



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013



# Commonly Used Acronyms

## Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

AAH	Action Against Hunger
ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
HKI	Helen Keller International
IMC	International Medical Corps
iMMAP	Information Management and Mine Action Programs
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
Oxfam/GB	Oxfam/Great Britain
PSI	Population Services International
SC/UK	Save the Children/U.K.
SC/US	Save the Children/U.S.
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
WCDO	World Concern Development Organization
WHH	Welthungerhilfe

## International Organizations (IOs) and United Nations (U.N.) Agencies

FAO	U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OCHA	U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNDP	U.N. Development Program
UNDSS	U.N. Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	U.N. Population Fund
UNHABITAT	U.N. Human Settlements Program
UNHAS	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	U.N. Children's Fund
WFP	U.N. World Food Program
WHO	U.N. World Health Organization

## U.S. Government (USG) Acronyms

AFRICOM	U.S. Africa Command
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CENTCOM	U.S. Central Command

DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
EUCOM	U.S. European Command
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
PACOM	U.S. Pacific Command
RMT	Response Management Team
SOUTHCOM	U.S. Southern Command
State	U.S. Department of State
State/PRM	State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USUN	U.S. Mission to the United Nations

## OFDA Acronyms

CMAM	Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ERMS	Economic Recovery and Market Systems
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

## Miscellaneous

AFP	Agence France-Presse
FY	fiscal year
IDP	internally displaced person
km	kilometer
mph	miles per hour
MT	metric ton

## Measurement Conversion

1 hectare	= 2.471 acres
1 meter	= 39.37 inches
1 millimeter	= 0.039 inch
1 kilometer	= 0.62 miles

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I had the privilege of taking over leadership of OFDA in the closing days of an intense and challenging year for the office. The year was defined by the spiraling catastrophe in Syria, a crisis of which the scope and complexity posed a significant challenge to the global humanitarian system. OFDA's partners have done heroic work there, but also in places like Mali, where violence threatened gains made since the 2012 Sahel crises, and in ongoing complex crises like the Central African Republic and Yemen.

But OFDA does far more than implement relief operations in war zones. In FY 2013, we expanded our commitment to the Agency's resilience agenda, working closely with USAID development partners. Building off lessons we learned from prior responses in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, we are helping to build stronger communities that can withstand and recover from future crises.

These resilience activities expand on OFDA's longstanding commitment to DRR. For many years, we have supported the development of regional and national disaster management authorities, empowering countries and communities to lead their own responses. We continued to work closely with national and local governments in FY 2013, particularly in Latin America and Asia, to strengthen early warning, preparedness, and mitigation activities. In Africa, we supported income diversification activities to make people less vulnerable to seasonal droughts and floods.

We are also focused on ways to make our work even more effective, both within USAID and within the broader humanitarian system. OFDA has been a leading advocate and supporter of the Transformative Agenda, which is changing how the U.N. does business. This U.N.-led initiative aims to improve the core system-wide functions upon which any successful humanitarian response relies—leadership, coordination, and accountability.

We are also applying similar scrutiny to our own internal systems and business processes, actively implementing lessons learned and piloting new approaches, so that we provide the most timely, targeted, and effective assistance possible when disaster strikes.

Finally, we have amplified our focus on partner safety as aid providers increasingly operate in hostile settings. To minimize risk while maximizing our ability to reach affected populations, we maintain a constant dialogue with our U.N. and NGO partners to assess vulnerabilities, while taking steps to improve risk management systems for staff working in high-threat environments. In FY 2013, OFDA funded UNICEF to train security personnel, support exchange visits to promote best practices, and strengthen third-party monitoring in countries where international staff are particularly susceptible to targeted attacks.

I am proud to support OFDA's humanitarian mandate and am honored to lead such a dedicated group of staff. I am equally proud of our partnerships—within USAID, across the USG, and with our U.N. and NGO partners—which are so critical to our team's ability to fulfill our important mission. I look forward to continuing our collective effort to serve the world's most vulnerable people.



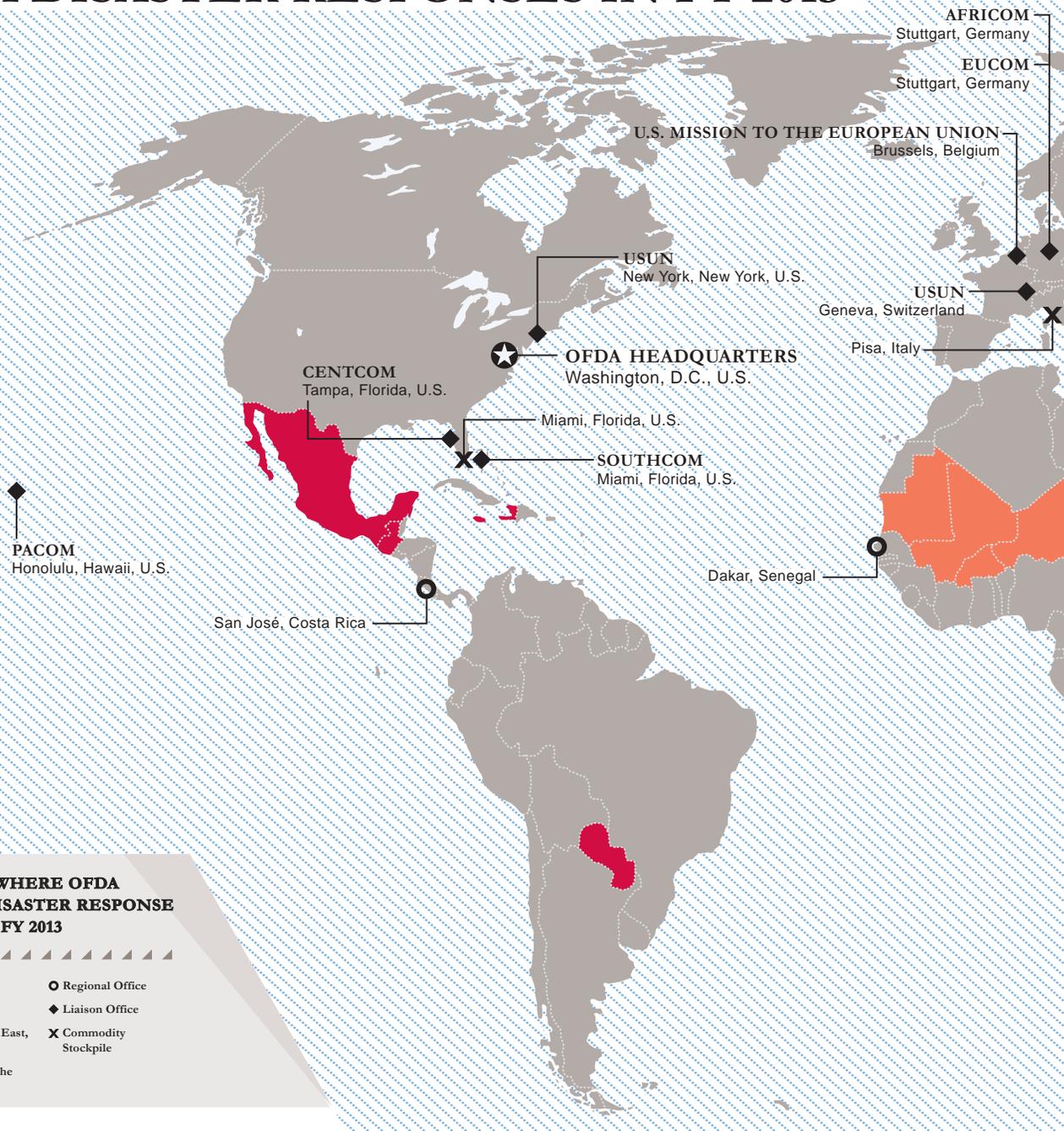
## MESSAGE

## FROM THE OFDA

## DIRECTOR

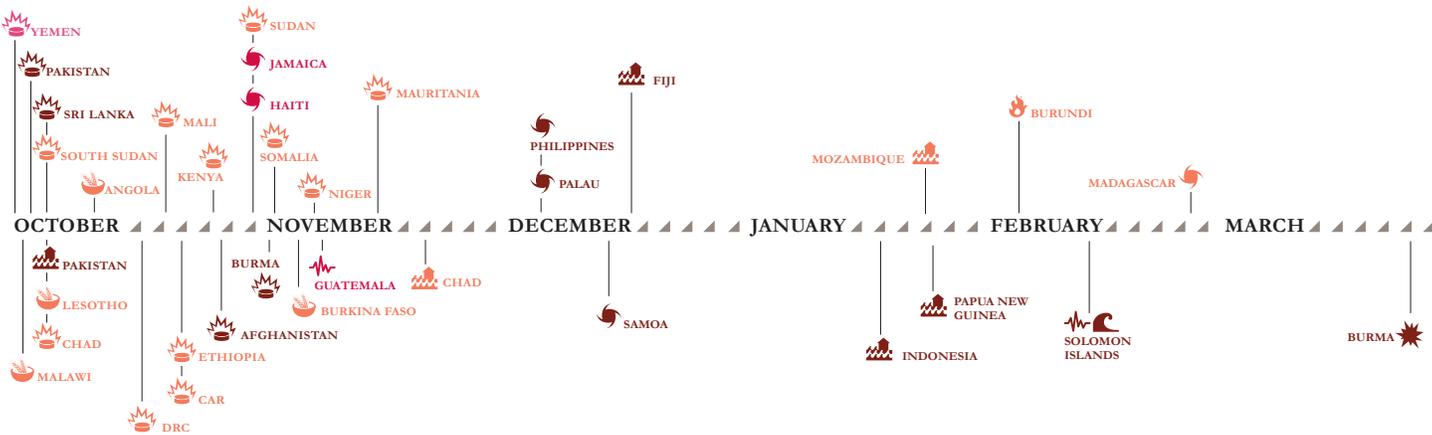
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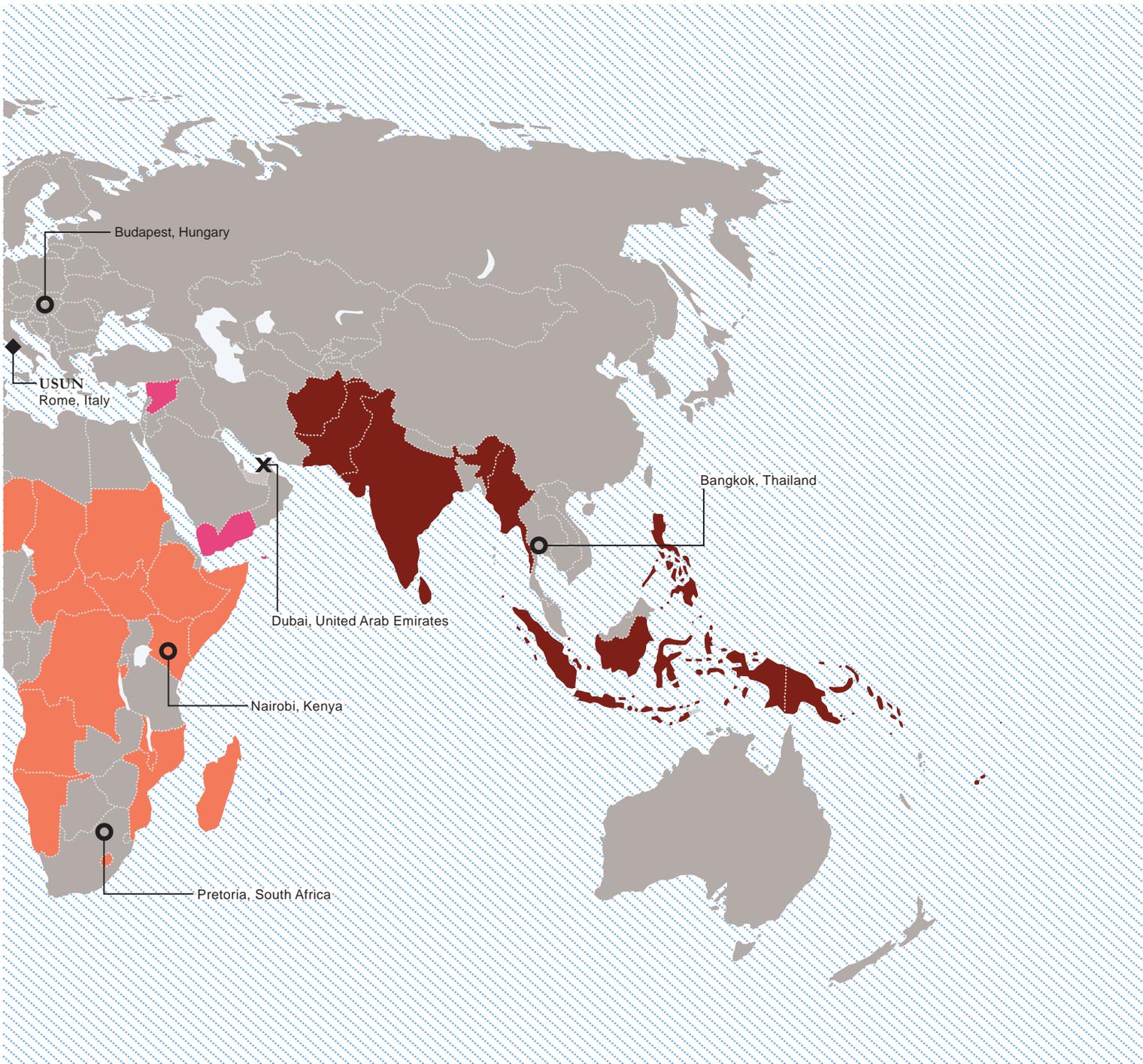
# OFDA DISASTER RESPONSES IN FY 2013



## COUNTRIES WHERE OFDA PROVIDED DISASTER RESPONSE FUNDING IN FY 2013

- ▲ Africa
- Asia
- Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Regional Office
- ◆ Liaison Office
- ✕ Commodity Stockpile





**DISASTER TYPE**

- Complex Emergency
- Cyclone/Hurricane/Typhoon
- Displacement
- Earthquake
- Floods
- Locust Outbreak
- Communal Conflict
- Disease Outbreak
- Drought
- Fire
- Food Insecurity
- Tsunami



# 2013

## YEAR IN REVIEW



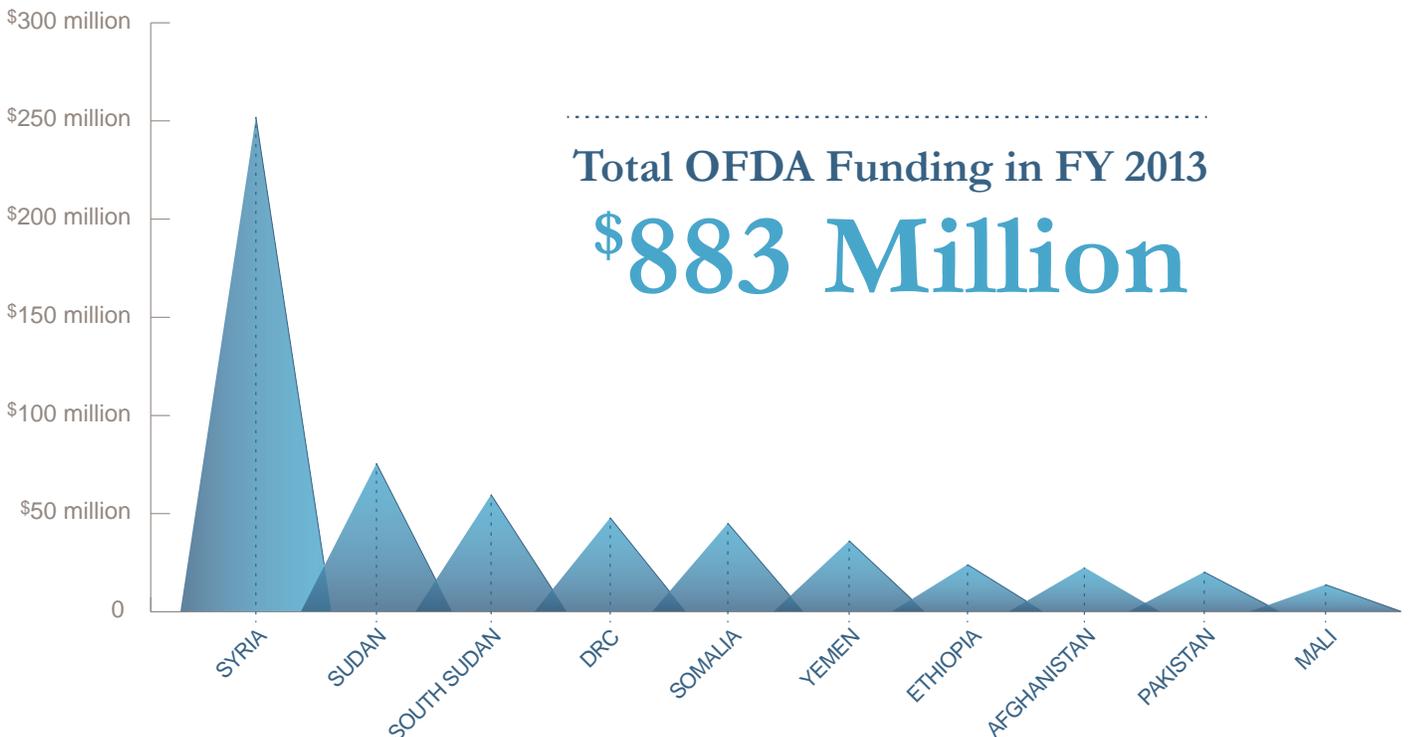
Children in Burma play in the water following Tropical Cyclone Mahasen. *Al Dwyer/USAID*

In FY 2013, OFDA responded to 52 humanitarian emergencies in 40 countries, assisting tens of millions of disaster-affected individuals around the world.

More than 40 percent of OFDA's FY 2013 funding supported humanitarian programs in Africa. In Sudan and South Sudan, OFDA responded to displacement, food insecurity, and lack of basic services, such as health care and safe drinking water, largely a result of protracted conflict. When Darfur experienced intensified fighting during the year, OFDA supported rapid, life-saving interventions for severely affected populations. OFDA also met conflict-related emergency needs in the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, and Somalia, while assisting drought-affected populations in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel recover livelihoods and build resilience to future shocks. In Southern Africa, OFDA expanded emergency programs in response to increased food insecurity caused by flooding, a locust outbreak, and drought that affected more than 10 million people in the region.

OFDA provided nearly \$252.3 million—the most funding for a single disaster in FY 2013—to support individuals affected by the crisis in Syria, which extended into its third year and left 6.8 million people in need of humanitarian aid. OFDA continued its response through local partners, international NGOs, and U.N. agencies, prioritizing the delivery of relief commodities and support for emergency medical care. To better coordinate assistance with other international humanitarian agencies, USAID activated a DART in the region and an RMT in Washington, D.C. Elsewhere in the Europe, Middle East, and Central Asia region, OFDA assisted vulnerable and food-insecure populations in Yemen affected by ongoing conflict and poor economic conditions, and helped Yemenis returning to secure areas of the country restore their livelihoods.

In Asia, OFDA supported populations affected by complex emergencies in Afghanistan, Burma, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. In addition, OFDA responded to humanitarian needs arising from natural disasters, including drought, floods, tropical storms, and a dengue fever outbreak. In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, a former U.S.-governed trust



Total OFDA Funding in FY 2013  
**\$883 Million**

territory, OFDA worked closely with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide relief supplies and safe drinking water to communities affected by severe drought conditions. OFDA also implemented numerous DRR programs in Asia to strengthen local disaster response capacity and promote techniques to mitigate the effects of disasters.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, OFDA responded to emergency needs resulting from floods, tropical storms, and an earthquake. OFDA also prioritized DRR programs in the region, investing in local capacity to prepare for and mitigate the potential negative impacts of future disasters, including through the improvement of community-based early warning systems.

OFDA provided \$883 million in FY 2013, including nearly \$593 million for disaster response activities. The majority of these interventions saved lives while promoting early recovery and building resilience to future stresses. In FY 2013, OFDA also contributed more than \$83 million in DRR funding to help communities across the world prepare for and mitigate the effects of disasters, as well as approximately \$130 million for disaster response programs that incorporated DRR activities.

**52**

OFDA Disaster Responses

**40**

Countries Received OFDA Disaster Support

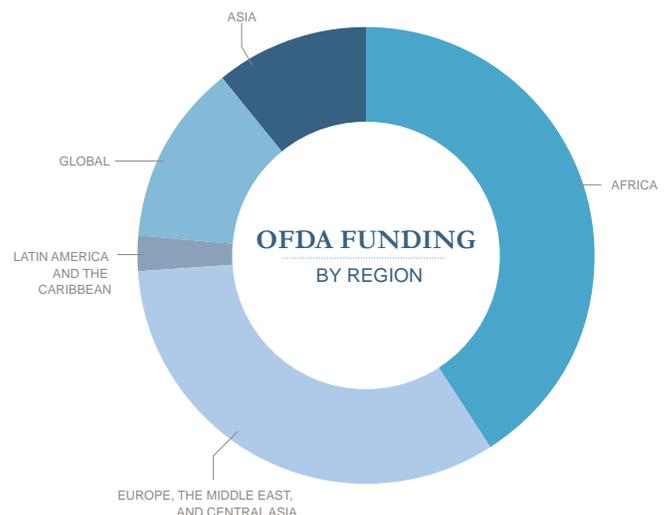
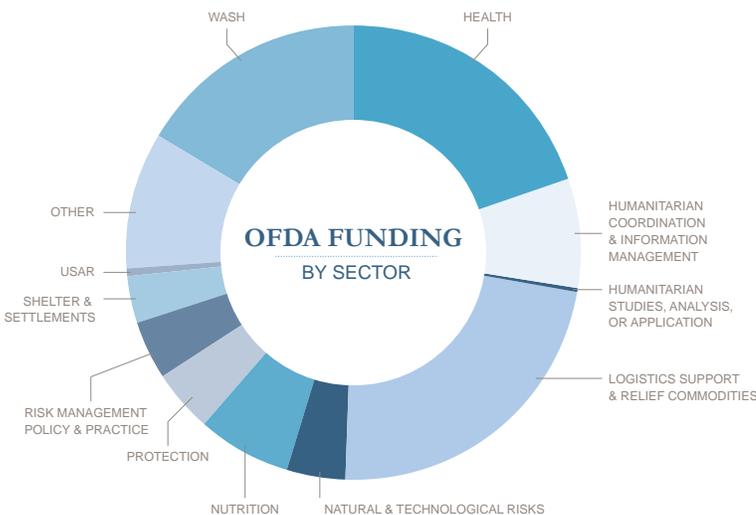
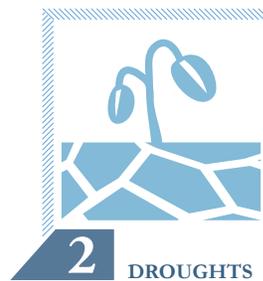
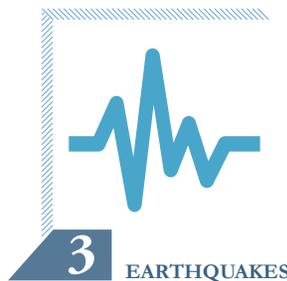
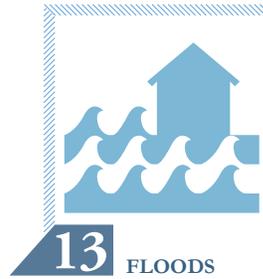
**18**

Complex Emergencies, the Most Frequent Disaster in FY 2013



### Types of Disasters Requiring OFDA Assistance

OFDA also responded to one of each of the following disasters: communal conflict, dengue fever outbreak, displacement, and a locust outbreak.





