the distribution of cash assistance, shelter materials, and WASH supplies in the departments of Chalatenango, La Libertad, and San Salvador. In addition, BHA funded partners to provide cash transfers for food to support food-insecure households across El Salvador.

Implementing Partners

Americares, CRS, Plan International USA, SCF, WFP, World Vision

BHA Assistance **\$9,098,654**

GUATEMALA

Elevated food prices and limited income-generating opportunities due to prolonged drought and the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to widespread food insecurity in Guatemala throughout FY 2020, prompting many households to resort to negative coping strategies to meet basic food needs. Up to 2.5 million people across Guatemala were expected to face Crisis or higher levels of acute food insecurity in early 2021, according to September 2020 FEWS NET projections. The COVID-19 pandemic also increased health risks and compounded other existing vulnerabilities.

During FY 2020, BHA partners provided emergency food assistance and implemented agriculture, livelihood, and

nutrition activities to support smallholder farmers and food-insecure households in areas of Guatemala within Central America's Dry Corridor. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, BHA partners also conducted health, protection, and WASH activities in five departments, disseminating information on COVID-19 transmission and prevention and providing technical support for COVID-19 case management and infection prevention and control in health facilities.

Implementing Partners

CRS, Medical Teams International, PCI, SCF

BHA Assistance **\$24,000,000**

HAITI

Haiti continued to experience protracted economic disruptions, insecurity, and socio-political unrest throughout FY 2020, contributing to heightened humanitarian needs in the country. Fuel shortages, gang-related roadblocks, and inflation limited access to food, income-generating activities, and markets, affecting more than 6.3 million people across Haiti, according to the UN. Severe weather events compounded these existing challenges; Tropical Storm Laura—which brought heavy rain, strong winds, and flooding to Haiti in late August 2020—caused extensive damage to the country's agricultural sector and damaged or destroyed more than 8,800 houses, the UN reported. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic increased health risks in densely populated areas with limited access to basic health services and reduced income-generating opportunities.

In FY 2020, BHA supported partners to bolster humanitarian supply chains, deliver in-kind and cash-based food assistance to

vulnerable households, and strengthen local resilience to natural disasters and sudden-onset emergencies. As health actors recorded rising COVID-19 cases in Haiti, BHA partners adjusted programming to curtail the spread of the disease, distributing key messages on COVID-19 transmission and prevention, expanding access to PSS services for frontline health care workers, and providing technical assistance to strengthen national COVID-19 response capacity. BHA also deployed four staff members to Haiti's capital city of Port-au-Prince to support response planning and programming during the fiscal year.

Implementing Partners

American Red Cross, Concern, CRS, Doctors of the World, IOM, Management Sciences for Health, SCF, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision

BHA Assistance **\$46,127,225**



In Haiti, a man displays his cabbage crop that he grew from seeds and agricultural support provided by BHA partner World Vision. He plans to utilize the crop for food and a source of income.

Photo courtesy of World Vision

HONDURAS

Erratic weather patterns during the last decade related to El Niño and La Niña climatic events—including prolonged droughts, heavy rain, and flooding—have adversely affected thousands of small-scale subsistence farmers in Honduras and resulted in the loss of livelihoods in rural communities. The COVID-19 pandemic and associated mitigation measures further constrained household income sources and sustained above-average food prices during FY 2020, with up to 1 million people projected to face Crisis or higher levels of acute food insecurity by the end of 2020, according to FEWS NET. Moreover, limited availability of WASH services in rural areas and poor continuity and quality of existing services, coupled with low national health system capacity, challenged the country’s ability to prevent and respond to the spread of COVID-19.

In FY 2020, BHA supported WFP to address emergency food needs for 14,000 of the most food-insecure households in Honduras through the provision of cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and complementary nutrition activities, as well as build capacity in resilient agriculture techniques and drought mitigation. Additionally, BHA supported partners to conduct critical health, humanitarian coordination and information management, and WASH interventions to stem the spread of COVID-19 in Honduras.

Implementing Partners

ADRA, CRS, Global Communities, GOAL, SCF, WFP

BHA Assistance **\$13,000,000**

PERU

Approximately 1 million people fleeing the crisis in Venezuela had sought shelter in Peru as of September 2020, straining available social services and heightening humanitarian needs in the country. Venezuelans in Peru reported access to health care, food assistance, income-generating opportunities, protection support, and legal pathways to documentation as priority needs. The COVID-19 pandemic compounded these challenges, as Peru’s outbreak overstretched the country’s health system, and strict measures to contain the spread of COVID-19, including movement restrictions, contributed to the widespread loss of informal income among Venezuelans and other vulnerable groups and complicated access to basic services and humanitarian assistance.

and protection services, for vulnerable Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Peru. BHA also funded partners to provide health, protection, and WASH assistance to strengthen Peru’s COVID-19 response, including case management support for health facilities, communication campaigns to disseminate information on disease prevention and hygiene promotion, and distribution of WASH supplies, particularly in high-density urban areas. During FY 2020, BHA staff deployed to the country to conduct assessments and coordinate assistance with partners, international donors, and USG counterparts.

Implementing Partners

ADRA, Américas, Partners in Health, Refugee Education Trust, SCF, WFP, World Vision

BHA Assistance **\$38,906,101**

During the fiscal year, BHA supported the delivery of emergency food assistance and MPCA, as well as nutrition, livelihood,



Dozens of people travel on foot from Venezuela to Cucuta, Colombia. In Colombia, as well as Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru, BHA assists Venezuelans who have fled deteriorating conditions at home. *Photo courtesy of Schneyder Mendoza/AFP*

VENEZUELA

Throughout 2020, the political and economic crisis in Venezuela—characterized by hyperinflation, widespread food insecurity, lack of access to safe drinking water, intermittent electricity, limited fuel availability, and a weak national health care system—continued to generate humanitarian needs in the country and drive large-scale migration throughout LAC. More than 9 million people—or nearly one-third of the population—in Venezuela required emergency food assistance, with at least 2.3 million Venezuelans severely food-insecure and an additional 7 million moderately food-insecure, according to the February 2020 WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment. The Venezuela Humanitarian Response Plan, released in July, estimated that at least 7 million people in the country required humanitarian assistance. Beginning in March, COVID-19 mitigation measures—including border closures and movement restrictions—negatively impacted livelihood opportunities and limited access to food in Venezuela, exacerbating pre-existing humanitarian needs. In addition, between March

and September, an estimated 130,000 Venezuelans returned to Venezuela from neighboring countries due primarily to a reduction of livelihood opportunities and social protection support during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as increased xenophobia in migrant-hosting countries.

In response to the ongoing crisis in Venezuela, BHA supported partners to provide vulnerable populations—including children, persons with disabilities, indigenous communities, older people, poor households, and pregnant and lactating women—with emergency food assistance, improved access to safe WASH services, health and vaccine programming, and COVID-19 case management and support.

