



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. 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. DRR programs promote preparedness and mitigation efforts to reduce the risk of disasters. For example, DRR activities include investing in technology to better predict the likelihood for flash floods or volcanic eruptions or educating local populations and government officials on the most effective ways to prepare for and respond to disasters.

USAID/OFDA is among the global leaders in supporting worldwide DRR efforts. USAID/OFDA assists with the development of sound DRR policies in coordination with U.N. agencies and the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). In addition, USAID/OFDA DRR and sectoral experts have contributed to the development of technical DRR guidelines, such as the Sphere standards¹, and provided DRR expertise to host nations. In April 2011, USAID/OFDA and the World Bank co-hosted a forum entitled Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia. The forum was attended by representatives from 12 Asian countries and six donor countries, including the U.S., as well as representatives from the U.N., Asian Development Bank, European Commission, various non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Red Cross, and the Nepali Diaspora. The forum aimed to facilitate constructive dialogue among decision makers regarding the creation of an integrated DRR approach, using Nepal as an example of effective cooperation among a wide range of partners and the Government of Nepal. The meeting also provided donors with the opportunity to discuss mainstreaming DRR into long-term development programs.

In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$265 million for DRR programs. Of this funding, more than \$63.2 million funded stand-alone DRR initiatives, and nearly \$201.8 million supported programs that integrated DRR activities into disaster response.

USAID/OFDA FY 2011 DRR FUNDING BY TYPE ²	
Stand-alone DRR Programs	\$63,220,078
Programs that Integrate DRR with Disaster Response	\$201,793,534
Total USAID/OFDA FY 2011 DRR Funding	\$265,013,612

USAID/OFDA FY 2011 DRR FUNDING BY REGION ³	
Africa	\$123,988,366
Asia and the Pacific	\$26,172,516
Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia	\$20,415,089
Latin America and the Caribbean	\$61,991,844
Global Programs	\$32,445,797
Total USAID/OFDA FY 2011 DRR Funding	\$265,013,612

¹ The Sphere standards are an internationally recognized set of common principles and universal minimum standards for the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

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

³ Regional and global totals include USAID/OFDA funding for both stand-alone DRR programs and those integrated with disaster response.

GLOBAL

In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$32.4 million for global DRR programs in several technical assistance areas—including gender, geohazards, hydrometeorological hazards, information management and coordination, protection, public health and nutrition, safety and security, disaster assessment and coordination, urban search and rescue, and agriculture, food security, and livelihoods—to reduce risks and strengthen disaster preparedness and response. These programs include activities aimed at reducing post-harvest seed loss, promoting the inclusion of gender equality in the management of DRR, monitoring seismic risks, controlling and reducing vector-borne diseases in emergency and post-emergency settings, and enhancing capacity for disaster mitigation, emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