“

With passion,  
but most of all  
with compassion,  
we can build the  
future your people  
want—and that  
our world needs.”

**BAN KI-MOON**  
U.N. Secretary-General



A Sudanese woman carries plastic water containers filled with water. *Courtesy of Albert Gonzalez Farran/UNAMID/AFP*

# OFDA in the Spotlight

In FY 2013, OFDA responded to 52 humanitarian crises around the world—many in dangerous, challenging environments—and strove to improve its response capacity with the goal of making its aid more effective. OFDA refined tried-and-true ways of delivering humanitarian assistance while incorporating new technologies and approaches into its programs. OFDA also worked closely with development counterparts at USAID on agency-wide initiatives, including projects that build resilience and more effectively prevent and respond to GBV. Outside of the USG, OFDA continued its collaboration with other governments building their own capacities to better respond to disasters.

Responding to the crisis in Syria remained a top priority for OFDA in FY 2013, as brutal violence continued to result in death, destruction, and prolonged population displacement. Although the delivery of humanitarian assistance grew more challenging, OFDA partners managed to provide aid throughout the country, reaching millions of people and saving countless lives. As part of these efforts, OFDA mobilized relief commodities, including winter supplies and household goods, to help vulnerable people with little or no resources meet their basic needs.

In response to recent global hazardous material crises, including the use of chemical weapons in Syria, OFDA employed its chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) capacity in FY 2013. At the request of partners, OFDA conducted CBRNE awareness training to prepare aid workers to deliver humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of a related event. OFDA also started developing a toolbox of CBRNE approaches, policies, and programs to more expediently and effectively respond to an array of potential future incidents.

In other parts of the world, OFDA continued to provide assistance in hard-to-reach areas through rapid response programs (RRPs), now active in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Pakistan, South Sudan, and Sudan, as well as regionally in West Africa. Using the RRP mechanism, OFDA provided umbrella grants to international NGOs and U.N. agencies to manage programs implemented by local

and international NGOs able to provide aid quickly and effectively due to better access and understanding of local dynamics as a result of prior or ongoing work in the affected area. RRP are also cost-efficient—limiting the need to start from scratch by using systems already in place—and often help build the capacity of local NGOs as they work alongside international counterparts.

By harnessing innovative technology, OFDA is supporting partners around the world to employ tools—like smart phones and satellite imagery—to anticipate disasters, better understand the scope of need, and deliver assistance. For example, with OFDA support, farmers in East Africa are monitoring and reporting armyworm infestations to the national crop protection agencies using text messages, enabling the agencies to receive information in real-time and deploy resources to control the pest more quickly. Rapidly deploying resources to the affected farmers significantly minimizes crop damage and contributes to food security and livelihoods. Meanwhile, governments in Asia are estimating earthquake impacts using satellite imagery that helps local and national authorities prepare for and more efficiently respond to needs in the most-affected areas.

In Africa, OFDA worked with its USAID development counterparts to roll out initiatives in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Niger focused specifically on building the resilience of communities that continually face natural disasters—notably drought and flooding. When families develop positive coping strategies to sustain their livelihoods, fewer people require outside assistance despite continued environmental shocks. In other parts of the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, OFDA and USAID missions found creative ways to coordinate emergency and development assistance so that disaster-affected communities could receive immediate, life-saving aid while simultaneously benefiting from longer-term activities that help build the resources and knowledge needed to withstand future crises.

In FY 2013, OFDA also increased its commitment to preventing and responding to humanitarian protection concerns. When emergencies scatter communities, many

people are left vulnerable, economically compromised, and at greater risk of abuse. Among these populations, unaccompanied and separated children and minors require assistance in locating family members and receiving aid. For those individuals who have survived GBV and sexual assault, health and psychosocial services are frequently limited and health workers are often unequipped to provide this type of support. OFDA-supported programs in FY 2013 sought to improve case management and family reunification programs, as well as community-based training aimed at reducing sexual violence and changing social patterns that perpetuate abuses.

OFDA continued to work with governments and local organizations around the world dedicated to preventing and better responding to disasters in their own countries. In FY 2013, Cambodia made great strides following lessons learned from flooding that affected more than three-quarters of the country two years earlier. To better coordinate response efforts among the Cambodian government, Cambodian NGOs, international NGOs, and U.N. agencies, OFDA worked with partners to launch the Cambodian Humanitarian Forum, which provides an information-sharing network and training to more than 60 Cambodian NGOs. When floods hit again in 2013, local NGOs worked with Cambodia's National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and international partners to deliver a more effective response.

Building on prior collaboration with the humanitarian community and other USG offices, OFDA undertook several initiatives during the year to increase engagement with interagency partners, both prior to and during disaster events. These initiatives included a project to map authorities, policies, and capabilities across the USG that can be utilized during a response, as well as outreach activities—forums and coordination calls—to improve information sharing. OFDA will also roll out a new humanitarian assistance and disaster response training course in FY 2014 for other federal agencies to learn more about humanitarian response activities and the broader international humanitarian architecture.

The following articles are not exhaustive of OFDA's efforts in FY 2013, but expand upon these successes.

## ARTICLES

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A Syrian man surveys the destruction of his neighborhood in the Tariq al-Bab District of Aleppo City on February 23, 2013. Courtesy of Pablo Tasco/AFP

## Filling a Gap: Reaching Syrians in Need with Emergency Relief Supplies

BY SARAH BAILIN AND ALYSSA SMITH

### Providing Hygiene Kits to IDPs in Atmeh Camp

In late 2012, some of the families fleeing violence in northern Syria established a spontaneous displacement site in an olive grove in Idlib Governorate's Atmeh village. By February 2013, approximately 14,000 people were residing in the IDP settlement, most of whom arrived with few belongings. Basic hygiene supplies were quickly identified as a priority need in the camp, given that good personal hygiene and hand washing are critical to helping prevent the spread of illness and disease. With OFDA support, an NGO began distributing family hygiene kits in the camp in October 2012. Each kit included toothpaste, toothbrushes, soap, shampoo, two towels, and sanitary napkins. The NGO also provided two water containers and buckets for storing and transporting clean water to tents and improvised homes.



Courtesy of an OFDA NGO partner.

### Syria's Deteriorating Humanitarian Crisis

Syria's civil war continued in a downward, violent spiral throughout 2013, with increasingly brutal tactics used against fighters and civilians alike. Amid the devastation of entire city blocks and neighborhoods, people found themselves trapped in communities with diminishing supplies of food, medicine, and other needed resources. Humanitarian workers attempting to provide relief became targets of violence, while hospitals and clinics—traditionally safe spaces for civilians—faced attacks by parties to the conflict.

By late September 2013, the conflict had resulted in the deaths of more than 100,000 people and had displaced more than 7 million people—5 million within Syria and more than 2 million to the neighboring countries of Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt, according to the U.N.

### OFDA's Response

Given the growing scale of humanitarian need in Syria, OFDA deployed a DART to the region in January 2013, expanding a robust response staff presence already in the field since January 2012. The DART enabled OFDA to scale up its work with partners providing critical medical care, psychosocial support, and emergency relief supplies to improve—and in many cases save—the lives of those who remained in Syria, including men, women, and children displaced from their homes. In addition to OFDA staff, the DART included colleagues from USAID/FFP, who worked through WFP and NGOs to provide much-needed food assistance to people both inside Syria and displaced to neighboring countries. Mobilizing additional resources, OFDA also expanded support for various programs and activities, including distribution of plastic sheeting, mattresses, and bedding for emergency shelter; child-friendly spaces for the many displaced young people; critical WASH interventions, such as setting up latrines in crowded IDP camps; and managing the flow of relevant information to improve the humanitarian community's ability to provide targeted assistance. In FY 2013, OFDA provided a total of nearly \$252.3 million in humanitarian assistance, a significant increase from \$20 million in FY 2012. To protect aid recipients and relief workers from potential reprisals for receiving USG-funded assistance, the names of OFDA partners are not publicized.

By the end of FY 2013, OFDA-supported health care programs had reached 2.6 million people in Syria since the start of the crisis, through trauma care for people with conflict-related injuries, health services for women, child vaccines, and treatment for chronic diseases to address gaps in Syria’s collapsing health system. As conflict continued to force people to flee their homes with few resources, OFDA partners delivered emergency relief supplies and household items, reaching 1.3 million people since the conflict began. Using all available channels to reach populations in need, OFDA partners—NGOs, local sub-partners, and U.N. agencies—were collectively able to provide assistance to people in all of Syria’s 14 governorates, regardless of whether areas were contested, government controlled, or held by other armed actors.

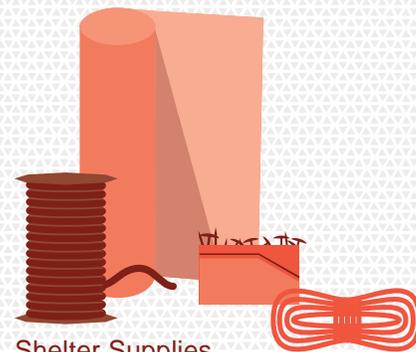
## Winterization Assistance

Syria can be extremely wet and cold during the winter, posing serious challenges not only for IDPs, but also for people remaining in their homes with limited access to food and fuel.

In the fall of 2012, the USG began mobilizing winterization relief supplies—such as shelter materials, blankets, and warm clothing—to prepare for anticipated needs during the winter season. In early January 2013, winter weather conditions became unusually severe, with heavy snowfall and freezing temperatures affecting the entire region.

Throughout the 2012/2013 winter season, OFDA and its partners provided winter-appropriate items and relief supplies to 730,000 people in Syria to protect families from the elements and replace household necessities that displaced families had to leave behind. During the summer of 2013, OFDA began preparing for the next winter—forecast to be even worse than the 2012/2013 season—to ensure enough assistance would be available for people affected by yet another year of crisis.

OFDA partners work with the broader humanitarian community to provide winterization support in a coordinated manner to ensure that distributions are equitable and do not increase existing tensions.



### Shelter Supplies

Shelter kits include plastic sheeting, nails, wire, and duct tape that can be used to seal off damaged windows, walls, or rooms, preventing heat from escaping and providing protection from wind and rain. In addition to kits, OFDA-supplied heavy-duty plastic sheeting is specially designed from a woven plastic material that is UV and flame resistant.



### Carpets, Floor Mats, and Bedding Sets

Floor coverings, like carpets and thermal mats, help insulate shelter, further protecting people from wet conditions and cold temperatures. Bedding sets—containing items such as mattresses, sheets, and heavy blankets—provide protection from the cold, preventing families from losing body heat by sleeping on the ground.



### Kitchen Sets and Household Items

Kitchen sets, including pots, are needed to prepare food and heat water for bathing. Other common supplies include utensils, plates, and cooking tools.



### Winter Clothing

Core clothing items include winter jackets, trousers and skirts, and long underwear. For areas with extreme conditions, OFDA partners distributed items, such as woolen hats and socks, as well as appropriate footwear, depending on whether the area is prone to wet or dry conditions.



### Hygiene Kits

As cold weather forces people to stay inside increasingly crowded living spaces, hygiene kits help to curb the spread of communicable diseases by providing households with the items they need to maintain hygienic practices.





# I AM OFDA

**DOUG ELLIOTT** | *DASP Detailer*

**Number of Years with OFDA: Nine**  
**Hometown: Sonora, CA**

I have worked in the woods for about 40 years and am currently based in the Sierra Nevada in California as a forester with the USFS. I typically work in timber sale preparation or contract administration and on other assignments as needed, including forest fire response. However, I have explored several other interests during that time. I took a mid-career break in the 1990s to serve with the U.S. Peace Corps in Benin, which was my first international work experience. As a volunteer I managed a small parcel of old-growth forest on an oil-palm research station, researched and implemented the reforestation of native species, promoted the incorporation of trees in local agriculture, taught environmental education in schools, and provided technical support all over the country for other volunteers with forestry questions. When I returned from West Africa I went right back to work in the woods with USFS.

I bought a farm in Nicaragua after Peace Corps, which I have managed in my spare time for about 17 years with the goal of maximizing its productivity while strengthening the regional, natural ecosystem. I also worked with an international NGO as the manager of an agroforestry development project in Nicaragua, and I currently volunteer with community non-profits in California involved in youth mentoring, non-motorized trail promotion, and equine therapy for disabled kids. Finally,

I volunteered part-time for several years with the Society of American Foresters, a national non-profit for foresters.

Through the Disaster Assistance Support Program, I have worked for OFDA off-and-on for nine years, participating in 10 disaster responses. Most of my work with OFDA has been at OFDA's headquarters in Washington, D.C., with a few months in the East and Central Africa Office in Nairobi, Kenya. I usually work with proposals submitted by OFDA's partners for grants and other agreements to fund those partners in our response to disasters.

Since working for OFDA, I have participated in some really inspiring successes. In 2008, I was part of the Washington, D.C.-based RMT responding to drought in the Ogaden Region of Ethiopia. Because the Ogaden was experiencing civil unrest in addition to drought, the Ethiopian military was restricting travel to the region, including by aid workers, herders and their animals, and people displaced by a combination of drought and conflict to various locations in the area. It was a delicate, risky situation, but the DART negotiated to allow OFDA and its partners to enter the region to assess the situation and bring aid to many of the most-affected locations. It was really inspiring to see what our team was able to do in de-escalating tensions in the Ogaden, allowing us to carry out OFDA's mandate to save lives.

I also participated in the RMT following the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, which struck the capital of Port-au-Prince and affected approximately 3 million people. I was a program officer, ensuring that proposals submitted by OFDA partners had all the required parts and responded to feedback from OFDA's technical experts before passing proposals along to our grants team to be incorporated into funded grants. The DART was one of the first international response teams to arrive in Haiti, coordinating the re-opening of the airport and seaport with U.S. military forces to allow for the delivery of life-saving supplies. OFDA achieved other accomplishments in every humanitarian sector. It was amazing to see all that was possible given the destruction of the capital and other cities and disruption of Haiti's response systems. Even when the rest of the USG in Washington, D.C., was shut down by snow, OFDA continued its work around the clock to support the people of Haiti. It was great to be part of that team.

In addition to OFDA being a good match with my experience, humanitarian work is in line with my personal convictions. Any problem that is not resolved when it first manifests will soon affect the rest of the world, making humanitarian work both charitable and in our own self-interest. Humanitarian work reduces the desperation that victims feel by taking care of their immediate needs and helping them to start the process of recovery. Additionally, aid can offer victims a sense of connection to the rest of the world, letting them know that they are not completely alone in their circumstances. This can provide a sense of hope and promote social stability. I have the strong sense that nobody's problem should be viewed as "his problem," as the world is so interconnected that "his problem" is actually "our problem."



A woman and child wade through flood waters in Pakistan. *Courtesy of Asif Hassan/AFP*

## Rapid Response Programs: Providing Flexible, Effective, and Country-Appropriate Support in a Disaster’s Aftermath

BY KAELA GLASS

When disaster strikes, every second counts. Being able to supply warm blankets, shelter, or safe drinking water to those who need it can mean the difference between life and death. In recent years, rapid response programs (RRPs) have enabled OFDA to deliver flexible, effective, and country-appropriate support to those affected by both natural disasters and conflicts.

### How it Works

An RRP begins with an overarching OFDA grant to a large NGO or a U.N. agency, which then assumes the responsibility for managing the distribution of RRP funds to smaller NGOs—often local organizations that have the trust of the community, possess an understanding of local dynamics, and can access hard-to-reach populations.

Communities benefit from locally administered relief because it is quick and increases the ability of local systems to respond the next time a disaster occurs. RRP are also cost-efficient. The managing NGO or U.N. partner usually has pre-existing, wide-scale programs underway, which means valuable time or resources are not wasted to build up new operational structures to administer RRP funds.

### Small Grants, Big Impact in Sri Lanka

OFDA support for RRP—also known as umbrella grants—is exemplified by the humanitarian response in Sri Lanka during 2007, when Government of Sri Lanka forces launched a military campaign against the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) separatist movement. OFDA needed an innovative way to quickly respond to emergency needs of the hundreds of thousands of conflict-affected people in northern and eastern areas of the country. An RRP grant, managed by UMCOR, facilitated livelihood, shelter and settlement, and WASH projects through small, targeted grants to local NGOs. From



As of September 2013, OFDA had established or contributed to context-specific rapid response mechanisms in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Pakistan, South Sudan, Sudan, and West Africa.

FY 2007 through FY 2011, OFDA's RRP in Sri Lanka allowed UMCOR to grant more than \$7 million for 52 critical interventions.

The umbrella grant's success in Sri Lanka reinforced a place for RRP in OFDA's repertoire for providing immediate-term emergency assistance in situations where concurrent or fluid crises result in a constantly evolving humanitarian situation.

### Responding to Shifting Needs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Even prior to 2007, OFDA began funding a UNICEF-established and managed RRP, the Rapid Response Mechanism, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to support rapid assessments aimed at identifying the needs of newly displaced populations, as well as to pre-position supplies for future emergency response efforts. In 2009, the Rapid Response Mechanism merged with a program addressing the needs of IDPs returning from IDP camps to their home villages and was re-branded the Rapid Response to Population Movements (RRMP) program. In 2012, OFDA also supported the establishment of IOM's Rapid Assistance Program for Displaced Populations (RAPID) to ensure the quick availability of camp coordination and management services when new spontaneous IDP concentrations appeared.

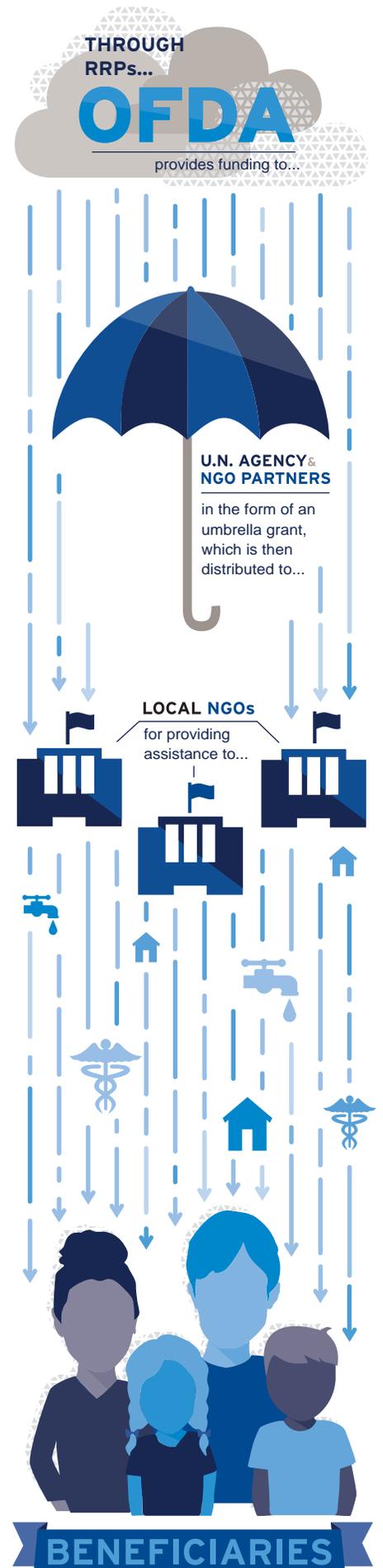
Violence in eastern DRC intensified as the March 23 Movement (M23) armed group took control of North Kivu Province's capital city of Goma in November 2012, displacing tens of thousands of residents. As the situation rapidly deteriorated in Goma-area IDP camps due to the rapid influx of people, RRMP partners distributed relief items—including plastic sheeting, blankets, soap, and water containers—to approximately 23,000 households. RRMP partners also initiated critical health and WASH interventions, including the construction of latrines, maintenance of water chlorination points, provision of medical consultations, and malnutrition treatments. By supporting assistance through the RRMP, OFDA facilitated interventions through partners well-placed and with the necessary resources to quickly respond to the situation.

Also recognizing the need for critical health interventions in DRC's South Kivu Province during FY 2013, OFDA provided additional funding to the RRMP for UNICEF to partner with local and international NGOs to provide free access to quality health services—including emergency obstetric and neonatal care—to vulnerable communities. In total, OFDA provided \$7 million in FY 2013 to support RRMP interventions in eastern DRC.

Despite the success of the RRMP, the presence of dozens of armed groups in eastern DRC continually challenges the humanitarian response by causing unpredictable displacement of civilians throughout the region. Spontaneous IDP sites emerge and disappear very quickly—often in difficult-to-reach locations—and require secure, rapid, and flexible humanitarian support. Given the overall fluidity of the situation, OFDA supported the establishment of the IOM-managed DRC/RAPID—a flexible mechanism to address the complexities of short-term displacement resulting from sudden outbreaks of conflict. From April to September 2013, for example, IOM identified six new spontaneous IDP camps all lacking NGO support and requiring humanitarian relief. Through the DRC/RAPID, IOM was then able to partner with other NGOs and humanitarian organizations to maintain the camps and address the needs of newly displaced populations. In FY 2013, OFDA provided \$4 million to IOM for the DRC/RAPID fund to improve humanitarian coordination and camp management activities for spontaneous IDP sites in eastern DRC.

