



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION – SOUTHERN AFRICA

OVERVIEW

Countries in the Southern Africa region¹ face cyclical drought, floods, and cyclones, as well as food insecurity, disease outbreaks, and prolonged complex emergencies. These disasters present significant challenges to vulnerable populations, who often lack access to basic services and adequate resources to cope with crises. Environmental degradation and limited government capacity compound existing vulnerabilities, exacerbating the impact of disasters in this region. In FY 2011, as in previous years, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) not only responded to urgent needs resulting from disasters, but also funded disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs to build the capacity of communities to prepare for and mitigate potential emergencies.

USAID/OFDA's FY 2011 DRR activities in Southern Africa focused on instituting early warning systems for floods and cyclones, building national and regional capacity for risk management, strengthening agricultural livelihoods to mitigate the effects of drought and food insecurity, and managing environmental health concerns to reduce the incidence of waterborne disease. During FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$28.4 million for DRR projects throughout Southern Africa, including programs that integrate DRR with disaster response.

SOUTHERN AFRICA DRR FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2011²

Stand-alone DRR Programs in Southern Africa (see pages 1–6)	\$17,575,094
Programs that Integrate DRR with Disaster Response ³ (see pages 6–8)	\$10,823,009
TOTAL DRR Funding in Southern Africa	\$28,398,103

STAND-ALONE DRR PROGRAMS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA's Southern Africa team provided more than \$17.5 million for stand-alone DRR initiatives that advance the goal of improving preparedness and mitigating and preventing the worst impacts of disasters. USAID/OFDA provided additional funding for regional and global stand-alone programs that included activities in Southern Africa to strengthen disaster preparedness and response. At the regional and country levels, USAID/OFDA and implementing partners engaged communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop effective strategies—tailored to the needs of at-risk populations—to reduce the risk of disasters. These programs all reflected USAID/OFDA's commitment to support capacity development; strengthen linkages between risk identification, monitoring, early warning, and early action; and expand partnerships and joint programming. Analysis of existing capacities and social, economic, and environmental trends guided programs. When possible, USAID/OFDA programs addressed underlying causes of recurrent disasters, including environmental degradation, rapid urban growth, and climate change.

Global and Multi-Regional Programs Active in Southern Africa⁴

- **Global Flash Flood Guidance System:** With \$175,000 in assistance to the U.N. World Meteorological Organization (WMO), USAID/OFDA continues to work on a global flash flood guidance and early warning system with regional implementation for nine countries in Southern Africa. USAID/OFDA supports rapid assessments of flash floods that increase the lead time for early warning and allow for rapid mobilization of response activities. The WMO program emphasizes strengthening the capacity of national meteorological and hydrological services through cross

¹ USAID/OFDA's Southern Africa region comprises Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

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

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

⁴ Funding figures for global and multi-regional initiatives represent program totals, including USAID/OFDA funding for activities implemented both within and outside of Southern Africa.

training of hydrologists and meteorologists. In addition, the program encourages cross-border cooperation in monitoring flash floods, preparing flood warnings, and devising flood response strategies.

- Views from the Frontline (VFL): To increase the ability of global civil society groups to collaborate on strategic DRR policy and practices, in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA supported the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction's VFL project through nearly \$760,000 in assistance to Tearfund. A participatory action research project designed to bring the voices and concerns of vulnerable people into DRR policy and practice, VFL strengthens links between local, national, regional, and international civil society organizations. In FY 2011, VFL extended its geographical coverage to more than 70 countries, including nations in Southern Africa. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$350,000 in FY 2011 to the African Centre for Disaster Studies at North-West University in South Africa to serve as the regional coordinating organization for the VFL project.