Agriculture, Food Security, and Livelihoods Programs

- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$270,000 to the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) to increase food security in northern Mozambique. Through a two-year program, USAID/OFDA supports activities that reduce post-harvest seed loss and improve the quality of seed available in Cabo Delgado Province. AKF also aims to train up to 4,200 farmers in seed selection based on crop performance, post-harvest seed processing, and proper seed storage. In addition, the program introduces a seed storage system for households to preserve seed quality and reduce losses.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided Catholic Relief Services (CRS) with more than \$224,000 to reduce post-harvest seed loss in Burundi.
- With nearly \$250,000 in funding from USAID/OFDA, CRS is working to reduce crop losses caused by the spread of banana bacterial wilt in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) by promoting improved disease surveillance and prevention techniques.
- In Afghanistan, USAID/OFDA provided CRS with \$250,000 to improve potato production and reduce post-harvest losses through training and technology demonstrations related to potato seed production and storage, benefiting approximately 6,000 individuals.
- USAID/OFDA provided Food for the Hungry (FH) with more than \$240,000 to reduce post-harvest seed loss among smallholder farmers in Ethiopia through research and implementation of tested sustainable seed storage methods. FH seeks to introduce improved household-based seed storage systems that protect against rodents, insects, and crop disease. In addition, FH is training farmers in production, harvesting, and threshing techniques to improve the quality of seeds for storage. By reducing post-harvest seed loss, FH aims to improve the ability of vulnerable farmers to withstand the effects of recurring drought in Ethiopia.
- With \$700,000 in funding to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), USAID/OFDA supported locust emergency prevention and management intervention activities in vulnerable countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and the Caucasus.
- In East Timor, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$250,000 through Mercy Corps to reduce post-harvest seed loss by increasing local manufacturers' access to improved storage systems and connecting farmers with local and regional markets.
- With funding from USAID/OFDA prior to FY 2011, the International Rescue Committee (IRC)-managed Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA), Phase V, continues to build capacity and awareness within the NGO community on the USAID/OFDA-funded EMMA toolkit. The toolkit—a guidance manual for relief agencies that respond to sudden-onset emergencies—aims to improve emergency responses by encouraging use of local market systems in disaster-affected areas to promote the resumption of market activities.
- With funding from USAID/OFDA prior to FY 2011, the Feinstein International Center at Tufts University is conducting field-based and desk research in Haiti, Nepal, and Kenya on the impacts of various types of crises on livelihoods. The outputs of the center's research will include 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; the underlying causes of risks in contexts where relief agencies are already addressing humanitarian emergencies; appropriate sequencing and targeting of DRR approaches; and how best to link long-standing programs to DRR objectives and outcomes. USAID/OFDA also provided the Feinstein International Center with nearly \$250,000 to promote the dissemination of Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) as well as to support the LEGS project's core functions, ongoing publications, and global training program. LEGS help relief agencies to provide rapid, targeted assistance to protect and rebuild livestock assets of disaster-affected communities.

DRR Global Programs

- USAID/OFDA provided Tearfund with more than \$756,000 to support the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction "Views from the Frontline" (VFL) project. VFL helps build communities, and nations' resilience to disasters by increasing the effectiveness of global civil society groups to work together to strategically engage in DRR policy and practice. 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. In FY 2011, VFL focused on extending its geographical coverage to 70 countries and substantially increasing the number of respondents.

- The World Bank received more than \$3 million from USAID/OFDA to support the Consultative Group of the World Bank's GFDRR, which was established to help developing countries enhance capacity for disaster prevention, emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. The GFDRR promotes collaboration among World Bank regional teams, U.N. agencies, and governments to integrate DRR in national poverty reduction strategies and country development agendas.

Economic Recovery and Market Systems Programs

- USAID/OFDA provided Horn Relief with more than \$354,000 for the Cash Response Capacity Building II Project, which aims to enhance the ability of humanitarian actors in Africa to plan and implement effective cash-based interventions. Program activities included trainings for local NGOs on effective methods of cash transfer.

Gender Programs

- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided \$300,000 to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to support a series of three workshops focused on the incorporation of protection and gender issues into DRR planning and activities in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). These activities will lay the groundwork for the fourth USAID/OFDA-funded International Conference on Gender and Disasters, to be held in 2012, which will provide a forum for selected LAC countries to share their experience in strengthening their national disaster risk management plans through meaningful integration of gender issues and perspectives.

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 25-year history, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$20 million to support VDAP, including more than \$1.8 million in FY 2011. 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, where many of the most potentially dangerous volcanoes are located. In FY 2011, VDAP-assisted volcano monitoring helped the governments of Chile and Indonesia to successfully evacuate people before eruptions in the Puyehue-Cordón Caulle volcano complex in Ranco Province, Chile, and Mt. Merapi in Central Java Province, Indonesia.
- With a worldwide grant 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 this USAID/OFDA-supported initiative, hundreds of organizations and individual experts, professionals, and practitioners are working together on uniform global databases, methodologies, tools, and open-source software.

Hydrometeorological Hazards Programs

- With USAID/OFDA support, CRS is implementing an emergency capacity-building project and developing a concise DRR and climate change adaptation practitioner's guide and training package, which will serve both development and humanitarian response practitioners, as well as government bodies responsible for DRR and emergency and preparedness response. The guide fills gaps in existing resources and will explain the essentials of DRR and climate change adaptation and provide suggestions for integrating the two concepts. This guide will also assist with advancing DRR practices in order to protect development gains and increase community resilience to hazards.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$1.5 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 will focus on strengthening 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.

