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

## ***Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programs***

Fact Sheet #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

September 30, 2010

### **BACKGROUND**

Natural and human-induced disasters adversely affect hundreds of millions of people every year. In an effort to minimize the impact on vulnerable populations, USAID/OFDA supports various DRR programs aimed at saving lives; protecting livelihoods, assets, and infrastructure before, during, and after a disaster; and increasing communities' resilience to natural hazards. USAID/OFDA programs promote self-sufficiency in DRR by strengthening the capacity of governments at all levels and communities to identify, manage, and reduce the impacts of natural disasters through sustainable, multi-sectoral programs, as well as to prepare for and respond to potential crises in a timely and efficient manner.

USAID/OFDA and implementing partners engage communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop effective DRR strategies tailored to the needs of at-risk populations. USAID/OFDA promotes dialogue and coordinated action among stakeholders to address DRR in an integrated and comprehensive manner. In addition to supporting regional and country-level programming related to floods, droughts, cyclones, extreme weather events, tsunamis, earthquakes, and volcanoes, USAID/OFDA provides technical assistance and supports global DRR initiatives. These initiatives will reduce vulnerability to natural hazards affecting the community or household, as well as build the resilience of the community.

In addition to participating in larger U.S. Government efforts, USAID/OFDA is among the global leaders in supporting worldwide DRR activities. USAID/OFDA participates in DRR globally through membership on governing boards, influencing the development of sound DRR policies among key partners, such as U.N. humanitarian agencies and the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. In addition, USAID/OFDA DRR and sectoral experts have contributed to the development of technical guidelines, such as the Sphere standards, and provided technical expertise to host nations on DRR.

Many countries face a wide range of challenges and constraints in their efforts to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards. USAID/OFDA has implemented activities in various sectors to assist in preparedness for and reduction of disasters worldwide, including agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, economic recovery and market systems, protection, shelter and settlements, hydrometeorology, geology, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). USAID/OFDA's efforts focus on reducing the impact of natural hazards on vulnerable populations by enhancing local and regional early warning systems; improving local disaster planning and response, including search and rescue capacity; strengthening conceptual and implementation models for improving food security; and building the capacity of international and local partners to reduce countries' vulnerability to disasters.

Each USAID/OFDA DRR program promotes at least one of the five priorities identified by the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). The following information is a brief description of ongoing USAID/OFDA DRR programs active in FY 2010, grouped according to the HFA priority<sup>1</sup> that the respective program promotes.

<b>FY 2010 USAID/OFDA DRR Programs<sup>2</sup> .....</b>	<b>\$39,434,814</b>
<b>FY 2010 USAID/OFDA Integrated DRR and Response Programs<sup>3</sup> .....</b>	<b>\$192,151,380</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2010 USAID/OFDA DRR Funding .....</b>	<b>\$231,586,194</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA DRR activities in this fact sheet are not necessarily listed in order of importance and are not grouped according to USAID/OFDA strategic priorities.

<sup>2</sup> This figure does not include DRR activities incorporated into past or ongoing response activities or integrated DRR and response programs.

<sup>3</sup> Integrated DRR and response programs are not described in this fact sheet. Many integrated DRR and response programs are described in disaster-specific fact sheets.

**PRIORITY 1 – Ensure that DRR is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.**

- Consultative Group of the World Bank’s Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR): USAID/OFDA joined the Consultative Group of the GFDRR, which was established to help developing countries to enhance capacity for disaster prevention, emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. Since its inception in September 2006 through June 2010, GFDRR received \$240 million in pledges and contributions from donors. GFDRR’s three main business lines—global and regional partnerships, mainstreaming DRR in development, and standby recovery financing facility for accelerated disaster recovery—work to achieve development objectives at the global, regional, and country levels. USAID is assisting to mainstream DRR into development, which GFDRR is working to accomplish by collaborating with World Bank regional teams, U.N. agencies, and governments to integrate DRR in national poverty reduction strategies and country development agendas.
- Capacity Building on Human Rights and Natural Disasters: USAID/OFDA is funding 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 internally displaced persons (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.
- Technical Assistance to the South Africa Disaster Management Coalition: This project, implemented by the Government of South Africa Department of Science and Technology, is designed to expand the capacity of Southern Africa Development Community member states’ seasonal early-warning mechanisms.
- Improving Leadership and Coordination of Disaster Management in China: The Asia Foundation (TAF) is developing the capacity of the National Institute of Emergency Management of the China National Administrative School, a new institute that has been designated as the national center for disaster management training, policy research, and consultancy. This two-year program, which USAID/OFDA began funding in FY 2010, will build Chinese disaster management capability through strategic planning, experience sharing, training design, pilot training delivery, and comparative research activities.
- U.N. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) for Tajikistan: USAID/OFDA is supporting the ISDR in Tajikistan. This project is supporting policy and coordination efforts aimed at institutional strengthening and partnership building throughout the Central Asian region. The project is focusing on strengthening regional and national coordination mechanisms through increased access to information and regional expert networks. ISDR project implementers worked closely with government officials in Tajikistan to implement the HFA.

**PRIORITY 2 – Identify, assess, and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.**

- Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP): In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA continued to support VDAP, an interagency agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) that enables USAID/OFDA to access and deploy the only international rapid-response volcano crisis team in the world. VDAP works with local observatories to build and maintain volcano monitoring systems to improve independent volcano responses in the future. VDAP assistance also includes instruction on conducting risk assessments and development of early warning plans, as well as transfer of volcano monitoring equipment and technology. In FY 2010, VDAP responded to emergency requests in Colombia and Indonesia, provided advice and assistance with the installation of Chile’s new national volcano monitoring network, provided remote emergency technical assistance for more than 10 volcanoes in Latin America and the Pacific, and continued capacity-building projects in Indonesia, Guatemala, and Tanzania.
- Globally Applicable Methods for Characterization of Flood Hazards: The U.N. Environment Program and USGS, in coordination with the U.N. Development Program’s Global Risk Identification Program and regional and national entities, are implementing this program to increase the effectiveness of flood preparedness and mitigation activities. Using globally available geographic and hydrometeorological data sets for river basins, the project developed techniques and tools to map flood inundation worldwide. The program concluded in September 2010.
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Technical Assistance: Through an interagency agreement with USAID/OFDA, NOAA provides access to weather, climate, and hydrology experts and information to build the capacity of national, international, and regional response bodies in reducing vulnerability to extreme hydrometeorological events. For example, in 2010, in partnership with WMO and research institutions from Asia,

Europe, and Africa, NOAA conducted technical training on climate prediction and applications to strengthen capacities of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in the Mediterranean basin.