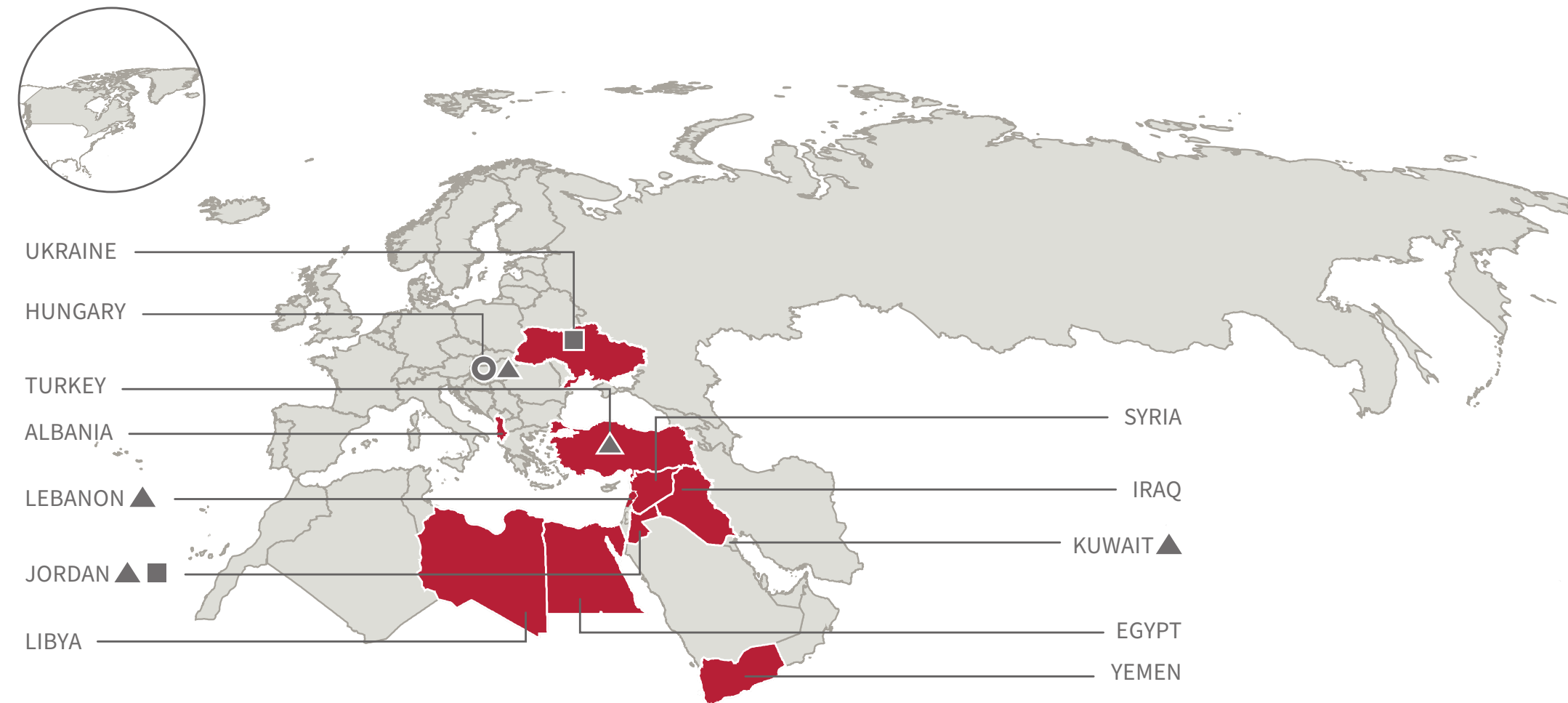
Implementing Partners

UN agencies and NGOs

BHA Assistance **\$73,941,238**

MENAE

Regional Summary



KEY

- Countries and territories where BHA provided emergency response funding in FY 2020*
- Countries with no BHA emergency response funding in FY 2020
- Full-Time BHA Presence
- Regional Office
- ▲ DART

*Does not include countries with only FY 2020 supplemental COVID-19 funding

Protracted complex emergencies and natural disasters continued to present significant challenges to vulnerable populations in MENAE in FY 2020. During the year, BHA provided life-saving assistance in 10 countries across MENAE, including responding to needs generated by ongoing complex crises in Iraq, Libya, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. In Lebanon's capital city of Beirut, a series of explosions on August 4, 2020, caused significant casualties and widespread destruction, prompting a robust BHA response to address urgent needs. BHA also delivered assistance to populations affected by other sudden-onset disasters during the fiscal year, including an earthquake in Albania and flooding in Ukraine. In addition, BHA addressed the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in various countries across MENAE, including in countries where active conflict and population displacement heightened the risk of transmission and further limited the capacity of already overburdened health care systems to respond.

During the fiscal year, the MENAE region continued to cope with the world's largest refugee crisis, resulting from the complex emergency in Syria. After nearly 10 years of active conflict, nearly 5.6 million Syrian refugees were still displaced in neighboring countries as of September 2020. To address the ongoing needs of Syrian and other refugees in the region, BHA supported monthly food assistance for approximately 1.1 million refugees in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey in FY 2020.

In total, BHA provided more than \$1.6 billion to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from crises in MENAE during FY 2020. BHA funding helped expand access to health care and WASH services, provided shelter assistance to IDPs, and supported protection and nutrition activities for vulnerable populations. BHA also provided critical food assistance to conflict-affected communities in the region, reaching more than 4.5 million people within Syria and supporting in-kind food aid and cash-based assistance for more than 13 million people in Yemen, as well as assisting individuals affected by the complex emergencies in Iraq and Ukraine. Additionally, BHA partners worked to address longer-term needs and mitigate the impact of future disasters in the region, providing nearly \$6.5 million in standalone DRR funding.

BHA supported humanitarian responses in MENAE through robust staffing and technical assistance. In addition to staff based in Washington, D.C., BHA maintained a regional office in Budapest, Hungary, to track and respond to humanitarian crises in the region, as well as a staff presence in Jordan and Ukraine. BHA also deployed a DART to Lebanon to respond to the August 4 explosions in Beirut and maintained DART staff in Hungary, Jordan, Kuwait, and Turkey to respond to the Syria crisis during FY 2020.



In response to an earthquake in Albania in November 2019, BHA deployed a team of USAR coordination and engineering experts to support the government in damage assessments. *Photo courtesy of U.S. Embassy in Albania*

ALBANIA

On November 26, 2019, a magnitude 6.4 earthquake struck Albania’s Durrës city, resulting in at least 51 deaths, injuring more than 3,000 people, and displacing more than 14,000 individuals. The earthquake also damaged more than 14,000 buildings, including nearly 2,500 structures that were deemed uninhabitable, nearly 40 schools, and more than 20 health facilities. In total, the UN estimates that the earthquake caused more than \$820 million in economic damage.

In response, BHA deployed a team of disaster experts to assist with damage assessments and response coordination efforts. The team included USAR specialists, who conducted structural

assessments of nearly 170 buildings, helping more than 1,500 households return to their homes. BHA partners distributed emergency relief commodities—including blankets, food parcels, and hygiene kits—to affected populations and established child-friendly spaces in targeted areas, providing affected children with access to counseling and PSS services.

Implementing Partners
Red Cross Society of Albania, UNICEF

BHA Assistance **\$412,572**

EGYPT

As of September 2020, Egypt was hosting nearly 260,000 refugees and asylum seekers, including more than 130,000 Syrian refugees, according to UNHCR. Refugees were primarily sheltering in urban areas—often in overcrowded accommodations with inadequate WASH services—and faced a broad range of economic challenges, including high cost of living, legal and administrative barriers to formal employment, and inadequate access to financial services. Even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, at least two-thirds of Syrian refugees in Egypt reported difficulties in meeting food and other basic needs and required humanitarian assistance, according to the UN.

In FY 2020, BHA supported WFP to provide refugees in Egypt with food vouchers and cash transfers for food. In addition to supporting Syrian refugees, BHA-funded food assistance in Egypt also supported refugees from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Iraq, Sudan, South Sudan, and Yemen.

Implementing Partners
WFP

BHA Assistance **\$20,500,000**



A man stands at his vegetable stall in Iraq, a business he started through a BHA-supported program and that is helping rebuild his livelihood after years of conflict. *Photo courtesy of NGO partner*

IRAQ

BHA continued to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from the ongoing complex emergency in Iraq during FY 2020. Despite improvements in the country’s security situation in recent years, ongoing conflict left approximately 4.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including nearly 1.3 million Iraqis who remained internally displaced as of August 2020, the UN reports. The vast majority of IDPs faced significant obstacles to returning to areas of origin, including widespread destruction of housing and critical infrastructure, limited livelihood opportunities, and ongoing security risks. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic increased the socioeconomic vulnerability of many Iraqis, hindering the ability of households to meet basic food, health, protection, and shelter needs. Furthermore, Iraq continued to host approximately 242,700 Syrian refugees as of September, according to UNHCR.

In response, BHA provided critical food, health, protection, and shelter support, as well as MPCA and WASH assistance, for vulnerable populations in both camp and out-of-camp settings throughout Iraq in FY 2020. BHA also supported efforts to strengthen national COVID-19 response capacity through hygiene awareness campaigns and the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in primary health care centers, among other activities. BHA partners also distributed emergency food assistance, reaching approximately 22,000 Syrian refugees per month.

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

BHA Assistance **\$130,180,715**

JORDAN

Of the nearly 5.6 million Syrian refugees who remained displaced in neighboring countries as of September 2020, nearly 660,000 individuals were sheltering in Jordan, according to the UN. During the year, poor economic conditions—compounded by the negative economic effects of Jordan’s COVID-19 outbreak—increased the risk of food insecurity among refugees and vulnerable host communities in Jordan, according to WFP. As of August, the UN agency reported that more than 20 percent of refugee households in host communities were food-insecure, while nearly 70 percent were vulnerable to food insecurity.

