DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

OVERVIEW

Natural and human-induced disasters adversely affect millions of people every year. To minimize the impact on vulnerable populations, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) supports disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs aimed at saving lives; protecting livelihoods, assets, and infrastructure before, during, and after disasters; and increasing communities' resilience to natural hazards. Many USAID/OFDA programs promote self-sufficiency in DRR by strengthening the capacity of communities and governments at all levels to identify, manage, and reduce the impacts of natural and man-made disasters. Other DRR programs promote preparedness and mitigation efforts to reduce the risk of disasters.

SECTOR-SPECIFIC DRR PROGRAMS

SECTOR-SPECIFIC USAID/OFDA FY 2012 DRR FUNDING BY TYPE[1]	
Stand-Alone DRR Programs	$14,474,137
Programs that Integrate DRR with Disaster Response	$16,398,353
Total Sector-Specific USAID/OFDA FY 2012 DRR Funding	**$30,872,490**

OFDA's approach to DRR is to both support technical interventions in specific sectors, as well as to address region-specific multi-sector interventions. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly $30.9 million for sector-specific DRR programs, including programs that supported research and advocacy, as well as addressed transboundary risks. Of this funding, nearly $14.5 million supported stand-alone DRR initiatives, which engaged communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop effective measures to reduce the risk of disasters. In addition, nearly $16.4 million supported programs that integrated DRR activities into a broad range of disaster response sector interventions to not only meet immediate needs, but also to strengthen the ability of people to cope during subsequent crises.

USAID/OFDA implements DRR programs in several technical areas, including geohazards, hydrometeorological hazards, information management and coordination, protection, public health, nutrition, livelihoods, and agriculture and food security. Programs include activities aimed at reducing post-harvest seed loss, promoting gender equality in DRR management, monitoring seismic risks, controlling and reducing vector-borne diseases, and enhancing capacity for disaster mitigation, emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. Overall these programs aim to increase community resilience and reduce risk to future shocks.

Agriculture and Food Security Programs

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided $745,000 to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to conduct locust emergency prevention and management worldwide. With USAID/OFDA support, FAO provides technical assistance for locust surveillance and monitoring, promotes the use of safer tools and techniques for locust control, and develops regional cooperation for dealing with transboundary pests. FY 2012 funding supports emergency anti-locust and mitigation interventions in Chad, Mali, and Niger. In coordination with Chadian, Malian, and Nigerien locust control units, FAO launched survey and control operations to protect crops and pasture from locust damage. FAO also utilized USAID/OFDA funding to support prevention of pesticide-related risks in affected countries in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia.

- To assist vulnerable East African farming communities with protecting their crops from armyworm—an invasive pest that destroys harvests—USAID/OFDA provided nearly $280,000 in FY 2012 funding to the Desert Locust Control Organization (DLO-EA) for Eastern Africa to support community-based monitoring, forecasting, and early-warning mechanisms. The easily-adaptable tools have helped enable village farmers in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania to identify future armyworm infestations and develop community-relevant mitigation strategies that reduce pest-caused

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[1] Year of funding indicates the Fiscal Year of obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

damages to crops and pasture. Early detection of, and response to, armyworm threats are helping to protect valuable crops and improve both food security conditions and livelihoods viability for approximately 2 million food-insecure people residing in East Africa.

- USAID/OFDA funding enables the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) project to research the impact of emergency livestock interventions on beneficiary livelihoods and food security, augmenting LEGS' existing evidence base and informing forthcoming publications and training materials. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than $300,000 to LEGS to develop international criteria for the assessment, design, implementation, and evaluation of livestock interventions in emergency environments. USAID/OFDA also provided LEGS with funding to disseminate the standards, as well as to support LEGS core functions, ongoing publications, and global training program. By standardizing and disseminating livestock guidelines to relief agencies responding to humanitarian needs, LEGS endeavors to improve the quality and impact of livestock projects implemented in crisis environments. To date, the project has generated numerous web-accessible publications, as well as launched a global training program in Arabic, English, and French.

- Since seeds in storage may be lost to flooding, insect infestation, or disease, USAID/OFDA provided more than $177,000 in FY 2012 to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) for the evaluation of seven USAID/OFDA-funded household-level seed storage programs in an effort to identify and document best practices for seed storage. As part of this effort, CRS convened relevant agricultural stakeholders to analyze past interventions, the findings from which will be published and disseminated to relief and development agencies to facilitate improved seed storage practices and post-harvest crop management worldwide.

Economic Recovery and Market Systems Programs
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided $300,000 to the International Rescue Committee (IRC)-managed Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) initiative to build NGO awareness of, and capacity to implement, strategic economic recovery programming in crisis environments. The toolkit—a guidance manual on rapid market analysis for relief agencies—aims to encourage the appropriate use of local market systems in disaster-affected areas and outline evidence-based projects to support the livelihoods of disaster-affected populations, thus reducing the impact of disasters on families.

