



# DISASTER RISK REDUCTION – SOUTHERN AFRICA

## OVERVIEW

Countries in the Southern Africa region<sup>1</sup> face cyclical drought, floods, and cyclones, as well as food insecurity. 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 2012, 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 2012 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 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$45.7 million for DRR projects throughout southern Africa.

### SOUTHERN AFRICA DRR FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2012<sup>2</sup>

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Stand-Alone DRR Programs in Southern Africa ( <i>see pages 1–8</i> ) | \$45,679,371        |
| <b>TOTAL DRR Funding in Southern Africa</b>                          | <b>\$45,679,371</b> |

## STAND-ALONE DRR PROGRAMS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA’s Southern Africa team provided more than \$45.6 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, which include activities in the Southern Africa region, 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 the programs.

## Global and Multi-Regional Programs Active in Southern Africa<sup>3</sup>

- **Global Flash Flood Guidance System:** With funding from a previous fiscal year 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 seven countries in southern Africa. USAID/OFDA supports rapid assessments of flash floods, increasing the lead time for early warning and allowing for rapid mobilization of response activities. The WMO program emphasizes strengthening the capacity of national meteorological and hydrological services through cross-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. In FY 2012, country participants in southern Africa completed trainings on system operation.

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

<sup>2</sup> Year of funding indicates the Fiscal Year of obligation, not appropriation, of funds

<sup>3</sup> 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

## Southern Africa Regional Programs

- Views from the Frontline (VFL): USAID/OFDA supports the African Centre for Disaster Studies at North-West University in South Africa to serve as the regional coordinating organization for the VFL project. A participatory action research project designed to bring the voices and concerns of vulnerable people into DRR policy and practice, VFL strengthens links among local, national, regional, and international civil society organizations. Since FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has contributed \$625,000 to the project, including more than \$275,000 in FY 2012.
- Partners Enhancing Resilience to People Exposed to Risks – Universities (Periperi U): USAID/OFDA supports the Periperi U program 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. Previously hosted at the University of Cape Town since its inception in June 2006, the secretariat of Periperi U moved to Stellenbosch University in South Africa in 2011. To date, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$8.5 million for the program, including more than \$2.3 million in FY 2012.
- Rescue Programme for National Development (RESPOND): Through Rescue South Africa's RESPOND initiative, USAID/OFDA is helping build the emergency response capacity of countries in southern Africa. The one-year project offers accredited rescue training courses and other capacity-building measures to first responders in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Zambia, with the goal of creating certified teams in the region that have the ability to handle sudden-onset incidents in their own countries, as well as in neighboring countries. In addition to the RESPOND initiative, USAID/OFDA provided funds through Rescue South Africa for a U.S. study tour, hosted by Los Angeles County Search and Rescue, for fire chiefs from the Western Cape of South Africa. USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.5 million for the two projects.
- 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 \$5.9 million for this program, including \$1 million in FY 2012.
- Regional Girls in Risk Reduction Leadership (G.I.R.R.L.) Program: With USAID/OFDA support, CARE and the African Centre for Disaster Studies are implementing the G.I.R.R.L. project, a regional learning and pilot activity in southern Africa. The project provides technical assistance and promotes the integration of DRR approaches for adolescent girls into existing and proposed DRR programs and policies. Pilot interventions in Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe seek to engage adolescent girls in identifying vulnerabilities and risks experienced. More than 4,000 participants, comprising girls, government officials, and NGO staff, are working to address challenges faced by girls in disaster and post-disaster situations. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$170,000 to the project.
- Coordination and Advocacy for Conservation Agriculture: Through a regional coordination and advocacy project implemented by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), USAID/OFDA is working to increase awareness and use of conservation agriculture techniques—farming practices that promote soil and water conservation and reduce losses during drought. Demonstration sites throughout southern Africa 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 FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided \$750,000 for the program.
- Coordination of Food and Agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction and Management: With USAID/OFDA support, FAO is facilitating the coordination of food security and agricultural DRR and disaster risk management activities in southern Africa. FAO aims to reduce countries' vulnerability to disasters through increased coordination and linkages among DRR actors, improved knowledge management, and enhanced integration of risk prevention and mitigation into regional and national policies and interventions. Included among the program's activities are to establish a repository for best practices and lessons learned, offer technical assistance to the Southern African

Development Community and other regional actors, and reinforce working relationships with other U.N. agencies, particularly on regional joint initiatives. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided \$800,000 for the program.