### Fast Response to Insecurity and Flooding in Pakistan

OFDA employs the rapid response fund model in Pakistan to effectively respond to multiple, concurrent crises and constantly changing humanitarian conditions and needs. The RRP in







# I AM OFDA

## PHIL GELMAN | *Regional Advisor*

**Number of Years with OFDA: 10**

**Hometown: New York, NY**

The Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region comes with a full menu of hazards—volcanoes, earthquakes, and most of all, tropical storms that bring heavy rain and flooding. As a regional advisor for OFDA's LAC team, my main responsibilities are supporting emergency response, preparedness, and risk reduction efforts.

Prior to joining OFDA, I worked for two international NGOs for a total of almost 16 years, focusing mostly on development programs. I became interested in humanitarian work while participating in the Hurricane Mitch response in Honduras in 1998, where the post-disaster analysis highlighted how environmental degradation and unregulated growth had contributed to the severity of the emergency. The reconstruction projects following Mitch incorporated disaster mitigation—a major innovation. In addition, the humanitarian community made significant efforts to inform communities about hazards, mobilize these communities to address their vulnerabilities, and train them to be effective first responders. This community-level work represented a significant shift in the prevailing attitude that disaster-affected communities are passive victims at the mercy of fate. These new approaches made sense to me, and I wanted to be part of moving them forward.

The LAC team's busiest time is the Atlantic tropical weather season, which extends from June through November. When we mobilize for a response, our first priority is to establish communication with the government and the affected population in the country, as well as other donors, NGOs, and U.N. agencies with a presence, to get a clear picture of the nature and magnitude of the crisis. From there, we try to identify gaps in the response and determine if OFDA resources are well-placed to address them. Building an effective emergency response is like putting together a series of puzzles, trying to mix and match resources to address the needs. Since the efforts are aimed at supporting people whose needs evolve quickly, as soon as we solve one puzzle, it's time to get to work on the next one.

During non-disaster times, my team focuses on preparedness and risk reduction. In addition to building national response capacity, we have promoted community-level preparedness for the last decade or so, which empowers families to protect their own lives and resources. Following the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti, we started concentrating more on risk reduction in urban areas. I served on OFDA's DART that responded to the earthquake, and have since been very involved in adapting lessons learned to our risk mitigation and preparedness activities.

I always say that this job helps keep things in perspective. I am continually amazed by the fortitude displayed by people in the aftermath of disasters and how they are able to recover after their lives have been turned upside-down. I recall visiting the community of Piedra Grande in western Guatemala days after Hurricane Stan passed over the country in 2005. Landslides had scarred the country's highlands, and Piedra Grande was among the communities that were virtually destroyed. It was an apocalyptic scene—people picking through the ruins of their destroyed homes, trying to salvage what little the enormous boulders had not either crushed or carried away. As dusk fell, several people from the neighboring town who had been spared by the hurricane arrived in Piedra Grande to arrange large pots of rice, beans, and coffee. Here they were, people reaching out to their neighbors, providing food to those trying to reclaim pieces of their lives in Piedra Grande.

Soon after the January 2010 Haiti earthquake, I visited a hillside neighborhood called Ravine Pintade in Port-au-Prince, where the earthquake had destroyed 80 percent of homes. OFDA supported a program to clear the neighborhood of rubble. After having seen the community unite in clean-up efforts, we began working on a community-centered recovery strategy, incorporating mitigation measures to rebuild houses, streets, and drainage systems. To many, the plan seemed too ambitious and too dependent on supposedly unattainable community cohesion. I have been to Ravine Pintade at least 50 times since the earthquake, and I cannot help but recall my first images of the place—rubble as far as the eye could see, crazily listing buildings casting weird shadows on the neighborhood. To see Ravine Pintade today, not only entirely recovered but well-maintained by the residents, is a source of great professional satisfaction.

# Humanitarian Innovation and Technology in Action

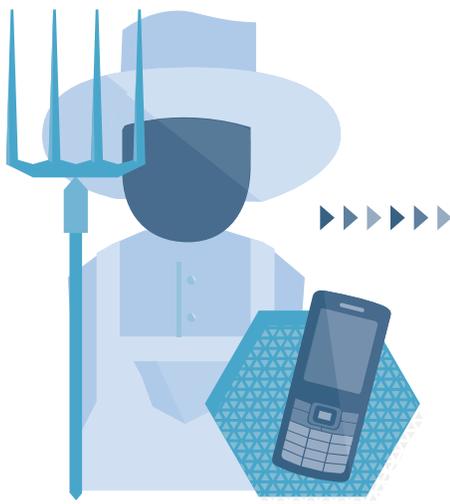
BY CAMILLE HERLAND

What do text messages, interactive maps, cell phone apps, and natural disasters have in common?

OFDA is working with partners around the world to use new technology to improve the ways communities prepare for, respond to, and prevent disasters. Text messages are being used to track pest infestations; interactive maps are helping communities plan for disasters; and cell phone applications (apps) are helping spread the word about disaster risks. Finding innovative, practical ways to use technology has enabled OFDA and its partners to increase access to preparedness information and strengthen the humanitarian community’s ability to respond quickly and accurately when disasters do strike.

In Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania, mobile phones are revolutionizing the way that farmers monitor the spread of the African armyworm—one of the most devastating pests in Africa, capable of destroying entire crops in a matter of weeks and even days. OFDA has partnered with the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA) to distribute specially programmed basic cell phones to farmers and community members, who are then trained to monitor armyworm sightings and report their findings to concerned authorities via text message. Once farmers complete the data entry and press send, the information is transmitted to a dedicated computer at the national armyworm forecasters’ office—usually hundreds of miles away. Before this new phone-based system was introduced, farmer forecasters had to fill out several forms and either travel long distances to reach a fax machine or wait for a dispatcher to hand-deliver the forms to the national armyworm forecasters, delaying crucial assistance and allowing pests more time to devour crops. With the new OFDA-funded technology, national governments and DLCO-EA become aware of armyworm threats faster, ensuring that they reach farmers and rural communities with timely assistance to reduce crop losses.

## Armyworm Monitoring



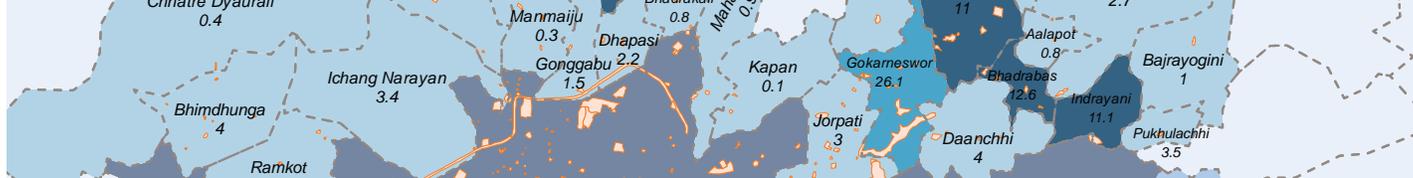
DLCO-EA distributes cell phones to farmers and trains them to monitor armyworms.



Farmers then report armyworm activity via text message to DLCO-EA.



DLCO-EA compiles and analyzes the reports at the national armyworm forecasters’ office, enabling them to respond quickly to outbreaks.



Thousands of miles away in Nepal, OFDA is leveraging its long-standing partnerships with national and local disaster risk reduction organizations to advocate for open data—data that is available, discoverable, and usable by the public—and to underscore the important role of data in disaster preparedness. Geographic information systems (GIS) are one key way that open data is used to help prepare for and prevent disaster risks; by overlaying various types of information visually, GIS can help communities identify areas of risk and empower decision makers with better information to proactively reduce disaster risks and more effectively respond to disaster impacts.

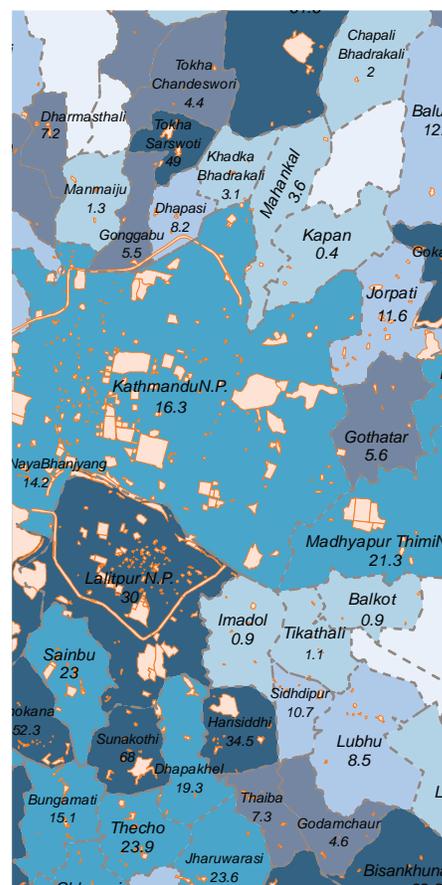
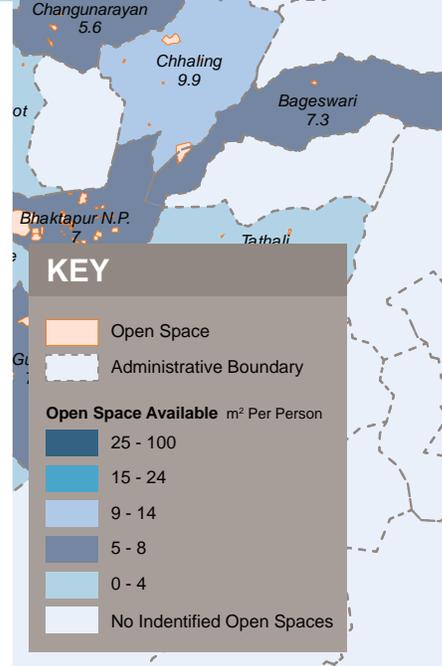
USAID is supporting the World Bank’s Open Cities program in Kathmandu, Nepal—one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the world, located in one of the most earthquake-vulnerable regions—to use high-resolution satellite imagery and field surveys to map schools, health facilities, and government buildings. These maps help local authorities understand overlaps between needs and capacities, enabling them to respond more effectively and efficiently.

Open Cities maps show the amount of open spaces—spaces that are free of large infrastructure and ideal to repurpose for shelter post-disaster—in the area surrounding Kathmandu. With experts estimating that a significant portion of buildings in Kathmandu could be subject to heavy damage in the event of a significant earthquake, GIS-generated maps—like those displayed here—also help local communities plan how to quickly direct displaced people to areas where they are most likely to find shelter and other services in the event of a disaster. Open geospatial data and maps are also invaluable in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, when local and national authorities can use them to organize search-and-rescue operations and quickly ascertain the most-affected areas, helping first responders more rapidly target the zones with the greatest need. To strengthen local capacity and encourage communities and local governments to plan for disasters, all of the data and maps generated by Open Cities, including those created by OFDA and its partners, are available online.

OFDA is also helping communities across Southeast Asia prepare for the floods that frequently affect this part of the world; in 2013 alone, there were 48 major floods in Asia, resulting in more than 7,200 deaths and affecting nearly 14 million people. In response, OFDA is collaborating with the American Red Cross to capitalize on the widespread use of cell phones in the region by designing apps and text message systems to communicate with the public about disaster risks. Targeting urban populations in Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, the OFDA project is developing a text messaging system and app with local Red Cross societies to provide early warning messages about impending floods directly to cell phones. The rapid notifications keep local populations informed and help them respond quickly when floods do occur. These new apps build upon an existing Red Cross universal app—similar to the American Red Cross first aid app available in the United States—and save time and money by expanding the reach of existing technologies rather than inventing new ones.

By leveraging technologies like these in innovative ways, OFDA is able to improve efficiency, save lives and livelihoods, and help better prepare communities around the world to minimize disaster impacts.

**For more information, please visit:**  
<http://opencitiesproject.com/cities/kathmandu/>



The two Open Cities maps featured above show the estimated amount of open space available in the Kathmandu Valley if 80 percent (top) and 21 percent (bottom) of the population were seeking shelter. These represent the upper and lower ranges of predictions on the percentage of buildings that would be damaged in the event of a significant earthquake.

# Resilience: Breaking the Cycle

BY KATHERINE ECHEVERRIA AND KAREY HAYWOOD

In recent years, aid practitioners have increasingly focused on resilience. Following yet another round of devastating droughts in Africa—first in the Horn of Africa in 2011 and later in West Africa’s Sahel region in 2012—humanitarian and development practitioners examined their work and asked themselves a tough question. Why, after decades of international assistance, do the same communities find themselves in the middle of increasingly recurring crises and in dire need when disaster strikes? In an effort to address this and similar questions, USAID initiated its strategy to build resilience, working together across offices to jointly analyze the root causes of these repeated problems and develop better ways to address the needs of the most vulnerable to make USAID more effective and, ultimately, more accountable to its beneficiaries.

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USAID defines resilience to recurrent crises as “the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.”

OFDA has played a major role in operationalizing the USAID resilience agenda, having a great deal of experience working with the most vulnerable populations and fostering resilience through many of its programs for decades. USAID understands that the short-term nature of emergency programs are not a substitute for long-term investments, which means that beneficiaries of emergency relief may find themselves victims of the next disaster, and again in need of humanitarian aid. With the increasing frequency of disasters, such as droughts, emergency assistance alone is insufficient to enable full recovery or address the continued vulnerability to subsequent shocks. Humanitarian and development efforts must be coordinated to create a sequenced, layered, and complementary approach that improves capacity to withstand shocks.

## Steps toward Lasting Gains

To help vulnerable families make sustainable changes, USAID has taken concrete steps to alter the way it does business. USAID began to focus on creating layers of assistance for affected populations to address the fundamental causes of recurrent emergencies, link humanitarian and development programs, and identify where assistance can facilitate the greatest gains. OFDA has provided financial support, staff, and technical input to USAID’s resilience initiatives in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, including co-funding programs with USAID development missions. These co-funded programs combine the advantages of shorter-term humanitarian approaches with more sustained development funding and timelines under a common objective to strengthen the ability of disaster-stricken communities to withstand future stresses and build better systems and institutions that can help tackle the underlying basis of these crises.



OFDA beneficiaries discuss recurrent disasters in their communities and the resilience-building activities that have strengthened their economic status and agricultural production. *Laura Meissner/USAID*

## Layered Resilience Building



A family maintains a small farm and livestock to meet basic household needs.

A drought results in decreased agricultural production and loss of livestock.

The family receives immediate assistance, as well as support to establish an income source that provides longer-term financial stability.

Through cooperation forged during the Horn of Africa drought in 2011, USAID’s resilience-focused programs in Kenya are working to improve livelihoods and health and to mitigate conflict over natural resources. They are teaching people new ways to earn and leverage household income, promoting the consumption of nutritious food, and building infrastructure that provides safe drinking water in homes and in health facilities. In Ethiopia, USAID is improving access to clean water while enhancing public awareness of natural resource management, helping livestock owners and traders use market information to plan sales, and putting cash in the hands of the most vulnerable by employing them in public works projects.

When food insecurity struck the Sahel in 2012, USAID followed previous successes and developed a resilience strategy—identifying intervention zones marked by repeated food insecurity and consistently high rates of malnutrition, designing new development programs to target the most vulnerable, and selecting partners to implement those programs. OFDA played a major role in this process by making recommendations based on lessons learned through years of working with vulnerable populations in the Sahel. In addition, USAID staff visited OFDA-funded programs to better understand barriers to resilience, to learn about existing coping mechanisms—such as eating seeds intended for planting or reducing meals—and to hear the solutions sought by community members, government officials, and existing OFDA partners.

### Change through Collaboration

OFDA is working hard to promote the resilience agenda in many ways, including by co-funding programs with USAID’s development missions. For example, following the 2012 drought in Mali, OFDA provided cash to drought-affected families, primarily through temporary employment projects, and established systems to identify and refer cases of acute malnutrition to health centers. At the same time, USAID development counterparts promoted the consumption of nutritious foods, gardening, and livestock fattening to help families re-start livelihood activities and diversify income-generating activities. With the understanding that depleted family assets and reduced agricultural production from past crises place households in a vulnerable position that necessitates emergency assistance, these activities aim to create a more stable situation by ensuring more savings are available to draw upon the next time a disaster strikes. Another USAID-funded program in the same area taught communities how to develop action plans to help them identify, prepare for, and withstand future droughts.

In Kenya, OFDA and the USAID development mission are co-funding the Millennium Water Alliance (MWA), a consortium of relief and development organizations working to provide safe drinking water and improve sanitation and hygiene in rural areas of Kenya regularly affected by drought and flooding. MWA is using new technologies to collect, store, use, and re-use rainwater, in addition to rehabilitating existing wells and boreholes. Other project components include promoting safe water treatment and storage and disseminating hygiene promotion messages through radio and theater. MWA also established a real-time monitoring system to immediately improve program performance and leverage lessons learned.

A major component of MWA's strategy is to “layer, integrate, and sequence emergency relief efforts with long-term development efforts”—the crux of USAID's resilience agenda. For example, in addition to training community water committees to manage water resources, MWA is making sure those committees are working closely with government offices and banks to ensure sustainability. MWA is also strengthening linkages with other development programs in Kenya, including USAID's Arid and Marginal Lands Recovery Consortium and Feed the Future, which is helping farmers and herders increase their understanding of the multiple uses of water in order to improve agricultural practices and address the specific water needs of livestock and pastoralist communities.

### A New Phase

Those who reside in disaster-prone communities are often the strongest and most resilient people in the world. However, larger global issues—macroeconomic conditions, climate change, population growth, and poor governance—can prevent families from having the financial security needed to withstand crises unscathed. Moreover, as disasters happen with greater frequency, communities have less time to recover before the next disaster strikes.

While USAID has taken important steps to end the cycle of vulnerability to disasters and more effectively help those in need rebuild their lives, resilience programming is just getting underway. The true test of success will come during the next emergency, when resilience strategies are put to the test. Meanwhile, OFDA will continue incorporating resilience-building activities into its programs, using lessons learned and sharing experiences with other aid and development practitioners to deliver more effective aid worldwide.

## Using Lessons Learned

OFDA has taken a hard look at its own programs in order to incorporate more resilience-building activities—and leverage past successes—wherever possible. In Ethiopia's Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) Region, OFDA supported the Market-led Livelihoods Recovery and Enhancement Program (MLREP) from 2009 to 2013. OFDA support enabled the distribution of improved seeds, small livestock, and plow oxen, and provided beneficiary farmers with access to microfinance institutions (MFIs)—organizations that provide financial services to low-income populations—thereby ensuring a revolving fund that could benefit other farmers. Other activities included cash-for-work; the promotion of small-scale irrigation; strengthening farmers' cooperatives; and construction of community buildings and shops. As a result, many poor households increased their financial status through income-generating activities and boosted their agricultural production through healthy livestock and the use of improved crop techniques.

To build upon the successes of MLREP, OFDA is supporting a follow-on program in SNNP Region—the Rural Economy and Agricultural Production Program. To build upon previous food security gains, activities include working with farmers to plant improved, drought-resistant crop varieties, training smallholder farmers in animal health, and helping communities plan for and respond to future disasters—strengthening household coping mechanisms and increasing resilience to possible emergencies.



# I AM OFDA

**GARI MAYBERRY** | *Geoscience Advisor*

**Number of Years with OFDA: 10**

**Hometown: Yardley, PA**

I have worked for OFDA since 2004 as the Geoscience Advisor, on loan from USGS. Before OFDA, I worked as the USGS liaison at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History on its Global Volcanism Program, where my main job was to write a weekly report about volcanic activity around the world for use by scientists, government agencies, and the general public. I became interested in humanitarian work through this job because I got to see how science and the general public interact. I wanted to work on finding ways to directly apply the science conducted on geological hazards around the world to reducing the risk so many people face from natural hazards.

In my current job, I advise OFDA on issues related to geological hazards, such as earthquakes and volcanoes. I review proposals that address geological hazards, help develop the office's strategy for geological hazard risk reduction, and manage programs that deal with the technical aspects of geological hazards. I also manage the agreements OFDA has with USGS, which allow OFDA quick access to the scientific resources at USGS to address a range of geological and hydrometeorological hazards.

An emergency technical response that sticks out in my mind as a success was the response to increased volcanic activity at Mt. Merapi Volcano in Indonesia in 2010. Mt. Merapi has a history of deadly eruptions, so USGS volcanologists from the OFDA-funded Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP) provided technical assistance to colleagues in Indonesia that allowed them to inform the Indonesian government that an eruption was imminent. When the volcano had its largest eruption in more than 100 years in late 2010, the lives of 10,000 to 20,000 people were saved due to early warning messages and organized evacuations. During the response, I was in close contact with VDAP and colleagues in Indonesia, providing support from Washington, D.C.

A major part of my job is focused on DRR. One of my favorite DRR activities was responding to a request from the Government of Tanzania (GoT) to evaluate the threat posed by Ol Doinyo Lengai Volcano—"the Mountain of God" in local Maasai language—to populated areas. Eruptions of Ol Doinyo Lengai in 2007/2008 led to the temporary evacuation of hundreds of people living near the volcano. I participated on a VDAP team that evaluated the volcanic hazard and provided recommendations to the GoT on dealing with the risk. A new map was ultimately produced by VDAP and Tanzanian counterparts detailing the hazard from the volcano. I even had the opportunity to brief the President of Tanzania in person. The results of the trip helped the government determine how populations living near the volcano could appropriately deal with the risk the volcano poses.

Another example of the work I do came after the 2010 Haiti earthquake. During the response I was part of the RMT, working as one of the external liaison coordinators communicating with the public and other parts of the USG. There was a great amount of interest in the response, and I interacted with many people and organizations eager to donate to the response effort. One important part of my job was communicating that cash donations are best, and I worked to ensure material donations were appropriate and did not hinder the response effort, no matter how genuine the donors' intentions. On the technical side, I worked with USGS scientists to develop an earthquake DRR program that has increased Haitian seismologists' capacity to collect and analyze earthquake data that can be shared with the public. The seismologists who had no functioning seismometers to detect earthquakes prior to 2010 now have 13, in addition to an established earthquake monitoring program that helps scientists better understand earthquake risk in Haiti.