- Natural Hazards Mitigation Interagency Agreement: An interagency agreement with USGS enables USAID/OFDA to quickly access 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.
- Tsunami and Coastal Hazards Warning System: In FY 2007, USAID/OFDA began funding the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)<sup>4</sup> to establish a tsunami and coastal hazards warning system at regional and national levels among participating states. In collaboration with the Intergovernmental Oceanic Commission's Intergovernmental Coordination Group for Tsunami and other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions, the program promotes public education and awareness campaigns and partnerships between technical and specialized agencies, emergency managers, donors, and at-risk communities.
- The Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN) for Caribbean and Central America: EMWIN is providing a careful selection of products from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Global Telecommunications System relevant to emergency managers and others involved in warning, response, and recovery. These products include routine observations, severe meteorological warnings, forecasts, and other relevant information. The service supports delivery of critical products to authorities and can serve as a means of in-country distribution/redistribution of warning products.
- Asia Flood Network (AFN): AFN strengthened the capacity of regional and national hydrometeorological institutions in climate, weather, and hydrological forecasting—directly involving at-risk communities to reduce vulnerability. AFN was implemented by USAID/OFDA, NOAA, and USGS in collaboration with the Mekong River Commission, the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development, and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) in Asia. Most recent activities focused on Cambodia, China, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam in the Mekong river basin and Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Pakistan in the Ganges–Brahmaputra–Megna basin. Support for AFN continued through September 2010.
- Inter-Governmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Application Center (ICPAC): With the U.N. World Meteorological Organization (WMO), ICPAC has implemented a regional seasonal climate prediction system and applications in various sectors to reduce vulnerabilities associated with climate variability. In 10 Greater Horn of Africa countries, the project has improved national and regional capacity on climate prediction and sectoral applications of climate outlooks, such as disaster management, food security, water resource management, and health. The program is scheduled to conclude in 2011.
- Global Flash Flood Guidance and Early Warning: In partnership with WMO, NOAA, the Hydrologic Research Center, and NMHSs, USAID/OFDA has initiated a program 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, which is scheduled to conclude in 2012, has been implemented in the Mekong River basin, Southern Africa, the Black Sea region, and the Middle East.
- Radio and Internet for the Communication of Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Related Information (RANET): Developed by USAID/OFDA, NOAA, NMHSs, donors, and NGO partners, RANET is designed to make climate, weather, hydrological, and other related information more accessible to remote populations to aid in day-to-day resource decisions and preparation against natural hazards. Since its inception in 2000, RANET has expanded to 16 African countries, with ongoing pilot activities in Asia and the Pacific.
- Flash Flood Guidance System in Haiti: Following the magnitude 7.0 earthquake in Haiti in January 2010, USAID/OFDA worked with the WMO, NOAA, Meteo-France, and Hydrologic Research Center to develop a flash flood guidance system for Hispaniola to support the Government of Haiti National Meteorological Service in monitoring flash floods and issuing warnings to populations at risk. Grantees trained scientists from Haiti and the Dominican Republic on using the system, with plans to provide further training in Haiti. In addition, USAID/OFDA shipped two Emergency Manager Weather Information Network systems to Haiti for real-time access to weather information and products.

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<sup>4</sup> Previously known as the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA).

- Flood Early Warning System in Mozambique: Since FY 2004, USAID/OFDA has contributed to the Integrated Information Network for Decision-Making, a flood early warning system implementing by USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). The system improves early warnings in advance of cyclones and flooding and helps improve disaster management and contingency planning in the Limpopo River Basin in Mozambique. The project includes flood risk mapping, community flood education, planning and preparedness, and establishment of RANET stations in highly vulnerable remote locations.
- Zambezi River Basin Initiative: USAID/OFDA is supporting the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and a related WMO-led program to reduce flood vulnerability in the seven countries encompassing the Zambezi river basin—Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. IFRC is helping vulnerable communities adapt to climate-related threats through conservation-based farming techniques, soil conservation, water-harvesting techniques, and reforestation.
- Zambezi River Flood Early Warning and Mitigation: Complementing IFRC’s efforts, WMO, NOAA, USGS, NMHSs, and disaster management agencies are supporting an initiative to assess flood early warning capacity in riparian countries and formulate a consensus strategy. Focusing on basin-wide cooperation and an integrated approach to flood early warning, the activity will address the technical, institutional, and capacity-building issues related to developing flood preparedness and early warning systems.
- DRR in China: USAID/OFDA is supporting USGS to promote earthquake and landslide mitigation activities in response to the May 2008 earthquake in Sichuan, China. The program aims to improve China’s ability to conduct probability forecasts for aftershocks, develop China’s capacity to conduct real-time monitoring and notification of major earthquakes, assess current and future risks of earthquake-induced landslides, and exchange technical expertise.
- Development of Zambezi River Basin Atlas: FEWS NET is developing an atlas of the Zambezi River Basin, including livelihood baseline data, maps, graphs, and a variety of food security-related analysis of the Basin’s livelihoods and coping strategies.
- Seismology Workshop: The Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology will host a workshop entitled *Geophysical Hazards and Plate Boundary Processes in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean: A Workshop to Build Seismological Collaboration and Capacity* in Costa Rica in October 2010. This workshop will bring together seismologists from Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean, and the U.S. to plan and coordinate initiatives that will contribute to seismological research and hazard mitigation within the region.
- Earthquake Technical Assistance: In response to January 2010 earthquake in Haiti, USAID/OFDA provided funding for a USGS Earthquake Disaster Assistance Team of seismologists and geologists to deploy to Haiti to obtain geological and seismological information needed to address short- and longer term seismic hazards facing the country. The team created hazard map products to help guide the rebuilding of habitation and infrastructure.
- Building Resilience in the Dominican Republic: USAID/OFDA is supporting Plan USA to strengthen the disaster management capacity of seven communities in hurricane-affected Azua Province through the integration of DRR activities into long-term development programs. Plan USA is also collaborating with government and Civil Defense officials to develop an early warning system to increase the effectiveness of future alert and evacuation procedures. The program is scheduled to conclude in September 2011.

