



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION – SOUTH ASIA

OVERVIEW

Populations throughout South Asia¹ face a range of natural hazards, including earthquakes, cyclones, floods, landslides, droughts, and tsunamis. Demographic changes, rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, and climate change have increased exposure to natural hazards, often resulting in more natural disasters and compounding the impact of civil conflicts and other complex emergencies. In addition, declining socio-economic conditions of some populations are increasing vulnerability to hazards in the region. National governments in South Asia are investing in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and improving their countries’ response capacities from the community to the national level. USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) is committed to assisting these nations in the development of DRR and emergency response capacities throughout South Asia.

In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA emphasized DRR activities in South Asia’s urban areas, particularly in cities that face seismic risks, as well as the development of public-private partnerships to reduce risk. USAID/OFDA also enhanced existing DRR programs to build disaster early warning, response, and mitigation capacity from the national to the community level. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$27 million for DRR projects throughout South Asia, including programs that integrate DRR with disaster response.

SOUTH ASIA DRR FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2012 ²	
Stand-Alone DRR Programs in South Asia (see pages 1-5)	\$8,564,686
Programs that Integrate DRR with Disaster Response ³ (see pages 5-8)	\$18,597,339
TOTAL DRR Funding in South Asia	\$27,162,025

STAND-ALONE DRR PROGRAMS IN SOUTH ASIA

In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA’s South Asia team provided nearly \$8.6 million for stand-alone DRR initiatives. Furthermore, USAID/OFDA provided additional funding for regional and global stand-alone programs that include activities in South Asia to strengthen disaster preparedness and response. At the regional and country levels, USAID/OFDA and implementing partners engaged communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop effective strategies—tailored to the needs of at-risk populations—to reduce the risk of disasters. These programs all reflected USAID/OFDA’s commitment to support capacity development; strengthen linkages between risk identification, monitoring, early warning, and early action; and expand partnerships and joint programming. Analysis of existing capacities and social, economic, and environmental trends guided programs.

Global and Asia-Wide Programs Active in South Asia⁴

- Program for the Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER), Phase III: Since 1998, USAID/OFDA has supported PEER, which promotes disaster preparedness through the development of national and regional cadres of professional emergency response instructors and assists local, regional, and national disaster management agencies to organize and conduct standardized training for professional responders and local communities in medical first response, collapsed structure search and rescue, and hospital preparedness for mass casualties following a disaster. Implemented by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and the Kathmandu-based National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET), PEER is active in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. As of July 2012, USAID/OFDA had supported the training of

¹ USAID/OFDA’s South Asia region comprises Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

² Year of funding indicates the fiscal year of obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

³ The figure reported represents the integrated DRR–response portion of larger disaster response programs.

⁴ Funding figures for Asia-wide initiatives represent program totals, including USAID/OFDA funding for activities implemented both within and outside of South Asia.

more than 2,600 disaster response professionals through PEER since Phase III began in April 2009, including 1,837 people who attended multiple trainings to build a broader disaster response skill set or who have completed courses to become PEER instructors themselves. PEER-trained first responders have assisted rescue efforts following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami; Tropical Cyclone Thane, which struck India in December 2011; and several other disasters. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1 million in funding for PEER.

- Flash Flood Risk Reduction: Strengthening Capacity in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas: In the Hindu Kush-Himalaya region, which includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, India, Nepal, and Pakistan, floods recurrently threaten lives and constrain improvements to agriculture, energy, infrastructure, and industrial production. In partnership with the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), USAID/OFDA has supported activities to build and strengthen the capacity of communities, community organizations, and national partners to reduce the risk of flash flooding. The project sought to increase understanding of the physical and socio-economic dimensions of flash floods in China, India, Nepal, and Pakistan. The program also enhanced trans-boundary coordination and sharing of lessons learned in the Himalaya region. Since 2006, USAID/OFDA has contributed more than \$664,000 for the program, which concluded in March 2012.
- Asia Flood Network (AFN): AFN aims to strengthen the capacity of regional and national hydrometeorological institutions in climate, weather, and hydrological forecasting, while directly involving at-risk communities in reducing vulnerability to hydrometeorological hazards. Active in 12 Asian countries, AFN is jointly implemented by USAID/OFDA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), in addition to the Mekong River Commission, ICIMOD, and national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHSs) in the region. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided \$200,000 to USGS and \$200,000 to NOAA to support AFN and other flood mitigation activities, including the development of a prototype integrated hydrological model to assess water availability and improve understanding of the contribution of snow and glaciers to river flow in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya region.
- Incident Command System (ICS) Training for South Asia: ICS is a management framework designed to integrate personnel, equipment, procedures, facilities, and communications during disasters, enabling more effective response operations within a common organizational structure. Since the mid-1980s, USAID/OFDA has utilized technical expertise from the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to institutionalize systems for disaster response and to implement disaster management capacity building programs internationally. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA continued to support ICS activities in South Asia through \$100,000 in funding.