These programs are examples of activities that have allowed me to realize my desire to see science used to reduce the risk from geological hazards around the world.

# Improving Humanitarian Protection of Disaster-Affected Populations: A Global Approach

BY SARA WHITELEY

## Risks and Vulnerability in Crisis Situations

Civilians affected by humanitarian emergencies, including natural disasters and conflict-related crises, are often vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Women and children are particularly susceptible, as the prevalence of abduction and recruitment of children into armed groups and the risk for exploitative child labor, physical abuse, separation from family and community, and GBV—such as domestic violence and sexual exploitation—often increase significantly during disasters. Other vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, are often not able to access services in post-disaster settings as readily. OFDA’s commitment to improving the protection of women, children, and other vulnerable groups is reflected in a number of strategic, protection-focused humanitarian programs designed to reduce the risks of and strengthen responses to violence and mistreatment.

## Children in Adversity

### Three Principal Objectives

OFDA’s longstanding commitment to protection supports U.S. Government-wide programs and policies such as the U.S Government Action Plan on Children in Adversity and the Safe from the Start initiative.

**1** ▶ *Build Strong Beginnings:*  
Increase percentage of children surviving and reaching full developmental potential.



**2** ▶ *Put Family Care First:*  
Reduce percentage of children living outside of family care.

**3** ▶ *Protect Children:*  
Reduce percentage of girls and boys exposed to violence and exploitation.



## OFDA’s Commitment to Protection

OFDA is investing in the development of best practices and innovative tools to improve the timeliness, quality, and efficacy of global protection response, coordination, and advocacy efforts, while sustaining its investment in field programs that make a direct difference in the lives of those affected by humanitarian emergencies. OFDA’s efforts are transforming the way the humanitarian community approaches protection in conflict situations by strategically investing in two tiers of protection assistance: global programs and country-specific programs. Global programs focus on expanding the development of standard guidelines and training tools that enhance global response capabilities; whereas country-specific programs involve tangible, multi-sector services, such as case management for vulnerable children, family tracing and reunification (FTR) efforts, psychological and social support activities, and direct assistance to survivors of GBV and their communities. In 2013, innovative programs in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, and Syria improved the ability of humanitarian workers to effectively identify the needs of separated or orphaned youth, provided children with safe healing and learning opportunities, and sought to fundamentally change community understanding of and responses to GBV in conflict situations.

## Global Programs: Family Tracing and Reunification

When emergencies arise that involve sudden population movement and displacement, it is imperative to identify, register, and document unaccompanied and separated children and minors as quickly as possible to begin the process of FTR. Historically, FTR efforts have proven to be highly effective; however, the traditional approaches require field workers to use time-consuming paper forms and physically transport sensitive personal information—ultimately delaying reunification. In an effort to streamline the FTR process and improve

## In FY 2013

OFDA provided **\$32.5 million** to **20** international humanitarian partners, supporting protection assistance to **5.6 million** people in **17 countries**.

outcomes for children affected by conflict and natural disasters, in 2013 OFDA furthered its contribution to the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) “RapidFTR”—an open source application for handheld devices that assists child protection workers in the field.

Using RapidFTR, humanitarian workers can now input data through cell phones and other mobile devices and quickly share information throughout the affected country or across borders. As a result, the lengths of time children are without appropriate family care and vulnerable to exploitation, violence, and abuse is greatly diminished. In addition, case workers no longer need to transport sensitive documents that contain personal information about children and their families, which could be lost or misused in the field. Instead, they can effectively collect, sort, and share digital information about vulnerable children in emergencies so that the affected children can be quickly registered for appropriate services and ultimately reunited with their families. Widespread implementation of RapidFTR will benefit the greater global community and highlights the potential for technology and innovation to enhance the impact of protection tools. Through continued proliferation of FTR technology in humanitarian response activities around the globe, more children will be reunited with their families and reintegrated into their communities.

### Country-Specific Programs: GBV Prevention and Response

Improving efforts to prevent and respond to GBV in emergency situations remains one of OFDA’s top protection priorities. Health workers in disaster settings often lack the training necessary to recognize and respond to the physical and emotional needs of GBV survivors, and social services are frequently non-existent or underdeveloped. Where services do exist, a significant number of survivors do not seek support because of cultural stigma against sexual assault or fear of retaliation by perpetrators. Multiple partner organizations are using OFDA funding to provide basic support and psychosocial care for survivors of sexual violence and to raise awareness and train key stakeholders, such as IDPs, and host community members, on strategies for preventing and responding to GBV.

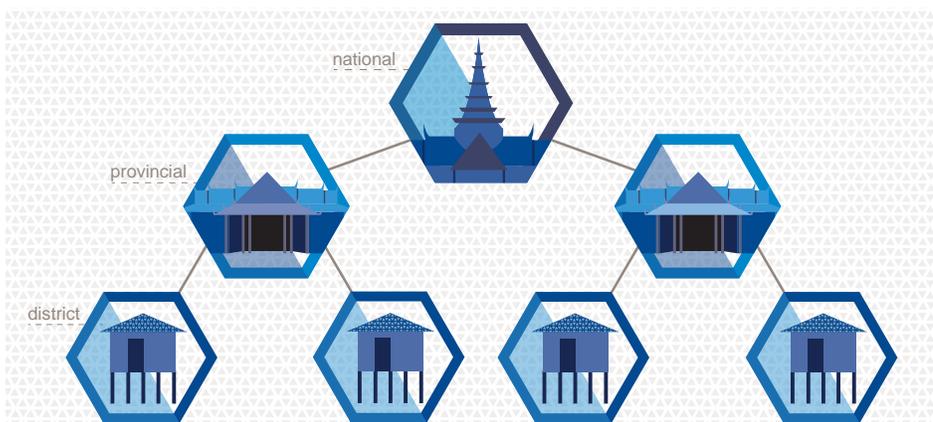
Response to GBV in disaster settings is time sensitive, and a lack of awareness or appropriate services impedes rapid responses. However, promising program models are emerging to address these challenges and put in place needed prevention and response efforts. In eastern DRC, OFDA supports the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to help newly displaced populations access immediate and life-saving protection services that reinforce positive coping mechanisms. IRC deploys mobile rapid response protection teams comprising staff members who conduct a rapid assessment of needs and capacities on the ground and then implement emergency response interventions to address identified protection needs. Interventions often include emotional, medical, and mental health support for survivors. The IRC program builds on an OFDA-supported FY 2011 pilot program that tested IRC’s GBV Emergency Response Toolkit in eastern DRC and Haiti.

While the unfortunate reality of humanitarian emergencies often includes pervasive violence, exploitation, and abuse of the civilian population, particularly women and children, OFDA is committed to prioritizing the protection and complete well-being of disaster-affected populations. The innovative technology and ground-breaking programming developed by partner organizations such as UNICEF, IRC, and others reflects a growing awareness of the need for improved tools and capacities to implement necessary psychological and social support; child protection, FTR, GBV prevention, and survivor care activities; and underscores OFDA’s ongoing commitment to protection programming as an essential component of humanitarian response efforts.

### Support for GBV Survivors Include:







The CHF trains NGO participants to lead provincial- and district-level disaster management courses.



In 2013, the CHF training enabled local NGOs to play an effective role in evacuating vulnerable populations and assessing the most urgent flood-related needs.

Forum (CHF) in May 2012. Bringing together more than 84 Cambodian NGOs, the CHF aims to provide a humanitarian information-sharing network and build member capacity for emergency preparedness and response. Led by a volunteer-based steering committee comprising NGO representatives, the CHF coordinates with the NCDM, U.N. agencies, and international NGOs to strengthen relationships across Cambodia’s humanitarian community. Improving coordination among humanitarian actors in Cambodia increases relief organizations’ ability to quickly assess the most at-risk areas in times of crisis, identify any gaps or overlaps in assistance, and provide emergency information—both to other humanitarian organizations and to vulnerable community members as early as possible. The CHF organizes annual preparedness planning events in partnership with the NCDM, provincial governments, and international humanitarian agencies prior to the rainy season and conducts workshops on lessons learned after major disaster events. CHF also circulates early warning bulletins and alerts for impending hazards to its members.

With OFDA support, ADPC and the CHF implemented training courses in partnership with the Royal University of Phnom Penh. The courses included activities designed to train NGO participants to lead their own training courses at provincial and district levels. The training promoted networking opportunities among NGOs while educating participants on disaster risk management practices, humanitarian standards in emergency response, damage and humanitarian needs assessment and project development, and management and leadership skills. An emergency simulation exercise, conducted with NCDM and NGO representatives, allowed the CHF to identify areas for improvement and make recommendations. The CHF, which plans to continue hosting training sessions and annual workshops, has also developed standardized forms for situation reports and damage and needs assessments, facilitating information collection and sharing in times of crisis.

### The 2013 Floods: A More Coordinated Response

In late 2013, flood waters began rising once again, and data suggested the floods’ impact would be similar to the effects felt in 2011, with river levels in multiple northern provinces reaching alarm levels by late September. Unlike previous times, local NGOs responded robustly alongside government and U.N. agencies, participating in national- and provincial-level meetings and sharing information to facilitate a more efficient, effective response. Local NGOs coordinated with other humanitarian actors to conduct needs assessments, assist with evacuations, and distribute food and emergency relief commodities as needed. The NCDM, together with NGOs and U.N. agencies, issued public situation reports detailing flood impacts, humanitarian needs, and relief efforts. As the fiscal year came to a close, local NGOs—drawing on recently learned technical knowledge and new relationships forged by the CHF—were actively involved in one of Cambodia’s best coordinated flood responses in years.

### A Success Story: CHF Member PADEK Responds to Floods

Partnership for Development of Kampuchea (PADEK) is a Cambodian NGO supporting rural communities to prepare for and respond to disasters. With headquarters in Phnom Penh, PADEK maintains five field offices in more remote areas, fostering strong relationships between field staff and rural populations and allowing rapid information collection in times of crisis.

When floods began in 2013, PADEK’s office in Chhlong District, in Cambodia’s northeast Kratie Province, collaborated with the NCDM to assess flood effects and resulting humanitarian needs in the three most-affected communes of the district. To determine the situation, PADEK field staff contacted affected populations directly, using local knowledge and resources. The assessments allowed PADEK and other organizations to respond with emergency relief items that addressed communities’ most urgent needs.

“Knowledge we gained from the CHF training, simulation exercises, and assessment report templates helped us to conduct a sound and comprehensive rapid damage assessment exercise,” noted PADEK Executive Director Kep Kannaro.

USG representatives work together to coordinate response efforts. *Darlene Mauldin/USAID.*



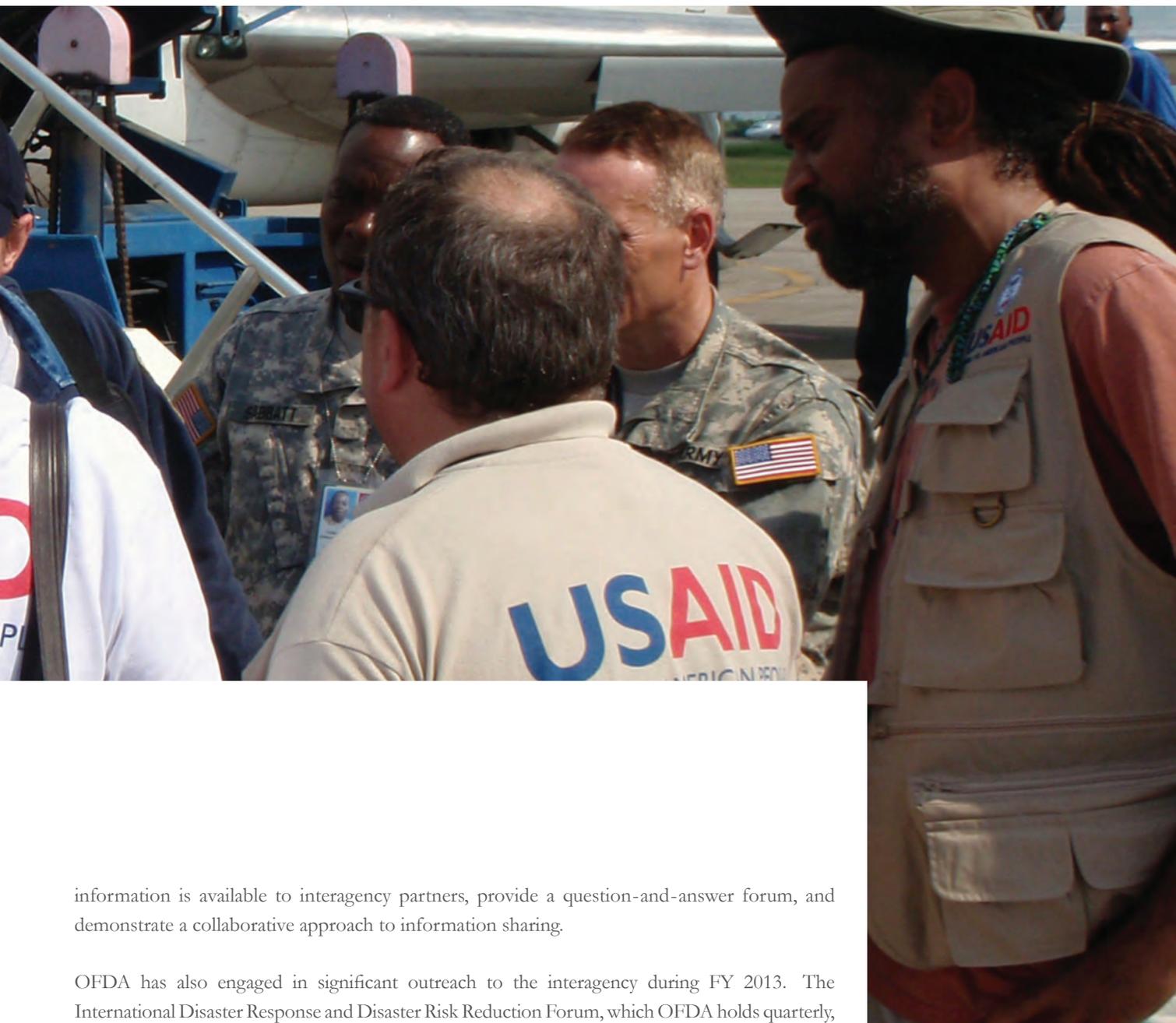
## OFDA's Strategic Leadership: Harnessing the USG's Resources

BY THE OFDA INTERAGENCY TEAM

As the lead federal coordinator for international disaster response, OFDA leverages experience and relationships with the humanitarian community and other USG offices to provide aid to millions of disaster-affected people worldwide every year. Based on lessons learned from responses like the 2010 Haiti earthquake, 2010 Pakistan floods, and 2011 Japan tsunami, OFDA has recommitted itself to strengthening and building interagency coordination and better educating other federal agencies about OFDA's critical role in the international humanitarian aid community.

Recognizing the need for improved transparency and understanding across the USG interagency, OFDA initiated the interagency mapping project during FY 2013. The project comprehensively catalogues all existing authorities, policies, and capabilities within the interagency that can be called upon to respond overseas. The project supports the development of a number of resources, including an analytical report, a database outlining capabilities within the interagency, and a detailed, wall-sized map. All of these resources are essential tools for future discussions regarding disaster response capabilities, such as technical and logistical capacities. They are also an important step forward in understanding agencies' roles and responsibilities, enhancing the opportunity for whole-of-government approaches, and maximizing key interagency partnerships to ultimately save more lives.

During a response, OFDA holds special forums to provide up-to-date information and serve as a platform for key decision makers to strategize the USG response. In addition, OFDA hosts interagency coordination calls, which provide situational updates from both field and Washington, D.C.-based staff on current humanitarian crises. The calls ensure that essential



information is available to interagency partners, provide a question-and-answer forum, and demonstrate a collaborative approach to information sharing.

OFDA has also engaged in significant outreach to the interagency during FY 2013. The International Disaster Response and Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, which OFDA holds quarterly, presents an opportunity for decision makers across the USG to identify potential partnerships. The forum also provides an opportunity for representatives to discuss issues and activities relating to responding to an overseas disaster and making people less vulnerable when disasters strike.

Finally, given USAID's commitment to a whole-of-government effort, OFDA is strengthening training and outreach efforts with other federal partners, including State, HHS, USDA, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, among others. OFDA developed a two-day Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response managers course—to be launched in FY 2014—for senior decision makers to learn more about the humanitarian architecture, while also refining their understanding of how the USG responds to international disasters.

OFDA's multi-pronged approach—creating tools, sharing information, and engaging and developing relationships through trainings and outreach—has resulted in exciting opportunities and critical initiatives. Appreciating and fully utilizing authorities to call forward unique capabilities from across the USG, OFDA continues to translate lessons learned into positive action for the next disaster and will build on these efforts in order to more quickly and efficiently provide humanitarian assistance.



# I AM OFDA

**KIRSTI (KIKO) LATTU** | *Regional Advisor*

**Number of Years with OFDA: 10+**

**Hometown: Cold Spring, NY**

I started working with OFDA in 1998 as a health advisor in the Technical Assistance Group. Later, I joined the Support Relief Group, working for eight years wherever OFDA needed extra support. In 2013, I joined the East and Central Africa team as a regional advisor. Over the years, I've conducted emergency assessments, served on DARTs, coordinated closely with partners to design country-specific strategies, and monitored OFDA-supported interventions in more than 30 countries across four regions.

My career path has revolved around humanitarian assistance, human rights, and public health. I started out as an HIV/AIDS activist and educator in the 1980s, and then became a U.S. Peace Corps volunteer in Rwanda. I have worked for local and international NGOs, Human Rights Watch, U.N. agencies, think tanks, and even a retreat center, which started a wellness and resilience retreat for humanitarian aid workers.

I conducted my first humanitarian assessment in February 1993, following an attack by the Rwandan Patriotic Front that displaced an estimated 1 million Rwandans just north of the capital, Kigali.

The U.S. Peace Corps consolidated all volunteers in Kigali while deciding whether the security situation warranted evacuation. As many Rwandans are dependent on crop production for survival, I was deeply troubled by the idea of so many farmers leaving their fields in breadbasket areas at the beginning of the planting season. So, I hopped on my mountain bike and rode north from Kigali to speak directly with affected farmers. As I hiked up a hillside of thousands of displaced people—some of whom were former neighbors—I found families welcoming and quick to share their fears. People had already been displaced for almost a week and relief had yet to begin. When I biked back to Kigali at the end of the day, I left wishing I could assist in some useful way. I've been working in the humanitarian field ever since.

In September 2013, I was the first USAID staff member to visit Eritrea since USAID withdrew from the country at the Eritrean government's request in 2005. During my visit, I was particularly struck by an OFDA-funded water project in Anseba Region, completed by a local NGO partner in 2006. Prior to the project's implementation, 9,000 people walked long distances for water and depended on water-trucking during frequent periods of drought. At the time of my visit, a water committee of three men and two women continued to manage the OFDA-constructed wells, a diesel generator, and generator house. The water source feeds into 8,000 meters of piping filling two reservoir tanks and 20 fountains. Local residents pay a small fee for water, which defrays the cost of diesel for the generator. Much of the water piping runs uphill in areas prone to erosion. It was impressive to see how carefully the community had maintained the water source; thanks to good care, the system functions seven years after construction, and the community is much less threatened by drought.

One of the most unique projects in which I've been involved was the rehabilitation of a partially submerged, colonial-era barge in Ango District of Orientale Province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Just getting to this remote, Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)-affected corner of the DRC from the capital, Kinshasa, took three days and three humanitarian flights. In Ango, communities on either side of the river were either displaced or hosting IDPs, all afraid of LRA attacks. OFDA's support to these communities to re-start farming activities meant that they now had crops to sell; however, what the communities on the northern side of the river needed was safe access across the river to get their crops to market. With a modest OFDA investment and a whole lot of ingenuity, the communities, with the help of a NGO partner, got the barge up and running and landing areas cleared, opening market access and bringing the communities more ways to earn income.

I'm proud to be a part of OFDA's sincere commitment to partnering with local communities and NGO and U.N. partners to creatively and effectively respond to needs expressed by crisis-affected communities worldwide.



# I AM OFDA

**VICTOR BUSHAMUKA** | *Regional Advisor*

**Number of Years with OFDA: 10**

**Hometown: Princeton, NJ**

My name is Victor Bushamuka, and I have been working as a regional advisor in OFDA's West Africa regional office in Dakar, Senegal, since January 2010. I first joined OFDA in 2004, when I worked as a program officer in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

After receiving a technical engineering degree in agriculture from the DRC's National University of the Congo in Bengamisa, Kisangani, I worked as the agricultural technical trainer for U.S. Peace Corps volunteers in the DRC and Central African Republic for more than six years, starting in 1983. I also designed and coordinated training for Peace Corps volunteers bound for Burundi, Cameroon, and Gabon. I left the Peace Corps in 1989 to pursue a Masters and Ph.D. at Cornell University, where I studied agronomy with minors in natural resource conservation and sustainable development and plant breeding. Shortly after completing my doctoral degree, I joined FAO in Rome, where I worked on developing policies and strategic plans to achieve regional seed and food security in disaster-prone countries throughout the world. I also advised countries on capacity building, disaster preparedness, and agricultural rehabilitation strategies. In this position, I had to collaborate closely with emergency seed assistance programs, which was my initial exposure to emergency-related work.

My interest in humanitarian work started at a very young age, when I was internally displaced by wars on two different occasions while living in eastern DRC. As a displaced person receiving assistance, I gained a lot of respect

and admiration for humanitarian workers who appeared very dedicated and concerned about our well-being. At the age of 12, I even tried to volunteer my time at the local Red Cross, but was turned down due to my young age.

In early 2002, I was hired by the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research in Bangladesh to study the impact of a World Bank DRR project on people's livelihoods in rural Bangladesh. In 2003, I evaluated the impact of a small homestead gardening program for food-insecure households with malnourished children for HKI. These studies helped me to understand how households exposed to repeated crises cope, and to appreciate their resilience levels. The beneficiaries were very appreciative of the gardening assistance received, and it was fascinating to see that even limited resources can make a huge difference in the livelihoods of people in need, drawing me to work further in emergency situations. The opportunity to work for OFDA in eastern DRC presented itself six months later. Initially, I thought it would be a short assignment, knowing that there were risks involved and believing that my passion was research. I ended up staying in the DRC for six years and 10 years later am still working for OFDA.