**PRIORITY 3 – Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.**

- Strengthening Humanitarian Information: In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA supported the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) for a series of special analyses and reports. ODI’s Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP) produced the Humanitarian Action *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,” on disaster drivers based on extensive literature review, interviews, meetings, and workshops.

- InterAction Coordination Efforts: For the past 11 years, USAID/OFDA has supported InterAction’s Humanitarian Coordination Project. The program supports InterAction’s overall humanitarian coordination efforts and is designed to improve the effectiveness of the NGO community in defining and meeting the critical needs of targeted vulnerable populations. Specific support is also provided to advance NGO security; increase the professionalism of key NGO sectoral interventions, such as in the areas of shelter and settlements and livelihoods; support NGO staff care; and improve humanitarian policy efforts. InterAction’s Coordination Project also includes a DRR working group.
- U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)’s Communicable Disease Control in Complex Emergencies: The WHO 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 (MoHs), local authorities, U.N. agencies, and NGOs.
- The Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED): USAID/OFDA supports the Emergency Events Database maintained by CRED. This tool is available to the public online and provides information on disasters that have occurred since 1900, allowing for trend analysis and historical comparisons.
- Geographic Information Support Team (GIST) Data Repository – Information Technology Outreach Services (ITOS) at University of Georgia: The GIST Data Repository contains base geographic data for countries of concern and is available to the humanitarian community and the public. ITOS also provides data preparedness and off-site data processing services for humanitarian purposes.
- International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) Global Seed Security Initiatives: Since 2001, USAID/OFDA has supported CIAT in improving the efficacy and cost efficiency of seed-based responses to agricultural disasters. CIAT has published a manual for assessment of seed system security in chronic and acute emergencies and is working on the training and dissemination of this assessment manual to practitioners around the globe.
- Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Approach: With support from USAID/OFDA, the CMAM approach, which brings nutrition services closer to households and communities through decentralized sites at existing community health facilities and in the community, has moved from the pilot phase to larger-scale implementation in several countries and been utilized during several emergency responses. USAID/OFDA is also funding CMAM training for nutrition practitioners, advocating for the adoption of CMAM protocols, and supporting the development, testing, and translation of a CMAM training manual.
- Tulane Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy: USAID/OFDA supports the Tulane Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy, the first university program in the United States to offer training through the doctoral level in international disaster management.
- Getting Fuel on the Map: With USAID/OFDA support, the Women’s Commission for Refugee Women and Children promotes a coordinated strategy for fuel needs in disaster settings to reduce the impact on the environment, as well as the number of attacks on women and children collecting fuel. This program concluded in early 2010.
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC): USAID/OFDA supports global research, advocacy, and training initiatives related to the protection of disaster-affected populations, particularly IDPs. USAID/OFDA supported the Geneva-based IDMC, which maintains a global database of statistics on conflict-induced displacement, provides analysis on the protection needs of 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, and local NGO representatives in protection principles and practices.
- North American Shelter and Settlements Network (NASSN): USAID/OFDA provided full funding for NASSN, which InterAction plans to host. The network is designed to promote improved shelter and settlements practices through stronger linkages to international discussions on sector issues, training and outreach activities, and relevant publications.
- Comprehensive Disaster Management Conference: Through CDERA, USAID/OFDA supported the Fourth Caribbean Conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management, held in Jamaica in December 2009. The theme of the conference was strengthening comprehensive disaster management through youth and community empowerment. Conference objectives included sharing good practices on youth and community resilience initiatives that promote comprehensive

disaster management; facilitating exchanges on related research tools, models, products, and education materials to promote knowledge- and research-based information sharing; and promoting multi-sectoral disaster risk management

- Incorporating Gender Issues into DRR: In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided assistance to IOM to support workshops in the LAC region focused on the incorporation of protection and gender issues into DRR planning and activities. IOM is conducting three workshops in 2010, designed to promote interaction and dialogue to ensure the comprehensive integration of humanitarian response, gender equality, and environmental analysis into DRR programming.
- DRR in the Americas: In FY 2008, USAID/OFDA entered into a cooperative agreement with Florida International University (FIU) to encourage new DRR activities in the Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) region, while strengthening existing programs. FIU plans to create and manage an inventory of DRR initiatives in the LAC region and identify, promote, and strengthen 12 existing DRR communities of practice, comprising the public and private sectors, universities, international organizations, NGOs, and civil society groups. During the third year of the program, which began in September 2010, FIU will promote active participation in regional and global DRR forums and enhance DRR capacity development. The program began in August of 2008 and will continue until August 2013.
- Assessment of LAC Risk Management Curricula, Phase IV and Phase V: Phase IV of this program focused on strengthening successful disaster, emergency, or risk management programs in higher education institutions in the LAC region and making each program more sustainable through the provision of scholarships, faculty and student exchanges, and public and private sector internships. In addition, six universities in the LAC region received small grants to carry out community DRR projects. From April to June 2010, the project focused on developing geographic information systems and remote sensing training modules to target university professors and practitioners overseas.
- Child-Focused Preparedness in Haiti: In August 2009, USAID/OFDA provided support to Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) to increase the use of best practices in disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management among children, parents, and teachers associated with 20 schools in and around Gonaïves, the city most affected by hurricanes and tropical storms in 2008. SC/US is forming school emergency response teams to develop and implement school disaster preparedness plans and conduct hazard and vulnerability assessments.<sup>5</sup>
- Pacific Islands Disaster Risk Management Program 2 (PDRMP-2): Implemented by TAF, the three-year PDRMP-2 program aims to improve the capacity and performance of local and national disaster management agencies, develop and adapt training materials relevant to the region, and strengthen the capacity of South Pacific nations to organize and conduct disaster management courses. TAF plans to provide national-level trainings in the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu and sub-regional training curriculum development in the eight countries targeted for national-level training, as well as Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, and Tuvalu. This program is scheduled to continue until June 2013.
- School and Community-Based DRR in the Philippines: With USAID/OFDA funding, Save the Children/Philippines (SC/Philippines) is providing training to local government units and teachers in disaster preparedness and conducting preparedness activities focused on children in the Bicol region, which is highly vulnerable to volcanoes and typhoons. The two-year program continued through June 2010.
- Partners Enhancing Resilience to People Exposed to Risks-Universities (Periperi-U): To meet the increasing demands for skilled professionals to reduce and manage disaster risks in Africa, USAID/OFDA has supported the Periperi U program since FY 2006. Periperi U aims to strengthen the capacity of 10 African universities in disaster-related scholarship and practice. The Periperi U network currently includes universities in Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda.
- DRR Degree Program for Southern Africa: USAID/OFDA is supporting the development of a flexible, multi-sphere, and trans-disciplinary DRR formal degree program aimed at practitioners working in disaster management and related fields in southern Africa.
- Improving Management of Acute Severe Malnutrition in Burkina Faso: USAID/OFDA is supporting Action Contre la Faim (ACF) to provide training to reinforce local capacity in the management of severe acute malnutrition in children