- Agriculture and Livelihood DRR in the Zambezi River Basin: USAID/OFDA is improving the resilience of farmers in four highly flood-prone districts in northern Namibia and southern Zambia—areas lying within the Zambezi River basin—through an FAO-implemented project. The project supports livelihoods diversification and improved farming techniques through encouraging dry season crop production, strengthening private sector partnerships for produce marketing, training program participants in conservation agriculture principles, and promoting the use of flood-resistant and short-cycle seeds. In addition, the project aims to strengthen regional DRR coordination mechanisms by facilitating interactions among national and regional authorities and developing a common monitoring and evaluation framework for use by FAO partners. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided \$600,000 for the program.
- Zambezi River Basin Initiative: With \$2 million in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA is supporting the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Phase II of its initiative to reduce the risk and impact of flooding and other natural disasters in the seven countries—Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—encompassing the Zambezi River basin. For the benefit of more than 235,000 people in the region, the project promotes conservation agriculture, natural resource management, small-scale irrigation, and the use of flood- and drought-tolerant seed varieties. The project also builds DRR and disaster management capacity in local communities and national Red Cross societies by developing community-based DRR committees, training national and community teams in disaster response management, and strengthening information-sharing relationships at the local, national, regional, and international levels. USAID/OFDA’s support to the initiative’s Phase I—totaling \$1.5 million between FY 2009 and 2011—remained in effect until July 2012.
- 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.
- DRR Degree Program for Southern Africa: The African Centre for Disaster Studies at North-West University in South Africa is now in the third year of a USAID/OFDA-supported 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. To date, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$1.5 million for the program, including more than \$220,000 in FY 2012.
- Home-Grown Keyhole Gardens Learning Initiative: With funding from a previous year, USAID/OFDA continued to support an initiative by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) 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—extend the growing season, help diversify diets, and can survive harsh conditions, such as flooding or drought, thereby reducing households’ risk of food insecurity. This USAID/OFDA-funded project strived to build an alliance of NGOs and institutions from selected countries to test the keyhole garden methodology and publicize best practices and local adaptations to practitioners. The project concluded in September 2012.
- Food Security in Malawi and Mozambique: With prior-year funding, USAID/OFDA supported FAO to strengthen DRR and food security in areas prone to natural disasters in Malawi and Mozambique. The program provided training in conservation agriculture techniques and encouraged 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 also worked 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. This program concluded in March 2012.

## Country-Specific Programs

### *Lesotho*

- Mountain Integrated Conservation Agriculture II (MICA II): Building on the original MICA program's efforts to strengthen rural mountain livelihoods in Lesotho, the two-year MICA II project aims to help more than 23,000 individuals reduce their exposure to drought and other natural hazards. The project, implemented by CRS in partnership with CARE, promotes conservation agriculture and improves smallholder farmers' access to markets and agricultural inputs. The project also trains farmers in community-based disaster risk management and the establishment of savings and lending groups to mitigate the impact of future shocks. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$2.1 million for the program. More than \$1.7 million in USAID/OFDA funding—provided between FY 2009 and 2011—continued to support the original MICA program until February 2012.
- Lesotho Irrigation Project III (LIP III): With prior-year funding, USAID/OFDA support for Phase III of LIP continued until July 2012. LIP—implemented through a consortium of CRS, World Vision, and CARE—established new irrigation schemes and promoted conservation agriculture techniques, complementing agriculture and food security programs ongoing in the country. Such activities helped reduce the vulnerability of rural households to drought and soil erosion of mountainside farmland caused by floods and wind. Phase III built on the success of previous phases and focused on increasing household level resilience for nearly 6,000 people by expanding project activities. Between FY 2007 and 2011, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$2.4 million for LIP.