- USAID/OFDA provided an additional \$175,000 for WMO to continue its work on a global flash flood guidance and early warning system, which USAID/OFDA initiated to develop global infrastructure, protocols, and procedures; implement regional applications of technology; and build capacity to lessen the impacts of flash floods. The global infrastructure will enable national authorities to assess flash flood potential and improve lead time for early warning. The program has thus far been implemented in the Mekong River basin, southern Africa, the Black Sea region, the Middle East, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Central America.
- With \$2.2 million from USAID/OFDA in FY 2011, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is providing 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; disaster response; and risk reduction services aimed at reducing vulnerability to hydrometeorological extremes.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$200,000 to USGS to support the Asia Flood Network and other flood mitigation-related activities. The Asia Flood Network is strengthening the capacity of regional and national hydrometeorological institutions in climate, weather, and hydrological forecasting, directly involving at-risk communities in reducing their vulnerability to the effects of disasters.

Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management Programs

- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$300,000 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.
- With funding from USAID/OFDA prior to FY 2011, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) continued to implement the Sphere project by maintaining the Sphere handbook, engaging in advocacy and communication, and working with partners and networks.
- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.7 million to InterAction to support the organization's humanitarian policy and practice team. This funding included more than \$298,000 in support of InterAction-hosted North American Shelter and Settlements Network (NASSN), which is designed to promote improved shelter and settlements practices through stronger linkages to international discussions on sector issues, training and outreach activities, as well as relevant publications.
- USAID/OFDA provided Merlin \$200,000 to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian responses through provision of improved, evidence-based, context-specific information on humanitarian needs provided by the Merlin Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS).
- USAID/OFDA provided \$200,000 to the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to support the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC). The Geneva-based IDMC maintains a global database of statistics on conflict-induced displacement, provides analysis on the protection needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the types of protection assistance provided by the humanitarian community, and partners with governments and aid agencies to advocate for improved protection of IDPs. IDMC also trains government, international organization, and local NGO representatives in protection principles and practices.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided \$750,000 to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to support the U.N. humanitarian coordination strengthening program, including development of training for U.N. resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators, as well as \$1 million to support the Humanitarian Coordination Support Section. USAID/OFDA also provided \$6 million toward to the U.N.'s Central Emergency Response Funding through OCHA. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000 to OCHA to support its Civil-Military Coordination Section. This funding will help strengthen OCHA's ability to provide training and capacity building to humanitarian assistance professionals on coordinating with military personnel and operations.
- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$650,000 to continue to support the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), including its Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP). With funding from USAID/OFDA prior to FY 2011. ALNAP produced the 8th Review of Humanitarian Action and a new comprehensive State of the System report, as well as projects to improve monitoring and evaluation. USAID/OFDA also funded ODI's Humanitarian Policy Group to research the diversified networks and actors that comprise the international humanitarian system and map their interactions in the research paper, *The Role of Networks in the International Humanitarian System*. Through the Humanitarian Futures Program, USAID/OFDA supported a research paper, *Humanitarian Crisis Drivers of the Future: Preparing Now for What Might Be*, based on an extensive literature review, interviews, meetings, and workshops. This program ended in September 2011.
- Tufts University received \$80,000 in FY 2011 from USAID/OFDA to convene the Second World Conference on Humanitarian Studies. The annual conference provides a forum for scholars and practitioners, including representatives of USAID/DCHA, to present research and debate humanitarian issues.

- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$687,000 in support of the Tulane Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy, the first university program in the U.S. to offer training through the doctoral level in international disaster management.
- 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 exchange and strengthen planning and coordination of relief activities within the humanitarian community.
- The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) received nearly \$577,000 from USAID/OFDA to support the development of the Health and Nutrition Tracking Service (HNTS). HNTS is a partnership of U.N. agencies, bilateral donors, and NGOs that reviews, validates, analyzes, and interprets critical health and nutrition information in humanitarian emergencies.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$500,000 to support a global-level protection training program for U.N. World Food Program (WFP) staff and partners. The training focuses on raising protection awareness, recognizing protection risks associated with WFP programming, and developing risk mitigation measures.