South Asia Regional Programs

- South Asia Flash Flood Guidance System: USAID/OFDA is implementing a program to assist NMHSs and work with national disaster management agencies and NGOs to improve flash flood guidance and early warning systems in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan. The program aims to strengthen the capacity of NMHSs by cross-training hydrologists and meteorologists from different countries within South Asia. It also encourages international cooperation in monitoring flash floods, preparing warnings, and developing awareness and response strategies. USAID/OFDA conducts this program in coordination with the U.N. World Meteorological Organization, the Hydrologic Research Center, NOAA, and NMHSs. This multi-year program is supported with \$600,000 in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding.
- Flood Mapping of the Ganges–Brahmaputra Basin: With approximately \$80,000, USAID/OFDA, in partnership with USGS, is supporting a demonstration project to map areas of potential flooding in South Asia's Ganges–Brahmaputra Basin. The prototype study will utilize satellite products to supplement field observations of transboundary river basins. The Ganges–Brahmaputra Basin is the most populated river basin in the world, making DRR efforts all the more important, as floods affect millions of people annually by damaging houses, crops, and livelihoods.

Country-Specific DRR Programs

Afghanistan

- Community-Level DRR Planning: Through partner ZOA, USAID/OFDA has contributed nearly \$80,000 to provide disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management training to 60 local community development councils, with the aim of helping communities generate plans to reduce their exposure to recurrent disasters, such as floods.

- Improving Potato Seed Production and Storage: The majority of households in central Afghanistan’s Ghor Province depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, and potatoes are a key crop for both cash and subsistence. Since 2011, USAID/OFDA has worked to reduce the risks that pests and cold weather pose to crops through training and technology demonstrations related to potato seed production and post-harvest storage, benefiting as many as 6,000 individuals.

Bangladesh

- Amrao Pari Program: With prior-year funding to Catholic Relief Services (CRS), USAID/OFDA continues to educate vulnerable coastal communities in Bangladesh on ways to reduce their vulnerability to and protect their livelihoods from natural hazards, such as cyclones, flooding, and tidal surges. The project is training households, communities, and local government officials in early warning systems; water management; protection of embankments, mangroves, and forests to decrease flood risk; and disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management.

Bhutan

- Capacity Building in Disaster and Climate Resilient Construction: In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$150,000 to the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) to enhance capacity and develop skills in disaster and climate resilient construction practices and human settlement planning in Bhutan. The program trains engineers and artisans, such as carpenters and masons, in disaster-safe construction techniques.
- ICS Training: With support from USAID/OFDA, USFS, in coordination with the Royal Government of Bhutan Department of Disaster Management, conducted a five-day basic and intermediate ICS course and overview for senior officials in December 2011. USFS also conducted 2 three-day basic and intermediate ICS courses in eastern and western Bhutan in April 2012. Representatives from all of the country’s 20 districts attended the trainings. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided \$75,000 to USFS to conduct ICS training in Bhutan.