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<sup>5</sup> Gonaïves city was not directly affected by the 2010 earthquake in Haiti. USAID/OFDA-supported activities in Haiti like this continue to help vulnerable populations prepare for and mitigate the impacts of the upcoming hurricane season.

under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women in the East Region of Burkina Faso. ACF focuses on training local health staff, particularly in stock management of drugs and supplies, in the five provinces of East Region.

- Strengthening Peri-Urban Risk Reduction in Zambia (SPURRZ): Since FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has supported CARE's efforts to reduce flood hazard risks among peri-urban populations living in Kanyama settlement in Lusaka through community-led DRR programming. Project activities include drainage construction, canal clearing, garbage removal, managing floods and epidemics, and developing DRR-sensitive municipal development plans.
- Cholera Preparedness in Guinea: With USAID/OFDA support, Concern Universal is conducting cholera preparedness efforts by encouraging coordination between the health system and humanitarian organizations and focusing on WASH training and capacity building for local organizations.
- Analysis of Fuel-efficient Stove (FES) Programs in Disasters Settings: From 2005 through 2010, USAID/OFDA and USAID's Bureau of Economic Growth and Trade (USAID/EGAT) collaborated on a multi-phase analysis of FES programs in disaster settings. This effort included technical evaluations of USAID/OFDA-funded FES activities in northern Uganda and Darfur, and testing of cutting-edge stove models in Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya. The final phase of the collaboration resulted in the production of an implementer's toolkit for FES programs in humanitarian settings, the first of its kind. The FES analysis is related to a program implemented by the Women's Refugee Commission, with support from USAID/OFDA since FY 2007, that examines household energy programs in disaster contexts.
- Building NGO Capacity in Program Coordination and Management in Pakistan: Delivering sector-targeted workshops and support focused on cluster coordination, security management, and humanitarian practice, this program aims to build capacity among aid staff. Through this program, which runs through January, 2011, Red-R/UK plans to counterbalance the high turnover of staff and the speed at which changes to the security needs of aid workers and coordination needs of programs occur.
- Climate Adaption and Disaster Resilience (CADRE) Annual Program Statement (APS): In partnership with USAID/Indonesia, Mercy Corps is establishing a DRR and climate change adaptation program among vulnerable populations in Indonesia. This program will reduce exposure and vulnerability to disasters and climate change, and increase community resilience; improve knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience; and strengthen policy, institutional capacity, and consensus for disaster management and climate adaptation.

#### **PRIORITY 4 – Reduce underlying risk factors.**

- Reducing Food Insecurity: Many of USAID/OFDA's programs aim to reduce food insecurity in countries around the world through strong hazard prevention and mitigation components intended to increase the resilience of communities to future shocks. These interventions range from the promotion of drought-tolerant crops and agricultural extension services to the further development of community water management systems and resources.
- Community-Based Health Programs: USAID/OFDA also supports community-based approaches to prevent and manage common illnesses, including vaccinations, health education, and community-based treatment of diseases, such as malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, and maternal and neonatal complications. USAID/OFDA partners provide families and community health providers with tools to meet essential health needs in the aftermath of a disaster.
- Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN): In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA began supporting ENN's efforts to improve supplementary feeding program (SFP) accountability and effectiveness through a series of working groups. Participants drafted comprehensive SFP reporting standards and helped improve understanding of reasons for beneficiary dropout. USAID/OFDA also provided funding to ENN for the creation of an online forum allowing field nutritionists to rapidly seek and offer technical advice.
- Assistance for Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Abatement (AELGA): AELGA provides technical, material, and financial assistance to mitigate and control the damage that emergency transboundary outbreak pests (ETOPs) can inflict on livelihoods and economies among affected countries and populations. Since 1987, USAID/OFDA and USAID's Bureau for Africa have supported AELGA in developing and integrating safer, more affordable, and more effective pest management tools and policies. AELGA works closely with and supports the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to strengthen national and regional capacities to avert ETOP crises. USAID/OFDA, through AELGA, supports initiatives that focus on disposing of toxic and dangerous obsolete pesticides.

