

Humanitarian Assistance in Review

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2005 – 2014



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

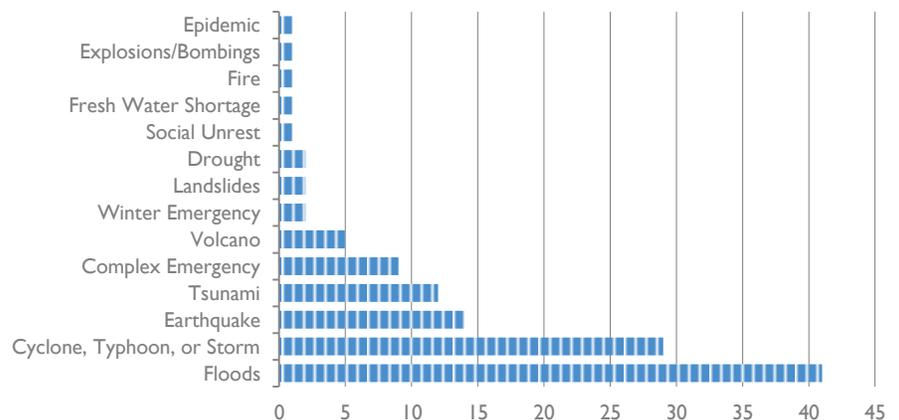
Recurrent floods, earthquakes, volcanoes, and seasonal typhoons present significant challenges to vulnerable populations in the East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) region. Some countries also face civil unrest and associated humanitarian impacts, as well as limited government capacity to respond to disasters. Between FY 2005 and FY 2014, USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided humanitarian assistance in response to a diverse range of natural and complex emergencies in the region, including cyclones or typhoons in Burma and the Philippines; earthquakes in China, Indonesia, and New Zealand; floods in Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam; a tsunami in Japan; a drought in the Marshall Islands; volcanic eruptions in Indonesia and the Philippines; and conflict in Burma and Timor Leste.

Between FY 2005 and FY 2014, USAID provided nearly \$319 million in disaster response assistance in the EAP region. USAID/OFDA assistance included nearly \$190 million for programs in agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), health, humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics support and relief commodities, nutrition, protection, risk management policy and practice, shelter and settlements, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). As of September 22, USAID/FFP assistance during this time period included more than \$129 million for food assistance in the form of U.S. purchased food, locally and/or regionally purchased food, cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and related activities.

In the last decade, USAID deployed multiple humanitarian teams to the region, including eight Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs). DARTs deployed to the region following the Indian Ocean tsunami in December 2004,

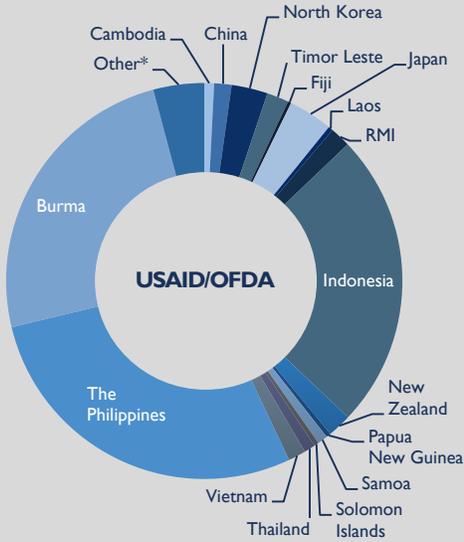
Number of Disasters Declared in EAP

By Type (FY 2005 – 2014)



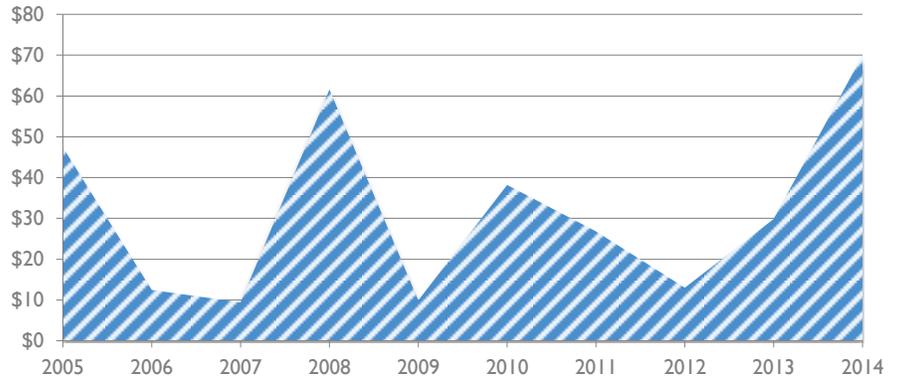
USAID Humanitarian Assistance to EAP²

By Country (FY 2005 – 2014)