Southern Africa Regional Programs

- Periperi U: 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 program 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. To date, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$6 million for the program, including more than \$2.6 million⁵ in FY 2011.
- Land and Livelihoods Restoration through Holistic Management: USAID/OFDA is supporting the restoration of degraded watersheds and pasture and enhancement of water supplies and food security in Southern Africa through the Africa Centre for Holistic Management (ACHM). The ACHM approach re-establishes the symbiotic balance between plant growth, soil-building, and herd animals, thereby improving land productivity and water retention and reducing the risk of disaster in participating communities. The program directly benefits nearly 76,000 people in Zimbabwe and works to train relief agency and government agricultural ministry staff from other nations in the region, including Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zambia, in holistic land management. Since FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$4.9 million for this program.
- Evaluation of Holistic Land Management: In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$84,000 to the Agricultural Research Council of South Africa to undertake a five-year scientific monitoring and research study on the impact of the ACHM holistic land management program. The study examines the effects of various land management methods on the Zimbabwean savannah to independently determine the potential of ACHM methodologies to mitigate environmental degradation in the region, which may exacerbate drought and floods. The project also teaches ACHM staff how to train community members implementing ACHM's methods to measure the impacts of those methods, further contributing to the study.
- Coordination and Advocacy for Conservation Agriculture in Southern Africa: USAID/OFDA provided the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with \$1.4 million in FY 2011 to implement a regional conservation agriculture coordination and advocacy project in Southern Africa. USAID/OFDA is working to increase awareness and adoption of conservation agriculture techniques—farming practices that promote soil and water conservation and reduce losses during drought. Demonstration sites throughout the region allow local communities, government and NGO staff, and policymakers to learn first-hand about the drought-mitigating benefits of conservation agriculture. FAO is also coordinating additional activities and conducting policy analysis on conservation agriculture. In support of this program, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$3.4 million since FY 2009.
- Home-Grown Keyhole Gardens Learning Initiative: With nearly \$520,000 in FY 2011 funding to Catholic Relief Services (CRS), USAID/OFDA is supporting an initiative to disseminate the methodology of keyhole gardens more widely to smallholder farmers worldwide. Keyhole gardens—raised vegetable beds that look like a keyhole from above—reduce the vulnerability of households at risk of food insecurity. The gardens extend the growing season, help diversify diets, and can survive harsh conditions, such as flooding or drought. The USAID/OFDA-funded

⁵ This figure includes \$1 million allocated by USAID/OFDA's East and Central Africa regional team, as well as \$25,000 provided to fund participant costs for attendance at Periperi U's annual meeting in Tanzania.

project is building an alliance of NGOs and institutions from selected countries to test the keyhole garden methodology, recommend local adaptations, and publicize best practices to practitioners.