- Pesticide Risk Reduction through Stewardship Networking: USAID/OFDA also continues to support relevant national ministries to develop a pesticide stewardship network and training program to coordinate and promote the appropriate use, handling, and management of pesticides in developing countries. The stewardship network engages governments, public interest groups, development partners, the private sector, and other stakeholders in the implementation of safe pesticide use strategies to reduce human health risks and environmental pollution.
- Livelihood Assets and Strategies Research: With funding from USAID/OFDA, 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 different livelihood assets and strategies. The outputs of this research will include case studies, publications, programming tools, and impact 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 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.
- Regional Conservation Agriculture Coordination and Advocacy: Throughout southern Africa, FAO is working to increase awareness and adoption of conservation agriculture techniques, farming practices that promote soil and water conservation and reduce losses during drought. At demonstration sites in Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, and South Africa, local communities, farmers, government staff, NGO staff, and policymakers learn about the drought-mitigating benefits of conservation agriculture. In addition, FAO is assisting to raise awareness, coordinate activities, and conduct policy analysis on conservation agriculture.
- Integrating the Surveillance, Treatment, and Prevention of Childhood Malnutrition in West Africa: Since 2006, USAID/OFDA has supported Helen Keller International (HKI) to develop models for prevention and treatment of malnutrition in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. The project includes development of district-level health program models; national-level support of policy and health system capacity strengthening; and regional-level coordination, lessons-learned dissemination, and policy development. In 2007, the project expanded to establish a nutrition surveillance system in five neighborhoods of Conakry, Guinea.
- Vulnerability Assessment Committees (VACs) in Southern Africa: USAID/OFDA supports FEWS NET to provide technical support to national VACs in southern Africa, including assisting in integrating food security scenarios and market and trade analysis into VAC processes and products.
- Nutrition Early Warning System in Guinea: HKI is supporting the continued development of a simple, community-based nutritional surveillance system in urban Conakry and a program expansion to Kankan Region. The system will strengthen national capacity to identify and respond to acute malnutrition and advocate for use of the monthly data collected by the Government of Guinea, donors, and humanitarian agencies.
- Strengthening Food Security and Market Analysis in West Africa: USAID/OFDA has provided support to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to conduct a baseline assessment of regional markets in the Western Basin of West Africa, including the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, and Mauritania, to better understand trade routes and trader behaviors and improve food security analysis. WFP is conducting market analysis training to promote best practices at the national level to assist governmental organizations and NGOs to improve analytical capacity.
- Drought Mitigation in Swaziland: International Relief and Development (IRD) is strengthening food security through a community-based drought mitigation program in Shiselweni and Lubombo districts in Swaziland. IRD has installed rooftop water harvesting systems at 14 primary schools located in the two districts and is supporting hygiene training for students, school committee members, and parents. IRD is also training nearly 700 farmers in conservation agriculture, a practice that promotes soil and water conservation and reduces losses during drought.
- Reducing the Risk of Dengue Fever in Cape Verde: Following the first ever outbreak of dengue fever in Cape Verde, which occurred 2009, USAID/OFDA began supporting a vector control program to reduce the risk of further outbreaks. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) is implementing this program, which builds the capacity of local authorities to identify and reduce insect breeding sites, recognize early signs of dengue fever for referral to health facilities, and conduct health education activities to improve communities' risk awareness.
- Drought Mitigation in Malawi: The USAID/OFDA-funded CARE program, initiated in 2009, extends the drought mitigation approaches developed under RIPE to three additional districts in Malawi. CARE prioritized the districts due

to the terrain's suitability for small-scale irrigation approaches, the urgent need for conservation agriculture to prevent top soil loss, and the high number of localized crop failures resulting from both drought and flooding.

- Water for Irrigation and Life Advancement (WILA): Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is implementing a two-year USAID/OFDA-funded project in southern Malawi. The program seeks to reduce drought disaster risk and bolster food security through construction of small-scale, gravity-based irrigation systems that will help improve winter crop prospects and boost household food stores.
- Earthquake Technical Assistance to Malawi: A USGS Earthquake Disaster Assistance Team (EDAT) provided technical assistance to the Malawi Geological Survey Department (GSD) after a series of earthquakes occurred in northern Malawi in December 2009. The team visited the site of the earthquakes to assess the geology and provide technical advice to the GSD. The team also participated in a workshop about earthquake hazards and preparedness in Malawi that attracted more than 150 participants, and provided GSD with recommendations about improving earthquake hazard preparedness.
- Integrated Water Management and Crop Diversification in Southern Zambia: Implemented by Africare, this project focuses on building resilience to external shocks and improving food security for smallholder farmers in two drought-prone districts in southern Zambia. The project promotes sustainable water management techniques and technologies, encourages crop diversification, expands seed multiplication for open-pollinated varieties, encourages the use of drip irrigation and treadle pumps, and introduces goat production.
- Mountain Integrated Conservation Agriculture: CARE and CRS are jointly working to strengthen rural mountain livelihoods in Lesotho by combining the promotion of conservation agriculture techniques with improved access to markets and improved seed varieties and fertilizers, as well as training community farmer groups in project planning, management, and marketing to enable communities to effectively manage natural resources and surplus production.
- Lesotho Irrigation Project II (LIP II): The LIP II intervention focuses on gravity-fed irrigation of field crops and homestead gardens. The project is establishing new irrigation schemes to complement other ongoing agriculture and food security projects while expanding and enhancing current LIP sites to improve community access to water for irrigation. The project is implemented through a consortium of CRS, World Vision, and CARE.
- Multi-Use Water Source Development in Southern Madagascar: With USAID/OFDA support, CRS is implementing a project in southern Madagascar to promote drought mitigation measures through multi-use water source development for both agriculture and consumption. The program is accompanied by intensive community education on basic hygiene practices and home vegetable gardening supported by small-scale irrigation systems.
- The River Value Program: IRD is working with communities in Mozambique to utilize opportunities created by floods. The River Value program is working with local disaster risk management committees to increase production of staple post-flood crops and cash crops, increase access to clean water, and promote hygiene and sanitation.
- Drought and Cyclone Vulnerabilities in Southern Mozambique: With USAID/OFDA support, IRD is working to reduce household drought and cyclone vulnerabilities in three districts of Inhambane Province. Activities increase the production of drought-resistant crops such as sorghum, cassava, and legumes; increase market linkages; and promote the establishment of other income-generating activities, including apiculture and marketing of oil seeds. IRD will also work with vulnerable communities to establish cyclone early warning systems.
- Increasing Resilience in Mozambique: With USAID/OFDA support, World Vision is working to reduce the vulnerability of households and communities to recurrent climate and weather-induced disasters and increase resilience against poor harvests in Mozambique.
- Drought Mitigation in Mozambique: World Vision is also working in Gaza Province to help mitigate food insecurity and Vitamin A deficiency in drought-affected communities. World Vision is working with the affected communities to promote the cultivation and consumption of high yielding, drought-tolerant, and Vitamin A-rich sweet potato varieties.
- Land and Livelihood Restoration through Holistic Management: In FY 2010, the Africa Center for Holistic Management began a program to enhance water supplies and food security through restoration of degraded watersheds and pasture in southern Africa. This approach helps reduce the risk of disaster for vulnerable populations by increasing crop yields to enhance food security, improving water supplies, mitigating drought, and reducing the need for

destructive burning. The program will benefit nearly 76,000 people in Zimbabwe directly and will expand a training program for relief agencies and governments from other nations in the region—including Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zambia.