India

- Climate Risk Management in Urban Areas through Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation: In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA, in coordination with USAID/India, supported UNDP to reduce disaster risks in urban areas and increase urban communities’ capacity to manage climate-related disasters. Over a three-year period, the program is formulating disaster management plans in six cities, conducting climate-related hazard risk and vulnerability assessments in five cities, and developing plans to strengthen early warning systems in five cities. In addition, UNDP is building the disaster response capacity of community volunteers in approximately 360 municipal wards through trainings in basic search and rescue, first aid, firefighting, basic health care, and relief supply distribution. USAID/OFDA provided \$300,000 to UNDP to conduct this program in FY 2012.
- Cross-Sectoral Strategies for Risk Reduction, Phase II: USAID/OFDA is implementing phase II of the Cross-Sectoral Strategies for Risk Reduction in India program, which aims to reduce vulnerability to disaster shocks and promote more effective disaster management in the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Odisha, and Uttarakhand through Project Concern International (PCI). Using funding from a previous fiscal year, PCI is strengthening disaster response networks at state, district, and local levels in India into FY 2013.

Nepal

- Preparing for Mass Displacement through the Open Spaces Program: Relief agencies estimate that a large-scale earthquake affecting the Kathmandu Valley area would result in widespread damage and could potentially displace more than 2 million people. With nearly \$83,000 in FY 2012 funding from USAID/OFDA, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is working to de-conflict potentially competing plans for 83 open spaces in Kathmandu, helping ensure that the sites are available for internally displaced person (IDP) camps and other humanitarian purposes—such as distribution centers and warehouses—following a large-scale event. IOM is working with the Government of Nepal (GoN) and relief agencies to assign priority humanitarian activities to each of the open spaces and to prepare detailed site plans in consultation with GoN authorities and other relevant stakeholders.
- Community Action for Disaster Response (CADRE) Expansion: Through the American Red Cross (AmRC), USAID/OFDA supports ADPC to implement CADRE courses aimed at strengthening local capacity to respond to mass casualty incidents. The program includes training in basic life support, community ICS, light search and rescue,

and dead body management. In total, the program aims to identify and train 576 CADRE volunteers from 96 communities selected based on disaster frequency and impact, indirectly benefiting more than 42,200 people. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided \$350,000 to AmRC to support CADRE activities and courses.

- Promoting Public-Private Partnerships for Earthquake Risk Management (3PERM): Through NSET, USAID/OFDA continued its support of the three-year 3PERM program, which improves disaster resilience in Nepal by promoting public-private partnerships for earthquake risk management. With nearly \$1 million from USAID/OFDA in FY 2012, the program used mass communications to raise earthquake hazard awareness within the private sector and the population at large. 3PERM also seeks to demonstrate the private sector benefits of earthquake risk management, thereby establishing an economic incentive for investing in risk reduction. To achieve these program objectives, 3PERM produces a number of publications, as well as weekly awareness-raising television and radio programs in collaboration with local stakeholders, and conducts regular consultative meetings with local corporations, businesses, and professional societies. 3PERM activities also include assessments of earthquake risk impact on real estate values and tourism demand.
- Expanding the Nepal Earthquake Risk Management Project (NERMP) – Stage II: With \$450,000 from USAID/OFDA in FY 2012, NSET is expanding on the success of NERMP I, improving Nepal's earthquake disaster resilience at the local and national levels by institutionalizing DRR in collaboration with the GoN, NGOs, schools, and local communities. NERMP II activities include providing training for masons on earthquake-resistant construction technology, producing a television show on improved earthquake construction techniques, holding weekly consultation sessions for homeowners seeking advice on earthquake-resistant construction and retrofitting, and conducting seismic vulnerability assessments of residences, office buildings, and schools.
- Building Code Implementation Plan in Nepal (BCIPN): While national legislation mandates building code compliance, many local municipalities in Nepal are unable to exercise effective control over the building permit, construction, and inspection process. To address this issue, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.2 million to NSET in FY 2012 to enhance the capacity of municipal governments to develop and administer building permits and control systems, ensuring improved seismic performance. Program activities include a series of training courses for technical personnel—such as contractors and masons—and orientations to increase community awareness of earthquake risks and safer construction practices. BCIPN will complement NSET's NERMP II program.
- Enhancing Community Capacity in Disaster Preparedness and Response: With previous fiscal year funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) to enhance the disaster preparedness and response capacities of vulnerable communities and local authorities. Program activities include stocking emergency relief supplies and raising awareness of post-disaster protection concerns, such as children being separated from their families, designation of unsafe areas after a disaster, and psychosocial trauma, through trainings, coordination, advocacy, and mainstreaming into other programs. SC/US also is rehabilitating and improving essential water supply infrastructure to safeguard water in disaster-prone communities. This program concluded in April 2012.
- Livelihoods Assets and Strategies Research: With more than \$1.1 million in FY 2009 funding from USAID/OFDA, the Feinstein International Center at Tufts University is conducting field-based and desk research on the impacts of crises on livelihoods assets and strategies in Nepal, as well as Haiti and Kenya. The outputs of this research will include case studies, publications, programming tools, and analyses that identify the impacts, costs, and benefits of DRR interventions; the effectiveness of integrated and stand-alone DRR approaches; the underlying risk factors in contexts where agencies are already responding to humanitarian emergencies; appropriate sequencing and targeting of DRR approaches; and how best to link long-standing programs to DRR objectives and outcomes.