- Zambezi River Basin Initiative: USAID/OFDA is helping vulnerable communities adapt to climate-related threats through a three-year initiative implemented by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and a related WMO-led program. The program aims to reduce flood vulnerability in the seven countries encompassing the Zambezi River basin—Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—by promoting conservation agriculture, soil conservation, water-harvesting techniques, and reforestation. The project is also building DRR and disaster management capacity in local communities and Red Cross branches. Since FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided \$1.5 million for the program.
- Zambezi River Flood Early Warning and Mitigation: Since FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has supported a three-year flood early warning and mitigation project jointly implemented by WMO, the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Geological Survey. Complementing the Zambezi River Basin Initiative, this project works with national disaster management entities and meteorological and hydrological services to develop a consensus-based strategy for an end-to-end flood warning system using an integrated flood management approach. Building on existing resources and infrastructure, the flood warning system would monitor the Zambezi River system, provide information to decision makers and affected populations, and help relevant authorities work at the community and local level to reduce the impact of floods. This project is expected to benefit as many as 1.2 million people.
- Zambezi River Basin Food Security and Resilience: USAID/OFDA is improving the resilience of farmers in three highly flood-prone districts in Zambia and Namibia through an FAO pilot project complementary to the Zambezi River Basin Initiative and other NGO-operated agricultural interventions. The program promotes community-owned seed multiplication plots and conservation agriculture principles, as well as flood-resistant and short-cycle seeds. Such seeds offer farmers higher yields in a shorter space of time than traditional seeds, permitting farmers to replant within the season in case floods destroy an entire field of crops. In addition, the project strengthens DRR coordination mechanisms by involving national disaster management authorities and building capacity among partners through trainings on pre- and post-disaster crop production and improved food and seed storage. USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000 to initiate this program in FY 2011.
- Food Security in Malawi and Mozambique: USAID/OFDA is strengthening DRR and food security in areas prone to natural disasters in Malawi and Mozambique through support of more than \$1.1 million to an FAO-implemented project in FY 2011. The program provides training in conservation agriculture techniques and encourages crop diversification and use of short-cycle seeds, which allow farmers to harvest multiple times during a season and mitigate exposure to drought and other natural hazards. FAO is also working to identify more hazard-resistant seed varieties and to facilitate local and national government involvement in the project's implementation as a means to build capacity.
- Humanitarian Coordination in Southern Africa: In FY 2009 and 2010, USAID/OFDA provided a total of \$1 million to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Regional Office for Southern Africa to support humanitarian coordination and information management. The project strengthened regional emergency response capacity by working with partners to ensure the appointment of cluster coordinators and supplementing the disaster management capacity of the Southern Africa Development Community. The project also supported the creation of disaster preparedness plans and needs assessment frameworks at the national level in the majority of countries in the region. USAID/OFDA support for these activities concluded in December 2010.
- DRR Degree Program for Southern Africa: With USAID/OFDA funding provided in FY 2009, the African Centre for Disaster Studies at North-West University in South Africa is now in the third year of a five-year project to develop a multi-sphere and transdisciplinary DRR training program for municipal- and provincial-level practitioners in disaster management and related fields in Southern Africa. To date, the project has researched and designed more than 30 lesson modules on various disaster and emergency response topics. Once completed, the African Centre for Disaster Studies will make the modules available online to multiple audiences, including NGO and local and national government staff, benefiting more than 7,500 people.

Country-Specific Programs

Lesotho

- Mountain Integrated Conservation Agriculture (MICA): Since FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has worked to strengthen rural mountain livelihoods in Lesotho through the MICA program implemented jointly by CRS and CARE. The program combines promotion of conservation agriculture techniques with improved access to markets, seed varieties, and fertilizers to help more than 16,000 individuals reduce their exposure to drought and other natural hazards. The program also trains farmers in project planning, management, and marketing to enable communities to manage natural resources and surplus production effectively. In total, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.7 million for the program, including nearly \$475,000 in FY 2011.
- Lesotho Irrigation Project III (LIP III): USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.2 million in FY 2011 to CRS for Phase III of LIP. The project—implemented through a consortium of CRS, World Vision, and CARE—works to establish new irrigation schemes that complement ongoing agriculture and food security programs in the country while improving and expanding existing LIP sites. Such activities help reduce the vulnerability of rural households to drought and soil erosion of mountainside farmland caused by floods and wind. Phase III builds on the success of previous phases and focuses on increasing resilience at the household level through gravity-fed irrigation systems and promotion of conservation agriculture for nearly 6,000 people. Since FY 2007, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$2.4 million for LIP.

Malawi

- Drought Mitigation through Irrigation Promotion and Conservation Agriculture (DICE): USAID/OFDA is enhancing the capacity of vulnerable Malawian households to reduce the impact of weather-related shocks through the CARE-implemented DICE project. The program aims to improve food security for as many as 16,500 people by establishing small-scale irrigation schemes and introducing conservation agriculture and other soil preservation techniques. Since FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.8 million in support of DICE, including \$350,000 in FY 2011.
- Water for Irrigation and Life Advancement (WILA): Through CRS, USAID/OFDA is working to improve food security and mitigate the impact of drought in southern Malawi. With FY 2010 funding, the two-year WILA project constructs small-scale, gravity-fed irrigation systems, thus extending the length of the growing season and bolstering household food stocks for nearly 38,000 Malawian farmers. The WILA project is integrated into the Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement Program (WALA), a larger food security and livelihoods program in the country funded by USAID's Office of Food for Peace.