### *Malawi*

- Drought Mitigation through Irrigation Promotion and Conservation Agriculture Extension II (DICE II): USAID/OFDA is increasing the capacity of vulnerable Malawian households to mitigate the impact of weather-related shocks through the CARE-implemented DICE II project. The project aims to extend drought mitigation approaches refined during previous programs, including the original DICE program, to approximately 20,000 people in the Dowa, Ntcheu, and Salima districts in Malawi's Central Region. Interventions include establishing small-scale irrigation schemes, introducing conservation agriculture techniques, enacting savings-and-loan groups, and strengthening local early warning systems. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.8 million to the project.
- Karonga Empowering Emergency Preparedness (KEEP) Project: To reduce residents' vulnerability to recurrent natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods, USAID/OFDA is supporting the CRS-implemented KEEP project to benefit nearly 39,000 people in Karonga District in northern Malawi. Using community-based approaches, the KEEP project is bringing together communities, local government officials, and local NGOs to improve early warning and alert systems and increase the capacity of vulnerable populations to respond during future emergencies. To mitigate the impact of potential disasters, the project is also working with individuals to establish savings-and-loan groups and address poor sanitation conditions and hygiene practices. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA contributed more than \$1.1 million to the project.
- Water for Irrigation and Life Advancement (WILA): With previous funding, USAID/OFDA supported the two-year WILA project through CRS to construct small-scale, gravity-fed irrigation systems in southern Malawi, thus extending the length of the growing season, bolstering household food stocks for nearly 38,000 Malawian farmers, and mitigating the impact of drought. Completed in June 2012, the WILA project was 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*

- Reduction of Vulnerability to Drought and Other Climate-Related Disasters in Southern Mozambique: Nearly \$4.9 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2012 funding is helping reduce household vulnerabilities to drought and other climate-related disasters for approximately 39,000 people in Inhambane Province. The program, implemented by International Relief and Development (IRD), promotes conservation agriculture techniques; the planting of drought-resistant crops, such as sorghum and legumes; the production of vegetables for consumption and sale; and the establishment of secondary income-generating activities, including apiculture. The two-year project also works to improve community access to water during dry periods through the installation of rainwater harvesting systems and

rehabilitation of wells. Between FY 2009 and 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$4.6 million to support a previous phase of this project, which concluded in April 2012.

- Increasing Resilience to Climatic Shocks in Zambezia Province: With USAID/OFDA support, IRD is helping mitigate the impact of climatic shocks for nearly 30,000 people residing in communities in the Zambezi and Shire River basins in Zambezia Province. The two-year project works to reduce the risk of waterborne disease transmission during floods and improve community access to water during dry periods by installing rainwater harvesting systems, rehabilitating wells, promoting point-of-use water treatment products, and training beneficiaries in positive hygiene and sanitation practices. USAID/OFDA contributed \$1.7 million to the project in FY 2012.
- Seed Quality Improvement and Loss Prevention: With funding from a previous fiscal year, USAID/OFDA worked 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 to increase food security in northern Mozambique. 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.
- Mitigating Disaster with Sweet Potatoes: With funding from a previous fiscal year, USAID/OFDA advocated the planting of new drought-tolerant sweet potato varieties in Mozambique to combat vitamin A deficiency and mitigate the effects of drought. The International Potato Center expects the project to assist approximately 600,000 people in five provinces throughout the country.
- The River Value: Converting Risk to Opportunities: Through a two-year, IRD-implemented River Value program, USAID/OFDA encouraged communities in Mozambique to utilize agricultural opportunities created by floods. In collaboration with local disaster risk management committees, the project strived to increase production of staple post-flood crops and cash crops, increase access to clean water, and improve hygiene and sanitation. The interventions helped mitigate and reduce exposure to the negative impact of floods for the benefit of more than 17,000 Mozambicans. Initiated with USAID/OFDA support in FY 2009, the program concluded in October 2011.

