

**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

**South Asia  
Humanitarian Assistance in Review, 2000 – Present**

Chronic conflict, earthquakes, and recurrent seasonal storms, floods, and droughts, as well as limited government response capacity, present significant challenges to vulnerable populations in South Asia. The South Asia region comprises the Indian subcontinent and surrounding countries, encompassing Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Since 2000, USAID/OFDA and USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) have provided humanitarian assistance in response to a diverse range of natural and complex emergencies in the region, including cyclones in Bangladesh, earthquakes in India and Pakistan, tsunami impacts in India and Sri Lanka, and complex crises in Pakistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

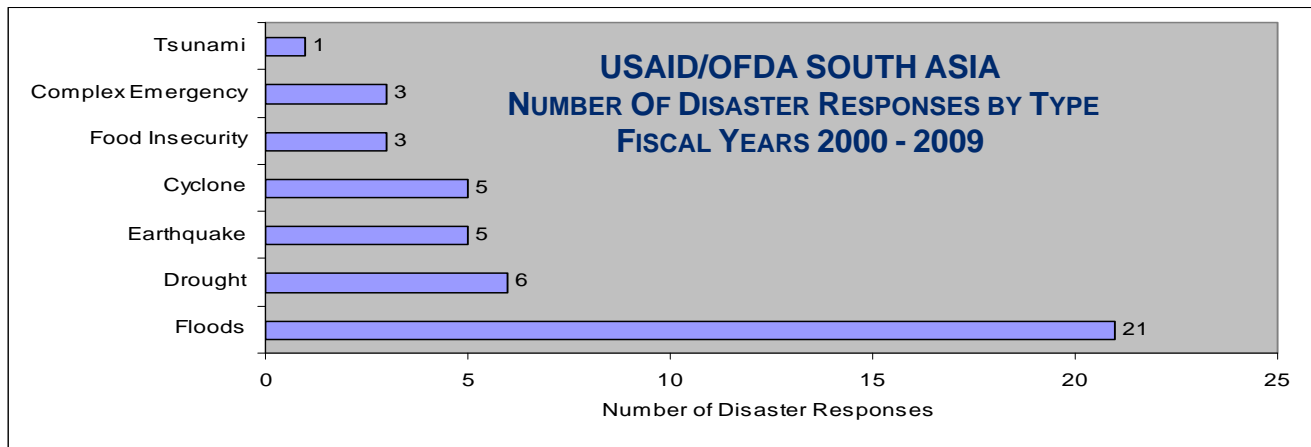


Between Fiscal Year (FY) 2000 and FY 2009, USAID provided more than \$545 million in disaster response programming in South Asia. USAID/OFDA assistance included more than \$294 million for health, nutrition, protection, agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics and relief commodities, shelter and settlements, and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions, as well as the local and regional procurement of food aid. Additionally, in the last ten years, USAID/FFP provided approximately \$251 million in food aid. USAID deployed multiple humanitarian assessment teams in the past decade, including six Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs), to the region. DARTs deployed to India during FY 2001 and Pakistan during FY 2006 and FY 2009 following destructive earthquakes, to Bangladesh during FY 2008 after Cyclone Sidr, and to Pakistan during FY 2009 in response to the ongoing complex emergency. Members of a multicountry DART responded to impacts of the FY 2005 Indian Ocean tsunami in India and Sri Lanka. In addition, USAID activated Washington, D.C.,-based Response Management Teams to support DART coordination and response efforts.