Mozambique

- Seed Quality Improvement and Loss Prevention: To increase food security in northern Mozambique, USAID/OFDA is working to reduce post-harvest seed loss and improve the quality of seeds available in Cabo Delgado Province through a two-year program implemented by the Aga Khan Foundation. The project aims to train as many as 4,200 farmers in seed selection based on crop performance, post-harvest seed processing, and proper seed storage. The program also introduces a seed storage system for households to help preserve seed quality and reduce losses. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$260,000 for the project.
- Mitigating Disaster with Sweet Potatoes: To combat vitamin A deficiency and mitigate the effects of drought, USAID/OFDA began advocating the planting of new drought-tolerant sweet potato varieties in Mozambique in FY 2011. USAID/OFDA provided the International Potato Center with \$1.8 million in funding for a project expected to assist approximately 600,000 people in five provinces throughout the country.
- Reduction of Drought and Cyclone Vulnerabilities in Southern Mozambique: Through International Relief and Development (IRD), USAID/OFDA is helping reduce household drought and cyclone vulnerabilities for more than 75,000 people in Inhambane Province. Program activities increase the production of drought-resistant crops such as sorghum, cassava, and legumes; enhance market linkages; and promote the establishment of other income-generating activities, including beekeeping and marketing of oil seeds. The project also helps vulnerable communities establish cyclone early warning systems and works to improve access to water during dry periods through the installation of rainwater harvesting systems and rehabilitation of wells. Since FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$4.6 million for the program, including more than \$750,000 in FY 2011.

- The River Value: Converting Risk to Opportunities: Through the two-year, IRD-implemented River Value program, USAID/OFDA encourages communities in Mozambique to utilize agricultural opportunities created by floods. In collaboration with local disaster risk management committees, the project seeks to increase production of staple post-flood crops and cash crops, increase access to clean water, and improve hygiene and sanitation. The interventions help mitigate and reduce exposure to the negative impact of floods for the benefit of more than 17,000 Mozambicans. In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.8 million for this program, which is scheduled to conclude in October 2011.
- Increasing Resilience of Vulnerable Communities: In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.8 million to World Vision for a two-year program to increase Mozambicans' resilience to recurrent drought and poor harvests. Implemented in Zambezia, Sofala, and Tete provinces in central Mozambique, the project introduced drought-tolerant crops, sustainable agriculture practices, and community-level disaster preparedness strategies to assist as many as 44,500 people. The project concluded in May 2011.
- Drought Mitigation Project for Southern Mozambique: With nearly \$480,000 in funding from FY 2009, USAID/OFDA helped reduce food insecurity and vitamin A deficiencies among approximately 4,500 people in drought-affected communities in Gaza Province. Through a two-year project implemented by World Vision, USAID/OFDA promoted the cultivation and consumption of high-yielding, drought-tolerant, and vitamin-A-rich sweet potato varieties. The program concluded in March 2011.

South Africa

- Incident Command System (ICS) Program: In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$310,000 to the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to support the first year of a multi-year program to further familiarize South African grassland and forest wildfire responders with the ICS model. A global standard for fire management, 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. With USAID/OFDA funding, USFS is collaborating with the Government of South Africa Department of Water Affairs and its Working on Fire program to scale up wildfire ICS competencies, establish a train-the-trainer program, and strengthen coordination of the country's fire management response agencies, thus increasing national disaster response capacity.
- Urban Search-and-Rescue (USAR) Equipment Replacement and Refurbishment: Following the deployment of a 34-person Rescue South Africa USAR team to Haiti in response to the January 2010 earthquake, USAID/OFDA provided \$100,000 to the organization for the replacement and refurbishment of equipment used during the team's rescue efforts. Prior-year USAID/OFDA funding allowed Rescue South Africa to augment disaster response capacity in South Africa, regionally, and internationally.

Swaziland

- Reduction of Drought Vulnerabilities in Southern Swaziland: Through a three-year, community-based drought mitigation program, USAID/OFDA is improving hygiene and expanding access to safe water in Shiselweni and Lubombo districts, Swaziland. Implemented by IRD, the project trains participants in sanitary practices and installs rainwater harvesting systems and borehole pumps in communities most vulnerable to drought. The program also instructs farmers in conservation agriculture techniques and supports community gardening groups, benefiting more than 60,000 people. To date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$4.6 million for the project, including more than \$500,000 in FY 2011.