During FY 2020, BHA continued supporting WFP to provide voucher- and cash-based food assistance to refugees in Jordan. WFP’s programming provided a flexible means of food support for refugees, while also sustaining local markets.

Implementing Partners
WFP

BHA Assistance **\$76,100,000**



BHA deployed a DART to assess needs and coordinate the delivery of life-saving assistance following warehouse explosions in Beirut, Lebanon. *Photo by USAID*

LEBANON

During FY 2020, Lebanon’s continued economic decline reduced purchasing power, limited livelihood opportunities, and increased food insecurity among the 1.5 million refugees sheltering in the country. In addition to responding to the food security needs of refugees in Lebanon, BHA initiated efforts to address the impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak in the country and responded to explosions in Lebanon’s capital city of Beirut.

On August 4, 2020, at least three concurrent explosions occurred at a warehouse near Port of Beirut, resulting in at least 180 deaths and injuring an estimated 6,500 people, according to the Government of Lebanon. Relief actors report that the explosions damaged approximately 48,000 buildings—affecting 171,600 people—and displaced many vulnerable Lebanese, Palestinian, and Syrian households, whose coping mechanisms were already strained by the ongoing socioeconomic crisis in Lebanon. Following the explosion, COVID-19 caseloads in the country increased substantially, affecting Lebanese households and refugees in the country. The explosions destroyed containers of medical supplies, damaged medical facilities, and hindered the ability of displaced households to observe infection mitigation

measures, exacerbating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Throughout the fiscal year, BHA supported WFP to provide emergency food assistance to refugees in Lebanon, reaching more than 831,000 individuals with cash transfers for food and in-kind food assistance in September. In response to the explosions, BHA deployed a DART to Beirut and activated a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to coordinate response efforts. BHA partners distributed emergency food assistance and hygiene kits and provided health and shelter support to affected individuals. BHA worked with DoD in the immediate aftermath of the explosions to airlift BHA-procured medical commodities to Beirut to bolster the response capacity of local hospitals. BHA also supported relief partners to address the impacts of COVID-19, including through food, health, protection, and WASH activities.

Implementing Partners

American University Beirut, Caritas, Lebanese Red Cross, Lutheran World Relief, Relief International, WFP, World Vision

BHA Assistance \$113,591,200



With support from BHA, UNICEF partnered with national and local actors to raise awareness about COVID-19 risks and prevention strategies in Tripoli, Libya. *Photo courtesy of UNICEF*

LIBYA

Ongoing conflict in Libya in FY 2020 continued to trigger population displacement and generate humanitarian needs. As of September 2020, approximately 392,000 people remained displaced due to violence between the internationally recognized Government of National Accord and Libyan National Army forces that began in April 2019; approximately 494,000 people had returned to areas of origin. Meanwhile, conflict contributed to a further deterioration of economic conditions in the country. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated needs, straining the nation’s health care system and adversely affecting livelihoods of vulnerable populations, including IDPs. As of September, the UN reported that the conflict in Libya had negatively affected more than 1.3 million people, including 893,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance.

In response, BHA supported partner organizations to deliver emergency health, protection, and WASH assistance to conflict-affected populations in Libya during FY 2020. BHA’s assistance also bolstered COVID-19 response efforts, including through the training of health care staff and strengthening of disease surveillance systems.

Implementing Partners

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

BHA Assistance \$14,440,000



A child receives nutritional supplements to help prevent acute malnutrition, a component of BHA partner WFP's nutrition assistance in Syria. *Photo courtesy of WFP*

SYRIA

The Syrian war entered its tenth year in FY 2020 and remained one of the world's gravest humanitarian emergencies. During the year, conflict across northern Syria resulted in additional population displacement, while a countrywide economic crisis and the outbreak of COVID-19 exacerbated already acute humanitarian needs. A total of 11.1 million people in Syria were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2020, according to the UN.

In October 2019, military operations conducted by Turkish Armed Forces and Turkish-supported opposition groups in northeast Syria displaced more than 200,000 people, according to the UN. From December 2019 to March 2020, a Syrian Arab Republic Government and Government of the Russian Federation offensive displaced nearly 1 million people in northwest Syria's Aleppo and Idlib governorates, representing one of the largest instances of mass displacement in the history of the Syria crisis. While some IDPs later returned to areas of origin following a relative reduction in hostilities in northeast Syria and a March 2020 ceasefire in the northwest, net displacement increased over the course of the fiscal year. As of September, an estimated 6.6 million people were internally displaced in Syria, compared to approximately 6.2 million people in September 2019, according to UN estimates.

Syria's worsening economic crisis involving the steep depreciation of the Syrian pound and rising costs of food and fuel also contributed to deteriorating humanitarian conditions. Relief actors observed rising malnutrition levels in northwest

Syria and heightened food security concerns countrywide, with the UN estimating that 9.3 million people were food-insecure as of April 2020—an increase of 1.4 million people since late 2019. The spread of COVID-19 further complicated conditions in Syria by straining the country's already limited health infrastructure, according to the UN. Humanitarian access into Syria also became increasingly constrained during the year, as two UN Security Council resolutions in January and July reduced UN cross-border access to a single border crossing from Turkey to northwest Syria.

In response to the ongoing crisis in Syria, BHA maintained a DART—consisting of staff in Hungary, Jordan, Kuwait, and Turkey—and Washington, D.C.-based RMT that worked closely with implementing partners to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance across international borders and conflict lines. BHA-funded relief efforts—including the provision of food and nutrition assistance, health care, emergency relief commodities, protection activities, shelter support, and WASH interventions—supported more than 4.5 million vulnerable people per month in Syria during FY 2020. BHA support also included COVID-19-specific interventions to bolster health and WASH capacity in the country.

Implementing Partners

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

BHA Assistance **\$702,266,929**

TURKEY

As of September 2020, Turkey hosted the world's largest refugee population, including an estimated 3.6 million Syrian refugees and approximately 300,000 refugees or asylum seekers of other nationalities, according to the UN. Syrian refugees living in Turkey—many displaced since 2014—remained vulnerable to food insecurity, poor shelter conditions, and increased protection risks. Turkey's camp-based refugees were among the most vulnerable refugees in the country, many of whom experienced deteriorating socioeconomic conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In FY 2020, BHA continued supporting WFP to provide vouchers as a means of flexible food assistance to refugees living in camps and settlements in Turkey.

Implementing Partners

WFP

BHA Assistance **\$8,000,000**

UKRAINE

During FY 2020, ongoing fighting in eastern Ukraine continued to result in civilian casualties, damage critical infrastructure, and generate significant humanitarian needs in government-controlled and non-government controlled areas along the line of contact. Approximately 1.4 million individuals remained displaced and an estimated 3.4 million people required humanitarian assistance during 2020, including 2.8 million people in need of protection assistance, according to the Government of Ukraine (GoU) and the UN. In addition, the closure of entry-exit checkpoints along the line of contact negatively impacted food security and livelihoods on both sides. Moreover, conflict-related damage to sanitation infrastructure and water supply systems impeded COVID-19 mitigation measures.

treating COVID-19 patients. Critical needs among the flood-affected population included relief commodities, safe drinking water, and emergency food, hygiene, and shelter assistance.

In western Ukraine, heavy rainfall in June 2020 produced widespread flooding that resulted in at least three deaths and affected more than 30,000 people, according to the GoU and the Ukrainian Red Cross Society. Government officials regarded the flooding as the most severe in more than a decade, with an estimated 190 towns and villages evacuated and significant damage to bridges, roads, and other infrastructure. The flooding affected several *oblasts* experiencing the highest COVID-19 case numbers in Ukraine and forced the evacuation of hospitals

In response to the complex emergency in eastern Ukraine, BHA supported conflict-affected communities with food, livelihood, protection, shelter, WASH, and winterization assistance, as well as activities to respond to COVID-19. BHA partners provided protection and PSS services to children, people with disabilities, and older individuals; operated mobile protection teams to reach remote communities; and conducted mine-risk education activities to minimize protection risks. BHA also supported programs to bolster COVID-19 response capacity in conflict-affected areas, including through hygiene awareness and infection prevention and control activities, and logistical and training support to health care facilities. In response to flooding in western Ukraine, BHA supported IFRC to provide essential relief items to flood-affected populations through the Ukrainian Red Cross Society.