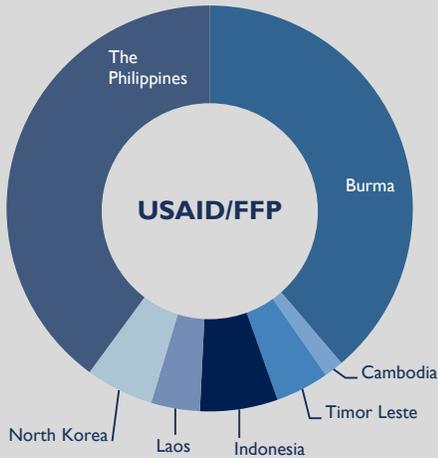


USAID Disaster Response Funding to EAP¹

(FY 2005 – 2014), in Millions



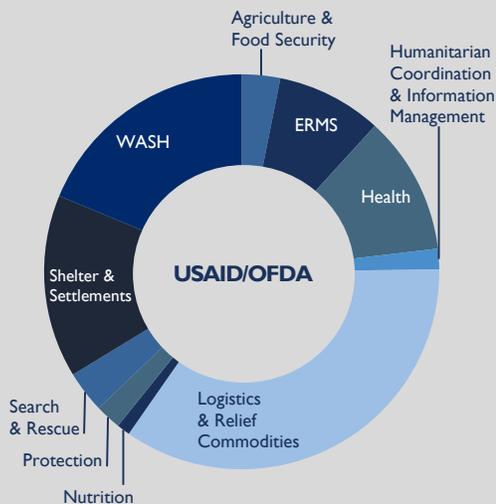
to Indonesia for earthquakes in FY 2006 and FY 2010, as well as to Burma after Cyclone Nargis in FY 2008. In FY 2011, DARTs deployed to New Zealand following an earthquake and to Japan in response to an earthquake and resulting tsunami and nuclear emergency. A DART deployed in FY 2013 for a drought in the Marshall Islands and, most recently, to the Philippines in FY 2014 in response to a typhoon. During most of these responses, USAID also activated Response Management Teams based in Washington, D.C., to support DART coordination and humanitarian efforts.



Due to the recurrent or chronic nature of many of the disasters that affect populations across EAP, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP provide additional funding beyond that programmed toward specific responses noted above, supporting projects that increase the resilience of vulnerable populations to cope with future shocks while continuing to meet the immediate needs of affected populations. In collaboration with U.S. Government, host country, and regional counterparts, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP’s resilience initiatives seek to build the resilience of affected households and communities, in conjunction with development programs where feasible and appropriate. USAID/OFDA also supports early recovery activities that help conflict-affected populations rebuild livelihoods and strengthen self-sufficiency, where possible, sustainable, and appropriate. USAID/OFDA has developed a regional disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy to complement emergency assistance interventions and address the underlying causes of vulnerability, emphasizing building local capacity to prepare for and respond to disaster events. DRR programs include flood management in Southeast Asia, volcano monitoring in Indonesia, and training for communities, first responders, and authorities throughout the region on how to better prepare for and respond to disasters.

USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance to EAP

By Sector (FY 2005 – 2014)⁺



Through emergency and development food assistance programs, USAID/FFP works to save lives and reduce food insecurity in times of crisis and situations of chronic food insecurity. USAID/FFP emergency food assistance interventions include cash transfers for food, food vouchers, food for work, food for training, food for assets, targeted supplementary feeding, general distribution, institutional feeding, and complementary activities.

¹ FY 2014 rounded figures represent committed or obligated amounts as of September 30, 2014. FY 2014 figures are subject to fluctuation due to end-of-fiscal-year financial review and reconciliation activities. Figures do not include USAID/OFDA disaster preparedness and mitigation assistance provided outside of declared disaster responses or USAID/FFP development assistance.

² USAID/OFDA funding for the East Asia Pacific in FY 2005 includes \$6,639,537 in regional tsunami funding.

* EAP countries categorized as ‘Other’ have each received USAID/OFDA disaster assistance of less than \$500,000 during the past 10 years and include Malaysia, Mongolia, Palau, South Korea, Taiwan, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

⁺ Due to changes to the USAID/OFDA accounting system that occurred during the decade, this chart does not include disaster preparedness and mitigation assistance, administrative support costs, or funding not categorized by sector.