Zambia

- Integrated Water Management and Crop Diversification Project: USAID/OFDA is working to build resilience to external shocks and improve food security for nearly 227,000 smallholder farmers in two drought-prone districts in southern Zambia through a multi-year project implemented by Africare. Initiated in FY 2007, the program promotes sustainable water management techniques and technologies, crop diversification, and the use of drip irrigation and treadle pumps. The project also helps farmers diversify income-generating activities by growing vegetables and raising small animals. In addition, the project trains farmers in improved livestock and land management per the ACHM-advocated holistic land management approach, encouraging farmers to better integrate their crop-planting and animal-raising activities. USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$590,000 for this program in FY 2011, bringing total funding to more than \$2.1 million since FY 2007.

- **Community-Based Disaster and Natural Resource Management:** 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.
- **Building Resiliency in Southern and Western Zambia:** Since FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has worked to improve food security and build the resilience of approximately 6,700 people in Southern and Western provinces through a community-based livestock production and marketing project implemented by agricultural cooperative Land O'Lakes. To help rebuild livelihoods following years of floods and livestock disease outbreaks, the program provides goats to vulnerable communities—many of which lost all cattle during the disease outbreaks—and helps beneficiaries find markets for their animals. The program also works in collaboration with Zambian partners to further develop local veterinary services. In addition, the project promotes holistic rangeland management based on ACHM methodologies, teaching communities how to create grazing plans and improve soil quality using goat manure. These activities diversify communities' livelihoods strategies, reducing their exposure to hazards and rebuilding asset bases that may serve as buffers against potential shocks. To date, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$2.4 million for the program, including more than \$1.3 million in FY 2011.

PROGRAMS THAT INTEGRATE DRR WITH DISASTER RESPONSE

In addition to stand-alone DRR programs implemented to prevent or mitigate the effects of hazards in the region, USAID/OFDA integrated preparedness and mitigation into disaster response, early recovery, and transition programs. These initiatives, which were in accordance with regional DRR strategies, incorporated risk reduction objectives into a broad range of sectoral interventions to increase the resilience of communities to future shocks. In FY 2011, more than \$10.8 million in USAID/OFDA assistance helped improve the preparedness of Southern Africa's humanitarian community to respond to food insecurity and supported activities that integrated DRR into emergency programs launched in response to an earthquake in Malawi and a complex emergency in Zimbabwe.

Malawi

- **Integrating DRR into Earthquake Response:** As part of the response to earthquakes that struck Malawi in late December 2009, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$500,000 in FY 2010 to CRS for implementation of the one-year Sanitation, Hygiene, and Reconstruction Project (SHARP). Through the project, USAID/OFDA helped rebuild approximately 70 houses in Karonga District—the epicenter of the earthquake—using improved technologies, such as interlocking soil blocks. SHARP also trained community members in building methods, including fabrication of stabilized blocks, thereby instilling capacity at the local level to construct earthquake-resistant housing. In addition, the project improved sanitation and hygiene conditions through construction of latrines and promotion of hygienic practices, such as hand-washing. SHARP benefited more than 11,000 Malawians and concluded in September 2011.

Southern Africa

- **Coordination of Food and Agricultural Emergency Preparedness and Mitigation:** Through FAO, USAID/OFDA is facilitating coordination of food and agricultural emergency preparedness in Southern Africa. This USAID/OFDA-funded project works to reduce countries' vulnerability to disasters through improved preparedness and through integration of risk prevention and mitigation into national policies and interventions. The program enables partners to respond to food security crises more effectively and works with government officials and partners to improve the transition from an emergency phase to recovery. Since FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$1.3 million for these activities, including \$800,000 in FY 2011.