Implementing Partners

IFRC, OCHA, UNICEF, and NGOs

BHA Assistance **\$24,444,007**

YEMEN

Continued conflict since 2015, deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, the breakdown of essential services, the COVID-19 pandemic, and adverse effects of natural hazards—such as flooding and locust infestations—resulted in increased levels of humanitarian need in Yemen in FY 2020. Meanwhile, the effective collapse of the country’s health care system due to conflict resulted in an ongoing cholera outbreak—the world’s largest ever recorded—and the unmitigated spread of COVID-19. During FY 2020, BHA continued to respond to humanitarian needs across Yemen as the largest humanitarian donor, including through the distribution of emergency food assistance and provision of health and WASH services, among other activities.

An estimated 24.3 million people—representing 80 percent of Yemen’s total population—required humanitarian assistance countrywide as of June 2020, according to the UN. FEWS NET estimated that at least 17 million people were in urgent need of food assistance in the country as of September. Moreover, hostilities displaced nearly 144,000 people from January to September, according to IOM. As of November 2018, IOM estimated that the violence had displaced more than 3.6 million people since the start of the conflict; insecurity and access constraints have since precluded additional comprehensive assessments of cumulative displacement. In addition, WHO reported more than 180,000 suspected cholera cases in Yemen from January to late August. Furthermore, in late 2019, the UN

reported that bureaucratic impediments to humanitarian aid were preventing the delivery of assistance—including through some BHA-funded programs—to an estimated 4.3 million people in northern Yemen.

On February 19, 2020, BHA activated a Washington, D.C.-based RMT in response to growing obstacles to assistance in northern Yemen and to promote a principled and accountable humanitarian response across the country through a unified USG, donor, NGO, and UN approach. Despite bureaucratic hindrances, BHA partners provided emergency food assistance to more than 13 million people across the country in response to increased food insecurity. BHA also supported health, nutrition, and WASH interventions countrywide amid concurrent cholera and COVID-19 outbreaks and heightened malnutrition, as well as MPCA and livelihood, protection, and shelter assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable populations. In addition, BHA partners provided humanitarian coordination and information management and logistics support for the humanitarian response countrywide.

Implementing Partners

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

BHA Assistance **\$525,889,640**



Two men carry boxes of ready-to-use therapeutic food, an important component of BHA’s nutrition assistance in Yemen. With BHA’s support, UNICEF ensures this life-saving assistance reaches health centers, hospitals, and mobile health teams to treat children experiencing severe acute malnutrition.

Photo courtesy of UNICEF

BHA Operational Structure

BHA'S ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

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

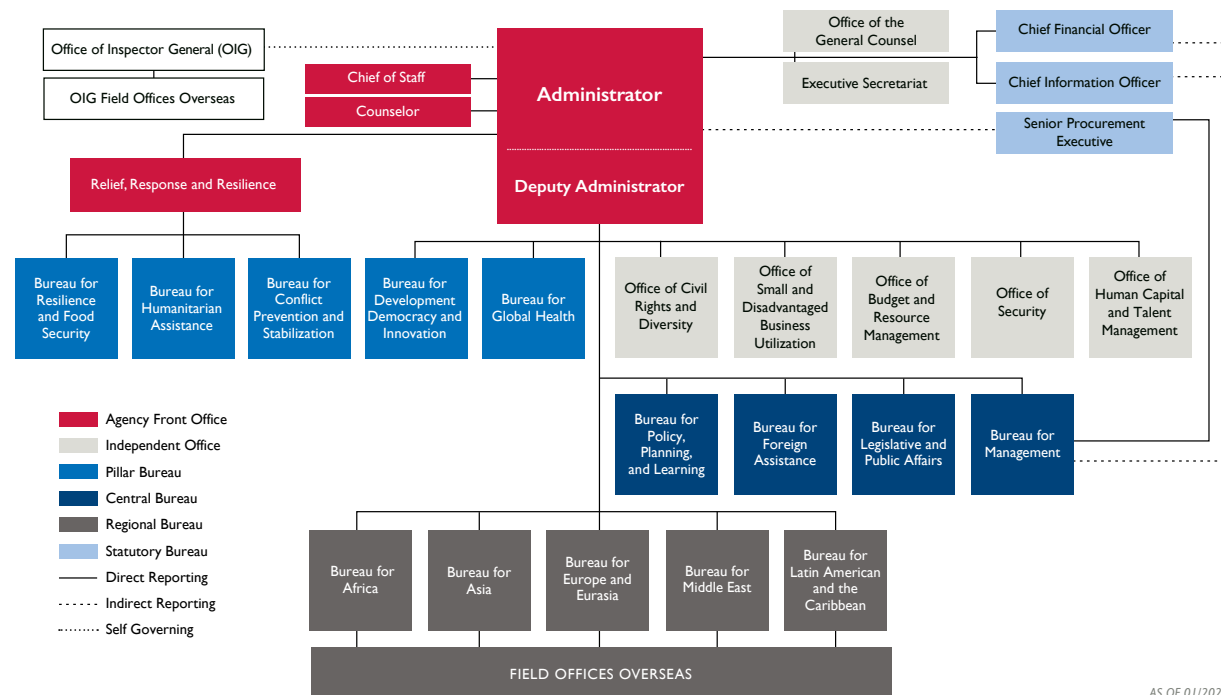
Offices of Africa, ALAC, and MENAE staff assess, design, and provide humanitarian assistance with our partners, including assistance focused on responding to, promoting recovery from, and reducing the risk of man-made and natural disasters, while linking with other USAID investments that build resilience. These staff include humanitarian experts based abroad, who coordinate with local authorities and USAID missions, and in Washington, D.C., who coordinate with USAID regional and pillar bureaus and manage funding and programmatic activities overseas implemented by NGOs; international organizations, including UN agencies; and other partners for both natural disasters and complex emergencies. The offices represent humanitarian programs within the USG interagency, as well as in interactions

with beneficiary populations, host governments, implementing partners, UN agencies, and other donors.

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

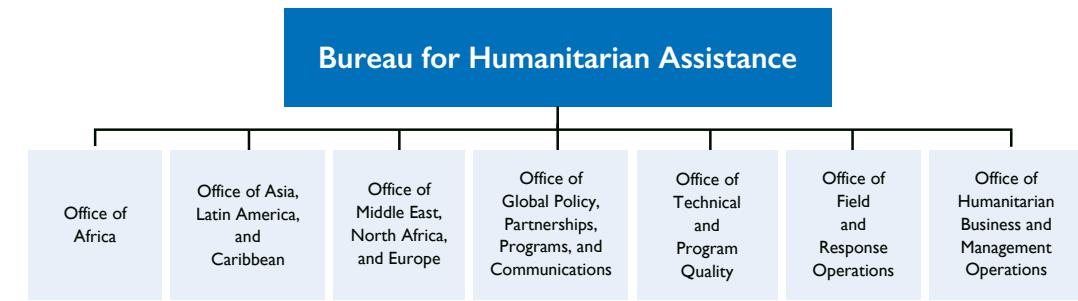
Office of Field and Response Operations (FARO) staff lead

USAID Organizational Chart*



*Organizational chart is representative of FY 2020 USAID redesign and continues to develop

BHA Organizational Chart



and manage direct operational assistance in response to international humanitarian needs. FARO ensures that BHA has the capacity to respond through preparedness, planning, rapid mobilization, technical operations capacity, the purchase and delivery of goods and services, the readiness of field-based response platforms, response systems, and human and institutional capacity development. FARO also maintains key operational relationships, including coordination with DoD. FARO maintains over 150 discrete operational functions on behalf of BHA, including disaster logistics; supply chain management; field platform staffing and administration; USAR; humanitarian access, safety, and security; response management systems and methodologies; response practitioner development, including response leadership development; operations center management; mission disaster preparedness; activation and readiness; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive hazards support; and relationship building, capacity development, and humanitarian coordination with DoD.

Office of Technical and Program Quality (TPQ) staff lead BHA's efforts to ensure high-quality programmatic and technical leadership, oversight, and guidance in providing humanitarian assistance. TPQ also leads BHA in meeting the increasing demand for technical support and guidance in all facets of BHA's work as the geographic and topical areas of coverage expand, and as the Bureau seeks increased technical and programmatic standardization, integration, and oversight to meet USAID, Congressional, and other demands.