Protection Programs

- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$300,000 to the Brookings Institution to support the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement to build the capacity of national governments, civil society, and international and regional organizations to address protection of natural disaster-affected individuals, including IDPs. The Brookings-Bern Project offers training workshops based on the Operational Guidelines for Human Rights in Natural Disasters and is revising the field manual that accompanies the Operational Guidelines.
- With nearly \$560,000 from USAID/OFDA, the Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN) is building international, national, and individual knowledge and capacity to respond to emergencies through food security and nutrition programs.
- USAID/OFDA provided more than \$246,000 to Handicap International/Belgium (HI/Belgium) for targeted assistance to vulnerable disabled populations in eastern DRC. Program activities include promoting the recognition of persons with disabilities in three of the U.N. clusters and integrating the specific needs of those with disabilities into the actions of humanitarian organizations and agencies.
- USAID/OFDA provided more than \$86,000 to support the InterAction Protection Working Group, which coordinates NGO protection practices, offers protection mainstreaming training for NGO staff, advocates for protection issues during disasters, and collaborates with the Global Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for protection-related humanitarian activities globally.
- In Haiti and the DRC, USAID/OFDA provided IRC with \$1 million for a learning-focused program to improve rapid response to the gender-based violence (GBV) by providing health and psychosocial support services for GBV survivors, train GBV-related service providers, and implement GBV prevention activities.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided NRC with \$700,000 for the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, which monitors and analyzes global population movements, advocates for IDP protection and assistance, supports the Global Protection Cluster, and strengthens the capacity of humanitarian actors to protect IDPs.

Public Health and Nutrition Programs

- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$3.5 million to International Medical Corps (IMC) to create a specialized Trauma and Surgical Deployment Unit designed to provide immediate trauma care to affected populations and support local health care infrastructure damaged by natural disasters and conflict.
- USAID/OFDA provided more than \$560,000 to IRC to support a training program on analyzing disrupted health systems in countries in crisis. With relevant partners, including WHO, this course focuses on training critical members of the humanitarian community and those from countries at risk of health system disruptions to improve their capacity for planning and operations in countries with disrupted health systems.
- MENTOR received more than \$115,000 from USAID/OFDA to begin a project that aims to help control and reduce vector-borne diseases in emergency and post-emergency settings, particularly in Africa and Asia.
- USAID/OFDA provided Tearfund nearly \$140,000 for research to identify features of demand-led, livelihood-based water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions that lead to success and sustainability when transitioning from emergency relief to early recovery and exit.

- USAID/OFDA provided \$1 million to the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for nutrition programs in emergency settings. With funding from USAID/OFDA prior to FY 2011, UNICEF continued operational research on malnutrition and emergency nutrition planning, concluding this project in December 2010.
- With funding from USAID/OFDA prior to FY 2011, WHO continued to revise the Malaria Control in Complex Emergencies handbook. This program was active through December 2011.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$726,000 in FY 2011 to support the three-year WHO project entitled Communicable Disease Control in Humanitarian Emergencies, which is tentatively scheduled to end in 2013. This program is designed to reduce morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases in populations affected by complex emergencies. The program provides technical and operational support, sets standards and develops new tools, provides training courses, and strengthens partnerships with ministries of health, local authorities, U.N. agencies, and NGOs to build capacity for identifying and responding to communicable disease outbreaks.

Safety and Security Programs

- With funding from USAID/OFDA prior to FY 2011, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) continued to build an evidence base for humanitarian security by compiling research and best practices. SC/US also continued to improve the security management capacities of NGOs through networking between humanitarian NGOs, to encourage information and analysis sharing, direct exchange, and the provision of publicly accessible relevant research.

UNDAC & USAR Programs:

- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided \$375,000 through OCHA to support U.N. Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) and International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) operations globally. In addition to coordinating international relief efforts during sudden-onset emergencies, UNDAC teams travel to disaster-prone countries to assess host government disaster preparedness and response capacity. INSARAG is a network of governments and organizations that deals with USAR related issues, aiming to establish minimum international standards for USAR teams and methodology for international coordination in earthquake response to improve emergency preparedness and response.
- With more than \$2.5 million in USAID/OFDA support in FY 2011, Los Angeles County and Fairfax County urban search-and-rescue (USAR) teams continued to offer technical advisory services to USAID/OFDA partners, host governments, INSARAG Secretariat, and other members of the international search-and-rescue community. USAID/OFDA-supported search-and-rescue teams advised on communications systems use and operation, emergency medical care, international coordination systems, and incident management. The teams also provided technical assistance and training to build vulnerable countries’ USAR capacity and support technical exchange and training for local organizations and personnel.