#### *Namibia*

- Conservation Agriculture Program for Northern Namibia: Through the National Cooperative Business Association's Cooperative League of the United States of America (CLUSA), USAID/OFDA is working to reduce Namibians' vulnerability to weather shocks by training more than 10,000 farmers in the north in conservation agriculture, including land preparation, field ripping, planting, weeding, harvesting, and post-harvest techniques. The use of conservation agriculture helps improve soil conditions, rainfall retention, and agricultural yields. This is the first of a three-year program. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided \$2.2 million to the project.
- Reducing Risks of Population Displacement in Southern Africa: USAID/OFDA is providing \$750,000 to support the efforts of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to enhance regional capacity in coordination and management of displacement situations in collaboration with key government officials and national stakeholders, such as the Namibia Red Cross Society. The project is establishing a regional support hub in Namibia for disaster risk management and camp management activities and expanding to Botswana and Mozambique this year.
- Strengthening Emergency Food Distribution Scheme: With USAID/OFDA support, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) is working to strengthen the Government of Namibia to effectively design and manage food assistance programs in the aftermath of natural disasters. Activities include providing technical assistance for food security assessments and training participants in logistics, supply chain, and warehouse management. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA contributed \$400,000 for this program.

#### *South Africa*

- Incident Command System (ICS) Program: USAID/OFDA is continuing support to a multi-year program that aims 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. Through the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), USAID/OFDA is building train-the-trainer and

response management skills among South African responders, thus increasing national disaster response capacity. Since FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has contributed nearly \$700,000, including nearly \$386,000 in FY 2012.

#### *Swaziland*

- Reduction of Drought Vulnerabilities in Southern Swaziland: Through a multi-year, community-based drought mitigation program, USAID/OFDA improved hygiene and expanded access to safe water in Shiselweni and Lubombo districts, Swaziland. Implemented by IRD, the project trained participants in sanitary practices and installed rainwater harvesting systems and borehole pumps in communities most vulnerable to drought. The program also instructed farmers in conservation agriculture techniques and supported community gardening groups, benefiting more than 60,000 people. Between FY 2009 and 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$4.6 million for the project, which concluded in June 2012.
- Mitigation of Negative Impacts of Climate Change: With renewed support from USAID/OFDA and building on previous successes, IRD is implementing a three-year, community-based drought mitigation program in southern Swaziland. The project integrates agricultural and water and sanitation activities in 15 drought-prone tinkhundla—administrative subdivisions—by training more than 3,400 participants in conservation agriculture techniques and the formation of community gardening groups. The program also promotes safe hygiene practices and installs rainwater harvesting systems and borehole pumps for the benefit of more than 30,000 people. USAID/OFDA contributed \$3.4 million to the program in FY 2012.