Zimbabwe

- **Enhanced Resiliency for Vulnerable Farming Communities in Masvingo Province:** In the late 2000s, hyperinflation and economic deterioration in Zimbabwe negatively impacted incomes and supply chains for seeds and tools, particularly in rural areas. With prior-year funding, USAID/OFDA expanded support to vulnerable Zimbabwean farmers through a CARE-implemented program. The program increased both immediate and longer-term food

⁶Through the following 13 programs, USAID/OFDA integrated DRR into the complex emergency response in Zimbabwe.

security by distributing agricultural input vouchers, instructing farmers in conservation agriculture techniques, and rehabilitating four dams to address farmers' water needs. In addition, the project worked with communities to identify potential disaster mitigation measures that could be implemented locally, such as diversification of income-generating activities. The project benefited as many as 22,000 rural residents and concluded in September 2011.

- Peri-Urban Roof Top Rainwater Harvesting (PROOF): The weakened economy also led to the degradation of Zimbabwe's water delivery systems, as public service entities were unable to maintain systems due to lack of funds. The lack of clean water exacerbated the largest outbreak of cholera in Africa in 15 years, with nearly 98,600 reported cases in the country from 2008 to 2009. Through the IRD-implemented PROOF project, USAID/OFDA improved Zimbabweans' access to clean water through the installation of rainwater harvesting systems at more than 750 household sites and nearly 75 school locations, benefiting as many as 45,000 individuals. The project also trained system recipients in hygiene practices and water resource management. In FY 2009 and 2010, USAID/OFDA provided a total of nearly \$4.7 million for the program, which concluded in September 2011.
- NGO Joint Initiative (JI) for Urban Zimbabwe: Since 2006, USAID/OFDA has supported integrated assistance to at-risk populations living in and around the six largest urban centers in Zimbabwe through the JI consortium—led by Mercy Corps and including Africare, CARE, CRS, and Oxfam. As the Zimbabwean economy slowly recovers, USAID/OFDA continues to support a range of interventions that both respond to immediate needs and strengthen livelihoods for the longer term. While JI food distribution and cash transfer programs quickly assist vulnerable populations, JI vegetable gardens and savings-and-loan groups stabilize livelihoods and help prepare people for potential shocks. The JI consortium also works to improve coordination of humanitarian and food security information, developing a standardized format to capture beneficiary household data, for example. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1 million for Phase III of the JI to extend coordination and information management services on urban issues to U.N. agencies, Zimbabwean government departments, and additional NGOs. To date, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$6.5 million for JI activities.
- Reducing Risk to Localized Emergencies in Manicaland Province: USAID/OFDA is supporting risk mitigation activities specifically in Manicaland Province, which continues to experience high incidences of cholera and food insecurity relative to the rest of the country. With nearly \$1 million in FY 2011 funding to a Mercy Corps-implemented program, USAID/OFDA is improving access to water and sanitation facilities and promoting hygienic practices to reduce the prevalence of waterborne diseases for nearly 59,000 people. The project also helps reduce food insecurity by encouraging the adoption of conservation farming techniques and the establishment of vegetable gardens to complement ongoing food distributions. The program is scheduled to end in November 2011.
- Reviving Smallholder Farmers Marketing of Agricultural Products: Since FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has worked to improve crop and livestock productivity and market access for approximately 30,000 vulnerable individuals in Mashonaland East Province through a CRS-implemented project. The project promotes conservation agriculture techniques, encourages crop diversification, and trains farmers in small livestock management to help improve agricultural production. In addition, the program helps secure more stable and potentially higher incomes for smallholder farmers by connecting farmers with larger-scale horticultural entities and introducing a small livestock auction system in rural areas. Through access to better harvests and diversified income streams, the project seeks to better longer-term food security for Zimbabwean farmers, improving their resilience to potential economic shocks. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$142,000 to the program, bringing total funding to more than \$1.1 million since FY 2010. The project is scheduled to conclude in October 2011.
- WaterGuard: As part of its response to the severe cholera outbreak in Zimbabwe in 2008/2009, USAID/OFDA began supporting the development and distribution of a home water treatment product by Population Services International (PSI). The resulting sodium hypochlorite solution, named WaterGuard, allows families to treat water at point of use for approximately one cent per day, thereby reducing the households' risk of waterborne disease. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1 million to PSI to improve distribution networks in the country and implement an awareness-building campaign to promote the usage of WaterGuard. USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$3 million for this project since FY 2009 to assist up to 2.6 million Zimbabweans.
- Waterborne Disease Prevention in Manicaland Province: Through a project implemented by the International Rescue Committee (IRC), USAID/OFDA is working to reduce the risk of cholera, diarrhea, and other waterborne