- With $425,000 in FY 2012 funding from USAID/OFDA, Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/USA) continued to implement the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP). CaLP researches and trains humanitarians on cash transfer and voucher programming as a tool to connect vulnerable families with the cash to purchase needed items. Within this effort, CaLP trains humanitarians on various cash transfer mechanisms and their applications, tracks and gathers information on global programs, and researches best practices and lessons learned for broad distribution. In addition, USAID/OFDA support enables CaLP to assist relief agencies in West Africa—a region in which USAID/OFDA supports multiple cash-based interventions—to better coordinate cash transfer programming.

- With prior year USAID/OFDA funding, the Feinstein International Center at Tufts University is conducting field-based and desk research in Haiti, Kenya, and Nepal on the impacts of emergencies—both natural and man-made—on livelihoods. Among other outputs, the center's research is producing case studies, publications, programming tools, and analyses that attempt to identify the impact, costs, and benefits of DRR interventions; the effectiveness of mainstreaming and stand-alone approaches; appropriate sequencing and targeting of DRR approaches; and how best to link long-standing programs to DRR objectives and outcomes.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than $358,000 to the Small Enterprise Education and Promotion (SEEP) Network to support the continued development of, and global training on, the network's Minimum Economic Recovery Standards (MERS). Using MERS as a companion to the Sphere handbook on humanitarian response, the SEEP Network trains humanitarians on economic interventions that improve the purchasing power of vulnerable households prior to, during, and following an emergency. USAID/OFDA support to SEEP is helping to convene livelihoods stakeholders to encourage global implementation of MERS principles, as well as supporting ongoing efforts to operationalize the principles in humanitarian responses.

- With prior year USAID/OFDA funding, Adeso continued to train local NGOs in the Horn of Africa on cash and voucher programming during large-scale emergency responses. In recognition that effective cash transfer programming can circumvent many of the logistical challenges that impede humanitarian assistance, Adeso is training local NGOs on basic cash transfer programs to ensure that disaster-affected households receive vital commodities in difficult to access and/or perpetually vulnerable environments. Adeso's efforts to increase knowledge and application of cash transfer programming region-wide will help local relief agencies implement cash-based programs more quickly and efficiently when an emergency occurs.

Geohazards Programs

- Following the 1985 eruption of Nevado del Ruiz volcano in Colombia, which resulted in approximately 23,000 deaths, USAID/OFDA and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) established the Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP)—the world's only volcano crisis response team. During the program's 26-year history, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately $22 million to support VDAP, including approximately $1.8 million in FY 2012. To date, VDAP has responded to 26 major crises throughout the world and built capacity in 12 countries. VDAP scientific teams travel to volcanic areas throughout the world at the request of host governments, using mobile volcano monitoring equipment to quickly assess hazards and generate eruption forecasts. The early warning forecasts allow local authorities to evacuate high-risk areas before a disaster occurs, reducing fatalities and economic loss. VDAP programs also include training and technical assistance for local geologists to enhance preparedness and response for future volcanic events. VDAP programs are primarily focused on East Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), where many of the most potentially dangerous volcanoes are located. For example, in the LAC region in FY 2012, VDAP provided technical expertise and remote sensing data on eruption and seismic crises for active volcanoes in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Nicaragua.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided approximately $200,000 to USGS in support of the Natural Hazards Mitigation Interagency Agreement, a partnership that enables USAID/OFDA to quickly access USGS experts in the fields of hydrology; seismology; mapping, cartography, and geographic information systems; biology; tsunamis; and landslides to assist before, during, and after natural disasters. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA drew on the agreement to deploy the USGS Earthquake Disaster Assistance Team—a cadre of earthquake experts—to Haiti and Burma. While in-country, the teams collaborated with USAID/OFDA partners to improve earthquake monitoring and collect valuable information about the seismic hazard so that communities can build more safely and reduce the impacts of future earthquakes.
- With nearly $700,000 in FY 2012 funding from USAID/OFDA, the Global Earthquake Model (GEM) Foundation continues to coordinate 11 projects on seismic hazard and socioeconomic impact throughout the world. The GEM Foundation is a public-private partnership that encourages collaboration to develop and deploy tools and resources for earthquake risk assessment worldwide. Through USAID/OFDA support, hundreds of organizations and individual experts, professionals, and practitioners are working to develop global databases, methodologies, tools, and open-source software on the effects of seismic activity on communities.

Hydrometeorological Hazards Programs

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided $1 million to the U.N. World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to reduce the impact of hydrometeorological extremes, including floods, droughts, cyclones, coastal hazards, severe weather, and other climate-, weather-, and water-induced hazards. This program strengthens technical and institutional capacities of national meteorological and hydrological services in support of national disaster management programs through improved monitoring, forecasting, and early warning of hydrometeorological and climate-related hazards.
- With $2 million from USAID/OFDA in FY 2012, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is improving global access to weather, climate, and hydrometeorological experts, data, and information. The program is assisting national, international, and regional entities in providing weather, climate, and hydrometeorological information; disaster response; and risk reduction services aimed at reducing vulnerability to hydrometeorological extremes.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided $400,000 to USGS to support flood risk reduction in Asia and Africa. The activity addresses strengthening the capacity of regional and national hydrometeorological institutions on monitoring, modeling, forecasting, and developing strategies on flood management and early warning in transboundary rivers.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) with more than $498,000 to develop a good practices manual that helps improve community and government stakeholders' ability to reduce flood risk through natural resources management policy and practice. The manual will address flooding risk from tidal, fluvial, surface, and groundwater sources. Integrated flood management is commonly understood to address issues of flood risks and aims to minimize loss of life from flooding while maximizing the net benefits derived from flood plains.

Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management Programs

- Public sympathy for humanitarian crises, particularly rapid-onset disasters, often prompts well-meaning citizens to send unsolicited goods, such as used clothing and pantry items, to areas impacted by the disaster. With more than $100,000 in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA funded the Ad Council to develop the "Donate Responsibly" campaign, comprising a toolkit and public service announcement, which relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance can use to craft creative and direct messaging when soliciting monetary donations from the American public in response to a disaster. Through creative and memorable presentation of evidence-based arguments in favor of cash donations during emergencies, the project endeavors to encourage responsible donations to both domestic and global crises. In

recognition of the campaign's powerful message, in April 2013 the International Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences awarded the "Donate Responsibly" campaign with a Webby Award—the lead international award honoring excellence on the internet—for public service and activism.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) with more $100,000 to research strategies for negotiating with non-state actors that facilitate unfettered humanitarian access to vulnerable populations. The emergence of non-state actors—groups bound by common political and/or ideological motivations external to national governments—in complex crises has resulted in increasingly constrained humanitarian access, posing significant dangers to relief agencies. In recent years, relief agencies have increasingly needed to negotiate the provision of life-saving services against the priorities of both traditional governments and non-state groups—each of which often expresses conflicting demands. USAID/OFDA support to ODI facilitates critical research on effective methods for successfully obtaining this access while both respecting international humanitarian law and protecting humanitarian principles, such as neutrality and impartiality.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than $356,000 to the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP), housed at ODI. ALNAP is a learning network that supports the humanitarian sector to improve humanitarian performance through learning, peer-to-peer sharing, and research. Members are key humanitarian organizations and experts, including donors, NGOs, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the U.N., and academic experts. ALNAP uses the broad range of experience and expertise within its membership to produce tools and analysis relevant and accessible to the humanitarian sector as a whole. Through this support, USAID/OFDA seeks to foster learning and knowledge within the humanitarian arena, so that humanitarian actors can learn from past events and thereby respond to future events in a more efficient and effective manner.

- USAID/OFDA provided more than $290,000 in FY 2012 funding to support the Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), maintained by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED). EM-DAT provides the relief community and general public with information on all recorded disasters since 1900, allowing for trend analyses and historical comparisons to improve risk assessment and preparedness for future disasters.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than $430,000 to the IFRC-supported Sphere project, which continued to disseminate Sphere common principles and universal minimum standards to relief agencies, governments, and other global stakeholders to improve the capacity of organizations to deliver humanitarian assistance. In particular, USAID/OFDA FY 2012 funding enhanced efforts to train humanitarians on, and advocate for wider adoption of, the Sphere standards for current and future relief operations in the Arabic-speaking world.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly $290,000 to support the maintenance and operations of the Geographic Information Support Team (GIST) geographic data repository, managed by the University of Georgia's Office of Information Technology Outreach Services (ITOS). Through application development and other geospatial services provided by ITOS, and through organizing, processing, and making geospatial data accessible, the GIST data repository project aims to improve data preparedness and exchange, as well as strengthen planning and coordination of relief activities within the humanitarian community.

- USAID/OFDA maintains a partnership with the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to ensure robust humanitarian coordination as a means to prevent and respond to emergencies. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than $5.2 million to OCHA to support a number of activities aimed at strengthening coordination. This funding supports the development of training modules for U.N. resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators, as well as aims to improve global leadership capacity through OCHA's Humanitarian Coordination Support Section (HCSS). HCSS provides critical support to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Transformative Agenda, which aims to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response. In addition, USAID/OFDA funding facilitated regional coordination activities—recognizing that emergencies span numerous countries during a disaster—and an additional project specifically supported the OCHA Gulf Office in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. With USAID/OFDA funding, the OCHA Gulf Office continued to enhance DRR information sharing, including through the establishment of an Arabic language website that provides guidance on preventing and responding to emergencies.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided $2 million towards the efforts of the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). The GFDRR is a global partnership of 41 countries and eight international organizations working to assist developing countries reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters by incorporating DRR and climate change adaptation activities into ongoing country development strategies, as well as by supporting a country-led implementation of DRR goals stipulated in the Hyogo Framework for Action.

- USAID/OFDA provided Tearfund with more than $437,000 in FY 2012 funding to support the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction "Views from the Frontline" (VFL) project. VFL is a participatory action research project designed to bring the voices and concerns of vulnerable people into DRR policy and practice by strengthening linkages between local, national, regional, and international groups. VFL helps build community-

and country-level resilience to disasters by increasing the effectiveness of global civil society groups to work together to strategically engage in DRR policy and practice. In FY 2011, VFL extended its geographical coverage to 70 countries and substantially increased the number of respondents. Continued funding in FY 2012 further strengthened the capacities of civil society groups to collaboratively engage in policymaking and practical application of DRR programming in disaster-prone countries.