Pakistan

- Community-Based Disaster Risk Management: In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.3 million to continue efforts to improve the capacity of vulnerable populations and key stakeholders in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sindh provinces—parts of which were severely affected by the 2010 and subsequent floods—to better manage disaster risks. With USAID/OFDA support, an implementing partner began the project in FY 2011 in collaboration with UNDP, the One U.N. Disaster Risk Management project, and the Government of Pakistan (GoP) National Disaster Management Authority, as well as its provincial- and district-level disaster management agencies. Activities include helping communities develop disaster risk management plans, pre-positioning stocks of emergency

relief items such as first aid kits, and repairing flood protection walls or drainage structures that strengthen communities' ability to withstand floods. In total, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$3.2 million for this program since FY 2011.

- Disease Early Warning and Response System: With \$1.6 million from USAID/OFDA, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) continues to support early detection and response to epidemic-prone diseases in order to reduce morbidity and mortality from epidemics in Pakistan's most vulnerable areas. Through the program, WHO reports weekly disease trends, which are gathered by countrywide sentinel sites, to GoP authorities and the humanitarian community, providing timely alerts to threats of outbreaks, particularly cholera, measles, and malaria.
- Rural Support Program Network (RSPN) in Sindh: Through RSPN, nearly \$1.4 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2012 funding supports targeted improvements in the capacity and strategies of poor and vulnerable populations in Sindh Province to manage disaster risk through sustainable preparedness and mitigation measures. This includes assisting vulnerable communities to establish village disaster management committees, provide community-based disaster risk management training, conduct disaster risk assessments, and develop hazard risk reduction plans, policies, and curricula.
- Technical Assistance for Tsunami Preparedness: In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$78,000 to support USGS technical assistance for a U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) project to gather and analyze oral and written accounts of the 1945 Makran tsunami that resulted from a magnitude 8.1 earthquake off the coast of Balochistan Province. The analysis will inform UNESCO tsunami awareness campaigns in southern Pakistan, an area threatened most by tsunamis that arrive within the first hour after generation, often before official warnings reach at-risk populations. Tsunami awareness campaigns alert coastal residents to evacuate upon feeling shaking from an earthquake.

Sri Lanka

- Establishing Landslide Early Warning Systems: Through UNDP, USAID/OFDA is enhancing landslide early warning systems and minimizing disaster risk in landslide-prone areas of central Sri Lanka. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$200,000 to establish weather stations in 100 communities throughout six districts to measure rainfall and identify hazard early warnings signs. USAID/OFDA is also supporting community-level awareness-raising activities and trainings to help communities understand and implement land use practices that minimize the frequency and impact of landslides. In addition, local populations will use landslide hazard maps developed by the Government of Sri Lanka National Building Research Organization and other technical agencies to identify at-risk locations within their communities.

PROGRAMS THAT INTEGRATE DRR WITH DISASTER RESPONSE

In addition to stand-alone DRR programs implemented to prevent or mitigate the effects of hazards in the region, USAID/OFDA integrates preparedness and mitigation into disaster response, early recovery, and transition programs. In FY 2012, these initiatives, incorporated risk reduction objectives into a broad range of sector-specific disaster response interventions to increase the resilience of communities to future shocks. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA supported DRR activities integrated into disaster response programs in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka and strengthened local and international community response and coordination capacity in Nepal.