Presently, as a regional advisor, I design and develop disaster response, preparedness, and mitigation strategies for West Africa. The types of emergencies I am mostly involved in include food insecurity, malnutrition, complex emergencies, and flooding. There are more than 22 million people estimated to be food insecure in the region, and about 5 million children are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2014. A major part of my current work is to respond to these challenges, and to continue assisting households still struggling to recover from past crises. This work requires frequent travel to affected countries to assess situations, identify emergency needs, and design and revise response strategies.

I have been marked by many disasters throughout my career with OFDA. However, the crisis that had the greatest impact on me is the still ongoing complex emergency in eastern DRC, which at its peak forced massive population displacements. I will never forget the experience I had in Fizi, a town of about 10,000 people in South Kivu Province, which was surrounded by warring factions and thus cut off from the rest of the world for more than three years. When a peace accord was signed in late 2003, humanitarians were given access to this isolated area. I was part of the first group of humanitarian actors to visit the town in early 2004. The road to the town, which was overtaken by vegetation, no longer existed. I remember traveling eight hours to reach Fizi—only 25 miles away—and being shocked to see the status of the town residents, with both adults and children showing signs of advanced levels of malnutrition. Every household we visited indicated they had lost two to three family members. OFDA quickly provided emergency health, nutrition, and WASH assistance, followed by livelihood and food security programs. When I visited the area three months later, the situation had changed, indicated by tangible signs, such as the reconstruction of houses and establishment of local markets, that showed people were slowly rebuilding their lives. It was then that I realized that my job was contributing to saving lives and worth the multiple risks we as OFDA humanitarian workers face on a regular basis.



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By delivering aid  
in the wake of  
natural disasters  
and humanitarian  
crises, we express  
the generosity and  
goodwill that unite  
us as a people.”

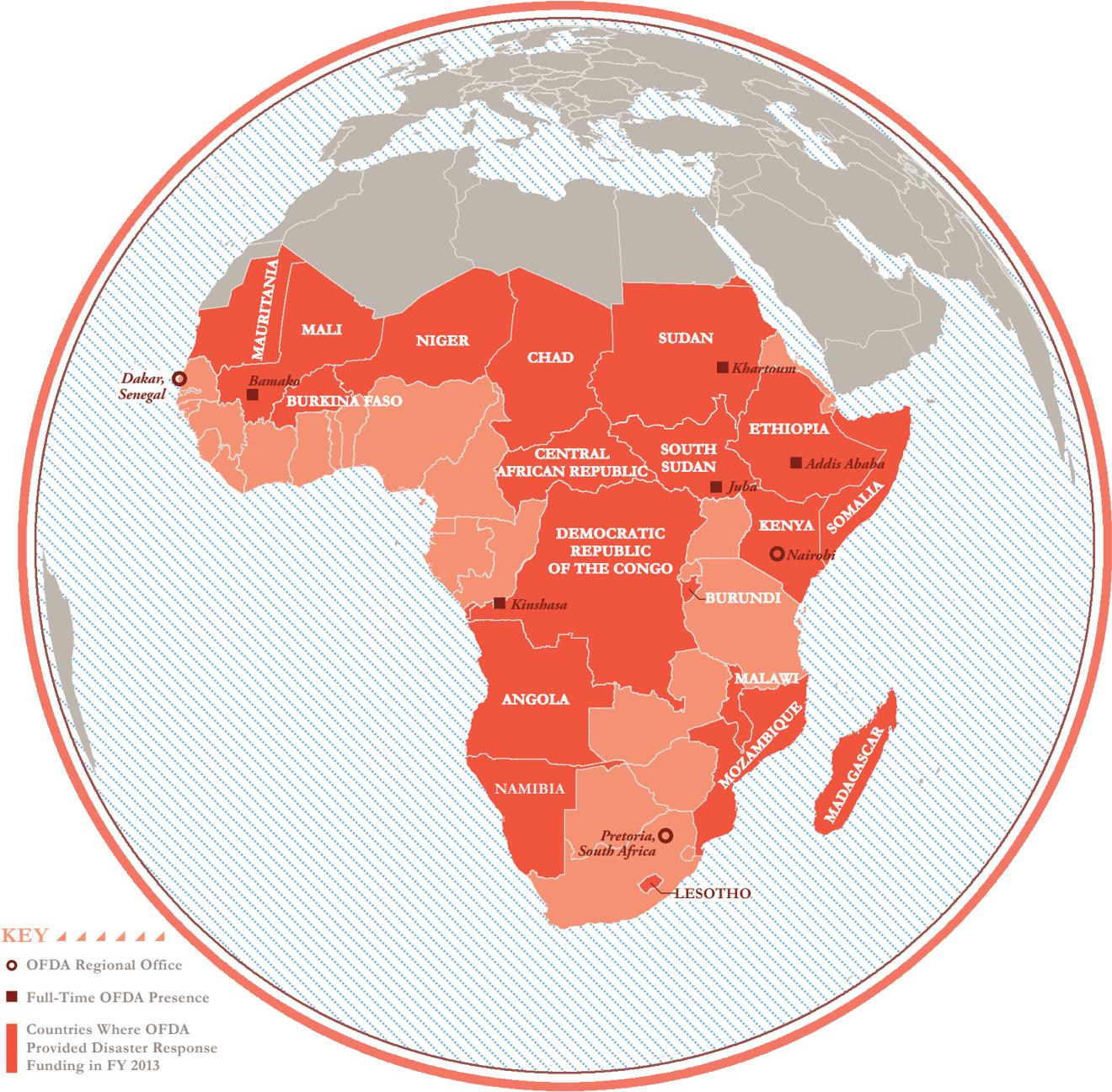
**DR. RAJIV SHAH**  
USAID Administrator



Syrians displaced by conflict leave their homes behind. Courtesy of Odd Andersen/AFP

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## REGIONAL SUMMARY

OFDA responded to 24 disasters in 19 countries in Africa in FY 2013. In total, OFDA provided more than \$361 million for humanitarian assistance in Africa, including \$242 million for disaster response, \$18.2 million for DRR activities, and \$93 million for disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA activated or deployed humanitarian staff in response to new or ongoing emergencies in Angola, Burkina Faso, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan.

## ▲ Case Reports: Africa



### ANGOLA

FOOD INSECURITY

Erratic and below-normal rainfall across Angola in early 2012 contributed to reduced agricultural production, increased food insecurity levels, and a rise in the prevalence of acute malnutrition, particularly in the southern provinces of Cunene, Huíla, and Kuando Kubango. By late 2012, drought conditions had already affected nearly 1.8 million people and placed more than 533,000 children under the age of five at risk of acute malnutrition, according to the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) and the U.N. The GRA responded with the creation of an emergency plan to provide medical care, emergency food assistance, and safe drinking water to people in need. Nonetheless, with little rainfall during the January-to-March rainy season in 2013, drought conditions persisted, triggering the loss of an estimated 50 to 80 percent of crops and increasing the number of people affected to 2.2 million as of May 2013.

On October 11, 2012, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Heather C. Merritt declared a disaster due to the deteriorating food security conditions. In response, OFDA supported food security and nutrition programs for vulnerable populations in the most-affected provinces. Activities included the distribution of drought-resistant and short-cycle seeds to 20,000 households, trainings for community health workers on the screening and treatment of acute malnutrition, and a rapid screening campaign to refer severely malnourished children to health facilities for appropriate care.

#### Implementing Partners in Angola

UNICEF and World Vision

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$3,951,674**



### BURKINA FASO

FOOD INSECURITY

In 2011, erratic rainfall and localized dry spells triggered poor harvests and a resultant food insecurity emergency across the Sahel, leaving nearly 2.1 million people in Burkina Faso in need of assistance at the height of the crisis. While food security conditions improved in 2013 as households began to replenish supplies, the effects of reduced household incomes and diminished assets, including seed stocks, continued to afflict vulnerable families. The U.N. estimated that approximately 1.8 million people in Burkina Faso remained food insecure in FY 2013—the majority of whom lived in the northern regions that also hosted many Malian refugees. Burkina Faso also continued to face persistently high levels of acute malnutrition among children under five years of age, with

as many as 520,000 experiencing moderate or severe acute malnutrition in 2013, according to the Government of Burkina Faso.

On November 5, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Thomas Dougherty reissued a disaster declaration for food insecurity in Burkina Faso. In response, OFDA supported a range of agricultural, livelihood, and nutrition interventions to benefit more than 50,000 food-insecure people. With OFDA assistance, humanitarian partners strengthened the capacity of local health staff to manage acute malnutrition, facilitated communities' access to quality cereal seeds for the 2013 planting season, and provided small livestock training to beneficiaries rebuilding their livelihoods.

#### Implementing Partners in Burkina Faso

ACF, CRS, SC/US, and UNICEF

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$3,383,708**



### BURUNDI

FIRE

On January 27, 2013, a fire in Burundi's capital, Bujumbura, injured at least 35 people, severely damaged the city's central market structure, and resulted in the loss of an estimated \$6.5 million in commercial goods. The fire destroyed Burundi's primary source of wholesale food commodities and disrupted the livelihood activities of market traders and vendors, including an estimated 3,500 members of the Bujumbura central market merchant union—more than 70 percent of whom operated on a credit basis and therefore did not possess sufficient assets to replace lost stocks.

On February 4, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Dawn M. Liberi declared a disaster due to the effects of the Bujumbura central market fire. In response, OFDA provided immediate support to help more than 100 affected market vendors recover from the fire by enabling them to repay loans and restart their livelihoods.

#### Implementing Partner in Burundi

World Relief

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$50,000**



### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Ongoing conflict and insecurity throughout the Central African Republic (CAR) continued to limit access to basic services, disrupt agricultural

production, and hinder humanitarian relief operations in FY 2013. Since 2009, persistent conflict, including Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks, has resulted in large-scale population displacement and increased humanitarian needs in CAR. In December 2012, the Séléka armed opposition alliance advanced across eastern and central CAR to challenge then-President François Bozizé; by late March 2013, Séléka forces seized control of CAR's capital city, Bangui. Insecurity spread westward, further deteriorating humanitarian conditions through the end of FY 2013. As of September 2013, violence in CAR had internally displaced an estimated 395,000 people and left approximately 1.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the U.N.

On October 22, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Laurence D. Wohlers redeclared a disaster due to the humanitarian crisis caused by armed group attacks. In response, OFDA doubled funding from FY 2012 to provide more than \$8.1 million in FY 2013. OFDA provided assistance through U.N. and NGO partners in the agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, nutrition, logistics and relief commodities, and protection sectors. In FY 2013, OFDA expanded programming beyond the LRA response to include Séléka-affected populations in Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Ouaka, and Ouham prefectures. OFDA also supported UNHAS, which facilitates humanitarian assessments and relief operations across remote regions of CAR.

### Implementing Partners in CAR

FAO, IMC, Mercy Corps, OCHA, SC/US, UNICEF, and WFP

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$8,175,552**



### CHAD

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Nearly a decade of domestic and regional conflict, recurrent natural disasters, and limited natural resources has contributed to an ongoing complex emergency in Chad. In recent years, inadequate rainfall, failed harvests, and a lack of alternative livelihood options culminated in widespread food insecurity across most the country, particularly in communities within Chad's Sahelian belt. Despite an increase in agricultural production in FY 2013, an estimated 2.1 million Chadians remained food insecure. As of July 2013, approximately 4.7 million people—including food-insecure and conflict-displaced populations—continued to require humanitarian assistance.

On October 5, 2012, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Todd C. Holmstrom redeclared a disaster in Chad due to the country's continuing complex emergency. In response, OFDA primarily supported programs that improved agricultural, nutrition, and WASH practices and enhanced

economic recovery, helping to build the capacity of nearly 200,000 people and preserve the humanitarian gains made during the past year. OFDA-funded activities included distributing seeds to vulnerable farmers, establishing vegetable gardens at the household level, rehabilitating boreholes in communities with inadequate access to safe drinking water, and raising awareness of good nutritional practices among child caretakers.

### Implementing Partners in Chad

ACF, ACTED, CARE, CRS, FAO, IMC, IRC, OCHA, Première Urgence, Solidarités, UNICEF, WCDO, and WFP

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$10,016,277**



### CHAD

FLOODS

Heavy rainfall between August and November 2012 triggered floods that affected an estimated 700,000 individuals, resulted in 20 reported deaths, and damaged or destroyed nearly 100,000 houses in central and southern regions of Chad. Floodwaters also disrupted health services, forced the closure of more than 1,000 schools, and damaged more than 600,000 acres of cropland.

On November 21, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Mark M. Boulware declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA supported relief partners to increase access to safe drinking water by rehabilitating water points, and to prevent disease transmission by promoting good hygiene practices in flood-affected communities in southern Chad. In addition, OFDA provided emergency relief supplies, including mosquito nets, soap, and water containers, to approximately 18,000 people in Chad's Mayo-Kebbi Est Region, an area heavily affected by the flooding.

### Implementing Partners in Chad

IMC and Red Cross of Chad

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$350,000**



### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Violence intensified and humanitarian conditions deteriorated in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in FY 2013. Conflict among various armed groups, government forces, and U.N. peacekeepers in eastern provinces continued to cause population displacement, raise protection concerns, and constrain humanitarian

## ▲ Case Reports: Africa

access to people in need of assistance. Additionally, ongoing GBV, forced recruitment by armed groups, and limited access to markets and agricultural lands contributed to the deteriorating humanitarian situation. By September 2013, the number of IDPs in DRC had risen to approximately 2.6 million, including nearly 1 million people in North Kivu Province alone.

On October 17, 2012, U.S. Ambassador James F. Entwistle redeclared a disaster due to the humanitarian consequences of the ongoing complex emergency in DRC. In response, OFDA provided more than \$48 million in FY 2013 to support life-saving agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions for IDPs and host communities. OFDA also deployed DRC-based staff to conduct assessments and identify humanitarian needs among conflict-affected individuals throughout eastern DRC.

In FY 2013, OFDA increased access to primary health care, emergency health services, and GBV services for vulnerable populations and increasingly utilized geographically flexible programming to respond to immediate relief needs of spontaneously displaced individuals. OFDA-supported WASH interventions in DRC increased access to safe drinking water, improved hygiene practices, and rehabilitated community infrastructure. Additionally, OFDA provided agricultural production training and distributed farming tools and seeds to households in conflict-affected South Kivu Province.

### Implementing Partners in DRC

ACTED, Concern, Handicap International, IMC, IOM, IRC, Medair, Mercy Corps, Merlin, OCHA, Oxfam/GB, Première Urgence, SC/US, Samaritan's Purse, Tearfund, UNICEF, WFP, WHH, and ZOA

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$48,352,484**



### **ETHIOPIA**

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Consecutive seasons of failed rains, rapid population growth, inflation, and endemic poverty have contributed to Ethiopia's ongoing complex emergency. In 2011, severe drought resulted in below-normal harvests, acute shortages of safe drinking water, a drastic reduction in pasture for livestock, and an increased prevalence of malnutrition. The drought depleted incomes and livestock herds, leaving Ethiopia's population highly vulnerable to recurrent shocks, such as flooding, disease, and conflict over resources. As of September 2013, approximately 2.7 million people remained in need of food assistance, according to the Government of Ethiopia. In addition, the continued influx of refugees from Sudan and Somalia increased pressure on Ethiopia's already limited resources, such as food, water,

and pasture. In July 2013, UNHCR estimated that approximately 404,000 refugees—mostly from Somalia—were living in Ethiopia.

On October 22, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Donald E. Booth redeclared a disaster for the complex emergency in Ethiopia. Of total FY 2013 assistance to Ethiopia, OFDA provided more than \$17 million for health, nutrition, and WASH activities aimed at reducing malnutrition, preventing disease, and increasing access to safe drinking water. Interventions included providing therapeutic food supplies to treat malnutrition, promoting proper hygiene practices to decrease disease transmission, and rehabilitating wells to improve water access.

### Implementing Partners in Ethiopia

Global Communities, FAO, Food for the Hungry, GOAL, IMC, IRC, OCHA, SC/UK, SC/US, UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$24,262,140**



### **KENYA**

FIRE

On August 7, 2013, a fire at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) in Nairobi, Kenya, destroyed most of the airport's international arrival terminal, disrupting flight operations and stranding thousands of passengers. Two individuals experienced smoke inhalation as a result of the blaze, but no casualties were reported. JKIA is East Africa's largest airport, receiving more than 16,000 people per day and 6 million passengers per year and transporting regional exports to international markets.

On August 9, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Robert F. Godec declared a disaster due to the economic impacts of the fire. In response, OFDA provided 10 locally purchased modular warehouses to accelerate the resumption of normal air operations at JKIA and mitigate the economic impact of the fire on vulnerable populations in Kenya and East Africa.

### Implementing Partner in Kenya

Kenya Red Cross Society

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$167,000**



### **KENYA**

FOOD INSECURITY

Following unfavorable rainfall in late 2010 and early 2011, severe drought conditions resulted in sharply deteriorated food security

conditions among pastoralists in northern Kenya and populations in rain-dependent marginal agricultural areas. Affected populations experienced loss of livelihoods, shortages of food and agricultural resources, and limited access to safe drinking water. While favorable rainy seasons have contributed to the overall improvement of humanitarian conditions since 2011, people in many areas of Kenya remained vulnerable and in need of humanitarian assistance.

In FY 2013, challenges to improving food security—including climate-related shocks, sustained high food prices, depleted livestock herds, and crop diseases—continued to hamper recovery in communities affected by the 2011 drought. In addition, localized inter-communal conflict and population displacement, particularly the presence of Somali refugees in northeastern Kenya's Dadaab refugee camp complex, strained limited local resources. As of June 2013, approximately 1.1 million people were experiencing food insecurity in Kenya, according to the Government of Kenya-led Food Security Steering Group.

On October 26, 2012, Chargé d'Affaires Robert F. Godec renewed the Kenya disaster declaration for FY 2013 due to the ongoing effects of drought-related food insecurity. In response, OFDA provided approximately \$7.8 million to support activities to improve agriculture, livelihood, nutrition, and WASH conditions throughout the country. OFDA also provided more than \$1.4 million to strengthen overall humanitarian response capacity in Kenya through coordination, information management, and logistics support efforts.

### Implementing Partners in Kenya

ACTED, Concern, CRS, IMC, IRC, Kenya Red Cross Society, Mercy USA, Merlin, Neighbours Initiative Alliance, OCHA, Rural Agency for Community Development and Assistance, SC/US, UNDSS, UNICEF, Wajir South Development Association, and WHH

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$9,904,179**



## LESOTHO

FOOD INSECURITY

Late rains and an early frost shortened Lesotho's 2012 agricultural season, reducing cereal production to the lowest levels in 10 years. At the height of the crisis, harvest shortfalls and food price increases resulted in more than 725,000 people—approximately 40 percent of Lesotho's population—requiring humanitarian assistance.

On October 5, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Michele T. Bond redeclared a disaster due to deteriorating food security conditions. In response, OFDA supported ongoing agriculture and food security activities,

including programs designed to help vulnerable households in Lesotho recover from the crisis and better withstand future climatic shocks. In FY 2013, OFDA-funded programs provided quality seeds to more than 3,200 smallholder farmers and trained farmers in conservation agriculture practices that improve soil conditions and agricultural yields. In addition, continuing OFDA support helped more than 23,000 people reduce their exposure to drought and other climate hazards by improving access to markets and agricultural inputs and providing training in conservation agriculture and community-based disaster risk management.

### Implementing Partner in Lesotho

CRS

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$998,796**



## MADAGASCAR

CYCLONE

On February 22, 2013, Tropical Cyclone Haruna made landfall on Madagascar's southwestern coast, bringing winds up to 110 mph and heavy rains that caused widespread flooding in southern areas of the country, particularly in Morombe and Toliara districts. The cyclone and associated flooding resulted in 26 deaths, damaged more than 5,000 houses, and affected approximately 42,000 people in total.

On February 26, 2013, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Eric M. Wong declared a disaster due to the effects of the cyclone. In response, OFDA supported post-storm immediate recovery activities and the distribution of relief supplies, including plastic sheeting, to storm-affected communities in southwestern Madagascar.

### Implementing Partner in Madagascar

CARE

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$61,383**



## MADAGASCAR

LOCUST OUTBREAK

Following heavy rains generated by Tropical Cyclone Haruna in early 2013, weather conditions became favorable for the proliferation of locusts, causing the insect population to spread from typical concentration areas in southern Madagascar into the central and western regions of the country. Within several months, locusts had infested cropland and grazing areas in up to two-thirds of

## ▲ Case Reports: Africa

Madagascar and contributed to the potential loss of 10 to 40 percent of rice harvests—the country’s staple crop—in infested areas, according to FAO and FEWS NET. As of late September 2013, the locust outbreak had placed the livelihoods and food security of an estimated 13 million people at risk.

On July 30, 2013, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Wong declared a disaster due to the effects of the locust outbreak. In response, OFDA supported FAO’s efforts to combat the locusts and safeguard food security by improving systems for tracking locust swarms, monitoring the effectiveness of locust control activities, and raising awareness of ways to protect the health and environment of affected communities and surrounding areas.

### Implementing Partner in Madagascar

FAO

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$3,050,000**



### **MALAWI**

FOOD INSECURITY

Poor rainfall during the 2011/2012 agricultural season decreased crop production in parts of Malawi, particularly in the south. By July 2012, many families in drought-affected areas had depleted household food stocks and were forced to rely on items for sale in local markets. Above-average food prices, in combination with rising inflation and currency devaluation, contributed to worsening food insecurity among vulnerable populations. In October 2012, at the beginning of the country’s annual lean season, nearly 2 million Malawians required humanitarian assistance. Throughout FY 2013, the food security situation remained precarious, with erratic rains negatively affecting crop yields and staple prices rising for the second year in a row.

On October 2, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Jeanine E. Jackson declared a disaster due to the effects of food insecurity. In response, OFDA supported agricultural, nutrition, and livelihood interventions for the benefit of vulnerable families in southern Malawi. OFDA-funded activities included distributing drought-resistant seeds to improve agricultural yields, raising awareness of positive nutrition practices to reduce malnutrition among children, and establishing local savings-and-credit groups that enable participants to access small loans to conduct income-generating activities.