#### *Zambia*

- Integrating Adolescents into Peri-Urban Risk Reduction in Zambia: Through CARE, USAID/OFDA is supporting a small-scale project to better integrate the needs of adolescents, particularly girls, into DRR efforts in Kanyama settlement on the outskirts of Lusaka, Zambia. Drawing on methodologies tested through the G.I.R.R.L. project piloted by USAID/OFDA partner the African Centre for Disaster Studies at North-West University, the project is providing DRR training to approximately 270 teenage students from two Kanyama schools and 30 mentors from existing local DRR committees. Covered topics include community risk analysis and DRR plan development, with a focus on engaging adolescent girls in identifying their disaster-related vulnerabilities and enhancing community efforts to mitigate risks. USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$200,000 for this program in FY 2012.
- Integrated Food Security and Risk Management (INFORM): USAID/OFDA is providing support to continue a Concern-implemented, community-led disaster and natural resource management program in Western Province, Zambia. The project is building and maintaining 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 irrigation systems, both of which mitigate the livelihood impacts of drought. In total, the project is expected to benefit approximately 178,000 people. USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$776,000 for this program in FY 2012. Prior-year USAID/OFDA funding supported the preceding phase of this project from January 2011 to January 2012.
- Zambia Fodder Pilot: USAID/OFDA is supporting Land O'Lakes' efforts to reduce fodder shortages and improve livestock health and production in Southern and Western provinces, thereby reducing vulnerability to hazards—such as drought and floods—that affect these areas. This two-year project aims to research, develop, and test fodder and fodder seed production systems while providing both as a viable alternative livelihood for some vulnerable households in targeted areas. Land O'Lakes plans to disseminate research findings through a field manual and fodder training modules, allowing other organizations working across the region to establish similar pilot initiatives. USAID/OFDA provided \$2 million for this program in FY 2012.
- Livestock Management and Holistic Grazing Program: 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 partner Land O'Lakes. To help reduce vulnerability to hazards and 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. USAID/OFDA has contributed nearly \$2.4 million to the program to date.

- Integrated Water Management and Crop Diversification Project: With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to build resilience to disasters and other external shocks, while improving 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 promoted sustainable water management techniques and technologies, crop diversification, and the use of drip irrigation and treadle pumps. The project also helped farmers diversify income-generating activities by growing vegetables and raising small animals. In addition, the project trained 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. This project concluded in May 2012.

#### *Zimbabwe*

- Reducing Community Vulnerability to the Impacts of Climate Change: To enhance resilience and increase diversified agricultural production, USAID/OFDA is supporting DRR activities to benefit 2,400 households in Chipinge District, Zimbabwe. Through Action Contre La Faim (ACF), USAID/OFDA is providing vouchers for agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizer, and farming equipment for communities to share during planting season. Beneficiaries will also receive training in cultivation techniques and livestock management, in addition to disaster mitigation and preparedness. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$1.6 million to program.
- Enhanced Resiliency to Droughts (ERD): The CARE-implemented ERD project builds upon a previous USAID/OFDA-supported program and continues drought-mitigation activities in Masvingo Province, southeastern Zimbabwe. Emphasizing community-based DRR efforts, the program is training 70 DRR focal points in 10 drought-prone communities, who will subsequently train and reach more than 4,500 people. The project also aims to develop local DRR plans of action, involving stakeholders in efforts to identify and implement potential disaster mitigation measures. In addition, the ERD program will instruct farmers in conservation agriculture techniques, distribute seed varieties to diversity production, and rehabilitate three water catchment sites to address farmers' water needs, potentially benefiting up to 24,500 individuals. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA contributed more than \$1.1 million to the project.
- Food Security and Livelihood-Centered Community-Based DRR: To foster household resilience to weather shocks, USAID/OFDA is supporting a GOAL project that advocates conservation agriculture and improved livestock management techniques in Manicaland Province, eastern Zimbabwe. By strengthening agricultural production and livestock assets, the project aims to increase food security for approximately 67,500 Zimbabweans and help reduce their exposure to potential natural hazards and other risks. USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$1.4 million to the project in FY 2012.
- Disaster Risk Reduction in Vulnerable Communities: With \$1.2 million in FY 2012 funding to International Medical Corps (IMC), USAID/OFDA is helping reduce vulnerability and increase resilience among populations residing in five districts of Mashonaland Central Province. The project integrates community-based disaster management and sanitation and hygiene training to build local capacity for mitigating the various types of risks that may challenge the targeted districts. Within the implementation period, the project aims to form 30 community disaster risk management committees, train 250 new village health workers and 35 health care staff in disease early warning systems and other DRR measures, and reach more than 200,000 residents with messages promoting positive hygiene and sanitation practices.
- Emergency Response, Early Recovery, and Durable Solutions for Displaced Families: USAID/OFDA provided \$2 million through IOM to address the needs of internally displaced persons and returnees in Zimbabwe. Through support centers, IOM is providing temporary shelter, food, medical care, counseling, transportation, and family reunification services to vulnerable individuals. USAID/OFDA support will also improve disaster preparedness and humanitarian response capacity to handle population movements and advocate durable solutions for displaced and returning populations.