Afghanistan

- Integrating DRR into Complex Emergency Response: With USAID/OFDA support, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) is strengthening the ability of local NGOs to respond to humanitarian needs by embedding local NGO staff in IRC emergency response teams. This project provides local organizations with hands-on experience in emergency supply distribution and other response activities. In addition, IRC is training local NGOs on assessing disaster impacts and building capacity in the sectors of logistics and relief supplies, shelter and settlements, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.7 million to expand this program to Badghis Province in the west and Helmand Province in the south, allowing the project to reach a total of eight disaster-prone Afghan provinces.
- Rapid-onset disasters pose a continuous threat to communities in the eastern highlands of Afghanistan, while local communities often lack the skills and resources needed to prepare for such disasters. In response, through the International Medical Corps (IMC), USAID/OFDA is building the capacity of local NGOs and community leaders,

as well as increasing public awareness of natural hazards and emergency preparedness, in Kunar and Nuristan provinces. IMC also pre-positions emergency relief commodities in areas frequently affected by disasters. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$525,000 to extend these capacity building activities for a second year.

- Through the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), USAID/OFDA is assisting residents of the northeastern Badakhshan and Baghlan provinces to evaluate their communities' hazards and vulnerabilities while helping them develop plans and basic skills to prepare for, mitigate, and respond to potential disasters. The program also supports the stockpiling of emergency relief supplies in disaster-prone areas and helps local authorities collect information from government agencies and NGOs regarding disaster risks across the provinces in an effort to map disaster-prone areas, improve disaster risk and emergency information management systems, and strengthen existing disaster response structures. USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$2 million in FY 2012 to expand the project to an additional 80 villages, while supporting refresher visits to 20 villages previously reached by the program.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$2 million to continue a DRR project implemented by SC/US. Initiated in 2010, the project engages residents of six Afghan provinces to identify the hazards that may affect their communities and gather information on the locations of vulnerable populations, natural resources, and social service facilities. The resulting community hazard maps establish potential disasters' nature, scope, and likely impact on property and livelihoods and inform local emergency preparedness plans. In addition, with USAID/OFDA support, SC/US is pre-positioning emergency relief commodities and working to enhance the capacity of government and civil society organizations to meet children's emergency protection needs during disasters.
- Government capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters is a critical component of DRR. With USAID/OFDA funding, IOM works to strengthen the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authorities in preparing for seasonal disasters, assessing the impacts of disaster events, and coordinating response, in coordination with provincial authorities. IOM has established warehouses throughout the country containing large quantities of relief commodities, which can be rapidly mobilized in the event of increased humanitarian needs resulting from natural disasters. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$7.5 million to support this program.
- Information management and mapping tools are crucial to DRR activities. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$2 million to the Information Management and Mine Action Program (iMMAP) to provide information management services, including hazard mapping for communities and DRR mapping activities for humanitarian clusters, the coordinating bodies for humanitarian activities in Afghanistan.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA supported the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to work with provincial authorities to develop contingency plans for seasonal natural disasters and coordinate provincial preparedness and response activities.

Nepal

- With more than \$480,000 from USAID/OFDA, OCHA has worked to develop effective humanitarian coordination mechanisms to allow cooperation between the GoN and international relief organizations in the aftermath of a disaster. Funded in FY 2011, this program concluded in March 2012.

Pakistan

- Integrating DRR into Floods Response: In August 2011, heavy monsoon rains resulted in severe flooding throughout southern Pakistan, including Sindh Province. While providing immediate assistance to benefit affected populations, USAID/OFDA also recognized the importance of simultaneously building resilience in vulnerable communities where disasters recur. For this reason, in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$2.2 million to support a program that helped approximately 38,500 vulnerable people who lost homes to flooding rebuild durable, locally appropriate shelters that are more resistant to future floods. The program also offered families kitchen gardening kits and seeds to reduce their vulnerability to future food insecurity by increasing their households' access to fruits and vegetables.
- USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$3.2 million in FY 2012 to an implementing partner to aid vulnerable families whose homes were damaged or destroyed by flooding. USAID/OFDA assistance provided them with emergency shelter materials to repair flood-damaged homes while incorporating disaster reduction techniques to ensure that rebuilt houses will remain safe shelters from future floods.
- To ensure consistent coordination of humanitarian assistance, USAID/OFDA provided \$300,000 in FY 2012 to support OCHA. This funding enables OCHA to organize international and local humanitarian organizations following disaster events and coordinate assistance, identify and respond to emergency needs, and avoid aid overlaps.