### Implementing Partners in Malawi

Africare, CRS, Project Concern International, and SC/US

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$2,743,592**



### **MALI**

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Since early 2012, Mali has experienced a complex emergency—a culmination of food insecurity caused by erratic rainfall and consequent poor harvests and instability triggered by conflict in the north and resultant population displacement. In FY 2013, overall food security conditions in most parts of the country improved. The conflict in northern Mali also calmed significantly, prompting nearly 140,000 Malian IDPs and refugees to return to areas of origin by September 2013. However, in the north, localized episodes of violence and food insecurity persisted. As of July 2013, an estimated 3.5 million people throughout Mali remained food insecure, according to the U.N. In addition, UNHCR reported in September 2013 that approximately 311,000 Malians remained displaced within the country, while more than 170,000 Malian refugees continued to live in neighboring Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger.

On October 20, 2012, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Rebecca Black reissued a disaster declaration due to the persistent humanitarian effects of the complex emergency. In response, OFDA supported interventions in the sectors of agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, natural and technological risks, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH. Activities ensured shelter, health, and other essential services for IDPs; provided cash grants to help beneficiaries restart income-generating activities; promoted early recovery among conflict- and drought-affected farmers; facilitated access to services for survivors of GBV; and raised community awareness of diet diversification and other ways to reduce malnutrition. OFDA also supported countrywide logistical services, the provision of relief commodities, and humanitarian coordination efforts to facilitate the work of humanitarian personnel in Mali.

### Implementing Partners in Mali

ACDI/VOCA, ACTED, HKI, IOM, OCHA, Oxfam/GB, U.N. Mine Action Service, WFP, WHO, and World Vision

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$12,825,535**



### **MAURITANIA**

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Between 2011 and 2012, large areas of Mauritania experienced severe drought, causing a 50 percent decrease in agricultural production and significant losses in livestock and associated livelihood activities. Despite an adequate harvest in 2012, approximately 800,000 people—

23 percent of Mauritania's population—remained at risk of food insecurity in FY 2013, with critical levels of acute malnutrition persisting throughout the country. Mauritania's food security crisis was compounded in 2012, when significant numbers of Malian refugees fled to southeastern Mauritania as a result of fighting in northern Mali, placing additional pressure on already limited local resources.

On November 15, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Jo Ellen Powell reissued a disaster declaration owing to continued humanitarian needs in Mauritania. In response to the ongoing complex emergency, OFDA provided nearly \$3.7 million in assistance benefitting more than 50,000 Mauritians. OFDA programs improved agricultural and livelihood conditions for affected populations through seed distributions, cash transfers, and temporary employment opportunities. OFDA-funded initiatives also sought to strengthen existing malnutrition treatment programs, increase access to safe drinking water, and improve the availability of basic veterinary services in rural areas.

### Implementing Partners in Mauritania

Counterpart International, CRS, FAO, and UNICEF

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$3,699,987**



### MOZAMBIQUE

FLOODS

Heavy rainfall beginning in mid-January 2013 triggered floods in southern and central Mozambique that affected approximately 250,000 individuals, killing at least 117 people and displacing more than 180,000 others. The floods resulted in widespread damage to houses, crops, and public infrastructure, including in areas of Gaza, Inhambane, and Maputo provinces. On January 22, the Government of Mozambique National Disaster Management Technical Council declared a nationwide alert, began humanitarian response coordination, and activated evacuation operations.

On January 24, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Douglas M. Griffiths declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided funding for the distribution of water and sanitation supplies, as well as hygiene-promotion activities to reduce the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks. On January 25, a three-person OFDA team traveled from the capital city of Maputo to heavily affected Gaza Province to assess conditions in low-lying communities.

Following the assessments, OFDA supported additional shelter and protection activities, reaching nearly 19,000 flood victims in Gaza Province. With OFDA funding, humanitarian partners also facilitated water source testing; constructed latrines and bathing

shelters; distributed hygiene kits, tarps, blankets, and mosquito nets; and conducted activities to improve hygiene practices for more than 44,000 individuals.

### Implementing Partners in Mozambique

IOM and Samaritan's Purse

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$1,049,884**



### NAMIBIA

DROUGHT

Poorly distributed and below-average rainfall during the 2012/2013 agricultural season considerably reduced crop and fodder production across Namibia in 2013, particularly in the country's northern regions. According to the U.N., the prolonged dry season left approximately 780,000 people facing food insecurity—330,000 of whom required immediate food assistance. On May 17, 2013, Namibian President Hifikepunye Pohamba declared a national state of emergency, citing the country's worsening food security conditions.

On May 24, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Wanda L. Nesbitt declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought in Namibia. In response, OFDA supported WASH interventions in Kunene Region, one of the most drought-affected areas of the country. OFDA also supplemented ongoing DRR programs in Namibia with funding for additional agriculture and food security activities for more than 55,000 drought-affected individuals.

### Implementing Partners in Namibia

IFRC and National Cooperative Business Association's Cooperative League of the USA International (NCBA CLUSA International)

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$1,094,648**



### NIGER

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Following the 2012 Sahel-wide food security and nutrition crisis that affected an estimated 6.4 million people in Niger, food insecurity began to alleviate due to improved agricultural production in late 2012. Despite increased crop yields, approximately 2.5 million Nigeriens continued to experience food insecurity during 2013 as a result of above-average cereal prices, reduced trade flows from Nigeria, and the lingering effects of depleted household supplies, according to the U.N. Heavy rainfall in August and September

## ▲ Case Reports: Africa

2012 also triggered significant flooding in western Niger, resulting in at least 91 deaths, damaged farmland, and destroyed infrastructure, including dams and bridges, in Dosso and Tillabéri regions. At the same time, local resources were further burdened by an influx of refugee and returnee populations, including more than 150,000 individuals displaced by insecurity in neighboring Mali and Nigeria.

On November 7, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Bisa Williams reissued a disaster declaration due to the ongoing complex emergency in Niger. In response, OFDA provided assistance focused on agricultural and livelihood interventions—such as cash transfers, temporary employment opportunities, improved access to seeds, and trainings in livestock health and enhanced agricultural practices—to help communities recover and to reinforce their capacity to withstand future emergencies. OFDA also supported health and nutrition activities, including CMAM, as well as humanitarian coordination and logistical services. In total, OFDA assistance benefited more than 233,000 Nigeriens in FY 2013.

### Implementing Partners in Niger

ACTED, NCBA CLUSA, CRS, FAO, GOAL, Lutheran World Relief, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Overseas Development Institute, OXFAM/GB, UNICEF, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Belgium, and WFP

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$11,079,979**



### **SOMALIA**

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Since 1991, Somalia has experienced chronic food insecurity, widespread violence, and recurrent droughts and floods. Despite overall food security improvements that began in early 2012, recovery remained precarious for vulnerable populations that continued to confront depleted incomes and livestock herds in FY 2013. The severe effects of 2011/2012 drought and famine crisis had already affected approximately 4 million people in Somalia.

In FY 2013, critical levels of acute malnutrition persisted in many parts of southern Somalia—particularly among IDPs—due to poor infant and young child feeding practices, inadequate sanitation facilities, limited access to safe drinking water and health care, and population displacement, which disrupted household income sources. Ongoing conflict, mainly between al-Shabaab militants and Somalia government and supporting forces, continued to displace populations, disrupt agricultural and other livelihood activities, and limit humanitarian access to populations in need. As of September 2013, approximately 1.1 million people remained displaced within

Somalia, while more than 1 million Somali refugees had fled to neighboring countries, according to UNHCR.

On November 2, 2012, U.S. Special Representative to Somalia James C. Swan redeclared a disaster for the complex emergency in Somalia. OFDA assistance to Somalia in FY 2013 included support for WASH, nutrition, and health activities, which improved the early detection of and response to communicable diseases and increased access to primary health care services for vulnerable populations throughout Somalia. OFDA also helped restore economic activity in drought-affected, access-restricted locations through innovative cash-based programs. One OFDA partner offered cash-for-work opportunities to nearly 45,000 people, including approximately 10,000 IDPs, to create a temporary source of household income, inject much-needed cash into the local economy, and rehabilitate essential community infrastructure.

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$45,261,520**



### **SOUTH SUDAN**

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

In FY 2013, South Sudan continued to cope with an ongoing complex emergency caused by civil insecurity, displacement, returnee and refugee inflows, macro-economic shocks, and perennial environmental hazards. Armed conflict affected communities countrywide, prompting relief agencies to provide aid to nearly 160,000 displaced individuals between January and September 2013. The vast majority of displacements occurred in Jonglei State, where inter-ethnic violence and conflict between the Sudan People's Liberation Army and non-state armed actors displaced an estimated 100,000 individuals in Pibor County between March and early July, according to the U.N.

The U.N. estimated that approximately 4.5 million people remained in need of humanitarian assistance in South Sudan in 2013. While overall food security remained relatively stable, the underlying drivers of food insecurity—including population displacement, low agricultural productivity, and poor infrastructure—persisted. Additionally, ongoing armed conflict in Sudan's Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states continued, causing the influx of nearly 204,000 refugees into South Sudan between June 2011 and September 2013.

On October 5, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Susan D. Page renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in South Sudan for FY 2013. In response, OFDA provided nearly \$60 million for agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, risk management policy and practice, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions, as well as humanitarian coordination,

information management, logistics support, and relief commodities. Nearly 30 percent of OFDA's FY 2013 assistance to South Sudan supported WASH interventions that enabled 13 U.N. and NGO implementing partners to improve hygiene conditions and expand access to safe drinking water for up to 626,000 people.

### Implementing Partners in South Sudan

ACTED, CRS, FAO, Food for the Hungry, Global Communities, GOAL, IOM, IRC, Medair, MENTOR, Mercy Corps, OCHA, PACT, Solidarités, Tearfund, UMCOR, UNICEF, U.N. Project Services, WFP, WHO, WCDO, and World Vision

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$59,826,570**



## SUDAN

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

In FY 2013, Sudan experienced the effects of ongoing conflict, food insecurity, and perennial environmental hazards, such as flooding. Intensified conflict in Sudan's Darfur region displaced approximately 500,000 people from January until September—more than the total cumulative population displacement in 2011 and 2012 combined—while fighting throughout the rest of the year continued to displace thousands of others, further aggravating Darfur's ongoing complex emergency, according to the U.N. In Sudan's Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states, fighting that began in mid-2011 between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) continued, internally displacing or otherwise severely affecting approximately 1.1 million people, according to the U.N. An additional 237,000 conflict-affected people from Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile had fled to neighboring countries in search of refuge and assistance, UNHCR reported. Heavy rainfall and associated flooding also resulted in loss of life, displacement, and property damage throughout Sudan between mid-July and September.

Insecurity and bureaucratic impediments increasingly compromised the ability of relief agencies to respond to humanitarian and recovery needs in Sudan during FY 2013. GoS-imposed restrictions prevented humanitarian agencies from reaching an estimated 800,000 severely-affected people in SPLM-N-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, as well as flooded areas across Sudan and conflict-affected areas of Darfur. During FY 2013, the U.N. estimated that up to 4.5 million people remained in need of humanitarian assistance in Sudan.

On October 31, 2012, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Joseph D. Stafford renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2013. Due to persistent insecurity and increased

population displacement in Darfur, Chargé d'Affaires Stafford issued an additional disaster declaration on May 31, 2013.

In response, OFDA provided more than \$78 million for agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions, as well as humanitarian coordination, information management, and logistical support and relief commodities in Sudan. In Darfur, OFDA assistance included more than \$55.7 million to support emergency response activities, as well as modest early recovery initiatives in the limited areas where security and access permitted. OFDA support also enabled partners to construct emergency shelters, increase access to sanitation facilities and supplies, promote improved hygiene practices, and expand access to safe drinking water for severely affected populations in Darfur's IDP camps.

### Implementing Partners in Sudan

ACTED, ADRA, American Refugee Committee, CARE, Concern, CRS, Danish Refugee Council, FAO, GOAL, IFRC, IMC, IOM, Mercy Corps, Merlin, OCHA, Relief International, SC/US, UMCOR, UNDP, UNICEF, U.N. Mine Action Service, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières, War Child Canada, WFP, WHH, WHO, World Relief International, and ZOA

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$78,183,593**



## SUDAN

FLOODS

Early August rainfall and associated flooding affected approximately 100,000 households—500,000 people—across 17 states in Sudan and Abyei Area in 2013, according to the Government of Sudan Humanitarian Aid Commission. Khartoum State was the worst affected, followed by Al Gezira and Blue Nile states. The flooding resulted in the deaths of 78 people and injured 84 others.

On August 11, 2013, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Joseph D. Stafford declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided an immediate \$50,000 contribution through IFRC for use by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society to support ongoing needs assessments and provide urgent relief to affected populations in and around the capital city of Khartoum. OFDA subsequently provided an additional \$1 million for health and WASH activities in flood-affected areas.

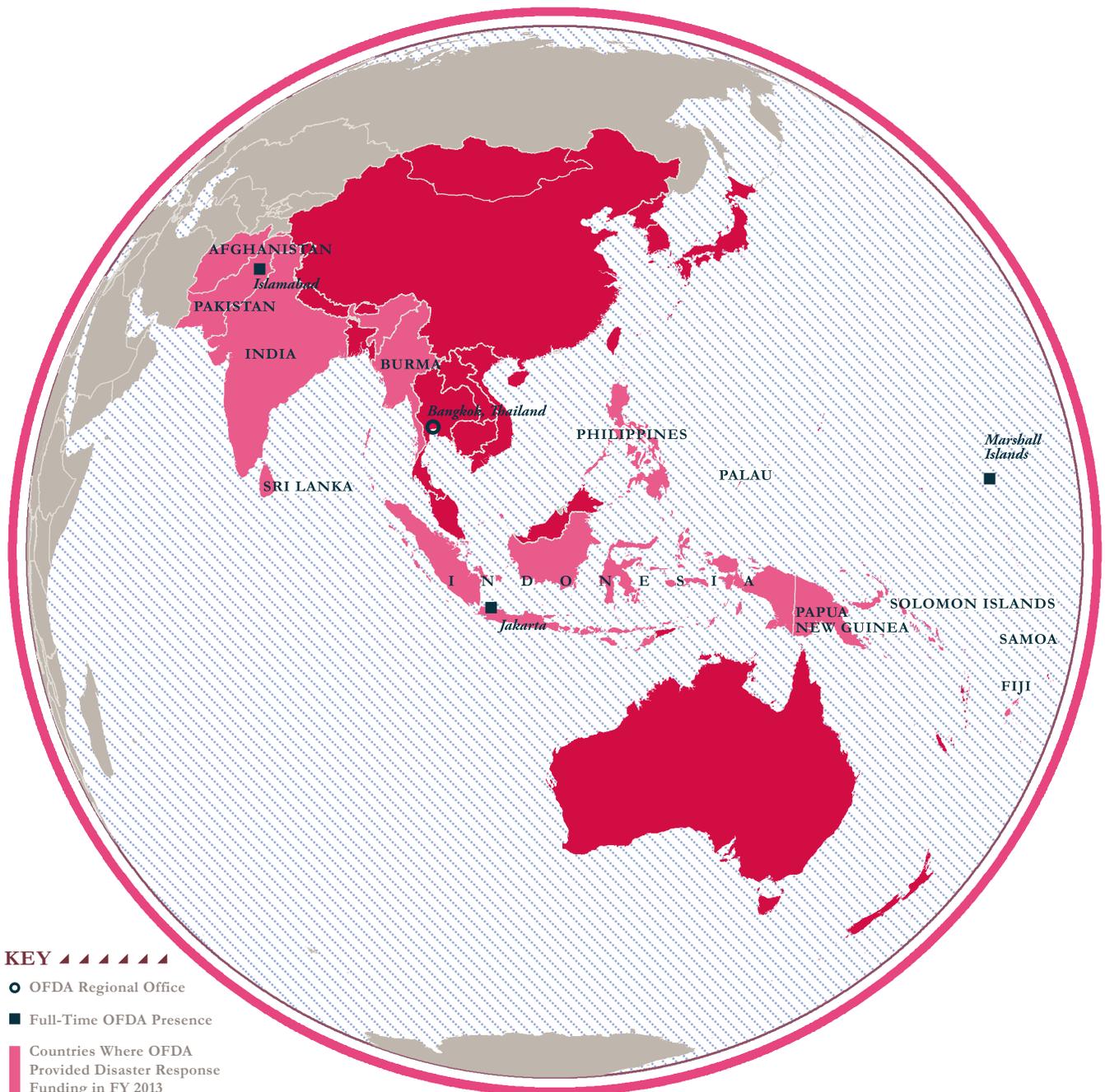
### Implementing Partner in Sudan

IFRC

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$1,050,000**

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## REGIONAL SUMMARY

OFDA responded to 19 disasters in 13 countries in Asia and the Pacific in FY 2013. In total, OFDA provided more than \$95 million in Asia, including nearly \$46 million for disaster response programs, approximately \$35 million for DRR programs, and \$12.6 million for disaster response programs with DRR components. USAID deployed a DART in response to drought in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and OFDA activated or deployed humanitarian staff in response to complex emergencies in Burma and Sri Lanka; tropical storms in Fiji, Palau, and the Philippines; and floods in India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and the Philippines.



## AFGHANISTAN

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Conflict and natural disasters have resulted in continuous displacement and contributed to significant vulnerability throughout Afghanistan over the past decade. In FY 2013, attacks on relief workers, persistent insecurity, and ongoing military operations limited humanitarian access and hindered relief operations across the country, while natural disasters—including floods, earthquakes, avalanches, and extreme winter conditions—exacerbated humanitarian needs. As of September 2013, more than 612,000 people remained displaced within Afghanistan due to insecurity, with others displaced as a result of natural disasters, according to UNHCR.

On October 27, 2012, U.S. Deputy Ambassador James B. Cunningham renewed the disaster declaration for Afghanistan due to the effects of ongoing displacement, continued insecurity, and recurring natural disasters. In response to humanitarian needs, OFDA employed a three-pronged approach that included supporting rapid response capacity for acute needs following natural disasters and conflict, improving humanitarian indicators and building household economic resilience, and enhancing humanitarian coordination, data collection, and analysis.

In FY 2013, OFDA assisted conflict- and disaster-affected populations in Afghanistan through the pre-positioning and distribution of emergency relief commodities, as well as humanitarian interventions in the health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH sectors. OFDA also facilitated the work of humanitarian organizations in Afghanistan by supporting humanitarian coordination and information management and logistics activities, including humanitarian air service. In addition, OFDA continued to focus on increasing the capacity of government authorities, NGOs, and communities to prepare for, and respond, to disasters.

### Implementing Partners in Afghanistan

FAO, IMC, iMMAP, IOM, IRC, OCHA, SC/US, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$21,503,977**



## BURMA

COMMUNAL CONFLICT

On March 20, 2013, fighting erupted between Buddhist and Muslim residents of Meiktila city, located in central Burma's Mandalay Region, and spread to several neighboring townships. Clashes resulted in 43 deaths, injured 86 people, and displaced more than 12,000 others, according to OCHA. Fighting and associated looting also damaged or destroyed nearly 1,400 houses and public buildings in Meiktila and surrounding areas.

On March 25, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Derek J. Mitchell declared a disaster due to the humanitarian needs resulting from the communal conflict. In response, OFDA supported the procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including hygiene kits and kitchen sets, benefiting approximately 3,500 conflict-affected people.

### Implementing Partner in Burma

SC/Belgium

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$100,000**



## BURMA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Multiple ongoing conflicts in Burma's Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan states resulted in continued population displacement and humanitarian needs in FY 2013.

IDPs and conflict-affected populations in Kachin and northern Shan states continued to require humanitarian assistance as a result of ongoing fighting between Government of Burma (GoB) forces and the Kachin Independence Army. As of September 2013, an estimated 100,000 people remained displaced in Kachin and northern Shan states, with more than half of those displaced residing in areas beyond GoB control with limited access to humanitarian assistance, according to OCHA.

In western Burma's Rakhine State, an outbreak of inter-communal violence in October 2012 between Muslims, including Rohingyas, and ethnic Rakhine Buddhists resulted in at least 89 deaths and displaced tens of thousands of people, according to OCHA. As of September 2013, approximately 140,000 people remained displaced in Rakhine State, while thousands of other conflict-affected populations continued to lack access to basic services and livelihood opportunities due to ongoing tensions and movement restrictions.

On November 1, 2012, Ambassador Mitchell redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in Burma. In FY 2013, OFDA-supported WASH activities, including the construction and rehabilitation of latrines and wells, benefited at least 100,000 people, while CMAM, micronutrient supplementation, and infant and young child feeding reached approximately 40,000 beneficiaries. OFDA assistance also included the provision of emergency relief commodities, as well as logistics support to help humanitarian organizations reach populations in remote areas. Throughout FY 2013, OFDA regional advisors traveled to affected areas of Kachin and Rakhine states to evaluate humanitarian conditions and determine response priorities.

### Implementing Partners in Burma

SC/US, Solidarités, UNICEF, and WFP

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$5,950,000**



### FIJI

CYCLONE

Tropical Cyclone Evan struck Fiji on December 17, 2012, with strong winds and heavy rains that caused extensive flooding and wind damage in northern and western areas of the country. The storm and associated flooding displaced approximately 14,000 people to evacuation centers and damaged or destroyed an estimated 8,000 houses, according to the Government of Fiji.

On December 17, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Frankie A. Reed declared a disaster due to the effects of the tropical cyclone. In response, OFDA supported the purchase and distribution of emergency relief commodities, including blankets, hygiene kits, and water purification tablets, to affected populations. Following the tropical cyclone, an OFDA staff member traveled to Fiji to assess humanitarian needs and coordinate with USG and humanitarian partners.

### Implementing Partners in Fiji

Fiji Red Cross Society and Rotary Fiji

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$150,000**



### INDIA

FLOODS

In June 2013, heavy rainfall caused floods and landslides throughout northern India's Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand

states, affecting more than 108,000 people, resulting in more than 600 reported deaths, and leaving more than 5,300 people missing and presumed dead across the three states, according to the Government of India. In most-affected Uttarakhand State, floods and landslides left tens of thousands of villagers, religious pilgrims, and tourists missing or stranded and caused significant damage to public buildings and infrastructure, safe drinking water sources, livestock herds, and agricultural land.