- Building Food Security Through Community-Based Livestock Production and Marketing in Zambia: Land O’Lakes is implementing an 18-month program in 2010 and 2011 to build resiliency to increased food insecurity among livestock-owning populations in Zambia’s Southern and Western Provinces following three years of floods and livestock disease outbreaks. The program seeks to rebuild the livelihoods of vulnerable populations through goat restocking, community-based goat production and marketing, and local capacity-building in veterinary services and land management.
- Agriculture and Food Security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): In North and South Kivu provinces in DRC, USAID/OFDA has supported Action Against Hunger (AAH) interventions against banana wilt disease, which diminished livelihoods by destroying an important cash crop. In addition to assisting farmers whose crops were already affected, AAH trained farmers’ groups in techniques to reduce the likelihood and effects of future outbreaks.
- Milk Matters Study in Ethiopia: In FY 2009, Tufts University and SC/US launched the second phase of USAID/OFDA-supported Milk Matters, a three-year study on milk in pastoralist communities in Somali Region, Ethiopia. The research team is evaluating milk interventions with the goal of designing food assistance that reflects the importance of milk and ultimately improves understanding of the causes of chronically high malnutrition rates in pastoralist areas to prioritize interventions.
- FAO Livestock Disease Surveillance Project in Ethiopia: In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA supported FAO’s efforts to strengthen livestock disease surveillance in Somali Region. The FAO program works to improve the capacity of public and private veterinary services through training community animal health workers on disease surveillance and treatment and facilitating greater information sharing on livestock diseases, availability of veterinary drugs and vaccines, rangeland conditions, and livestock migration patterns in Somali Region.
- FAO Root and Tuber Multiplication Project in Ethiopia: With USAID/OFDA support, FAO implemented a Root and Tuber Multiplication project in Oromiya and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region, Ethiopia. FAO is working to increase access for area farmers to high-yield, drought-tolerant, and disease-resistant root and tuber crops and planting materials.
- Institutionalizing Technologies for Safer Housing Reconstruction in Peru: In September 2009, USAID/OFDA funded CARE to improve rural families’ access to safe, earthquake-resistant housing in Chincha Province, Peru—an area that sustained major damage during an earthquake in August 2007. Building on a pilot project, CARE is developing self-help housing construction models using a variety of materials available at a low cost.
- Drought Preparedness in India and Pakistan: With USAID/OFDA support, CRS improved drought resilience among communities in Rajasthan, India, and Sindh, Pakistan. Through this program, drought-vulnerable communities are better able to harvest and store rainwater for increased domestic and agricultural use throughout the year, adopt water-efficient agricultural practices, utilize improved land-use techniques for agriculture and livestock, and engage with local government and other actors to improve resilience to drought. CRS completed this project in December 2009.
- Kabul Seismic Awareness Program: With USAID/OFDA support, Shelter for Life (SFL) is working to develop seismic-mitigation infrastructure in several target communities and train construction teams to use cost-effective, seismic-resistant materials and building designs. Through trainings, demonstrations, media messaging, and mock drills, the program improves seismic awareness and preparedness for nearly 1 million people in Kabul.
- Kabul Area Shelter and Settlements Project (KASS) Project, Phase II: In response to a rapid increase in Kabul’s population and significant seismic risks, USAID/OFDA NGO partners provided seismic-resistant shelter and service upgrades through the KASS project in 2006. Since FY 2008, USAID/OFDA has provided funding to implement Phase II of the project, which aims to provide 10,000 vulnerable households with seismic-resistant structures and a total of 82,000 people with upgraded services and income-generation opportunities.
- Jalalabad Area Shelter and Settlements Program: Recognizing growing similarities between Kabul and Jalalabad, USAID/OFDA also funded CHF International to begin implementing an integrated shelter and settlements project—much like KASS—in Jalalabad. The program also features seismic-resistant shelter construction.

- DRR in Rural Afghanistan: In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA funded partner FOCUS to implement community-based DRR programs in 30 of the most hazard-prone villages in Badakhshan and Baghlan provinces. FOCUS works with local councils and first responders to institute DRR measures, such as fortified river banks and other structural improvements, and enhance preparedness and response mechanisms through trainings and materials transfer.
- Private Sector Engagement in Disaster Assistance in China: In FY 2007, USAID/OFDA supported TAF to enhance private sector participation in and contribution to disaster preparedness and to promote multi-sectoral disaster management approaches. TAF is cooperating with Chinese business associations; the China Charity Federation; the Ministry of Civil Affairs, which has a lead role in disaster management in China; and the American Chamber of Commerce in China. The second phase of the program engages more Chinese businesses in disaster preparedness and management initiatives and expands preparedness activities to additional communities. The program will continue through January 2011.
- Earthquake Recovery and Rural Housing Rehabilitation in China: USAID/OFDA is also supporting TAF to promote safe rehabilitation of rural shelters and to improve disaster preparedness and mitigation in schools and communities in earthquake-affected areas of Sichuan Province.
- Private Sector Partnerships in India: USAID/OFDA is supporting Project Concern International to increase private sector participation in disaster mitigation, preparedness, and response in India, focusing on 20 districts in Bihar—the poorest and most flood-prone state in India. The project focuses on training representatives from large private sector firms, universities, national and state government agencies, and local NGOs in disaster risk management.
- Private Sector Role in DRR in Indonesia: With USAID/OFDA support, Mercy Corps is working to better prepare communities, local governments, and private sector actors in West Sumatra and Bengkulu provinces to collaborate to mitigate and respond to natural disasters. Mercy Corps is establishing district-level working groups focusing on disaster preparedness and conducting participatory hazard mapping, preparedness surveys, and activities to raise awareness in local schools and communities. The program began in September 2008 and will continue through December 2010.
- Earthquake and Landslide Technical Assistance to Indonesia: Following a magnitude 7.6 earthquake in Padang, Indonesia, in September 2009, a USGS Earthquake Disaster Assistance Team (EDAT) traveled to the area to provide technical assistance to the Indonesian Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency. EDAT advised BMKG on methods to improve earthquake hazard mitigation.
- Private Sector Involvement in Disaster Assistance in LAC: Since July 2004, USAID/OFDA has supported the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) to promote private sector engagement and contributions to emergency management activities before, during, and after disasters in the LAC region. PADF has helped businesses to develop strategies that encourage quick mobilization of private sector resources for disaster assistance and has brought emergency management training to private enterprises.
- Protection Monitoring in Côte d’Ivoire: In FY 2010, the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) implemented for protection monitoring activities in Côte d’Ivoire, benefiting 45,000 IDPs returning to areas of origin following the end of conflict.