Protection Programs

- Some situations of protracted conflict, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Syria, include significant levels of sexual violence against women and children. Through nearly $2.5 million in FY 2012 funding, USAID/OFDA is partnering with the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) to help enhance global research on evidence-based approaches for prevention of, and response to, sexual violence and threats to children in times of crisis. FY 2012 USAID/OFDA support includes a three-year program that develops good practices for primary prevention—or stopping acts, such as rape, from ever occurring—of sexual violence in conflict situations. UNICEF is creating a social norms toolkit to help facilitate critical group reflection on contributing factors to sexual violence as a platform for devising locally-relevant prevention strategies and identifying practical ways to reduce stigma often associated with survivors of sexual violence. USAID/OFDA is also partnering with UNICEF to pursue community-based approaches to providing frontline medical care and referral services for survivors of sexual assault in situations where insecurity and other challenges impede access to facility-based care. The support underscores USAID/OFDA's commitment to broader U.S. Government (USG) initiatives; responding to elements of both the United States National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security policy and the USG Action Plan on Children in Adversity regarding evidence-based prevention and response to violence against children and women. Finally, UNICEF designed and implemented an integrated technology-based platform that accommodates a suite of harmonized databases for field-based child protection officers to effectively manage individual cases and services for children and women as a critical component to ensuring that timely referrals are made to appropriate support services.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided $500,000 to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to evaluate the benefits of providing solar lights to disaster-affected—particularly displaced—populations. In particular, USAID/OFDA-supported research assessed whether providing solar-powered flashlights to women and girls during emergencies increases their sense of safety, and possibly deterred instances of sexual violence, such as in post-earthquake Haiti. Evidence gathered from this study will be used to inform future relief commodity determinations to ensure that USAID/OFDA-funded supplies minimize protection risks for all beneficiaries.

- In order to support expert protection deployments for new and ongoing crises, USAID/OFDA continued to support OCHA's Protection Capacity (ProCap) Roster and the Gender Capacity (GenCap) Roster through $800,000 in FY 2012 funding. ProCap and GenCap, maintain a cadre of protection and gender specialists with capacity to rapidly deploy to emergencies worldwide and provide technical input to actors working to prevent and respond to emergency-related protection concerns.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided approximately $400,000 to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to better integrate protection programming into emergency food operations. Since 2005, WFP has repeatedly evaluated WFP methods for delivering critical food commodities to determine which strategies reduce protection risks, as well as identified methods that inadvertently increased protections risks, to gather best practices for protection during food distribution worldwide. In February 2012, the USAID/OFDA-supported project culminated in the first-ever WFP humanitarian protection policy outlining specific actions that WFP country teams should take to reduce protection risks for their beneficiaries.

- Conflicts and natural disasters have displaced tens of millions of people around the world within the borders of their own countries. While national governments hold primary responsibility to both prevent and respond to internal displacement, the international community also works to protect and assist internally displaced persons (IDPs). Within the international community, the U.N. Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons plays a unique role in working with governments, development and humanitarian actors, and civil society to protect IDPs' human rights. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided the Brooking Institution with more than $400,000 to support the mandate of the U.N. Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons to advocate for the human rights of IDPs; enhance multilateral dialogue with national governments, NGOs, and other actors; strengthen the international mechanisms for responding to internal displacement; and mainstream IDP rights into relevant elements of the U.N. system.

- To further enhance the international community's response to internal displacement, USAID/OFDA provided $900,000 to the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in support of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC), a global program that tracks, analyzes, and disseminates information on internal displacement. Among

other efforts, in FY 2012 IDMC expanded its analysis of natural hazards as a cause of displacement, and published reports on global displacement figures in 2011.

<u>Shelter and Settlements Programs</u>
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided the Shelter Center with nearly $300,000 to augment existing data on shelter- and displacement-related research in the Shelter Center Library. The library compiles assessments, reports, and innovative research into a centralized database from which relief agencies obtain guidance for developing DRR and response activities aimed at preventing, mitigating, and responding to the needs of displaced families during emergencies.