AFRICA

- Many countries in Africa are beset by a range of disasters, from complex emergencies to droughts, floods, cyclones, and earthquakes. Climate variability, rapid population growth, environmental and natural resource degradation, lack of economic development, and rapid urbanization further exacerbate the impact of disasters by increasing populations’ vulnerability. During the last two decades, cities across Africa have rapidly expanded, increasingly in areas prone to floods, landslides, and other hazards. Rapidly growing cities are outpacing the capacity of poorly resourced local authorities to provide and maintain essential services. In addition, protracted complex emergencies have resulted in large-scale displacement and increased populations’ vulnerability to natural hazards.
- Since FY 2006, USAID/OFDA has supported the Partners Enhancing Resilience to People Exposed to Risks – Universities (Periperi U) program in order to meet increasing demands for skilled professionals to manage disaster risks in Africa. The first of its kind on the continent, Periperi U provides a platform for disaster-related training and research in DRR and humanitarian assistance through a network of English, French, Swahili, Portuguese, and Arabic-speaking universities. Currently, 10 institutions in Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda participate in Periperi U. To date, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$6 million for the program, including more than \$2.6 million in FY 2011.
- With \$450,000 in funding, USAID/OFDA through the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) is supporting disaster management capacity building for the Government of Ethiopia (GoE). USFS conducts workshops, trainings, and consultations on the U.S. National Incident Management System (NIMS)—the U.S. Government-coordinated approach to disaster management—as well as its components, including the Incident Command System (ICS). ICS is a framework designed to integrate personnel, equipment, procedures, facilities, and communications during complex events, enabling more effective response operations within a common organizational structure. USFS is helping incorporate relevant components of NIMS into the GoE’s disaster management system.

- Through Concern, USAID/OFDA is supporting a community-led disaster and natural resource management program in Western Province, Zambia. The project aims to build and maintain the capacity of community- and district-level disaster management committees to prevent, mitigate, and respond to the impacts of disasters. The program also encourages farmers to use natural resources sustainably by promoting conservation agriculture and developing small-scale fisheries, both of which mitigate the livelihood impacts of drought. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$700,000 for the project, which is expected to benefit approximately 159,000 people.
- In South Sudan, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$680,000 through NRC for a DRR program to improve the flood resistance of homesteads and granaries in flood-prone areas, in conjunction with specific DRR awareness-raising, to complement efforts made in increasing food security. Through this program, USAID/OFDA aims to strengthen self-reliance during traditional periods of food scarcity between harvests, when food stores are depleted.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$124 million for DRR activities throughout Africa. USAID/OFDA supported DRR programs as a part of disaster response efforts in Burkina Faso, Chad, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, South Sudan, Sudan, and Zimbabwe. These programs included activities aimed at achieving sustainable increases in crop yields, detecting and monitoring urban humanitarian crises, and strengthening homes' resistance to flooding in at-risk areas. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided funding for stand-alone regional DRR programs in East and Central Africa, Southern Africa, and West and North Africa. These programs, of which a few are highlighted above, aimed to reduce risks and strengthen disaster preparedness and response through a range of activities, including the provision of drought-tolerant seeds, restoration of degraded watersheds, promotion of sustainable water management techniques and technologies, and encouragement of crop diversification. For more information, please see the East and Central Africa, Southern Africa, and West and North Africa DRR fact sheets, available at
http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/regional/files/eca_drr_fs01_09-30-2011.pdf
http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/publications/prep_mit/files/fy2011/West_North_Africa_drr_fs01_%20FY2011.pdf
http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/publications/prep_mit/files/fy2011/southern_africa_drr_fs01_fy2011.pdf