On June 21, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Nancy J. Powell declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA supported the distribution of emergency relief items, such as blankets, hygiene kits, and solar lamps, to approximately 2,700 flood-affected families living in remote areas of Uttarakhand State. OFDA also deployed a Bangkok-based regional advisor to conduct humanitarian assessments in affected areas of Uttarakhand.

### Implementing Partners in India

CRS, Plan International, and SC/US

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$225,000**



### INDONESIA

EARTHQUAKE

On July 2, 2013, a magnitude 6.1 earthquake, followed by two strong aftershocks, struck the Aceh Tengah and Bener Meriah districts of Indonesia's Aceh Province, resulting in at least 42 deaths, injuring an estimated 2,500 people, and displacing approximately 50,000 others, according to OCHA. The earthquake destroyed more than 20,000 homes and public buildings and significantly damaged local water infrastructure, creating an immediate need for shelter assistance and WASH support in affected areas.

On July 5, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Scot A. Marciel declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake. In response, OFDA supported the distribution of emergency shelter materials and other relief commodities, including hygiene kits, to approximately 5,000 households. OFDA also funded training sessions to educate homeowners, builders, government officials, and partner organizations on earthquake-resistant design and construction techniques to enable communities to rebuild safely and decrease future disaster risk.

### Implementing Partners in Indonesia

American Red Cross, Build Change, and IOM

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$670,000**



## INDONESIA

FLOODS

In January 2013, heavy rainfall resulted in severe flooding throughout Jakarta—Indonesia’s capital and largest city—and surrounding areas, causing at least 41 deaths and affecting an estimated 250,000 people, according to OCHA and the Government of Indonesia. The floods temporarily displaced approximately 45,000 people, affected transportation systems, and disrupted electricity networks in some affected areas.

On January 18, 2013, Ambassador Marciel declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA supported the distribution of cleaning supplies, hygiene items, and other emergency relief commodities to approximately 42,000 flood-affected people throughout Jakarta. In addition, a Jakarta-based OFDA regional advisor conducted humanitarian assessments in affected areas of the capital city.

### Implementing Partner in Indonesia

Mercy Corps

**OFDA Assistance**    \$150,000



## PAKISTAN

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Conflict between Government of Pakistan (GoP) forces and militant groups in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province in northern Pakistan continued to generate displacement and humanitarian needs in FY 2013. Spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin remained ongoing, with more than 77,000 displaced people returning to FATA between January and September 2013, according to UNHCR. However, security operations prevented many IDPs from returning to home areas and resulted in new displacement, particularly in Khyber and Kurram agencies in FATA. As of September 2013, more than 1 million people remained displaced in FATA and KPk as a result of the ongoing conflict.

On October 3, 2012, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Richard E. Hoagland reissued a disaster declaration due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan. In FY 2013, OFDA supported a number of initiatives designed to improve humanitarian conditions for vulnerable displaced populations and build resilience within host communities. OFDA activities included

distributing shelter materials and providing technical support for shelter construction, improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, increasing income-generating opportunities through cash-for-work initiatives, and providing agricultural support. In addition, OFDA staff based in Islamabad tracked humanitarian needs resulting from the conflict and coordinated with humanitarian organizations in Pakistan.

**OFDA Assistance**    \$7,690,500



## PAKISTAN

FLOODS

Heavy seasonal rainfall between August and October 2012 triggered flooding in Pakistan for a third consecutive year, primarily affecting populations in Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh provinces, including many communities still recovering from the 2010 and 2011 floods. The flooding resulted in at least 450 deaths and affected more than 4.8 million people, according to the GoP National Disaster Management Authority. Flooding also damaged or destroyed more than 636,000 houses and affected nearly 1.2 million acres of cropland.

On October 5, 2012, Chargé d’Affaires Hoagland issued a disaster declaration due to the effects of the floods. In FY 2013, OFDA addressed flood-related humanitarian needs by building upon progress made during previous flood responses. In coordination with several partners in affected areas, OFDA provided transitional shelter to tens of thousands of flood-affected people who lost their homes, often using local materials so that families could independently expand their homes according to household needs. OFDA also supported partners to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure, conduct health and hygiene education activities in schools and displacement camps, and implement a disease early warning and surveillance system. In addition, OFDA staff based in Islamabad conducted assessments in flood-affected areas and coordinated with relief organizations in the country to monitor humanitarian conditions following the floods.

**OFDA Assistance**    \$12,324,712



## REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

DROUGHT

Following drier-than-normal weather conditions in late 2012 and early 2013, severe drought conditions affected populations residing in northern and western areas of the Republic of the Marshall

Islands (RMI). Critical shortages of safe drinking water and damage to food crops affected an estimated 6,400 people—approximately 12 percent of the country’s population—across 15 drought-affected atolls and islands, according to the Government of RMI.

On May 3, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Thomas H. Armbruster issued a disaster declaration due to humanitarian needs resulting from the drought in RMI. In response, OFDA provided an initial \$100,000 for the distribution of emergency relief commodities to drought-affected populations.

Under the Compact of Free Association (COFA), USAID is responsible for disaster response and reconstruction in RMI, a former U.S.-administered trust territory. In May 2013, the USG conducted a preliminary damage assessment to determine the impacts of the drought in RMI. On June 14, 2013, U.S. President Barack Obama issued a presidential disaster declaration for RMI, authorizing the release of federal funding for emergency relief and reconstruction assistance. In response, OFDA deployed a DART to determine humanitarian needs, provide technical guidance, and coordinate with in-country response organizations. OFDA also activated a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART.

As mandated by the COFA, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provided funding to OFDA to conduct drought response activities, including the transport of humanitarian personnel, OFDA-provided emergency relief commodities, and safe drinking water to affected areas. OFDA also coordinated the distribution of emergency food commodities provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Food and Nutrition Service to drought-affected populations.

### Implementing Partner in the RMI

IOM

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$3,104,796**



## REPUBLIC OF PALAU

TYPHOON

On December 2, 2012, Typhoon Bopha tracked south of the Republic of Palau (RoP), bringing strong winds and heavy rainfall to the southern islands of Angaur and Peleliu and the eastern coastal areas of the main island, Babeldaob. The typhoon damaged or destroyed nearly 250 houses, as well as roads and vegetation, and disrupted communication and power infrastructure, according to OCHA.

On December 5, 2012, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Thomas E. Daley declared a disaster due to the effects of Typhoon Bopha. In response, OFDA supported clean-up efforts and the distribution of emergency relief commodities, including shelter and WASH supplies, to affected populations. In advance of the storm, OFDA deployed a principal regional advisor to support contingency planning and response preparations in coordination with the U.S. Embassy in Koror, Government of RoP officials, and relief agencies. An additional OFDA staff member arrived on December 3 to support response efforts and damage assessments.

### Implementing Partner in the RoP

Palau Red Cross Society

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$100,000**



## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

FLOODS

Beginning in early January 2013, heavy rainfall resulted in floods and landslides throughout Papua New Guinea, particularly affecting central and eastern provinces. Floods affected up to 35,000 individuals, including approximately 27,000 people in Oro Province and 3,500 people in Morobe Province, according to the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS). Floods also damaged or destroyed crops, water and road infrastructure, and more than 40 houses.

On January 25, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Walter North issued a disaster declaration due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 for logistical support and the distribution of emergency relief commodities, including shelter supplies and hygiene kits, to flood-affected populations in Morobe and Oro provinces.

### Implementing Partner in Papua New Guinea

PNGRCS

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$50,000**



## PHILIPPINES

FLOODS

Beginning on August 18, 2013, heavy monsoon rains, exacerbated by Tropical Storm Trami, resulted in widespread flooding and landslides in Metro Manila and several other provinces in the

## ▲ Case Reports: Asia

northern Philippines. The flooding and associated landslides resulted in 27 deaths, displaced an estimated 890,000 individuals, and affected more than 3 million people, according to the Government of the Philippines (GPH). Flooding particularly affected the capital city of Manila, suspending commercial activities and damaging road and building infrastructure.

On August 20, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Harry K. Thomas, Jr., declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided an initial \$50,000 for the distribution of household supplies to 5,000 flood-affected individuals in Rizal Province. OFDA provided additional funding to support WASH interventions, including hygiene promotion activities, the distribution of water purification tablets, and the purchase of household supplies on the local market.

### Implementing Partners in the Philippines

CRS and Plan USA

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$299,987**



### PHILIPPINES

FLOODS

Beginning on September 21, 2013, heavy monsoon rains, combined with strong winds and rainfall associated with Typhoon Usagi, resulted in widespread flooding and landslides throughout the northern Philippines, including Metro Manila. Flooding and landslides resulted in 34 deaths, displaced nearly 146,000 people, and affected nearly 666,000 individuals, according to the GPH.

On September 23, 2013, Ambassador Thomas declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$100,000 for the distribution of emergency relief commodities to approximately 10,000 flood-affected people. Following the onset of flooding, an OFDA regional advisor conducted humanitarian assessments in the most-affected provinces of Bataan and Zambales.

### Implementing Partner in the Philippines

Plan International

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$100,000**



### PHILIPPINES

TYPHOON

On December 4, 2012, Typhoon Bopha made landfall over Mindanao island in the southern Philippines, bringing heavy rains and sustained winds of up to 160 mph, as well as flooding and landslides. The typhoon moved west-northwestward across the country, primarily affecting Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental provinces. Typhoon Bopha left approximately 1,900 people dead or missing, displaced more than 985,000 others, and affected approximately 6.2 million people, according to the GPH. The typhoon also damaged or destroyed nearly 217,000 houses and public and private infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and power and communications facilities.

On December 5, 2012, Ambassador Thomas declared a disaster due to the effects of Typhoon Bopha. In response, OFDA provided immediate assistance for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including hygiene kits, water containers, water purification tablets, and sleeping mats, to affected populations. Between December 6 and 16, a six-person OFDA team conducted a series of assessments in typhoon-affected areas and coordinated a DoD airlift of emergency relief commodities from Manila to Davao City, the largest city in most-affected Davao Region. Based on the team's assessments, OFDA provided additional assistance for the provision of relief commodities, logistics support, WASH interventions, and humanitarian coordination and information management. OFDA also airlifted plastic sheeting from its relief supply warehouse in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, which provided emergency shelter for approximately 20,000 displaced families.

### Implementing Partners in the Philippines

CRS, OCHA, Plan International, and WFP

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$4,487,590**



### SAMOA

CYCLONE

On December 12, 2012, Tropical Cyclone Evan made landfall in Samoa, bringing heavy rains and strong winds to most areas of the country and passing within 19 miles of Apia, Samoa's capital city. The cyclone and associated flooding left 16 people dead or missing, affected an estimated 12,700 people, damaged nearly 1,700 houses, and caused widespread destruction to public infrastructure, including water, power, and communications systems, according to the Government of Samoa.

On December 14, 2012, U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand and Samoa David Huebner declared a disaster due to the effects of Tropical Cyclone Evan in Samoa. In response, OFDA provided emergency relief supplies to assist populations affected by the disaster.

### Implementing Partner in Samoa

Samoa Red Cross Society

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$150,000**



### SOLOMON ISLANDS

DENGUE FEVER OUTBREAK

In January 2013, dengue fever began spreading throughout the Solomon Islands, primarily affecting populations in the capital city of Honiara. The outbreak resulted in eight reported deaths and infected more than 6,700 people, according to WHO.

On April 19, 2013, U.S. Ambassador to Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanatu Walter North declared a disaster due to the effects of the dengue outbreak. In response, OFDA supported activities to contain the spread of the disease, including vector control and prevention education.

### Implementing Partner in the Solomon Islands

Solomon Islands Red Cross Society

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$50,000**



### SOLOMON ISLANDS

EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMI

On February 6, 2013, a magnitude 8.0 earthquake struck off the coast of Nendo Island in the Solomon Islands' Temotu Province, generating a tsunami surge with waves of up to 5 feet. The earthquake and tsunami resulted in 10 deaths, affected more than 4,500 residents of Nendo and nearby islands, damaged or destroyed nearly 1,100 houses, and caused significant damage to public infrastructure, agricultural land, and water sources, according to the Government of the Solomon Islands.

On February 13, 2013, Ambassador North issued a disaster declaration due to the effects of the earthquake and tsunami. In response, OFDA provided emergency relief supplies to disaster-affected populations.

### Implementing Partner in the Solomon Islands

Solomon Islands Red Cross Society

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$50,000**



### SRI LANKA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Conflict-affected people who returned to home areas following the end of Sri Lanka's decades-long civil war in May 2009 continued to require humanitarian assistance in FY 2013. The prolonged conflict destroyed homes, agricultural land and equipment, livelihood assets, and key community infrastructure, such as wells and irrigation systems, leaving many vulnerable families in need of humanitarian support as they returned to home areas. By late September 2013, more than 500,000 IDPs had returned to Northern Province, while between 24,000 and 94,000 people remained displaced within the country, according to the Government of Sri Lanka and UNHCR.

On October 5, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Michele J. Sison reissued a disaster declaration due to the effects of the complex emergency in Sri Lanka. In FY 2013, OFDA continued to support the transition from relief to development, focusing assistance on improving economic security and stability for returnees. OFDA-supported initiatives benefiting displaced and returnee populations included providing durable shelters, constructing and rehabilitating latrines and wells, improving income-generating opportunities, and addressing protection needs. In March 2013, OFDA staff traveled to northern Sri Lanka to monitor the early recovery process and meet with beneficiaries.

### Implementing Partners in Sri Lanka

Danish Refugee Council and ZOA

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$2,059,088**

# CASE REPORTS: Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia

▲	<b>56</b>	<b>SYRIA</b>
▲		COMPLEX EMERGENCY
▲	<b>56</b>	<b>YEMEN</b>
▲		COMPLEX EMERGENCY
▲	<b>57</b>	<b>YEMEN</b>
▲		FLOODS





## SYRIA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

In 2013, the scale of violence, displacement, and humanitarian needs grew significantly in Syria due to the country's ongoing conflict, which began in March 2011 when peaceful demonstrations calling for President Bashar al-Asad's resignation and political reform were met with violence by government forces, sparking retaliation by armed opposition groups. Throughout the year, health conditions worsened as much of the country's medical system collapsed. Repeated internal displacement exhausted families' resources, leaving them without basic household necessities and particularly vulnerable during the winter months.

By September 2013, Syria's conflict had extended into a third year, accompanied by a rise in sectarianism and the growing presence of extremist groups. Restricted humanitarian access compounded needs across the country, with more than 6.8 million people—including 5 million IDPs—in need of assistance in Syria and 2 million people externally displaced to neighboring countries, according to the U.N.

In response to the humanitarian impact of the conflict, OFDA initially deployed staff to the region in March 2012 to coordinate assistance with relief agencies, the U.N., and other USG offices. To support the scale-up of humanitarian programs, USAID formalized its response structure on January 13, 2013, activating a DART—consisting of staff in Jordan, Turkey, and OFDA's EMCA Regional Office—and an RMT based in Washington, D.C., for the Syria response.

In FY 2013, OFDA provided nearly \$252.3 million to help address the needs of more than 4.2 million conflict-affected Syrians. Nearly \$107.8 million supported the distribution of emergency relief commodities, including weather-appropriate supplies during the winter months. OFDA also prioritized emergency medical care, reaching 2.4 million people through the provision of medical supplies, medicines, and other health-related assistance. Additional OFDA assistance included support for humanitarian coordination and information management, as well as protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions.

### Implementing Partners in Syria

FAO, OCHA, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and NGO partners

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$252,299,825**



## YEMEN

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Since 2004, conflict between the Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) and al-Houthi opposition forces has affected more than 1 million people and repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen. In the wake of the 2011 Arab Spring, increased fighting between RoYG military forces and tribal and militant groups further limited the capacity of the RoYG to provide basic services, exacerbated deteriorating humanitarian conditions among impoverished populations, and resulted in displacement in northern, central, and southern Yemen. At the end of FY 2013, approximately 300,000 people remained internally displaced across Yemen, primarily in the north. In the south, security improvements facilitated the return of more than 150,000 IDPs to areas of origin between July 2012 and September 2013, increasing recovery needs. The country also hosted some 240,000 migrants and refugees, the majority of whom originated from the Horn of Africa.

In FY 2013, rising fuel and food prices, high levels of unemployment, flooding, conflict, conflict-related displacement, and chronic poverty left nearly half of Yemen's 24.8 million people food insecure, while approximately 1 million children were acutely malnourished—the second-highest child malnutrition level in the world. Water scarcity also remained a key challenge, with 13.1 million people unable to access safe drinking water and basic sanitation infrastructure.

On September 29, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Gerald M. Feierstein reissued a disaster declaration due to the ongoing complex emergency in Yemen. In response, OFDA provided health, nutrition, and WASH support to address emergency needs associated with acute malnutrition, the absence of basic health care services, and lack of access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation infrastructure countrywide. In addition, OFDA supported agriculture, food security, and economic recovery programs to build resilience in areas in need of livelihood support—particularly in the southern governorates emerging from conflict.

### Implementing Partners in Yemen

ACTED, ADRA, FAO, Global Communities, International Business & Technical Consultants Inc., IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, Mercy Corps, OCHA, SC/US, UNICEF, and WHO

**OFDA Assistance**    **\$36,937,023**



## YEMEN

### FLOODS

Heavy and sustained rainfall beginning in mid-August 2013 resulted in flooding in nine governorates in Yemen, causing displacement, disrupting livelihoods, damaging houses and roads, and inundating agricultural land. As of late September 2013, floods had resulted in 43 deaths and affected more than 52,000 people, according to the U.N. Flooding also affected IDP camps in northwestern Yemen's Hajjah Governorate and damaged water sources in Abyan and Shabwah governorates in southern Yemen.

On September 6, 2013, Ambassador Feierstein declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA supported the delivery of emergency relief supplies, as well as shelter and WASH interventions, benefiting families affected by the flooding in Abyan and Shabwah governorates.

#### Implementing Partner in Yemen

IOM

**OFDA Assistance**    \$50,000



A woman carries bread in Syria.  
*Courtesy of Odd Andersen/AFP*

## CASE REPORTS: Latin America and the Caribbean

▲	60	<b>GUATEMALA</b>
▲		EARTHQUAKE
▲	60	<b>HAITI</b>
▲		HURRICANE
▲	60	<b>JAMAICA</b>
▲		HURRICANE
▲	61	<b>MEXICO</b>
▲		FLOODS
▲	61	<b>PARAGUAY</b>
▲		FLOODS



## REGIONAL SUMMARY

OFDA responded to five disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) in FY 2013. In total, OFDA provided nearly \$23 million for humanitarian programs in LAC, including \$2.8 million for disaster response, approximately \$15.5 million for DRR activities, and more than \$1.3 million for disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA activated or deployed emergency humanitarian staff for disasters in Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, and Paraguay.

## ▲ Case Reports: Latin America and the Caribbean



### **GUATEMALA** EARTHQUAKE

On November 7, 2012, a magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck off the coast of San Marcos, Guatemala, resulting in 45 deaths and affecting more than 3 million people in southwestern Guatemala, according to the Government of Guatemala National Coordination for Disaster Management (CONRED). The earthquake damaged an estimated 33,000 houses and left more than 16,000 people in temporary emergency shelters.

On November 8, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Arnold A. Chacon declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake. In response, OFDA funded the local purchase of emergency relief supplies, including water purification equipment delivered through CONRED and fuel to support national efforts to reach earthquake-affected populations. OFDA also activated a five-person team on November 8, which included a Guatemala-based disaster risk management specialist and four local surge capacity consultants, to determine humanitarian needs and coordinate response activities.

#### **Implementing Partner in Guatemala**

CONRED

**OFDA Assistance**    \$50,000



### **HAITI** HURRICANE

In late October 2012, heavy rains associated with Hurricane Sandy caused widespread floods and mudslides in southern Haiti and parts of the capital, Port-au-Prince, resulting in more than 50 deaths and affecting nearly 200,000 people. Hurricane Sandy damaged or destroyed more than 27,700 houses, primarily in the southern departments of Grand’Anse, Nippes, South, and Southeast, according to the U.N., and led to the evacuation of approximately 19,000 people to 136 official temporary shelters, according to the Government of Haiti Department of Civil Protection. The storm also destroyed more than 90,000 hectares of cropland, compounding harvest losses that resulted from drought conditions earlier in the year and Tropical Storm Isaac in August.

On October 31, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Pamela A. White declared a disaster due to the effects of the hurricane. In response, OFDA immediately provided shelter support to 250 households, or 1,250 people, in Grand’Anse Department and financed humanitarian

partners to assist with emergency shelter repairs for more than 5,000 people in South Department and 1,200 individuals in Southeast Department. OFDA also distributed emergency relief supplies, including plastic sheeting, hygiene kits, and blankets, from pre-positioned stocks in Haiti. OFDA activated a four-person team on October 23—including a regional advisor, two Haiti-based program officers, and a Haiti-based disaster risk management specialist—who worked with 10 local surge capacity consultants to assess humanitarian needs and evaluate response options. Based on assessment findings, OFDA funded agriculture and food security programs targeting an estimated 16,200 people in Grand’Anse Department and 5,000 people in Southeast Department.

#### **Implementing Partners in Haiti**

ACDI/VOCA, ACTED, CRS, and Medair

**OFDA Assistance**    \$1,721,344



### **JAMAICA** HURRICANE

On October 24, 2012, Hurricane Sandy made landfall as a Category One hurricane near the capital city of Kingston on Jamaica’s southeastern coast. The storm resulted in one death and the partial or total destruction of an estimated 17,600 houses and nearly 3,000 hectares of cropland, according to the Government of Jamaica Ministry of Finance and Planning. The Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters reported that heavy rains and strong winds from the storm affected more than 215,800 people throughout Jamaica.

On October 31, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Pamela E. Bridgewater declared a disaster due to the effects of the hurricane. In response, OFDA provided livelihood recovery assistance for 425 families and supported housing repair for 120 families in Portland, St. Mary, and St. Thomas parishes. OFDA’s emergency assistance supported existing OFDA programs in nine communities in Jamaica, including in severely affected Portland Parish. In addition, OFDA activated a seven-person team on October 23—including the OFDA senior regional advisor for the LAC region, a regional advisor, a Jamaica-based disaster risk management specialist, and four local surge capacity consultants—to evaluate humanitarian conditions and response options alongside the Jamaican Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management and partner NGOs.