<u>Public Health and Nutrition Programs</u>
- Humanitarian emergencies often generate significant water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs among conflict- and/or disaster-affected populations due to damaged infrastructure, breakdown of public services, and human displacement. To reduce the risk of disease outbreak due to insufficient or inappropriate sanitation facilities, in FY 2012 USAID/OFDA provided more than $1.2 million to IFRC to research improved interventions and technologies—including latrines and other safe excreta disposal mechanisms—that more effectively respond to communal WASH needs among emergency-affected populations. Through this effort, IFRC is developing flexible prevention and response emergency sanitation modules that can be applied to emergency WASH needs in varying crises.
- With more than $125,000 in FY 2012 funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support the Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN) in building international, national, and individual knowledge and capacity to respond to emergencies through food security and nutrition programs.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided UNICEF with approximately $1 million to support the work of emergency WASH advisors at the U.N. agency's regional offices worldwide, expand the number and diversity of decision-makers involved in WASH responses, and improve regional coordination. Through USAID/OFDA support, UNICEF adapted global WASH methodologies for application to local/regional contexts, trained implementing agencies on emergency WASH programming, and developed integrated response plans for WASH in emergencies, among other accomplishments.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided $900,000 to support a three-year U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) project entitled "Communicable Disease Control in Humanitarian Emergencies." This program is designed to reduce morbidity and mortality caused by communicable diseases affecting populations during complex emergencies. Among other components, the program provides technical and operational support to relief agencies implementing health interventions, develops new tools for improved health care in emergency settings, and devises global standards for the provision thereof. In addition, WHO is working to strengthen partnerships with government health ministries, U.N. agencies, and NGOs to enhance global capacity for identifying and responding to communicable disease outbreaks.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA transferred $75,000 to USAID'S Global Health Bureau to support the piloting of a new field product to test for fecal contamination within water supplies. The study seeks to determine if this new field test is accurate and simple enough for untrained staff in the field to utilize. If successful, this product will streamline testing for fecal contamination in water and produce information that can be used to better tailor water and sanitation interventions and reduce the risk of populations drinking contaminated water.

<u>Monitoring and Evaluation</u>
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA transferred $150,000 to USAID's Bureau of Economic Growth and Trade to support consultants for program evaluations. During the fiscal year, USAID/OFDA utilized the funding to support an evaluation of the Regional Disaster Assistance Program (RDAP) in the LAC region.

REGION-SPECIFIC DRR PROGRAMS

USAID/OFDA FY 2012 DRR FUNDING BY REGION[2]	
Africa	$139,600,944
Asia and the Pacific	$50,234,372
Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia	$3,762,117
Latin America and the Caribbean	$16,874,448
Total USAID/OFDA FY 2012 DRR Funding	**$210,471,881**

AFRICA

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly $140 million for country-level, regional, and global stand-alone DRR initiatives that aim to improve national and local disaster preparedness in Africa, while mitigating and preventing the worst impacts of disasters, including death and loss of livelihoods.

- Many countries in Africa face recurrent complex emergencies, frequent food insecurity, sustained prevalence of acute malnutrition, cyclical drought, seasonal floods, and disease outbreaks, resulting in significant challenges to at-risk populations. Many cities have rapidly expanded, often in areas prone to floods, landslides, and other natural hazards, causing urban growth to outpace the capacity of local authorities to respond to disasters. Conflict also scatters populations, triggering large-scale displacement that multiplies the vulnerabilities of those forcibly uprooted, who often lack access to resources, employment, and basic services.

- Through $1 million to Africare in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA aimed to protect and support the livelihoods of vulnerable pastoralists in Burkina Faso's Sahel Region, a key livestock-production zone severely affected by below-average rainfall in 2011. With USAID/OFDA support, Africare distributed animal feed to participating households and sought to increase access to veterinary services, build technical capacity through trainings for local pastoralists, and rehabilitate water sources. The activities contributed to the recovery of affected communities by building resilience among affected populations, while helping mitigate conflict related to competition for scarce natural resources.

- To assist vulnerable Nigerien households in Tahoua Region, USAID/OFDA is providing nearly $600,000 for Lutheran World Relief (LWR) activities through temporary employment opportunities that offer beneficiaries access to cash to meet short-term food needs while improving agricultural production and land management. Participants earn wages for constructing soil and water conservation structures on community-held land and planting trees to reduce soil erosion. Farmers also receive training on improved agricultural techniques for rain-fed and off-season crops, as well as information regarding improved nutrition awareness and child-feeding practices.

- With more than $330,000 from USAID/OFDA, Helen Keller International is addressing micronutrient deficiencies among women and children in Guinea. In the face of increased food prices, the project trains health instructors regarding the value of basic fortified foods and promotes efforts to better identify and label fortified foods available in local markets. USAID/OFDA aims to ensure that the majority of women and children in urban areas have access to vitamin-A-fortified cooking oil and micronutrient-fortified wheat flour by mid-2013.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than $3.8 million to Mercy Corps' Revitalizing Agricultural/Pastoral Incomes and New Markets for Enhancing Resilience and Recovery (RAIN+) program to improve livelihoods opportunities for more than 400,000 food-insecure people in Ethiopia's Oromiya and Somali regions. Mercy Corps protects against agricultural- and pastoral-asset loss during periods of drought and other environmental shocks by providing short-term employment opportunities to affected populations and aims to develop high-impact markets that spur private sector investment and local economic growth. To prevent the spread of disease, Mercy Corps also increases access to safe drinking water and promotes behavioral change through increased knowledge of improved health and hygiene practices.

- USAID/OFDA provided an additional $2.4 million to Food for the Hungry (FH) in FY 2012 to build upon the gains made through the initial three-year Arid and Marginal Lands Recovery Consortium project—a coordinated effort to improve food security and household purchasing power in Kenya's drought-prone areas through emergency cash transfers and livelihoods-strengthening interventions. FH activities in FY 2012 focus on increasing drought resilience for more than 120,000 individuals through market support, livelihood diversification activities, promotion of enhanced agricultural techniques, and expanding access to safe drinking water. With a stronger economic foundation, families become less vulnerable to drastic resource losses and more resilient to the impact of natural disasters in the long term. Since FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately $24.1 million for the program.