- Zimbabwe Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting (ZIMROOF): Through the IRD-implemented ZIMROOF project, USAID/OFDA is reducing rural Zimbabweans' exposure to waterborne diseases through the installation of rainwater harvesting systems at 20 school locations, benefiting 12,000 students, as well as surrounding communities, during times of cholera outbreaks. The project is also training 6,000 community members in sanitary hygiene practices and the use of water treatment products. USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$1.6 million to this project in FY 2012.
- Livestock for Accelerated Recovery and Improved Resilience: Through partner Land O'Lakes, USAID/OFDA is helping to strengthen the productive asset base of more than 6,000 vulnerable individuals in the provinces of Manicaland and Matabeleland South by promoting improved practices in the management of small livestock and rangeland. The two-year program provides goats to participating households, trains beneficiaries in the care of the animals, and helps beneficiaries find markets for their animals. In addition, the project advocates holistic rangeland management, which could contribute to improved soil conditions and a reduction in environmental degradation, thereby reducing communities' exposure to natural hazards. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$2 million to the project.
- Rainwater Harvesting and Hygiene Promotion: With USAID/OFDA support, Medair is working to reduce the risk of waterborne disease among more than 126,000 rural community members in the southern province of Matabeleland South. The USAID/OFDA project is installing rainwater harvest systems at 16 schools and 12 health clinics to improve access to safe drinking water. The program is also training village health workers, community leaders, and other participants in good health and hygiene practices and promoting the use of point-of-use water treatment products. USAID/OFDA contributed \$1 million to the project in FY 2012.
- NGO Joint Initiative 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 Joint Initiative consortium—led by Mercy Corps and including Africare, CARE, CRS, and Oxfam. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided support for Phase III of the Joint Initiative to extend collaboration efforts to U.N. agencies, Zimbabwean government departments, and additional NGOs while strengthening referral systems and beneficiaries' access to public services. In addition, the Joint Initiative consortium is working to improve sanitation conditions in an effort to prevent disease outbreaks for nearly 74,000 vulnerable individuals through the establishment of community health clubs, school health clubs, and water point user committees to promote good hygiene practices, such as the use of latrines and safe water collection and handling procedures. To date since FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has contributed approximately \$2.3 million to the program, including nearly \$1.2 million in FY 2012.
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Response: With support to Oxfam/Great Britain, USAID/OFDA is working to reduce the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks for approximately 100,000 vulnerable Zimbabweans living in urban and peri-urban areas of Midlands Province. Project interventions include the mass promotion of safe hygiene practices through community health workers and city health personnel, as well as the establishment of community and school health clubs to encourage the maintenance of sanitary conditions at the household and community levels. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$350,000 to the project.
- 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. With continued support from USAID/OFDA, PSI is improving WaterGuard distribution networks in the country, particularly in rural areas, and promoting the usage of WaterGuard, as well as other hygiene and sanitation behavioral changes. Since FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has contributed \$1.5 million to WaterGuard, including more than \$360,000 in FY 2012.
- Cholera Mitigation Through Community Health Clubs: In efforts to reduce disease outbreaks related to poor sanitation and hygiene in Zimbabwe, USAID/OFDA is contributing nearly \$500,000 in FY 2012 to support the establishment of 480 new community health clubs in four districts of Manicaland Province through Zimbabwe Association for Applied Health Education and Development (Zimbabwe AHEAD). The clubs will train up to 36,000 individuals in basic health and hygiene knowledge, as well as the usage of water treatment products, such as WaterGuard.