- In response to the 2010 Pakistan floods, USAID/OFDA established the Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID) fund, managed by a USAID/OFDA grantee, which can fund short-term emergency programs for up to \$300,000 to meet priority humanitarian needs. The RAPID fund allowed USAID/OFDA to respond through vetted and experienced local NGOs, which often have better access to affected communities and understand local needs. With prior-year USAID/OFDA funding, RAPID supported programs with DRR components that re-established agricultural-based livelihoods, as well as addressed shelter, protection, health, and WASH needs of flood-affected people. In addition, programs funded through RAPID facilitated humanitarian coordination and information management.
- With prior-year funding, USAID/OFDA supported community management of acute malnutrition programs through two implementing partners. While responding to immediate flood-related needs, the programs prepared communities to prevent and respond to future increases in malnutrition levels by building local health facility capacity, training community health workers, and increasing community knowledge of hygiene and feeding practices that reduce the risk of malnutrition. Both programs completed in FY 2012.

Sri Lanka

- **Integrating DRR into Complex Emergency Response:** Multiple decades of displacement severely disrupted pre-existing livelihoods in northern Sri Lanka, while prolonged fighting also destroyed houses and basic infrastructure in conflict areas. To help people returning to war-torn villages recover from these challenges, USAID/OFDA has taken a multi-sector approach through assistance that targets long-displaced families and recent returnees with shelter, livelihoods, and WASH assistance. With USAID/OFDA support, relief agency ZOA is providing recently resettled families with transitional shelters with design aspects that reduce the risk from monsoon rains and flooding and increasing access to latrines and community wells. In addition, through ZOA, USAID/OFDA is helping affected people transition back to normalcy by working with them to plan and develop income-generating opportunities that will put them on the path to restarting previously held occupations. The program also helps former farming families acquire seeds, tools, and small livestock to restart agricultural activities. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided \$1.5 million to continue this project.
- To address the needs of conflict-affected populations returning home, USAID/OFDA supported Sri Lankan NGO the Sewalanka Foundation with nearly \$700,000 in FY 2012 to ease the transition to recovery for nearly 1,700 people. Through Sewalanka, USAID/OFDA is rehabilitating damaged and contaminated wells to increase access to safe drinking water, renovating latrines, and raising awareness regarding good hygiene practices, disease prevention, and water management. The program also strengthens livelihoods and food security by supporting home gardening and other agricultural-based economic activities and temporarily employing returnees to restore community infrastructure. In addition, USAID/OFDA is providing transitional shelters to vulnerable families returning to home areas.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1 million to Practical Action for agriculture and food security and livelihoods activities in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts. Through Practical Action, USAID/OFDA has provided temporary employment for people to rehabilitate critical infrastructure, such as irrigation systems and tanks, salt water incursion prevention bunds for paddy lands, and small-scale fishing landing sites in lagoons. This helped recently resettled Sri Lankans to resume and develop their livelihoods, while also providing them with cash to meet their daily needs. In addition, Practical Action has provided planting materials for the cultivation of nonconventional, high-value fruits and vegetables, as well as fencing material to protect crops from animals.
- USAID/OFDA is supporting OCHA with \$250,000 in FY 2012 funding to continue to track and report on humanitarian needs and coordinate international humanitarian assistance provided in support of the Government of Sri Lanka-led resettlement and early recovery process benefiting approximately 300,000 people, who are returning to home areas after years of displacement. As Sri Lanka remains vulnerable to recurrent natural disasters, USAID/OFDA's assistance also supports humanitarian clusters in Sri Lanka to respond to emergency needs as they arise.
- In coordination with USAID/Sri Lanka, USAID/OFDA has provided \$300,000 in FY 2012 to the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) to expand protection monitoring to three additional districts in Northern Province. DRC incorporates a holistic approach to protection by including protection monitoring, humanitarian assistance, advocacy, and capacity building activities.
- With funding from FY 2011, USAID/OFDA continued to support two agriculture, economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), and WASH programs with DRR components in Sri Lanka, including through partners Sarvodaya and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). In addition to meeting urgent needs, the programs used strategies such as establishing home gardens, rehabilitating water sources, and providing training on small business

practices to reduce the vulnerability of beneficiaries to disasters that might otherwise deplete their resources. Both programs concluded in FY 2012.