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[2] Regional and global totals include USAID/OFDA funding for both stand-alone DRR programs and those integrated with disaster response.

- With more than $400,000 in FY 2012 USAID/OFDA support, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) is implementing a pilot DRR project in South Sudan's Jonglei State to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity for local authorities, NGOs, and community-based organizations in areas prone to flooding and other hazards. Through the pilot project, USAID/OFDA is supporting the development of disaster risk mapping exercises to identify risks and coping strategies and assess impacts in disaster-affected areas. NPA is also establishing community-level DRR committees and providing disaster risk management training to key local authorities and relief organizations in Jonglei's Duk and Pibor counties.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than $1.6 million to MENTOR to reduce the impact of major vector borne diseases (VBDs)—such as malaria—among IDPs and vulnerable host communities affected by floods, displacement, and/or conflict in South Sudan. MENTOR aims to establish sustainable, technical, and operational VBD control planning and build capacity for disease control among local partners and affected communities in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan's Ministry of Health.

- With USAID/OFDA support, CARE and the African Centre for Disaster Studies are implementing the Girls in Risk Reduction Leadership project, a regional learning and pilot activity in southern Africa. The project provides technical assistance and promotes the integration of DRR approaches for adolescent girls into existing and proposed DRR programs and policies. Pilot interventions in Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe seek to engage adolescent girls in identifying vulnerabilities and risks experienced. More than 4,000 participants, comprising girls, government officials, and NGO staff, are working to address challenges faced by girls in disaster and post-disaster situations. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA contributed nearly $170,000 to the project.

- Through Rescue South Africa's Rescue Programme for National Development (RESPOND) initiative, USAID/OFDA is helping build the emergency response capacity of countries in southern Africa. The one-year project offers accredited rescue training courses and other capacity-building measures to first responders in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Zambia, with the goal of creating certified teams in the region that have the ability to handle sudden-onset incidents in their own countries, as well as in neighboring countries. In addition to the RESPOND initiative, USAID/OFDA provided funds through Rescue South Africa for a U.S. study tour, hosted by Los Angeles County Search and Rescue, for fire chiefs from the Western Cape of South Africa. USAID/OFDA provided nearly $1.5 million for the two projects.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly $500,000 through the American Red Cross (AmRC) to strengthen Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) national and local capacity to deliver, coordinate, and advocate for effective disaster risk management in Uganda. AmRC provides technical support and training to URCS headquarters and branch staff on early warning systems, seasonal forecasting, advocacy, and volunteer management. In eastern Uganda's flood- and landslide-prone Manafwa River Basin, AmRC and URCS are also promoting local disaster preparedness through the establishment of community-level disaster response teams and contingency plans.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND SOUTH ASIA

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided approximately $50.2 million for programs that enhanced disaster preparedness and mitigation or integrated DRR priorities into disaster response activities in Asia. Initiatives ranged from building the capacity of microfinance institutions to reduce the economic impacts of disasters, mainstreaming DRR principles into secondary school curricula, and improving the capacity and performance of local and national disaster management agencies.

- The Asia and Pacific Region comprises 39 countries, with varying climates, levels of development and capacity, and vulnerabilities to hazards. The region experiences seasonal periods of increased hydrometeorological activity through cyclones, typhoons, and monsoon rains, which can result in significant damage and increase the risk of floods and landslides. Many Asian countries also experience seismic risks from earthquakes and associated tsunamis, as well as volcanic activity that occasionally can prompt wide-scale evacuations.

- USAID/OFDA is supporting a $1 million program through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters through development of village disaster management committees, as well as training that builds and standardizes response capacities in Kayin and Mon states of southeastern Burma. In recognition of the fact that humanitarian needs resulting from displacement remain a reality in the area due not only to natural disasters, but also to long-standing ethnic conflicts, the program includes training on internationally accepted humanitarian assistance management for displaced communities. Activities are scheduled to continue through the end of 2013.

- 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, IOM is working to de-conflict potentially competing plans for 83 open spaces in Kathmandu, helping ensure that the sites are available for 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.

- With $1 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2012 assistance, the AmRC is helping vulnerable communities living in coastal areas of Indonesia harness the ability of indigenous ecosystems to mitigate the impact of storms and other disasters by creating and rehabilitating nearby mangrove forests and greenbelts—zones of farmland and uncultivated terrain surrounding settled areas. Through the program, communities will also map local hazards, develop evacuation routes, and receive updated communications equipment and skills training to disseminate disaster early warnings.

- With USAID/OFDA support, 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 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.

- 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.