Office of Humanitarian Business and Management Operations (HBMO) staff provide programmatic and administrative support and coordinate BHA's critical business functions and corporate strategies. HBMO is responsible for budget and financial services, acquisition and assistance, administrative management services, workforce planning, talent management, internal training, programmatic risk management, audit management, and information technology. HBMO also ensures that BHA

is sufficiently staffed and otherwise resourced to meet the Bureau's mandate.

BHA'S FEDERAL PARTNERS

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

BHA maintains strategic agreements and Memorandums of Understanding with federal and local partners that allow the Bureau to request resources and technical capabilities under BHA authority, direction, and funding, as well as expedite operational support during a disaster. These partners include, but are not limited to, the U.S. Department of State; the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, including CDC and Federal Occupational Health; the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; the U.S. Department of Energy; USDA, including the U.S. Forest Service; the U.S. Department of the Interior, including the U.S. Geological Survey; DoD; and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard. BHA also partners with USAR teams from Fairfax County, Virginia, and Los Angeles County, California.

Disaster Declarations in FY 2020

The below list reflects humanitarian crises for which disaster declarations were issued in FY 2020. A disaster declaration is issued by the U.S. Ambassador or Chief of Mission in the affected country. For FY 2020 and prior years, a declaration was not required for food assistance.

Country	Emergency	Declaration Date	Redeclaration
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	09/27/2019	◆
Albania	Earthquake	11/27/2019	
Australia	Wildfires	01/09/2020	
Bangladesh	Floods	07/22/2020	
Burkina Faso	Complex Emergency	12/09/2019	◆
Burma	Complex Emergency	12/20/2019	◆
Burundi	Floods	05/05/2020	
Cabo Verde	Floods	09/17/2020	
Cameroon	Complex Emergency	12/11/2019	◆
CAR	Complex Emergency	10/23/2019	◆
CAR	Floods	11/11/2019	
Chad	Complex Emergency	12/17/2019	◆
Chad	Floods	09/17/2020	
Colombia	Complex Emergency	10/31/2019	◆
Djibouti	Floods	11/25/2019	
DRC	EVD Outbreak - Eastern DRC	10/22/2019	◆
DRC	Complex Emergency	11/07/2019	◆
DRC	Floods - Northern DRC	11/27/2019	
DRC	Floods - South Kivu Province	04/23/2020	
DRC	EVD Outbreak - Équateur Province	06/08/2020	
El Salvador	Floods and Landslides	05/31/2020	
Ethiopia	Complex Emergency	11/06/2019	◆
Ethiopia	Desert Locust Infestation	11/18/2019	
Fiji	Tropical Cyclone Harold	04/15/2020	
Haiti	Complex Emergency	12/16/2019	
Iraq	Complex Emergency	10/22/2019	◆
Kenya	Drought	10/30/2019	◆

Country	Emergency	Declaration Date	Redeclaration
Kenya	Desert Locust Infestation	02/25/2020	
Lebanon	Explosions	08/05/2020	
Libya	Complex Emergency	11/19/2019	◆
Malawi	Floods	12/04/2019	◆
Mali	Complex Emergency	11/04/2019	◆
Mozambique	Tropical Cyclone Idai	11/18/2019	◆
Mozambique	Tropical Cyclone Kenneth	11/18/2019	◆
Mozambique	Complex Emergency	03/13/2020	
Niger	Complex Emergency	12/13/2019	◆
Niger	Floods	09/11/2020	
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	10/03/2019	◆
Philippines	Complex Emergency	12/04/2019	◆
Philippines	Taal Volcano Eruption	01/17/2020	
RoC	Floods	11/18/2019	
Rwanda	Floods	05/12/2020	
Samoa	Measles Outbreak	11/26/2019	
Solomon Islands	Tropical Cyclone Harold	04/08/2020	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	11/18/2019	◆
Somalia	Desert Locust Infestation	02/19/2020	
South Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/03/2019	◆
Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/24/2019	◆
Sudan	Desert Locust Infestation	04/13/2020	
Tonga	Tropical Cyclone Harold	04/15/2020	
Uganda	Floods	01/14/2020	
Ukraine	Complex Emergency	11/15/2019	◆
Ukraine	Floods	06/26/2020	
Uzbekistan	Floods	05/07/2020	
Vanuatu	Tropical Cyclone Harold	04/08/2020	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	12/02/2019	◆
Zambia	Drought	11/26/2019	
Zimbabwe	Drought	11/12/2019	
Zimbabwe	Tropical Cyclone Idai	11/12/2019	◆

FY 2020 Funding Summary*

FUNDING IS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

Location	Emergency				Total	Non-Emergency			Total	Grand Total
	Food Assistance	Non-Food Assistance		Operations and Admin Support		Food Assistance	DRR	Operations and Admin Support		
		Response	Response Integrated With DRR							

Regional Funding

AFRICA

Angola	\$2,000,000	—	—	—	\$2,000,000	—	—	—	—	\$2,000,000
Burkina Faso	\$45,591,876	\$17,535,190	—	\$6,865	\$63,133,931	\$11,039,345	—	—	\$11,039,345	\$74,173,276
Burundi	\$19,866,430	\$1,600,000	—	—	\$21,466,430	—	—	—	—	\$21,466,430
Cameroon	\$41,360,909	\$13,000,072	—	—	\$54,360,981	—	—	—	—	\$54,360,981
CAR	\$65,643,491	\$47,840,369	—	\$1,265	\$113,485,125	—	—	—	—	\$113,485,125
Chad	\$73,055,245	\$6,042,923	—	—	\$79,098,168	—	—	—	—	\$79,098,168
DRC	\$249,386,374	\$252,484,382	—	\$437,266	\$502,308,023	\$21,402,028	—	—	\$21,402,028	\$523,710,051
Djibouti	\$9,697,786	\$100,000	—	—	\$9,797,786	—	—	—	—	\$9,797,786
Ethiopia	\$432,572,857	\$78,777,502	—	—	\$511,350,359	\$130,025,180	—	—	\$130,025,180	\$641,375,539
Kenya	\$68,981,580	\$17,822,820	\$1,172,944	—	\$87,977,344	\$51,106,356	—	—	\$51,106,356	\$139,083,700
Lesotho	\$1,166,439	—	—	—	\$1,166,439	—	—	—	—	\$1,166,439
Liberia	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	—	—	\$3,000,000	—	—	—	—	\$3,000,000
Madagascar	\$26,324,925	—	—	—	\$26,324,925	\$25,657,015	—	—	\$25,657,015	\$51,981,940
Malawi	\$11,350,000	\$1,635,067	—	—	\$12,985,067	\$20,200,000	—	—	\$20,200,000	\$33,185,067
Mali	\$41,275,884	\$25,211,592	—	—	\$66,487,476	\$9,000,000	—	—	\$9,000,000	\$75,487,476
Mauritania	\$4,400,000	—	—	—	\$4,400,000	—	—	—	—	\$4,400,000
Mozambique	\$44,580,000	\$33,306,519	—	\$7,535	\$77,894,054	—	—	—	—	\$77,894,054
Niger	\$41,105,736	\$15,433,460	—	—	\$56,539,196	\$54,712,726	—	—	\$54,712,726	\$111,251,922
Nigeria	\$212,686,554	\$123,281,724	—	\$61,841	\$336,030,119	—	\$800,000	—	\$800,000	\$336,830,119
RoC	\$4,569,034	\$100,000	—	—	\$4,669,034	—	—	—	—	\$4,669,034
Rwanda	\$13,300,000	\$50,000	—	—	\$13,350,000	—	—	—	—	\$13,350,000
Senegal	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$600,000	—	\$600,000	\$600,000