**USAID/OFDA AND USAID/FFP HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH ASIA  
(FISCAL YEARS 2000 - 2009), IN MILLIONS<sup>1</sup>**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTALS
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>	\$4.5	\$11.4	\$0.4	\$2.1	\$1.4	\$42.9	\$73.2	\$14.8	\$19.4	\$124.4	<b>\$294.4</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$5.4	\$2.1	\$18.4	\$7.8	\$19.4	\$20.1	\$81.2	\$92.9	<b>\$251</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6.4</b>	<b>\$13.3</b>	<b>\$5.8</b>	<b>\$4.2</b>	<b>\$19.9</b>	<b>\$50.7</b>	<b>\$92.6</b>	<b>\$34.9</b>	<b>\$100.6</b>	<b>\$217.3</b>	<b>\$545.5</b>

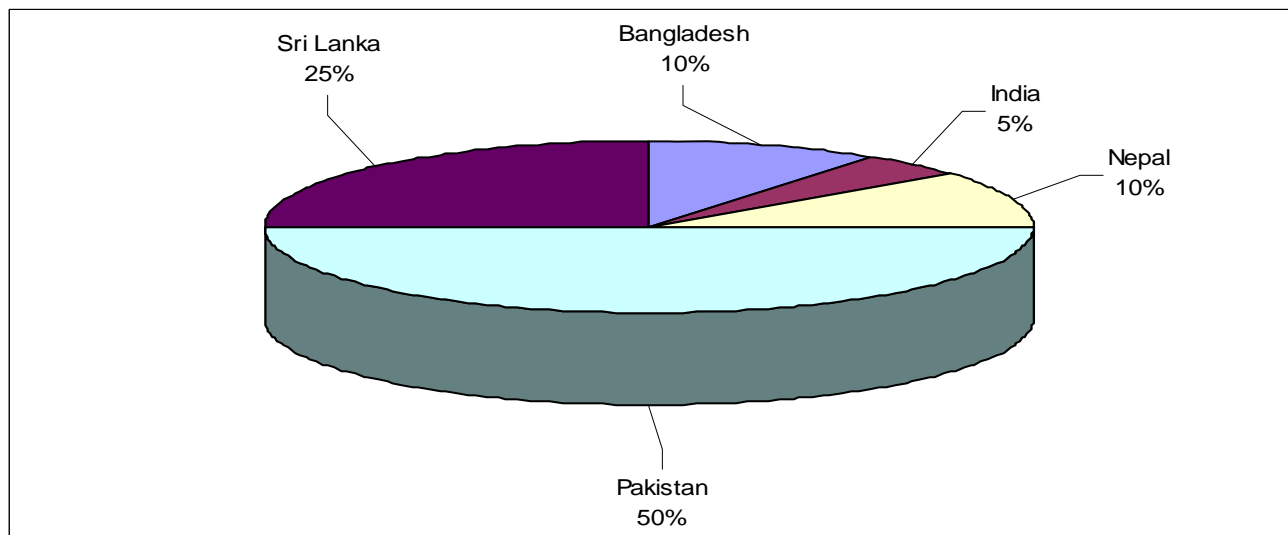
<sup>1</sup>Figures do not include nearly \$22 million in standalone USAID/OFDA Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) assistance provided outside of declared disaster responses. Figures have been rounded.



Due to the recurring or chronic nature of many of the disasters in the region, USAID/OFDA priorities include supporting and promoting activities to help reduce the vulnerability of populations at risk of climate-induced and other disasters, as well as to increase resiliency to future shocks. USAID/OFDA has developed a disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy in the region to complement emergency assistance interventions and address underlying causes of vulnerabilities. The strategy emphasizes building local capacity to prepare for and respond to disaster events. By doing so, OFDA programs enable communities to recognize hazards earlier through warning systems and react more efficiently through mitigation action plans, thereby reducing the impact of emergencies such as drought, floods, and conflict.

USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$22 million for South Asia DRR to date, comprising nearly \$4.4 million for programs targeting specific South Asian nations and more than \$17.5 million to regional programs that include activities in South Asia. DRR programs include flood preparedness in Bangladesh and the Hindu Kush-Himalayan mountain region, drought readiness in India and Pakistan, earthquake risk management in Nepal, and private sector partnerships for disaster management in India.

### USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH ASIA BY COUNTRY<sup>2</sup> (FISCAL YEARS 2000 - 2009)



<sup>2</sup> This chart does not include nearly \$2 million in standalone USAID/OFDA DRR assistance provided outside of declared disaster responses.