- Building on the successes of recent capacity building for the Government of the Philippines (GPH), in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA contributed nearly $3.8 million to WFP to continue providing technical support in four provinces—Benguet, Cagayan, Laguna, and Sorsogon—and expand activities to the cities of Butuan, Cagayan de Oro, Davao, and Iloilo. The project aims to enhance the GPH's response capacity in logistics, improve vulnerability assessment and mapping, build GPH institutional capacity in disaster response management, and enhance GPH national and local disaster preparedness and mitigation plans, including by incorporating climate change adaptation activities into risk reduction schemes. In previous years, USAID/OFDA has supported the drafting of disaster plans in nine municipalities, training of government personnel on warehouse management and logistics reporting in four provinces and at the national level, establishment of nearly 270 officials as contingency planning facilitators, and construction or rehabilitation of warehouses for storing food and relief supplies, a municipal-level emergency operations center, and local evacuation centers. Through WFP, USAID/OFDA also worked with the local government in Mabitac municipality, Laguna Province, to implement a waste management program, including clearing garbage from canals and gutters to facilitate water flow. During monsoon flooding that affected much of the northern Philippines in August 2012, the cleared waterways enabled water to move swiftly through canals and gutters in and around Mabitac, reducing the amount of flooding compared to previous years. Local communities also used contingency plans drafted as part of the program, enabling efficient evacuations. No casualties resulted from the flooding.

EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND CENTRAL ASIA

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly $3.8 million for stand-alone DRR initiatives and DRR activities as part of disaster response programs throughout EMCA.

- Natural hazards such as earthquakes, droughts, floods, wildfires, and extreme winter weather affect a range of countries in Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia (EMCA). In addition, rapid urban growth and environmental degradation in some countries have led to overcrowding and settlement in hazard-prone areas. Protracted conflict and limited governmental disaster management capacity in many EMCA countries compound the risks associated with natural disasters.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided $500,000 to OCHA to improve information management and enhance preparedness and response capacities at the local, national, and regional levels in the Caucasus and Central Asia with a goal of ensuring effective coordination of humanitarian activities when emergencies occur. Through on-the-job training and advice for staff at key response agencies, assistance in developing information sharing policies, and support for improving regional capacity to undertake vulnerability analysis, OCHA is strengthening relationships with information management institutions at the country and regional levels and building the capacity of agencies to prepare for and respond to disasters. OCHA works with the national disaster management offices in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, as well as up to 20

international humanitarian NGOs, 19 U.N. agencies, 15 Red Cross or Red Crescent movement organizations, and a number of local community-based organizations.

- Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, and Montenegro are susceptible to a number of natural disasters, including floods, landslides, earthquakes, droughts, extreme winter weather, and forest fires. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly $480,000 to UNICEF to support DRR activities in the three countries at both the national and community level. UNICEF works with local authorities to plan, design, and conduct targeted risk assessments in selected communities and schools, helping to identify areas for strengthening disaster resilience while building the capacity of governments to better understand and target DRR interventions.

- Deterioration of humanitarian conditions in Yemen during 2011—due to political crisis, ongoing conflict, and a worsening economic situation—threatened the livelihoods and food security of a significant segment of the country's population. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) with more than $1.5 million to address humanitarian needs, improve living conditions, and build the resilience of vulnerable communities in Yemen through DRR activities in the agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, and WASH sectors. ACTED provided temporary employment for the repair of small-scale infrastructure, supplying immediate income while protecting communities against landslides and facilitating better access to irrigation and roads. The program also focused on the link between agricultural livelihoods and reducing malnutrition by distributing seeds and conducting trainings on nutrition and improved farming practices that highlight existing food resources in the local environment and encourage diversification of diet. In addition, ACTED supported the construction of rainwater cisterns and shallow wells, the rehabilitation of local water systems, promotion of healthy hygiene practices to prevent diseases, and capacity building activities for local water committees and national-level water authorities.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- During FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly $16.9 million for DRR projects throughout LAC, including programs that integrate DRR with disaster response. These programs include risk identification, prioritization, and reduction, as well as post-disaster recovery and short-term rehabilitation projects. The focus of DRR funding in LAC is to enhance local and national self-sufficiency in disaster preparedness and management throughout the region. To this end, USAID/OFDA's programs build upon and strengthen the capacity of established national and regional disaster management institutions, many of which are capable of meeting the majority of emergency needs after an event.

- Countries in LAC are highly vulnerable to a range of natural hazards, including earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, tsunamis, landslides, volcanoes, and droughts. In addition, disasters triggered by environmental and industrial incidents, such as forest fires and chemical and oil spills, pose a potential threat. El Niño, a climate pattern that occurs on average once every three to seven years, periodically exacerbates impacts of hydrometeorological hazards. In addition, environmental degradation and poor land use management increase vulnerability to natural hazards. Several countries in the region are also vulnerable to civil unrest and associated humanitarian impacts.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than $1.6 million to World Concern Development Organization (WCDO) to enable vulnerable urban communities in Port-de-Paix and Anse-à-Foleur in Haiti's Northwest Department to identify risks associated with and reduce the impact of disasters. Utilizing a comprehensive neighborhood approach—defined by USAID/OFDA as an integrated and multi-sectoral analytical framework that centers on the geographic confines of neighborhoods in order to address disaster risks in the urban environment—the project retrofits community infrastructure, including churches and schools, to be hurricane- and earthquake-resistant and also trains local builders on government construction standards. WCDO also promotes public health campaigns and hygiene education and conducted select community rehabilitation projects to reduce the risk of waterborne disease. WCDO works closely with the Government of Haiti Department of Civil Protection to identify vulnerability across communities and conduct participatory training programs with community members. The project is targeting more than 26,000 beneficiaries by early 2014.