**PRIORITY 5 – Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.**

- Protection Surge Capacity Program (PROCAP): Through the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), USAID/OFDA continues to support PROCAP, a standby protection program that deploys qualified and experienced protection specialists. Through this program, an emergency team of at least 10 senior protection officers is at the disposal of the U.N.’s protection-mandated agencies—UNHCR, the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), OCHA, and the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). In collaboration with NGO partners, this project is supporting the development of a second tier of 90 trained protection officers.
- Kathmandu Valley Earthquake Risk Management Project: The National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) in Kathmandu, Nepal, works with the Government of Nepal, NGOs, schools, and local communities to increase earthquake awareness and preparedness by coordinating the long-term earthquake DRR plan for the Kathmandu Valley. NSET also aided other countries, such as Pakistan, in earthquake DRR.

- ASEAN Technical Assistance and Training Facility: The USG and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are collaborating to enhance disaster early warning capabilities among ASEAN member countries through the ASEAN Technical Assistance and Training Facility. The facility is providing technical support to the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management Task Force and working to support the development of the ASEAN Center for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, particularly in the design of a multi-hazard early warning system to facilitate regional information sharing. The early warning system will allow ASEAN member states to share information and support decision-making processes on policy making, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities.
- Incident Command System (ICS) Training for ASEAN Region: In 2003, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) began working with ASEAN to build capacity for disaster response with the region under the ASEAN-U.S. Disaster Management Cooperation Program. Phase 1 of the program introduced the ICS to the region through ICS training and a study tour of the United States. Under Phase 2 of the ICS training program in the ASEAN region, regional training activities will continue, including basic/intermediate ICS courses and the development of on-line ICS training modules.
- ICS for South and East Asia: The USFS is conducting two training workshops on basic/intermediate ICS training and integrated planning. These workshops will be offered in partnership with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Disaster Management Center. The USFS is conducting two training workshops in Bhutan and one training workshop in the Philippines and collaborating with the Government of India to integrate the ICS into the disaster response system of India.
- ICS Pilot in Thailand: During Phase 1 of the ASEAN-U.S. Disaster Management Cooperation Program, an ICS Task Force was developed to adapt ICS elements into regional disaster management systems. During Phase 2 of the program, pilot country activities in Thailand will include training Thailand's Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation training-of-trainers cadre in various components of ICS, as well as technical assistance regarding the adaptation of course materials and the incorporation of ICS into the Thai disaster management system.
- Flash Flood Reduction: Strengthening Capacity in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas: USAID/OFDA has implemented activities to build and strengthen the capacity of communities, community organizations, and national partners to reduce the risk of flash flood disasters in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya region, including China, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and other countries. The project also aims to increase understanding of the physical and socioeconomic dimension of flash floods in the target areas, enhance and encourage transboundary coordination, and share lessons learned in the Himalaya region. The project will continue through September 2011.
- Program for Hydrometeorological Risk Mitigation in Asian Cities (PROMISE): PROMISE promotes disaster preparedness through demonstration projects in six hydrometeorological disaster-affected urban areas: Chittagong, Bangladesh; Hyderabad, Pakistan; Dagupan City, the Philippines; Kalutara, Sri Lanka; Da Nang, Vietnam; and Jakarta, Indonesia. In the target cities, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) has facilitated preparedness and mitigation action planning workshops, conducted hazard mapping and vulnerability assessments, and established community-based early warning mechanisms. Additional programming included implementing training and capacity building for risk-based urban land use planning, piloting community-based flood forecasting and warning systems, developing city-level disaster management information systems and public awareness and advocacy campaigns, and assisting micro-credit enterprises to improve resistance of houses to disasters. In FY 2010, ADPC expanded PROMISE to Jamalpur, Bangladesh.
- Program for the Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER), Phase III: PEER promotes disaster preparedness through development of national and regional cadres of professional emergency response instructors. Phase I of PEER began in 1998 in India, Indonesia, Nepal, and the Philippines. Phase II expanded activities to Bangladesh and Pakistan, increased the corps of trainers, adapted courses to national requirements, and created a coordinating network of disaster responders in each country. In April 2009, Phase III began with a focus on enhancing first responder capacity and improving hospital and medical facility capacity. ADPC and the Kathmandu-based National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) are jointly implementing Phase III of PEER, scheduled to continue through 2014.
- Conflict Preparedness in Mindanao, Philippines: Implemented by SC/Philippines, the first phase of this initiative supported disaster preparedness activities in response to new internal displacement and provided prompt access to these populations in the conflict-affected areas of western Mindanao. The program supports an emergency response network of local NGOs and community-based groups to implement preparedness and relief activities, provide grants to local

NGOs, and create small stockpiles of locally procured relief items for emergencies. The second phase supports returning IDPs through livelihood interventions and other assistance. This program continued through August 2010.