## **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. Through programs funded in prior fiscal years, USAID/OFDA-supported projects continued to provide assistance in response to disasters, while mitigating the effects of future hazards, in FY 2012.

### *Zimbabwe*

- Waterborne Disease Prevention in Manicaland Province: Through a project implemented by the International Rescue Committee, USAID/OFDA worked to reduce the risk of cholera, diarrhea, and other waterborne disease outbreaks for more than 340,000 people in Manicaland Province. The program was designed to increase access to WaterGuard in rural areas through the establishment of grassroots distribution systems. The project also promoted health and hygiene education and utilized social marketing campaigns to advance widespread adoption of WaterGuard at household levels. USAID/OFDA continued to support this project in FY 2012 with funding from previous fiscal years.
- Improved Livelihoods for Smallholder Farmers: With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA supported FAO to implement a program that builds capacity at both the national and household levels in Zimbabwe to improve 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.
- 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. The project distributes water purification tablets, installs rainwater harvesting systems, and organizes community health clubs to promote hygiene education, benefiting nearly 40,000 people.
- Cholera Prevention Project: In Mashonaland East Province, USAID/OFDA helped prevent the transmission of cholera and other waterborne diseases through a GOAL-implemented environmental health project. The program, which concluded in October 2011, mobilized volunteers to clean up dumpsites, clear storm drains, and promote hygiene education in their communities, benefiting as many as 250,000 residents.
- Reducing Risk to Localized Emergencies in Manicaland Province: USAID/OFDA is supporting risk mitigation activities in Manicaland Province, which experiences high incidences of cholera and food insecurity relative to the rest of the country. With funding from a prior fiscal year, Mercy Corps improved access to water and sanitation facilities and promoted hygienic practices to reduce the prevalence of waterborne diseases for nearly 59,000 people. The project, which concluded in November 2011, also helped reduce food insecurity by encouraging communities to adopt of conservation farming techniques and establish vegetable gardens to complement ongoing food distributions.
- Rural Water Supply and Treatment in Zimbabwe: With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support 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. To increase access to clean water sources, therefore, the 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.

- 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.
- Reviving Smallholder Farmers Marketing of Agricultural Products: With funding from a prior year, USAID/OFDA continued 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. USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.1 million to support this project, which concluded in October 2011.

USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA IN FY 2012<sup>7</sup>

| USAID/OFDA STAND-ALONE DRR FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA |  |  |                         |             |             |
|---|--|--|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Country/Region  | Program  | Activity   | Partner                 | Subtotal    | Total       |
| Lesotho   | MICA II  | Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Natural and Technological Risks | CRS                     | \$2,105,163 | \$2,105,163 |
| Malawi  | DICE II  | Agriculture and Food Security  | CARE                    | \$1,849,369 | \$2,989,218 |
|   | KEEP   | Natural and Technological Risks; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)                               | CRS                     | \$1,139,849 |             |
| Mozambique  | Reduction of Vulnerability to Drought and Other Climate-Related Disasters in Southern Mozambique | Agriculture and Food Security; WASH  | IRD                     | \$4,882,046 | \$6,577,898 |
|   | Increasing Resilience to Climatic Shocks in Zambezia Province                                    | WASH   | IRD                     | \$1,695,852 |             |
| Namibia   | Conservation Agriculture Program for Northern Namibia  | Agriculture and Food Security  | CLUSA                   | \$2,154,488 | \$3,304,488 |
|   | Reducing Risks of Population Displacement in Southern Africa                                     | Natural and Technological Risks  | IOM                     | \$750,000   |             |
|   | Strengthening Emergency Food Distribution Scheme   | Natural and Technological Risks  | WFP                     | \$400,000   |             |
| South Africa  | ICS Program  | Natural and Technological Risks  | USFS                    | \$385,695   | \$385,695   |
| Southern Africa                                       | Views from the Frontline   | Natural and Technological Risks  | North-West University   | \$277,400   | \$9,640,026 |
|   | RESPOND  | Natural and Technological Risks, Search and Rescue   | Rescue South Africa     | \$1,501,549 |             |
|   | Periperi U   | Natural and Technological Risks  | Stellenbosch University | \$2,318,754 |             |
|   | Land and Livelihoods Restoration through Holistic Management                                     | Natural and Technological Risks  | ACHM                    | \$1,000,000 |             |
|   | G.I.R.R.L. Program   | Natural and Technological Risks  | CARE                    | \$169,948   |             |
|   | Coordination and Advocacy for Conservation Agriculture   | Agriculture and Food Security  | FAO                     | \$750,000   |             |
|   | Coordination of Food and Agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction and Management                     | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management   | FAO                     | \$800,000   |             |
|   | Agriculture and Livelihood DRR in the Zambezi River Basin  | Agriculture and Food Security  | FAO                     | \$600,000   |             |
|   | Zambezi River Basin Initiative   | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management   | IFRC                    | \$2,000,000 |             |
| DRR Degree Program for Southern Africa                | Natural and Technological Risks  | North-West University  | \$222,375               |             |             |