- RDAP in Latin America and the Caribbean: Through the International Resources Group (IRG), USAID/OFDA maintains a network of disaster assistance experts located throughout Latin America and the Caribbean who are available to deploy to disaster sites, perform damage assessments, and provide guidance on disaster preparedness and mitigation activities. IRG consultants also oversee a multi-course program with instruction in disaster management concepts, training methodology, and technical disciplines. Since the program's inception in 1989, USAID/OFDA has trained nearly 60,000 participants and certified approximately 6,700 instructors in 29 countries.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly $2 million to fund the two-year My Neighborhood program, implemented by Project Concern International. The program targets nearly 18,500 inhabitants in 17 informal neighborhoods in Mixco, Guatemala, to reduce urban risk in coordination with private-sector partners, national and municipal agencies, universities, and other local communities. Specifically, the My Neighborhood program will

reduce neighborhood vulnerability to landslides, floods, high winds, and seismic activity in high-risk informal settlements by developing a scalable model to improve water and sanitation infrastructure, reconfigure settlements, and improve shelters. The program utilizes the neighborhood approach and reinforces the livelihoods of vulnerable urban households by facilitating an integrative, participatory, and consultative planning process with the beneficiary communities.

- USAID/OFDA provided nearly $1.2 million in FY 2012 to Save the Children/U.S. to help inhabitants of high-risk areas in urban Lima become more resilient to disasters. The two-year program targets approximately 17,500 people in Sector VII, Villa El Salvador district—one of Lima's 42 districts—located south of the metropolitan center. With USAID/OFDA support, the program mobilizes neighborhoods around integrated DRR strategies that include livelihoods, shelter, gender, and child protection. The program is aligned with municipal and national DRR strategies, including decentralization, and works closely with the Government of Peru and other stakeholders.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided $1.15 million to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) for activities including advocacy, increasing the capacity of health professionals, and improving technical information services and human resources training in health, environment, and related sectors in the LAC region. The program, which began in January 2009, is focused on increasing preparedness capacity in the health sector through the continuous training of partner organization staff and health ministry personnel, in addition to advocacy and technical support to update or improve health policy and legislation. USAID/OFDA has supported PAHO to promote improved disaster preparedness and response in the health sector throughout LAC since 1998.

- For more information, please see regional DRR Fact Sheets, available at: http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/disaster-risk-reduction/resources

USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN FY 2012'

USAID/OFDA GLOBAL DRR FUNDING IN FY 2012			
Sector	Activity	Implementing Partner	Amount[2]
Agriculture and Food Security	Agriculture and Food Security	CRS	$177,164
	Agriculture and Food Security	DLCO-EA	$279,630
	Agriculture and Food Security	FAO	$745,000
	Agriculture and Food Security	Tufts University	$302,410
Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	AAH/USA	$425,000
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	IRC	$300,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	The SEEP Network	$358,419
Geohazards	Natural and Technological Risks	GEM Foundation	$699,663
	Natural and Technological Risks	USGS	$2,000,000
Hydrometerological Hazards	Natural and Technological Risks	NOAA	$2,000,000
	Natural and Technological Risks	WMO	$1,000,000
	Natural and Technological Risks	WWF	$498,002
	Natural and Technological Risks	USGS	$400,000
Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Ad Council	$100,800
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	CRED	$290,435
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	IFRC	$434,575
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Protection	OCHA	$5,223,348

	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	ODI	$456,385
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	University of Georgia	$288,823
	Natural and Technological Risks	World Bank	$2,000,000
	Natural and Technological Risks	Tearfund	$437,538
Protection	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Protection	The Brookings Institution	$400,057
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Protection	CDC	$500,000
	Protection	NRC	$900,000
	Protection	OCHA	$800,000
	Protection	UNICEF	$2,484,400
	Protection	WFP	$400,000
Shelter and Settlements	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	The Shelter Center	$299,983
Public Health and Nutrition	WASH	ENN	$125,400
	WASH	IFRC	$1,204,610
	WASH	UNICEF	$1,000,000
	Health	WHO	$900,000
	WASH	USAID's Bureau for Global Health	$75,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring and Evaluation	USAID EGAT	$150,000
Program Support Costs			$3,215,848
TOTAL USAID/OFDA GLOBAL DRR FUNDING			**$30,872,490**
USAID/OFDA REGIONAL DRR FUNDING IN FY 2012			
Africa	DRR Funding		$139,600,944
Asia and the Pacific	DRR Funding		$50,234,372
Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia	DRR Funding		$3,762,117
Latin America and the Caribbean	DRR Funding		$16,874,448
TOTAL USAID/OFDA REGIONAL DRR FUNDING			**$210,471,881**
TOTAL USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN FY 2012			**$241,344,371**

[1]Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.
[2] USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2012.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/disaster-risk-reduction