- Flood Preparedness in Bangladesh: The Emergency Working Group (EWG) of Cooperative Sponsors, consisting of SC/US, World Vision, and CARE, works to improve emergency response to floods in Bangladesh, as well as reduce the incidence of health problems associated with disasters. The EWG promotes coordination between communities and local authorities and maintains mobile water purification plants, zodiac boats, and a mobile health unit. The EWG used USAID/OFDA pre-positioned equipment and materials to support Cyclone Alia response efforts in May 2009. In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA provided support for the continued maintenance of mobile water purification units, water ambulances, and zodiac boats, prepositioned in the most vulnerable areas of the country and used to respond to cyclones Sidr and Aila.
- Promoting Community-Based Preparedness in Nepal: In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA supported SC/US to provide relief supplies to affected populations when disasters occur, repair and rehabilitate community water and sanitation facilities, and improve hygiene and sanitation practices. The program continues through February 2011.
- Samoa Tsunami Relief Program: Samaritan’s Purse is installing and conducting training on warning devices in collaboration with the U.S. Embassy, and providing training on tsunami awareness and alerts in 150 villages in Samoa.
- Pre-positioning of Emergency Relief Commodities: The International Organization for Migration (IOM) to pre-position emergency relief commodities such as hygiene kits, medical equipment, and shelter supplies, in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands
- Civil Society Capacity for DRR in Burma: SC/US is strengthening the capacity of civil society groups across Burma to prepare for and respond to potential disasters. This project is scheduled to run through December 2011.
- Regional Disaster Assistance Program (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 more than 55,498 participants and certified 6,511 instructors in 32 countries.
- Emergency Health Preparedness in LAC: Since 1998, USAID/OFDA has supported PAHO to promote improved disaster preparedness and response in the health sector, including increasing the capacity of health professionals and improving advocacy, technical information services, and human resources training in health, environment, and related sectors. In January 2009, USAID/OFDA funded PAHO to begin the next five-year phase of the program, focused on increasing preparedness capacity in the health sector through advocacy and technical support to update or improve health policy and legislation, in addition to continuous training of partner organization staff and Ministry of Health personnel. PAHO is also working to increase health preparedness capacity through advocacy and technical support to update or improve health policy and legislation, in addition to partner organization and MoH staff training.
- American Red Cross (AmRC) Readiness to Respond – Phase II: In September 2009, USAID/OFDA supported the American Red Cross (AmRC) to implement the continuation of a *Readiness to Respond – Phase I*. Phase II, a two-year program, is focusing on Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Haiti, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Lucia. Phase II is building upon lessons learned during Phase I, in addition to incorporating best practices from recent community-based disaster management projects in the region. Through increased training opportunities and vulnerability and capacity assessments, AmRC plans to further enhance the capacity of Caribbean communities to mitigate, prepare for, and respond to the adverse affects of climate-induced disasters.
- Urban Search-and-Rescue (USAR) Equipment Replacement and Refurbishment: Following the deployment of a 34-person Rescue South Africa USAR team to Haiti following January 2010 earthquake, USAID/OFDA provided funding to Rescue South Africa for replacement and refurbishment of equipment used during the team’s rescue efforts.
- Response and Risk Management in Haiti: In August 2009, USAID/OFDA funded PADF to enhance Haiti’s community level disaster preparedness capacity through July 2010. PADF built on previous and ongoing activities in

Artibonite Department, reinforcing the capacities of civil protection officials, developing and updating local risk maps, conducting disaster drills, and supporting local and national government officials in risk mitigation projects.<sup>6</sup>

- Urban Community DRR in Jamaica: With USAID/OFDA funding, CRS is working to increase the awareness and response capacity of vulnerable populations in Jamaica through the establishment of emergency action committees (EACs) among young adults. The EACs are undertaking a series of community improvement activities designed to reduce risk, including gutter and street cleanup and house repairs. The program is scheduled to end in December 2010.
- Kabul Capacity-Building Program: USAID/OFDA has supported SFL to build the urban recovery capacity of Kabul Municipality through technology transfer and technical assistance. USAID/OFDA also funds the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in support of a full-time urban planning advisor who works directly with Kabul Municipality officials and staff on urban planning and humanitarian issues.
- DRR in the Dominican Republic: In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided funding to CRS to strengthen and establish Emergency Preparedness and Response Committees to provide guidance in the development of community-level disaster management plans in Azua Province, by strengthening or establishing Emergency Preparedness and Response Committees. The program also includes mitigation activities, such as canal clearing in flood-prone areas.
- Improving Capacity in Guatemala: In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided funds to SHARE Guatemala for DRR training to improve municipal and local capacities for coordinated risk management and disaster response. Activities associated with the program focus on improving coordination between national and local stakeholders.
- Disaster Preparedness in Ecuador: USAID/OFDA has provided funding to Corporación Gestión Ecuador to strengthen coordination, information management, and response capability in disaster risk areas of Ecuador. Through this program, USAID/OFDA is assisting persons with disabilities to prepare for disasters preparedness through the provision of equipment, materials, and training to the Ecuadorian Red Cross and the National Risk Management Secretariat.
- Cholera Response Plan for Guinea and Guinea-Bissau: USAID/OFDA is supporting UNICEF to develop an integrated, evidence-based, sub-regional cholera response plan for Guinea and Guinea Bissau. The project will conduct field research to improve targeting of cholera response, build the capacity of the coordinating institutions, and develop a plan for effective emergency response activities.
- Community-Based Disaster and Natural Resource Management in Zambia: With USAID/OFDA funding, Concern is implementing a program to increase the capacity of local government and community structures to prevent, mitigate, and respond to the impacts of disasters in the Western Province of Zambia. The program also helps to protect rural household assets through community-based disaster management activities and improved household production.
- Strengthening Community Resilience in Ethiopia: In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided support for an innovative three-year program designed to protect vulnerable and food insecure households and increase community resilience for climatic shocks, such as drought, in Ethiopia. The initiative focuses on protecting, building, and diversifying household assets, and includes cash-for-work activities and mechanisms to improve access to microfinance systems. Programs promote efficient market-based businesses and diversified income sources.
- Emergency Preparedness for Children's and Women's Rights Violations in Guinea: In FY 2010, UNICEF prepositioned emergency relief supplies in Guinea in the event of further violence following attacks by soldiers on demonstrators in the capital city of Conakry in September 28.

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<sup>6</sup> Artibonite Department was not directly affected by the 2010 earthquake in Haiti. USAID/OFDA-supported activities in Haiti like this continue to help vulnerable populations prepare for and mitigate the impacts of the upcoming hurricane season.