Location	Emergency				Total	Non-Emergency			Total	Grand Total
	Food Assistance	Non-Food Assistance Response	Response Integrated With DRR	Operations and Admin Support		Food Assistance	DRR	Operations and Admin Support		
Sierra Leone	\$3,500,000	\$1,000,000	—	—	\$4,500,000	—	—	—	—	\$4,500,000
Somalia	\$334,044,538	\$113,183,404	—	—	\$447,227,942	—	—	—	—	\$447,227,942
South Sudan	\$421,053,187	\$161,682,977	—	\$16,500	\$582,752,664	—	—	—	—	\$582,752,664
Sudan	\$252,121,807	\$118,032,065	\$100,000	—	\$370,253,872	—	—	—	—	\$370,253,872
Tanzania	\$15,956,155	—	—	—	\$15,956,155	—	—	—	—	\$15,956,155
Uganda	\$91,743,045	\$100,000	—	—	\$91,843,045	\$21,751,604	—	—	\$21,751,604	\$113,594,649
Zambia	\$3,050,324	\$100,000	—	—	\$3,150,324	—	—	—	—	\$3,150,324
Zimbabwe	\$71,297,076	\$7,070,408	—	—	\$78,367,484	\$17,948,663	—	—	\$17,948,663	\$96,316,147
Regional - East Africa	—	\$826,732	—	—	\$826,732	—	—	—	—	\$826,732
Regional - East and Central Africa	—	\$1,739,107	—	—	\$1,739,107	—	—	—	—	\$1,739,107
Regional - Southern Africa	—	\$6,408	\$1,666,667	—	\$1,673,075	—	—	—	—	\$1,673,075
Regional - West Africa	—	\$2,930,000	\$400,000	—	\$3,330,000	—	\$1,820,000	\$69,744	\$1,889,744	\$5,219,744
Africa Total	\$2,603,681,252	\$1,041,892,722	\$3,339,611	\$531,272	\$3,649,444,857	\$362,842,917	\$3,220,000	\$69,744	\$366,132,661	\$4,015,577,518

ASIA

Afghanistan	\$115,297,947	\$56,065,406	\$6,193,648	—	\$177,557,001	—	—	—	—	\$177,557,001
Australia	—	\$100,000	—	—	\$100,000	—	—	—	—	\$100,000
Bangladesh	\$133,925,310	\$6,000,000	—	—	\$139,925,310	\$7,000,000	\$12,994,628	—	\$19,994,628	\$159,919,938
Burma	\$28,750,000	\$23,008,513	—	\$25,000	\$51,783,513	—	—	—	—	\$51,783,513
Cambodia	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$423,000	—	\$423,000	\$423,000
East Timor	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$600,000	—	\$600,000	\$600,000
Fiji	—	\$600,000	—	—	\$600,000	—	\$749,883	—	\$749,883	\$1,349,883
India	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$350,000	—	\$350,000	\$350,000
Indonesia	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$930,000	—	\$930,000	\$930,000
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$326,081	—	\$326,081	\$326,081

Location	Emergency				Total	Non-Emergency				Grand Total
	Food Assistance	Non-Food Assistance		Operations and Admin Support		Food Assistance	DRR	Operations and Admin Support	Total	
		Response	Response Integrated With DRR							
Laos	—	—	—	—	—	\$1,240,000	—	—	\$1,240,000	\$1,240,000
Marshall Islands	—	—	—	—	—	\$899,996	—	—	\$899,996	\$899,996
Mongolia	—	—	—	—	—	\$1,000,000	—	—	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Nepal	\$4,000,000	—	—	—	\$4,000,000	\$1,149,955	—	—	\$1,149,955	\$5,149,955
Pakistan	\$7,998,340	—	—	—	\$7,998,340	—	—	—	—	\$7,998,340
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	\$2,800,000	—	—	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000
Philippines	\$1,499,999	\$7,200,000	—	—	\$8,699,999	\$3,498,766	—	—	\$3,498,766	\$12,198,765
Samoa	—	\$200,000	—	—	\$200,000	\$500,000	—	—	\$500,000	\$700,000
Solomon Islands	—	\$100,000	—	—	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	—	—	\$1,000,000	\$1,100,000
South Korea	—	—	—	—	—	\$265,738	—	—	\$265,738	\$265,738
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—	—	\$2,898,510	—	—	\$2,898,510	\$2,898,510
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	—	\$150,000	—	—	\$150,000	\$150,000
Tonga	—	\$100,000	—	—	\$100,000	\$1,067,607	—	—	\$1,067,607	\$1,167,607
Uzbekistan	—	\$100,000	—	—	\$100,000	—	—	—	—	\$100,000
Vanuatu	—	\$850,000	—	—	\$850,000	—	—	—	—	\$850,000
Vietnam	—	—	—	—	—	\$249,000	—	—	\$249,000	\$249,000
Regional - Central Asia	—	—	—	—	—	\$511,000	—	—	\$511,000	\$511,000
Regional - EAP	—	\$14,000,000	—	—	\$14,000,000	\$5,447,153	\$31,137	—	\$5,478,290	\$19,478,290
Regional - South Asia	—	\$20,035	—	—	\$20,035	\$435,000	\$20,634	—	\$455,634	\$475,669
Prior Year Costs - FSM**	—	\$18,641,212	—	—	\$18,641,212	—	—	—	—	\$18,641,212
Asia Total	\$291,471,596	\$126,985,166	\$6,193,648	\$25,000	\$424,675,410	\$7,000,000	\$39,486,317	\$51,771	\$46,538,088	\$471,213,498

LAC

Bahamas***	—	\$3,995,531	—	\$303	\$3,995,834	—	—	—	—	\$3,995,834
Bolivia	—	\$50,000	—	—	\$50,000	—	\$340,000	—	\$340,000	\$390,000
Brazil	\$7,000,000	\$13,004,201	—	—	\$20,004,201	—	—	—	—	\$20,004,201
Colombia	\$100,935,090	\$56,604,033	—	—	\$157,539,123	—	\$5,350,000	\$2,042	\$5,352,042	\$162,891,165
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$747,201	—	\$747,201	\$747,201

Location	Emergency				Total	Non-Emergency				Grand Total	
	Food Assistance	Non-Food Assistance		Operations and Admin Support		Food Assistance	DRR	Operations and Admin Support	Total		
		Response	Response Integrated With DRR								
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$800,000	—	—	\$800,000	\$800,000
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$1,152,825	—	—	\$1,152,825	\$1,152,825
Ecuador	\$40,000,000	\$5,999,089	—	—	\$45,999,089	—	\$2,000,000	—	—	\$2,000,000	\$47,999,089
El Salvador	\$5,000,000	\$4,098,654	—	—	\$9,098,654	—	\$3,000,000	—	—	\$3,000,000	\$12,098,654
Guatemala	\$18,000,000	\$6,000,000	—	—	\$24,000,000	—	\$4,500,000	—	—	\$4,500,000	\$28,500,000
Haiti	\$33,708,185	\$6,847,831	\$5,571,209	—	\$46,127,225	—	\$5,885,726	—	—	\$5,885,726	\$52,012,951
Honduras	\$10,000,000	\$3,000,000	—	—	\$13,000,000	—	\$3,000,000	—	—	\$3,000,000	\$16,000,000
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$759,953	—	—	\$759,953	\$759,953
Nicaragua****	\$2,782,472	\$2,172,960	—	—	\$4,955,432	—	—	—	—	—	\$4,955,432
Peru	\$14,977,987	\$23,928,114	—	—	\$38,906,101	—	\$5,536,350	—	—	\$5,536,350	\$44,442,451
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$175,536	—	—	\$175,536	\$175,536
Venezuela	\$19,225,438	\$54,715,800	—	—	\$73,941,238	—	—	—	—	—	\$73,941,238
Regional - Caribbean	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$6,595,490	—	—	\$6,595,490	\$6,595,490
Regional - LAC	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$3,803,851	\$4,215,793	—	\$8,019,644	\$8,019,644
Regional - South America	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$250,000	—	—	\$250,000	\$250,000
Regional - Venezuela Crisis	—	\$158,497	—	—	\$158,497	—	—	—	—	—	\$158,497
LAC Total	\$251,629,172	\$180,574,710	\$5,571,209	\$303	\$437,775,394	—	\$43,896,932	\$4,217,836	\$48,114,768	\$485,890,162	

MENAE

Albania	—	\$412,572	—	—	\$412,572	—	—	—	—	\$412,572
Egypt	\$20,500,000	—	—	—	\$20,500,000	—	—	—	—	\$20,500,000
Iraq	\$34,250,000	\$95,924,246	—	\$6,469	\$130,180,715	—	—	—	—	\$130,180,715
Jordan	\$76,100,000	—	—	—	\$76,100,000	—	—	—	—	\$76,100,000
Lebanon	\$103,500,000	\$10,091,200	—	—	\$113,591,200	—	\$550,000	—	\$550,000	\$114,141,200
Libya	—	\$14,440,000	—	—	\$14,440,000	—	\$250,000	—	\$250,000	\$14,690,000
Syria	\$425,264,015	\$277,002,089	—	\$825	\$702,266,929	—	—	—	—	\$702,266,929
Turkey	\$8,000,000	—	—	—	\$8,000,000	—	—	—	—	\$8,000,000