disease outbreaks for more than 340,000 people in Manicaland Province. The program is designed to increase access to WaterGuard in rural areas through the establishment of grassroots distribution systems. The project also promotes health and hygiene education and utilizes social marketing campaigns to advance widespread adoption of WaterGuard at household levels. Since FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.6 million for this project, including \$500,000 in FY 2011.

- Rural Water Supply and Treatment in Zimbabwe: In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$1.2 million to Medair to reduce the risk of waterborne disease in Midlands Province's Gokwe North District, an area significantly affected by the 2008/2009 cholera outbreak. In the district's rural wards, low population density makes drilling boreholes an expensive and inefficient endeavor. Hence, to increase access to clean water sources, this project works with community members to rehabilitate existing protected and unprotected wells. The project is also installing rainwater harvesting tanks at local schools and promoting hygienic practices. In total, the project is expected to benefit approximately 31,000 people.
- Water and Hygiene Promotion Project: USAID/OFDA is improving access to clean water in Midlands Province through support to the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA). The project distributes water purification tablets, installs rainwater harvesting systems, and organizes community health clubs to promote hygiene education, benefiting nearly 40,000 people. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$570,000 for this program.
- Hygiene and Sanitation Improvement: With more than \$640,000 in FY 2011 funding, USAID/OFDA encouraged populations living in five districts of Mashonaland Central Province to adopt hygienic practices through a project implemented by International Medical Corps (IMC). The project raised awareness of the consequences of negative sanitation practices, such as open defecation. Then, the program trained rural communities in appropriate household-level interventions that enabled more than 245,000 individuals to alter unsanitary behaviors. This project concluded in August 2011.
- Cholera Prevention Project: In Mashonaland East Province, USAID/OFDA is preventing the transmission of cholera and other waterborne diseases through a GOAL-implemented environmental health project. The program mobilizes volunteers to clean up dumpsites, clear storm drains, and promote hygiene education in their communities, benefiting as many as 250,000 residents. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$650,000 for this project, which is scheduled to conclude in October 2011.
- Food Security Support: Since FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has supported a GOAL-implemented program to increase agricultural production for poor rural households in Mashonaland West and Manicaland provinces, benefiting approximately 60,000 individuals. The project advocates conservation agriculture methodologies, offers technical guidance to farmers on topics such as seed selection and reduction of post-harvest losses, and increases farmers' access to agricultural inputs by providing vouchers, which reinforce market relationships between farmers and agro-dealers. By improving agricultural production, the project increases food security for rural Zimbabwean households and helps reduce their exposure to potential natural hazards and other risks. To date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$2.6 million for the program, including more than \$1.4 million in FY 2011.
- Improved Livelihoods and for Smallholder Farmers: In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided \$1.7 million to FAO for a program that builds capacity at both the national and household levels in Zimbabwe to better livelihoods and food security for vulnerable individuals throughout the country. To increase food crop production and encourage crop diversification for smallholder farmers, the project strives to improve the quality of seed available on the markets for crops such as sorghum and millet, and teaches farmers proper post-harvest management techniques. The program also works to strengthen the country's Agriculture and Food Security Monitoring Systems, augmenting the food and nutrition security information available to decision makers. In addition, the project promotes conservation agriculture and other appropriate farming techniques to Zimbabwean government and NGO staff to reinforce practices that may enhance food security.

USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA IN FY 2011⁷

USAID/OFDA STAND-ALONE DRR FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA					
Country/Region	Program	Activity	Partner	Subtotal	Total
Lesotho	LIP III	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	CRS	\$1,227,289	\$1,701,363
	MICA	Agriculture and Food Security	CRS	\$474,074	
Malawi	DICE	Agriculture and Food Security	CARE	\$350,000	\$350,000
Mozambique	Mitigating Disaster with Sweet Potatoes	Agriculture and Food Security	International Potato Center	\$1,800,000	\$2,552,889
	Reduction of Drought and Cyclone Vulnerabilities	Agriculture and Food Security; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	IRD	\$752,889	
South Africa	ICS Program	Natural and Technological Risks	USFS	\$313,519	\$313,519
Southern Africa	Land and Livelihoods Restoration through Holistic Management	Natural and Technological Risks	ACHM	\$3,383,378	\$9,467,444
	Evaluation of Holistic Land Management	Natural and Technological Risks	Agricultural Research Council of South Africa	\$83,935	
	Home-Grown Keyhole Gardens Learning Initiative	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	CRS	\$519,309	
	Strengthening DRR and Food Security in Malawi and Mozambique	Agriculture and Food Security	FAO	\$1,102,200	
	Coordination and Advocacy for Conservation Agriculture	Agriculture and Food Security	FAO	\$1,400,000	
	Zambezi River Basin Food Security and Resilience	Agriculture and Food Security	FAO	\$500,000	
	Zambezi River Basin Initiative	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	IFRC	\$500,000	
	Views from the Frontline	Natural and Technological Risks	North-West University	\$347,569	
	Periperi U	Natural and Technological Risks	Stellenbosch University	\$1,588,123	
	Periperi U - annual meeting	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	University of Cape Town	\$25,000	
		Program Support Costs		\$17,930	
Swaziland	Reduction of Drought Vulnerabilities	Agriculture and Food Security; WASH	IRD	\$507,103	\$507,103
Zambia	Integrated Water Management and Crop Diversification Project	Agriculture and Food Security	Africare	\$587,035	\$2,682,776
	Community-Based Disaster and Natural Resource Management	Agriculture and Food Security; Natural and Technological Risks	Concern	\$709,409	
	Building Resilience	Agriculture and Food Security	Land O'Lakes	\$1,386,332	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA STAND-ALONE DRR FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA					\$17,575,094

USAID/OFDA PROGRAMS THAT INTEGRATE DRR WITH DISASTER RESPONSE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA⁸					
Country/Region	Program	Activity	Partner	Subtotal	Total
Southern Africa	Coordination of Food and Agricultural Emergency Preparedness and Mitigation	Agriculture and Food Security	FAO	\$800,000	\$800,000
Zimbabwe	Water and Hygiene Promotion	WASH	ADRA	\$569,000	\$10,023,009
	Reviving Smallholder Farmers Marketing of Agricultural Products	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	CRS	\$142,439	
	Improved Livelihoods and for Smallholder Farmers	Agriculture and Food Security	FAO	\$1,700,000	
	Cholera Prevention Project	WASH	GOAL	\$647,576	
	Food Security Support	Agriculture and Food Security	GOAL	\$1,420,714	
	Hygiene and Sanitation Improvement	WASH	IMC	\$643,188	
	Waterborne Disease Prevention in Manicaland Province	WASH	IRC	\$500,000	
	Rural Water Supply and Treatment	WASH	Medair	\$1,206,694	
	Reducing Risk to Localized Emergencies in Manicaland Province	Agriculture and Food Security; WASH	Mercy Corps	\$999,251	
	NGO Joint Initiative (JI) for Urban Zimbabwe	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Mercy Corps (JI)	\$1,095,732	
WaterGuard	WASH	PSI	\$1,098,415		
TOTAL USAID/OFDA INTEGRATED FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA					\$10,823,009
TOTAL USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA IN FY 2011					\$28,398,103

⁷Year of funding indicates the Fiscal Year of obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁸The figure reported represents the integrated DRR–response portion of larger disaster response programs.