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND SOUTH ASIA

- 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.
- Since 1998, USAID/OFDA has supported the Program for the Enhancement of Emergency Response (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 in medical first response, collapsed structure search and rescue, and hospital preparedness for mass casualties following a disaster. In FY 2011, PEER was active in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Vietnam. PEER-trained first responders have assisted rescue efforts following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, a factory collapse in Bangladesh, a devastating earthquake in Indonesia, and other disasters. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.9 million in funding for PEER.
- One of USAID/OFDA's most enduring partnerships in Asia has been with the Kathmandu-based National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET), which strives to reduce risks associated with earthquakes in Nepal. USAID/OFDA has supported DRR activities in Nepal through NSET since 1997, helping the NGO evolve into one of the world's leading organizations on earthquake preparedness and mitigation. Through NSET, USAID/OFDA has improved the seismic safety of public schools, hospitals, residences, and other public structures in the Kathmandu Valley by training engineers and masons on proper building techniques and conducting complimentary workshops, seminars, and conferences on earthquake safety.
- USAID/OFDA's approach to DRR in Asia emphasizes strategic, context-specific programs designed to meet particular risk reduction needs in each country, with capacity building as a consistent theme throughout all programs. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$26.2 million for approximately 45 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. For more information, please see the East Asia and Pacific and South Asia DRR fact sheets, available at

http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/regional/files/eastasia_drr_fs01_09-30-2011.pdf

http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/regional/files/southasia_drr_fs01_09-30-2011.pdf

EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND CENTRAL ASIA

- Natural disasters such as droughts, earthquakes, floods, and wildfires frequently affect countries in Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia (EMCA). In addition, rapid urban growth and environmental degradation in many countries can lead to overcrowding and forced settlement in risk-prone, marginal areas. Moreover, conflict and minimal government capacity to provide basic services can compound the effects of natural disasters.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$2 million to SC/US to support DRR activities in logistics and relief commodities, natural and technological risks, and protection in Afghanistan. SC/US engaged local residents to identify the various hazards that have affected their home areas, as well as information on the location of vulnerable populations, natural resources, and social service facilities. The resulting community hazard maps established potential disasters' nature, scope, and likely impact on residents' property and livelihoods. The maps are also used to inform local emergency-preparedness plans, including safe evacuation routes and gathering points. In addition, SC/US replenished pre-positioned emergency relief commodity stocks in warehouses in six provinces.
- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$200,000 to the USGS to conduct seismic hazard mapping in the Balkans in FY 2011. USGS technical assistance to seismologists in the Balkans will improve local understanding of seismic hazards in the region by creating new seismic hazard maps. The hazard maps are constructed using proven scientific methodologies and contain the most current available regional information regarding active faults, geology, and historic seismicity.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$20.4 million for stand-alone DRR initiatives and DRR activities as part of disaster response programs throughout EMCA. USAID/OFDA-supported stand-alone programs included the development of a flash flood monitoring and early warning system development in the Balkans and strengthening of regional DRR coordination in Central Asia. During disaster responses in Afghanistan and Iraq, USAID/OFDA supported grassroots-level disaster preparedness and strengthened national and local authorities' capacity to prevent and respond to emergencies. For more information, please see the EMCA DRR fact sheet, available at http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/regional/files/emca_drr_fs01_09-30-2011.pdf

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 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 2011, USAID/OFDA supported an \$8.6 million program through CHF International to help people in Haiti displaced by the January 2010 earthquake return to their neighborhoods using a community-driven, neighborhood-based approach. This program, *Katye*, Creole for “neighborhood”, provided earthquake-affected households with secure, habitable living space, while improving access to essential public services through cooperative planning with local stakeholders and community members. The *Katye* program incorporated disaster preparedness and risk mitigation measures through the construction of retaining walls and drainage canals, as well as DRR awareness campaigns.
- Established in 1989, the Regional Disaster Assistance Program (RDAP) is the primary vehicle for USAID/OFDA's support of disaster risk management in LAC. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$5.8 million to the International Resources Group to continue RDAP in the LAC region. Through RDAP, USAID/OFDA maintains a network of disaster risk management specialists throughout LAC who provide technical assistance on disaster preparedness and mitigation activities. These disaster risk management specialists also oversee a multi-course DRR program with instruction in disaster management concepts, training methodology, and technical disciplines. To date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$60.5 million for implementation of the program. From the program's inception in 1989 to July 2011, nearly 71,800 people—including elected officials, civil service employees, and staff from local relief agencies—had participated in the RDAP training program, and more than 6,500 instructors had been certified in 30 countries.

- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$62 million for DRR activities throughout LAC. In Haiti, USAID/OFDA supported integrated DRR programs as a part of broader disaster response efforts to the January 2010 earthquake and subsequent cholera outbreak. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided funding for regional DRR support programs in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. These programs aimed to reduce risks and strengthen disaster preparedness and response through a range of activities, including forming youth emergency action committees, pre-positioning relief supplies, and establishing early warning systems to monitor seismic, volcanic, and flood threats. For more information, please see the LAC DRR fact sheet, available at http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/publications/prep_mit/files/fy2011_lac_drr_fs01_08-13-2012.pdf

USAID/OFDA GLOBAL DRR DISASTER SUPPORT FUNDING IN FY 2011¹			
Sector	Activity	Implementing Partner	Amount²
Agriculture, Food Security, and Livelihoods	Agriculture and Food Security	AKF	\$266,076
	Agriculture and Food Security	CRS	\$224,032
	Agriculture and Food Security	CRS	\$249,459
	Agriculture and Food Security	CRS	\$250,000
	Agriculture and Food Security	FH	\$242,158
	Agriculture and Food Security	FAO	\$700,000
	Agriculture and Food Security	Mercy Corps	\$247,501
	Agriculture and Food Security	Tufts University	\$247,432
DRR	Natural and Technological Risks	Tearfund	\$756,003
	Natural and Technological Risks	World Bank	\$3,040,000
Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Horn Relief	\$354,271
Gender	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	IOM	\$300,000
Geohazards	Natural and Technological Risks	USGS	\$1,809,894
	Natural and Technological Risks	GEM	\$490,722
Hydrometeorological Hazards	Natural and Technological Risks	CRS	\$84,264
	Natural and Technological Risks	WMO	\$1,675,000
	Natural and Technological Risks	NOAA	\$2,200,000
	Natural and Technological Risks	USGS	\$200,000
	Administrative Support		\$13,726
Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	CRED	\$298,680
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	IFRC	\$100,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Protection; Shelter and Settlements	InterAction	\$1,682,332
	Protection	NRC	\$200,000
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Merlin	\$200,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	OCHA	\$500,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	OCHA	\$750,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	OCHA	\$1,000,000
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	ODI	\$649,570

	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Tufts University	\$80,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Tulane University	\$686,800
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	University of Georgia	\$288,824
	Protection	WFP	\$518,950
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	WHO	\$576,523
Monitoring and Evaluation	Administrative Support		\$4,365
Protection	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Brookings	\$46,351
	Protection	Brookings	\$252,795
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Protection	HI/Belgium	\$246,040
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	InterAction	\$86,229
	Protection	IRC	\$1,000,000
	Protection	NRC	\$700,000
Public Health and Nutrition	Nutrition	ENN	\$557,379
	Health	IRC	\$561,779
	Health	IMC	\$3,499,512
	Health	MENTOR	\$115,467
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Tearfund	\$139,218
	Nutrition	UNICEF	\$1,000,000
	Health	WHO	\$726,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	USAID GH/HIDN	\$100,000
UNDAC & USAR	Search and Rescue	Fairfax County	\$870,943
	Search and Rescue	LA County	\$1,270,210
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	OCHA	\$330,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	OCHA	\$45,000
Program Support	Administrative Support		\$12,292
TOTAL USAID/OFDA GLOBAL DRR DISASTER SUPPORT			\$32,445,797
USAID/OFDA REGIONAL DRR DISASTER SUPPORT FUNDING IN FY 2011³			
Africa	DRR Funding		\$123,988,366
Asia and the Pacific	DRR Funding		\$26,172,516
Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia	DRR Funding		\$20,415,089
Latin America and the Caribbean	DRR Funding		\$61,991,844
Total USAID/OFDA FY 2011 DRR Funding			\$265,013,612

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, 2011.

³ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.