Location	Emergency				Total	Non-Emergency				Grand Total
	Food Assistance	Non-Food Assistance		Operations and Admin Support		Food Assistance	DRR	Operations and Admin Support	Total	
		Response	Response Integrated With DRR							
Ukraine	\$3,903,768	\$20,533,204	—	\$7,035	\$24,444,007	—	\$700,000	—	\$700,000	\$25,144,007
West Bank/ Gaza	—	\$5,000,000	—	—	\$5,000,000	—	—	—	—	\$5,000,000
Yemen	\$409,536,976	\$116,342,579	—	\$10,085	\$525,889,640	—	—	—	—	\$525,889,640
Regional - Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$4,550,000	—	\$4,550,000	\$4,550,000
Regional - MENAE	—	—	\$400,000	—	\$400,000	—	\$449,740	—	\$449,740	\$849,740
MENAE Total	\$1,081,054,759	\$539,745,890	\$400,000	\$24,414	\$1,621,225,063	—	\$6,499,740	—	\$6,499,740	\$1,627,724,803

Regional Response Total	\$4,227,836,779	\$1,889,198,489	\$15,504,468	\$580,988	\$6,133,120,724	\$369,842,917	\$93,102,989	\$4,339,351	\$467,285,257	\$6,600,405,981
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Sector/Support Type	Food Assistance	Non-Food Assistance			Operations	Admin Support	Grand Total
		Response	Response Integrated With DRR	DRR			
Global Support							
Agriculture and Food Security	\$2,830,000	—	\$1,349,051	\$3,038,206	\$20,994	—	\$7,238,251
Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting	\$7,866,172	—	—	—	—	—	\$7,866,172
Design	\$496,869	—	—	—	—	—	\$496,869
Disaster Coordination, Policy, and Readiness	\$23,111,146	\$8,105,807	\$5,543,419	\$37,311,136	\$5,384,608	\$8,120,064	\$87,576,181
ERMS	—	—	—	\$503,136	\$8,464	—	\$511,600
FEWS NET	\$45,426,812	—	—	—	—	—	\$45,426,812
Global - DRR	—	—	—	\$2,660,000	\$4,837	—	\$2,664,837
Geological Hazards	—	—	—	\$3,654,363	—	—	\$3,654,363
Global Support	—	—	—	\$1,716,610	\$9,469	\$1,876,062	\$3,602,141
Global - COVID-19	—	\$65,296,151	\$1,118,147	\$338,254	—	—	\$66,752,552
Hydrometeorological Hazards	—	—	—	\$6,555,000	\$12,558	—	\$6,567,558
International Food Relief Partnership (IFRP)	\$11,856,248	—	—	—	—	—	\$11,856,248
Infectious Disease and Pandemics	—	—	\$100,000	\$2,295,000	\$9,630	—	\$2,404,630
Information Management and Coordination	—	—	\$2,714,882	\$2,771,624	\$3,468	—	\$5,489,974
Markets	\$1,900,000	—	—	—	—	—	\$1,900,000

Sector/Support Type	Food Assistance	Non-Food Assistance			Operations	Admin Support	Grand Total
		Response	Response Integrated With DRR	DRR			
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning	\$15,258,773	\$4,578,373	—	\$546,395	\$9,996	—	\$20,393,537
Natural Resource Management	\$500,000	—	—	—	—	—	\$500,000
Pharmaceuticals and Medical Commodities	—	—	\$348,320	\$100,000	\$26,669	—	\$474,989
Protection	—	\$1,614,512	\$4,462,346	\$990,000	\$23,078	—	\$7,089,936
Public Health and Nutrition	\$3,999,266	\$881,715	\$1,215,000	\$1,122,269	\$19,257	—	\$7,237,507
Shelter and Settlements	—	—	—	\$1,905,436	\$15,729	—	\$1,921,165
WASH	\$1,400,000	—	\$1,227,664	\$1,660,043	\$44,151	—	\$4,331,858
Grand Total	\$114,645,286	\$80,476,557	\$18,078,829	\$67,167,472	\$5,592,907	\$9,996,126	\$295,957,178

Operational and Program Support							
Operational Support	\$6,450,223	\$400,610	\$814,207	\$3,443,523	\$45,421,393	\$47,358,606	\$103,888,562
Program Support	\$74,306,708	—	—	—	\$75,053,805	\$68,652	\$149,429,165
Grand Total	\$80,756,931	\$400,610	\$814,207	\$3,443,523	\$120,475,198	\$47,427,258	\$253,317,727

FY 2020 FUNDING SUMMARY					
	Regional Response	Global Support	Operational Support	Program Support	Grand Total
Food Assistance	\$4,597,679,696	\$114,645,286	\$6,450,223	\$74,306,708	\$4,793,081,913
Non-Food Assistance	\$2,002,726,285	\$181,311,892	\$97,438,339	\$75,122,457	\$2,356,598,973
Grand Total	\$6,600,405,981	\$295,957,178	\$103,888,562	\$149,429,165	\$7,149,680,886

*Reflects FY 2020 assistance from legacy FFP and legacy OFDA; food assistance and non-food assistance refer to FFP and OFDA programming, respectively.

**Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funding provided to BHA for relief activities in FSM

***Response funding for Hurricane Dorian, which occurred in FY 2019

****Funding for standalone COVID-19 response not through COVID-19 supplemental

BHA FY 2020 Food Assistance Funding*

BY FUNDING TYPE

Location	Emergency		Non-Emergency		Grand Total
	Title II	International Disaster Assistance (IDA)**	Title II	Community Development Funds (CDF)	
Africa					
Angola	—	\$2,000,000	—	—	\$2,000,000
Burkina Faso	\$14,691,838	\$30,900,038	\$11,039,345	—	\$56,631,221
Burundi	\$10,671,573	\$9,194,857	—	—	\$19,866,430
Cameroon	\$24,847,210	\$16,513,699	—	—	\$41,360,909
CAR	\$36,349,336	\$29,294,155	—	—	\$65,643,491
Chad	\$41,277,245	\$31,778,000	—	—	\$73,055,245
DRC	\$114,636,375	\$134,749,999	\$21,402,028	—	\$270,788,402
Djibouti	\$4,897,786	\$4,800,000	—	—	\$9,697,786
Ethiopia	\$228,722,857	\$203,850,000	\$130,025,180	—	\$562,598,037
Kenya	\$15,681,580	\$53,300,000	\$34,606,356	\$16,500,000	\$120,087,936
Lesotho	—	\$1,166,439	—	—	\$1,166,439
Liberia	—	\$2,000,000	—	—	\$2,000,000
Madagascar	\$18,824,925	\$7,500,000	\$25,657,015	—	\$51,981,940
Malawi	—	\$11,350,000	—	\$20,200,000	\$31,550,000
Mali	\$12,807,990	\$28,467,894	—	\$9,000,000	\$50,275,884
Mauritania	—	\$4,400,000	—	—	\$4,400,000
Mozambique	—	\$44,580,000	—	—	\$44,580,000
Niger	\$11,138,232	\$29,967,504	\$36,712,726	\$18,000,000	\$95,818,462
Nigeria	\$22,985,764	\$189,700,790	—	—	\$212,686,554
RoC	\$1,569,034	\$3,000,000	—	—	\$4,569,034
Rwanda	—	\$13,300,000	—	—	\$13,300,000
Sierra Leone	—	\$3,500,000	—	—	\$3,500,000
Somalia	\$98,155,330	\$235,889,208	—	—	\$334,044,538