- Since FY 2010, through World Vision, USAID/OFDA had helped conflict-affected families access the necessary resources to resume and improve livelihoods. This program assisted community-based organizations through training on DRR techniques to protect livelihoods from seasonal disasters and the establishment of seed storage facilities to mitigate flood losses. In total, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$4 million to support these activities, which concluded in June 2012.
- Integrating DRR into Floods Response: With \$400,000 in FY 2011 funding, USAID/OFDA continued support to the Sewalanka Foundation to restore basic household food security, generate income for women, contribute to the restoration of livelihoods and market activities, rehabilitate irrigation canals, and reduce the spread of diseases in Sri Lanka following the 2010 floods. This program targeted 38,000 people and ended in November 2011.
- Through FAO, approximately \$800,000 in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding provided emergency agricultural assistance to flood-affected families into FY 2012, in order to increase household food self-sufficiency and thereby build resilience to future shocks. This project concluded in December 2011.

USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN SOUTH ASIA IN FY 2012⁵

USAID/OFDA STAND-ALONE DRR FUNDING IN SOUTH ASIA					
Country/Region	Program	Activity	Partner	Subtotal	Total
Asia	PEER ⁶	Natural and Technological Risks	ADPC	\$236,364	\$291,844
		Natural and Technological Risks	NSET	\$55,480	
Afghanistan	Community-Level DRR Planning	Natural and Technological Risks	ZOA	\$79,593	\$79,593
Bhutan	Capacity Building in Disaster and Climate Resilient Construction	Natural and Technological Risks	UNDP	\$149,800	\$224,800
	ICS	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	USFS	\$75,000	
India	Climate Risk Management in Urban Areas through Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Natural and Technological Risks	UNDP	\$300,000	\$300,000
Nepal	CADRE	Natural and Technological Risks	AmRC	\$350,000	\$3,125,084
	Open Spaces	Shelter and Settlements	IOM	\$82,740	
	3PERM	Natural and Technological Risks	NSET	\$993,373	
	BCIPN	Natural and Technological Risks	NSET	\$1,248,971	
	NERMP 2	Natural and Technological Risks	NSET	\$450,000	
Pakistan	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management	Natural and Technological Risks	Implementing Partner	\$1,342,678	\$4,342,640
	Disease Early Warning and Response System	Health	WHO	\$1,600,000	
	RSPN	Natural and Technological Risks	RSPN	\$1,399,962	
Sri Lanka	Landslide Early Warning Systems	Natural and Technological Risks	UNDP	\$200,725	\$200,725
TOTAL USAID/OFDA STAND-ALONE DRR FUNDING IN SOUTH ASIA				\$8,564,686	

USAID/OFDA PROGRAMS THAT INTEGRATE DRR WITH DISASTER RESPONSE IN SOUTH ASIA⁷					
Country/Region	Program	Activity	Partner	Subtotal	Total
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency Response	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Natural and Technological Risks	AKF	\$1,894,472	\$9,139,956
		Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	iMMAP	\$1,998,075	
		Natural and Technological Risks	IMC	\$525,015	
		Natural and Technological Risks, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	IRC	\$1,696,742	
		Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	OCHA	\$1,000,000	
		Natural and Technological Risks, Protection	SC/US	\$2,025,652	
Pakistan	Floods Response	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements	Implementing Partner	\$2,230,734	\$5,730,734
		Shelter and Settlements	Implementing Partner	\$3,200,000	
		Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	OCHA	\$300,000	
Sri Lanka	Complex Emergency Response	Protection	DRC	\$300,000	\$3,726,649
		Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Practical Action	\$996,649	
		Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Sewalanka Foundation	\$680,000	
		Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	OCHA	\$250,000	
		Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	ZOA	\$1,500,000	
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TOTAL USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN SOUTH ASIA IN FY 2012					\$27,162,025

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⁶ This figure represents the South Asia portion of the nearly \$1 million provided by USAID/OFDA for PEER in FY 2011.

⁷ The figure reported represents the integrated DRR-response portion of larger disaster response programs.