|  |  |  |                     |             |                     |
|--|--|--|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Swaziland  | Mitigation of Negative Impacts of Climate Change                                 | Agriculture and Food Security; WASH                            | IRD                 | \$3,429,586 | \$3,429,586         |
| Zambia   | Integrating Adolescents in to Peri-Urban Risk Reduction in Zambia                | Natural and Technological Risks                                | CARE                | \$199,173   | \$2,972,544         |
|  | INFORM   | Agriculture and Food Security; Natural and Technological Risks | Concern             | \$775,966   |                     |
|  | Zambia Fodder Pilot  | Agriculture and Food Security                                  | Land O'Lakes        | \$1,997,405 |                     |
| Zimbabwe   | Reducing Community Vulnerability to the Impacts of Climate Change                | Agriculture and Food Security; Natural and Technological Risks | ACF                 | \$1,553,381 | \$14,274,753        |
|  | ERD  | Agriculture and Food Security; Natural and Technological Risks | CARE                | \$1,149,538 |                     |
|  | Food Security and Livelihood-Centered Community-Based DRR                        | Agriculture and Food Security; Natural and Technological Risks | GOAL                | \$1,378,265 |                     |
|  | Disaster Risk Reduction in Vulnerable Communities                                | Natural and Technological Risks; WASH                          | IMC                 | \$1,243,830 |                     |
|  | Emergency Response, Early Recovery, and Durable Solutions for Displaced Families | Protection   | IOM                 | \$2,000,000 |                     |
|  | ZIMROOF  | WASH   | IRD                 | \$1,572,950 |                     |
|  | Livestock for Accelerated Recovery and Improved Resilience                       | Agriculture and Food Security                                  | Land O'Lakes        | \$1,984,473 |                     |
|  | Rainwater Harvesting and Hygiene Promotion                                       | WASH   | Medair              | \$1,000,000 |                     |
|  | NGO Joint Initiative for Urban Zimbabwe  | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; WASH     | Mercy Corps         | \$1,192,566 |                     |
|  | Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Response  | WASH   | Oxfam/Great Britain | \$341,540   |                     |
|  | WaterGuard   | WASH   | PSI                 | \$360,094   |                     |
|  | Cholera Mitigation Through Community Health Clubs                                | WASH   | Zimbabwe AHEAD      | \$498,116   |                     |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA STAND-ALONE DRR FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA</b> |  |  |                     |             | <b>\$45,679,371</b> |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA IN FY 2012</b>  |  |  |                     |             | <b>\$45,679,371</b> |

<sup>7</sup>Year of funding indicates the Fiscal Year of obligation, not appropriation, of funds