Location	Emergency		Non-Emergency		Grand Total
	Title II	International Disaster Assistance (IDA)**	Title II	Community Development Funds (CDF)	
South Sudan	\$150,463,187	\$270,590,000	—	—	\$421,053,187
Sudan	\$153,367,187	\$98,754,620	—	—	\$252,121,807
Tanzania	\$2,456,155	\$13,500,000	—	—	\$15,956,155
Uganda	\$493,045	\$91,250,000	\$5,451,604	\$16,300,000	\$113,494,649
Zambia	\$3,050,324	—	—	—	\$3,050,324
Zimbabwe	\$40,554,328	\$30,742,748	\$17,948,663	—	\$89,245,739
Asia					
Afghanistan	—	\$115,297,947	—	—	\$115,297,947
Bangladesh	\$1,925,310	\$132,000,000	\$7,000,000	—	\$140,925,310
Burma	—	\$28,750,000	—	—	\$28,750,000
Nepal	—	\$4,000,000	—	—	\$4,000,000
Pakistan	\$1,998,340	\$6,000,000	—	—	\$7,998,340
Philippines	—	\$1,499,999	—	—	\$1,499,999
LAC					
Brazil	—	\$7,000,000	—	—	\$7,000,000
Colombia	—	\$100,935,090	—	—	\$100,935,090
Ecuador	—	\$40,000,000	—	—	\$40,000,000
El Salvador	—	\$5,000,000	—	—	\$5,000,000
Guatemala	—	\$18,000,000	—	—	\$18,000,000
Haiti	\$7,723,551	\$25,984,634	—	—	\$33,708,185
Honduras	—	\$10,000,000	—	—	\$10,000,000
Nicaragua	—	\$2,782,472	—	—	\$2,782,472
Peru	—	\$14,977,987	—	—	\$14,977,987
Venezuela	—	\$19,225,438	—	—	\$19,225,438

FY 2020 COVID-19 Supplemental Funding

BHA FUNDING THROUGH FY 2020 SUPPLEMENTAL COVID-19 APPROPRIATION

Location	Food Assistance	Non-Food Assistance	Grand Total
Africa			
Burkina Faso	\$7,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$9,000,000
Burundi	—	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Cameroon	\$7,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$10,000,000
CAR	\$2,500,000	\$6,500,000	\$9,000,000
Chad	\$5,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$7,000,000
DRC	\$4,000,000	\$9,683,699	\$13,683,699
Ethiopia	\$15,000,000	\$12,399,197	\$27,399,197
Kenya	\$10,000,000	—	\$10,000,000
Liberia	—	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Madagascar	\$5,000,000	—	\$5,000,000
Mali	\$4,000,000	\$2,700,000	\$6,700,000
Mozambique	\$8,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$10,000,000
Niger	\$5,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$8,000,000
Nigeria	\$11,000,000	\$22,951,428	\$33,951,428
Sierra Leone	\$3,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$4,500,000
Somalia	—	\$17,600,000	\$17,600,000
South Sudan	\$15,000,000	\$20,199,419	\$35,199,419
Sudan	\$7,000,136	\$21,799,861	\$28,799,997
Uganda	\$4,000,000	—	\$4,000,000
Zimbabwe	\$10,000,000	\$1,889,447	\$11,889,447
Asia			
Afghanistan	\$12,000,000	\$6,400,000	\$18,400,000
Bangladesh	\$7,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$12,000,000
Burma	—	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Fiji	—	\$500,000	\$500,000

Location	Emergency		Non-Emergency		Grand Total
	Title II	International Disaster Assistance (IDA)**	Title II	Community Development Funds (CDF)	
MENAE					
Egypt	—	\$20,500,000	—	—	\$20,500,000
Iraq	—	\$34,250,000	—	—	\$34,250,000
Jordan	—	\$76,100,000	—	—	\$76,100,000
Lebanon	—	\$103,500,000	—	—	\$103,500,000
Syria	—	\$425,264,015	—	—	\$425,264,015
Turkey	—	\$8,000,000	—	—	\$8,000,000
Ukraine	—	\$3,903,768	—	—	\$3,903,768
Yemen	\$324,348,661	\$85,188,316	—	—	\$409,536,976
Global					
Operations and Program Support	\$42,243,734	\$35,992,692	—	—	\$78,236,426
Global Programs - Policy and Technical Leadership	\$38,056,588	\$51,111,459	\$7,620,991	—	\$96,789,038
Grand Total	\$1,423,937,485	\$2,971,303,768	\$297,463,908	\$80,000,000	\$4,772,705,160

*Does not include International Food Relief Partnership (IFRP)

**Includes \$186,350,136 in supplemental COVID-19 appropriations

For more information on USAID food assistance, please see [usaid.gov/food-assistance/what-we-do](https://www.usaid.gov/food-assistance/what-we-do)

Location	Food Assistance	Non-Food Assistance	Grand Total
Philippines	—	\$6,800,000	\$6,800,000
Regional - EAP	—	\$14,000,000	\$14,000,000
LAC			
Brazil	—	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Colombia	\$7,000,000	\$8,500,000	\$15,500,000
Ecuador	\$5,000,000	\$5,999,089	\$10,999,089
El Salvador	—	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Guatemala	—	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Haiti	—	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Honduras	—	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Peru	—	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Venezuela	—	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
MENAE			
Iraq	\$6,250,000	\$26,250,000	\$32,500,000
Jordan	\$13,100,000	—	\$13,100,000
Lebanon	\$13,000,000	\$5,283,187	\$18,283,187
Libya	—	\$5,950,000	\$5,950,000
Syria	—	\$24,991,985	\$24,991,985
Ukraine	—	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
West Bank/Gaza	—	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Global			
Global COVID-19	—	\$66,752,552	\$66,752,552
COVID-19 Supplemental Funding Total	\$186,350,136	\$371,649,864	\$558,000,000

Public Information Products

PRODUCED FOR MAJOR DISASTERS, CRISES, AND DEVELOPMENT AND DRR PROGRAMS IN FY 2020

Afghanistan Complex Emergency Fact Sheets; Food Assistance Fact Sheets	DRC Complex Emergency Fact Sheets; Ebola Outbreaks Fact Sheets; Food Assistance Fact Sheet	Kenya Food Assistance Fact Sheets; Success Story	Nigeria Food Assistance Fact Sheet	Tanzania Food Assistance Fact Sheet
Burkina Faso Food Assistance Fact Sheets	EAP Development and DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2011–2020	LAC Development and DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2011–2020	Pakistan Food Assistance Fact Sheet	Uganda Food Assistance Fact Sheet
Burma and Bangladesh Bangladesh Food Assistance Fact Sheets; Burma Food Assistance Fact Sheet; Regional Crisis Response Fact Sheets; Bangladesh Success Stories	East Africa Desert Locust Infestations Fact Sheets; Development and DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2011–2020	Lake Chad Basin Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	RoC Food Assistance Fact Sheet	Ukraine Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
Burundi Food Assistance Fact Sheet	Ecuador Food Assistance Fact Sheet	Lebanon Explosions Fact Sheets; Food Assistance Fact Sheet	Rwanda Food Assistance Fact Sheet	Venezuela Regional Crisis Brazil Food Assistance Fact Sheet; Peru Food Assistance Fact Sheet; Venezuela Food Assistance Fact Sheet; Regional Crisis Fact Sheets
Cameroon Food Assistance Fact Sheet	Ethiopia Complex Emergency Fact Sheets; Food Assistance Fact Sheets	Madagascar Food Assistance Fact Sheet	Somalia Complex Emergency Fact Sheets; Food Assistance Fact Sheets	West Africa Development and DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2011–2020
CAR Complex Emergency Fact Sheets; Food Assistance Fact Sheets	FSM Success Story	Malawi Food Assistance Fact Sheet	South and Central Asia Development and DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2011–2020	Yemen Complex Emergency Fact Sheets; Success Stories
Central Africa Development and DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2011–2020	Guatemala Food Assistance Fact Sheet	Mali Complex Emergency Fact Sheets; Food Assistance Fact Sheets	Southern Africa Development and DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2011–2020; Regional Disasters Fact Sheets	Zambia Food Assistance Fact Sheet
Chad Food Assistance Fact Sheets	Haiti Complex Emergency Fact Sheets; Food Assistance Fact Sheets	MENA Development and DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2011–2020	Sudan Complex Emergency Fact Sheets; Food Assistance Fact Sheet	Zimbabwe Food Assistance Fact Sheet
Colombia Food Assistance Fact Sheets	Iraq Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	Namibia Food Assistance Fact Sheet	Syria Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	
Djibouti Food Assistance Fact Sheet		Niger Food Assistance Fact Sheets		

Publication Credits

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

BHA Publications

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

- The Field Operations Guide (FOG) is a pocket-sized reference tool to aid in the management of BHA field response operations for all types of disasters and complex emergencies.
- Fact sheets on selected international disasters and crises, which describe the humanitarian situation and the corresponding USG response; success stories, highlighting specific BHA-funded programs; humanitarian assistance in review documents, which provide a 10-year overview of humanitarian response funding by region; and fact sheets highlighting DRR and resilience efforts at the regional level, among other information products. BHA also produces information products highlighting our global, sector-based work.

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.

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

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