#### **Implementing Partner in Jamaica**

HelpAge International

**OFDA Assistance**    \$150,000



## MEXICO

FLOODS

Beginning September 13, 2013, Hurricane Ingrid on the Caribbean coast and Hurricane Manuel on the Pacific coast produced heavy rainfall that caused landslides and widespread flooding, resulting in nearly 170 deaths and affecting an estimated 1.2 million people across Mexico, according to Government of Mexico (GoM) authorities. The storms and associated floods and landslides—including a major landslide in La Pintada village, Guerrero State—damaged or destroyed an estimated 85,000 houses and more than 600,000 hectares of cropland, according to the Mexican Red Cross (MRC). Following the storms, 312 municipalities declared emergencies due to the effects of the hurricanes.

On September 20, 2013, U.S. Ambassador E. Anthony Wayne declared a disaster due to the floods. In response, OFDA supported the local procurement and distribution of emergency relief commodities—including kitchen supplies, other household items, and hygiene kits—to populations in Guerrero and Sinaloa states, two of the most flood- and landslide-affected states. OFDA also activated a three-person team on September 19, including a Mexico-based disaster risk management specialist and two local surge capacity consultants, to liaise with GoM officials and assist with response efforts in affected areas.

### Implementing Partner in Mexico

MRC

**OFDA Assistance**    \$250,000



## PARAGUAY

FLOODS

Heavy rainfall beginning in mid-June 2013 caused the Paraná River to overflow its banks and reach a record high level, resulting in significant flooding in Paraguay's Alto Paraná, Amambay, Misiones, and Ñeembucú departments and forcing thousands of families to evacuate their homes to temporary emergency shelters. The floods affected approximately 13,500 people and caused widespread damage to houses, schools, and roads, according to the Government of Paraguay (GoP) National Emergency Secretariat.

On June 28, 2013, U.S. Ambassador James H. Thessin declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided emergency relief supplies—including blankets, hygiene

kits, and water containers—for approximately 2,000 flood-affected families across Alto Paraná, Central, Misiones, and Ñeembucú departments, in addition to resources for local procurement of materials for emergency repairs to damaged houses. OFDA also activated a three-person team on June 28 that included a Peru-based disaster risk management specialist and two local surge capacity consultants to liaise with GoP emergency officials and humanitarian partners, evaluate humanitarian conditions, and identify flood response options.

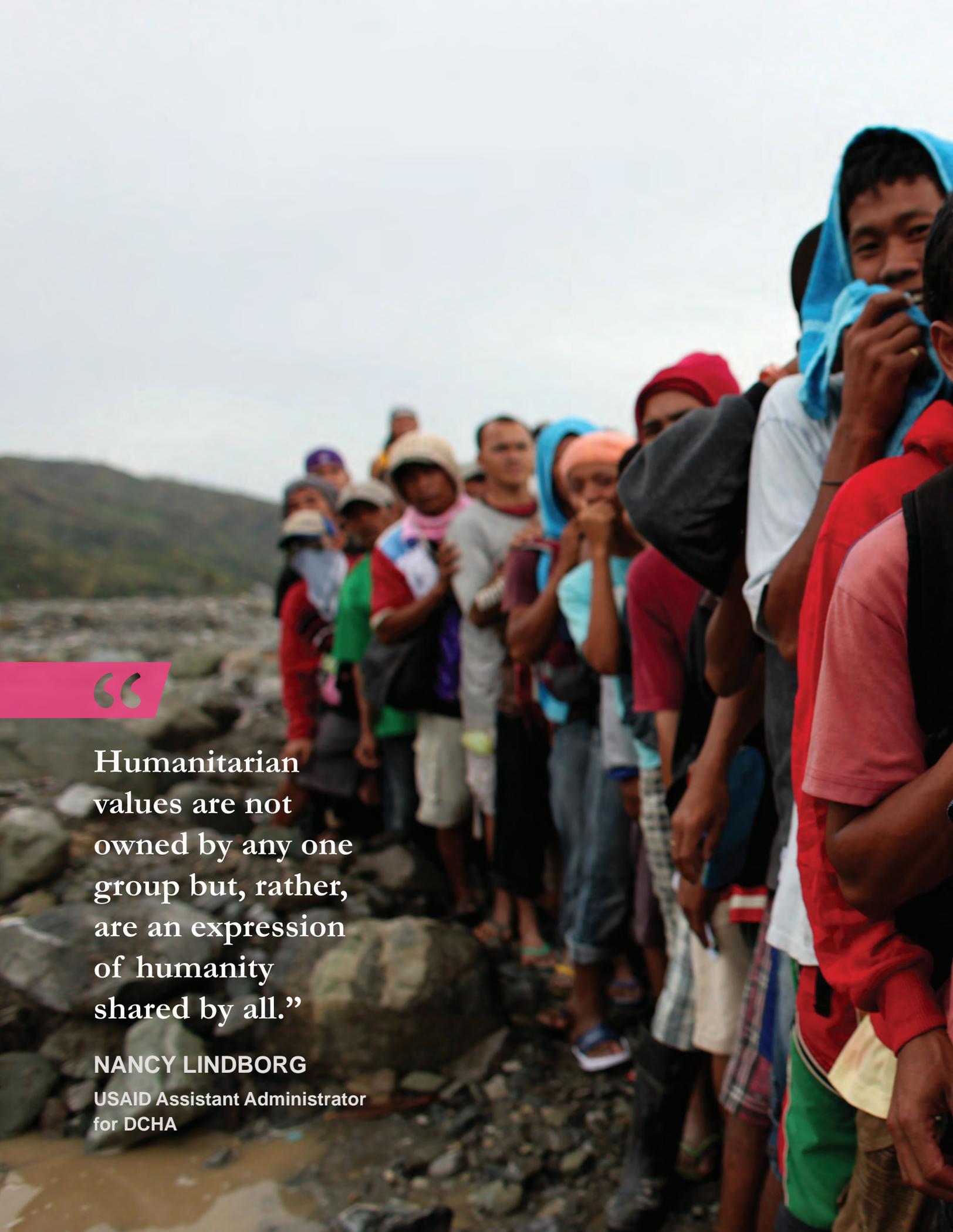
### Implementing Partner in Paraguay

ADRA

**OFDA Assistance**    \$250,000



Flood waters begin to recede in Mexico. *Krystal Hartman/USAID*



“

Humanitarian values are not owned by any one group but, rather, are an expression of humanity shared by all.”

**NANCY LINDBORG**

USAID Assistant Administrator  
for DCHA



People affected by Typhoon Bopha line up to receive relief commodities in the Philippines.  
©UNICEF/NYHQ2012-1714/Estey

# How the USG Provides International Humanitarian Assistance

The USAID Administrator is designated as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance. Within USAID, OFDA is designated as the lead USG office for managing and coordinating USG humanitarian assistance in response to international disasters. In cooperation with other USG offices and international humanitarian experts, OFDA continuously monitors global hazards, identifies potential areas of need, and responds when disaster strikes.

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## OFDA's Mandate

Save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the social and economic impact of disasters.

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## OFDA's Organizational Structure

A professional team of more than 300 staff, including senior managers, experienced disaster responders, and technical experts, work to implement OFDA's mandate at OFDA's headquarters in Washington, D.C., and in regional and country offices strategically located around the world.

### Disaster Response and Mitigation Division

staff coordinate the procurement and delivery of humanitarian assistance and relief supplies, as well as provide sector-specific technical assistance to inform the humanitarian response. OFDA regional and technical experts work collaboratively with the U.N., international organization, and NGO staff to ensure interventions are effective, efficient, and consistent with OFDA's mandate.

### Operations Division

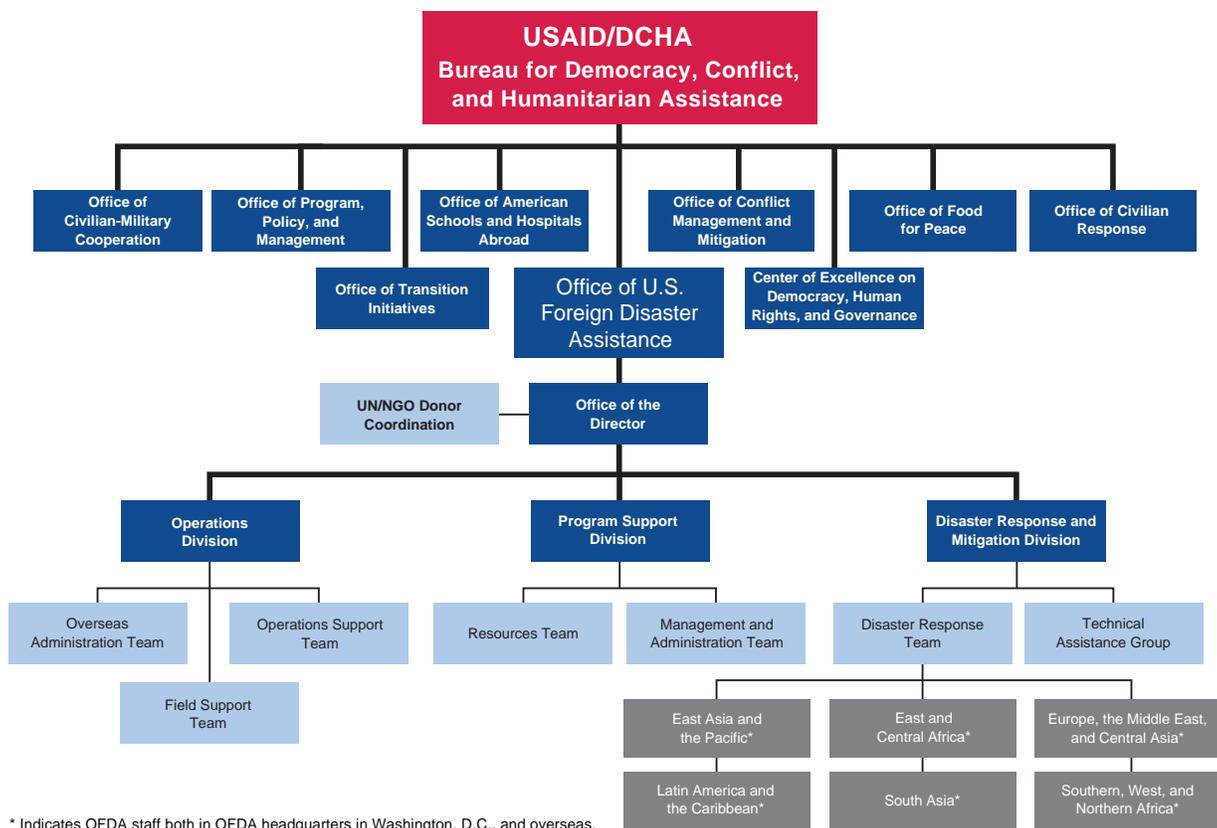
staff develop and manage logistical, operational, civil-military, and technical support for field offices and disaster responses, including USAR teams, DARTs, and RMTs.

### Program Support Division

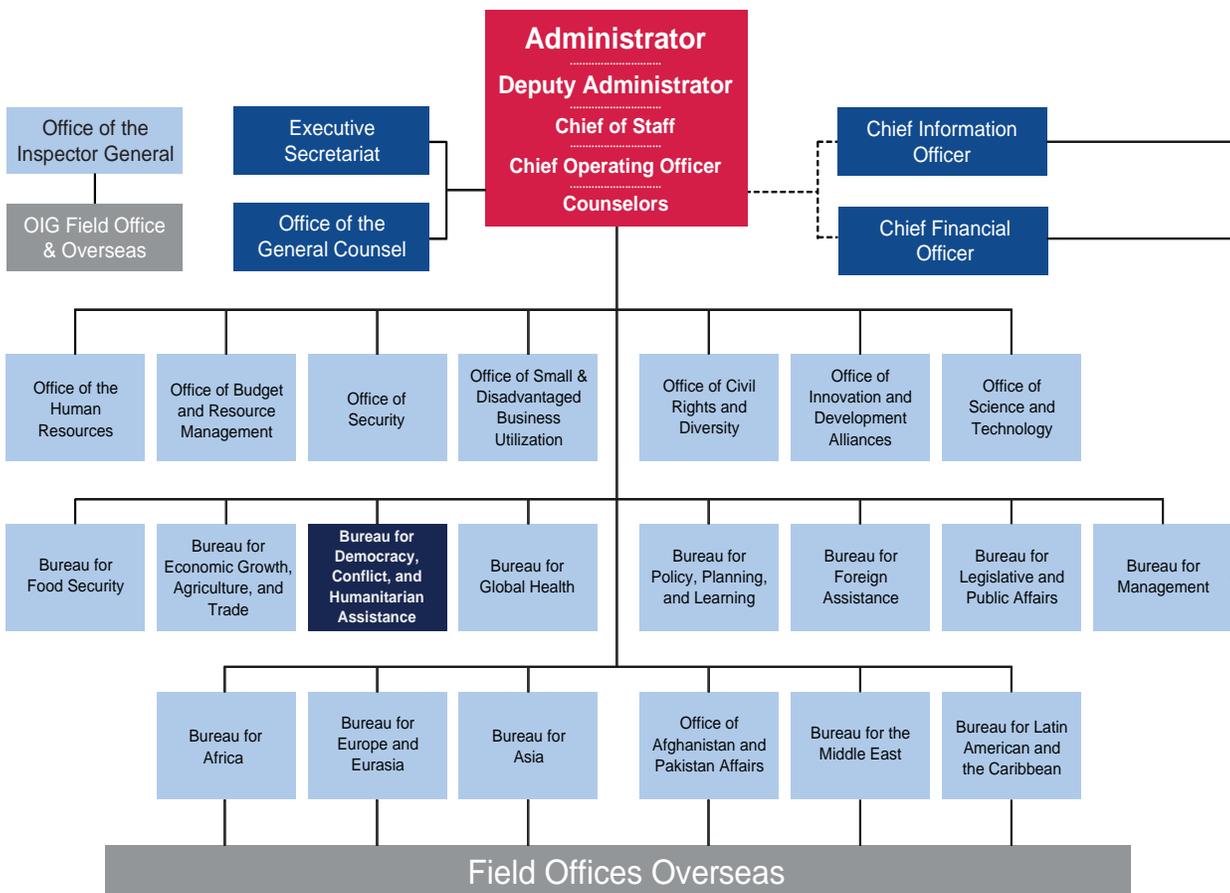
staff provide programmatic and administrative support, including budget and financial services, procurement planning, contracts and grants administration, training support, information technology, communications support, and information services.



People offload OFDA-provided relief commodities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. *Arielle Giegerich/USAID*



\* Indicates OFDA staff both in OFDA headquarters in Washington, D.C., and overseas.





A USAR team works in an affected area of Japan after the 2011 tsunami. Courtesy of Master Sgt. Jeremy Lock/U.S. Air Force

### **OFDA's Operational Partners**

During a disaster, OFDA is charged with leading and managing USG-wide response efforts and, in doing so, often partners with other USAID offices and USG agencies, both operationally and as part of the broader USG effort to support countries experiencing a crisis. Additional USAID and USG offices provide technical and material assistance to ensure that populations in need of humanitarian aid receive it rapidly and efficiently.

### **Within USAID**

When disaster strikes, OFDA coordinates assistance with regional USAID bureaus in Washington, D.C., and USAID missions worldwide. Within DCHA, OFDA also works closely with other offices, including FFP, OTI, the Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation, the Office of Civilian–Military Cooperation, and the Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance.

### **Beyond USAID**

Depending on the type of disaster, key USG entities may provide specialized support, funding, and technical assistance. OFDA maintains agreements and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with federal and local entities that allow OFDA to request these entities' resources under OFDA authority, direction, and funding, as well as expedite operational support during a disaster.

OFDA holds pre-existing interagency agreements with HHS, including CDC and Federal Occupational Health; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; USFS; USGS; and USDA. OFDA has pre-existing MOUs in place with DoD and the U.S. Coast Guard. Additional USG partners include State/PRM and USAR teams from Fairfax County, VA, and Los Angeles County, CA.

# Declaring an International Disaster

OFDA provides humanitarian assistance in response to international disasters. OFDA continually monitors global hazards, identifies potential areas of need, and stands ready to respond whenever disaster strikes.



## Disaster Declaration

The U.S. Ambassador or Chief of Mission to the affected country—or the appropriate U.S. Assistant Secretary of State in the event that a U.S. Mission is not present—declares a disaster when an event meets the following criteria:

- ✓ The disaster is beyond the ability of the affected country to respond
- ✓ Host nation asks for or is willing to accept assistance
- ✓ Responding is in the interest of the USG

## Disaster Response

Once a disaster is declared, OFDA can respond in a variety of ways based on the need and severity of the disaster. OFDA may choose one or a combination of the response options below.



Immediately provide up to \$50,000 in initial relief assistance to the U.S. Embassy or the USAID Mission in the affected country for relief supplies or to support other humanitarian programs.



Procure, transport, and distribute emergency relief supplies—such as plastic sheeting, water containers, water purification units, blankets, and medical supplies—from one of OFDA's three regional warehouses.



Deploy regional staff, assessment teams, or a DART to disaster-affected areas to conduct assessments, determine additional needs, provide technical assistance, recommend proposals for funding, and coordinate with response organizations.



Activate an on-call RMT in Washington, D.C., to provide operational support to the DART and serve as the focal point for coordination among USG interagency partners and other key stakeholders.



Support relief and early recovery activities through grants to relief agencies. OFDA staff carefully monitor grantee programs to ensure that resources are used wisely and to determine whether projects need to be adapted to changing conditions.



Request support from other USG agencies when their unique capabilities are required.

# FY 2013 Response Summary

Declared Disasters | Responses from October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013

## AFRICA

COUNTRY	DISASTER	DECLARATION DATE	AFFECTED	DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OFDA
<b>Angola</b>	Food Insecurity	10/11/12	2,200,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security and nutrition activities
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Food Insecurity	11/05/12	1,800,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security, ERMS, and nutrition activities
<b>Burundi</b>	Fire	02/04/13	3,500	ERMS activities
<b>CAR</b>	Complex Emergency	10/22/12	4,600,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Chad</b>	Complex Emergency	10/05/12	4,700,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, risk management policy and practice, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Chad</b>	Floods	11/21/12	700,000	WASH activities and logistics support and the provision of relief commodities
<b>DRC</b>	Complex Emergency	10/17/12	6,400,000*	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Complex Emergency	10/22/12	2,700,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, risk management policy and practice, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; humanitarian studies, analysis, or applications; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Kenya</b>	Fire	08/09/13	-	Logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Kenya</b>	Food Insecurity	10/26/12	1,100,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, nutrition, protection, risk management policy and practice, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Lesotho</b>	Food Insecurity	10/05/12	725,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security and ERMS activities
<b>Madagascar</b>	Cyclone	02/26/13	41,700	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; shelter and settlements activities
<b>Madagascar</b>	Locust Outbreak	07/30/13	13,000,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security activities
<b>Malawi</b>	Food Insecurity	10/02/12	1,973,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, nutrition, protection, risk management policy and practice, and WASH activities
<b>Mali</b>	Complex Emergency	10/20/12	3,500,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, natural and technological risk reduction, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Mauritania</b>	Complex Emergency	11/15/12	800,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security, ERMS, nutrition, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management

COUNTRY	DISASTER	DECLARATION DATE	AFFECTED	DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OFDA
<b>Mozambique</b>	Floods	01/24/13	250,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Namibia</b>	Drought	05/24/13	780,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security and WASH activities
<b>Niger</b>	Complex Emergency	11/07/12	2,500,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security, ERMS, natural and technological risk reduction, nutrition, risk management policy and practice, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Somalia</b>	Complex Emergency	11/02/12	3,800,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, risk management policy and practice, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; humanitarian studies, analysis or applications; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>South Sudan</b>	Complex Emergency	10/05/12	4,500,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, risk management policy and practice, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Sudan</b>	Complex Emergency	10/31/12	4,500,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Sudan</b>	Darfur Displacement	05/31/13	3,500,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Sudan</b>	Floods	08/11/13	500,000	Logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities

## ASIA

<b>Afghanistan</b>	Complex Emergency	10/27/12	612,000*	Health, natural and technological risk reduction, nutrition, protection, risk management policy and practice, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Burma</b>	Complex Emergency	11/01/12	240,000*	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; nutrition and WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Burma</b>	Communal Conflict	03/25/13	12,000*	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Fiji</b>	Cyclone	12/17/12	14,000*	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>India</b>	Floods	06/21/13	108,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Indonesia</b>	Earthquake	07/05/13	50,000*	Shelter and settlements and WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities

COUNTRY	DISASTER	DECLARATION DATE	AFFECTED	DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OFDA
<b>Indonesia</b>	Floods	01/18/13	250,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Pakistan</b>	Complex Emergency	10/03/12	1,020,000*	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Pakistan</b>	Floods	10/05/12	4,800,000	ERMS, health, natural and technological risk reduction, risk management policy and practice, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Palau</b>	Typhoon	12/05/12	350	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	Floods	01/25/13	35,000	Logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Philippines</b>	Floods	08/20/13	3,000,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Philippines</b>	Floods	09/23/13	666,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Philippines</b>	Typhoon	12/05/12	6,200,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; shelter and settlements and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Republic of the Marshall Islands</b>	Drought	05/03/13	6,400	Deployment of a USAID DART to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Samoa</b>	Cyclone	12/14/12	12,700	Logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	Dengue Fever Outbreak	04/19/13	6,700	Health activities
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	Earthquake and Tsunami	02/13/13	4,500	Logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Complex Emergency	10/05/12	24,000–94,000*	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security, ERMS, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities

## EMCA

<b>Syria</b>	Complex Emergency	N/A	6,800,000	Deployment of a USAID DART to coordinate with humanitarian organizations responding in Syria; agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, natural and technological risk reduction, nutrition, protection, risk management policy and practice, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics and the provision of emergency relief commodities
<b>Yemen</b>	Complex Emergency	09/29/12	13,100,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; humanitarian studies, analysis, or applications; logistics support and the provision of relief commodities

COUNTRY	DISASTER	DECLARATION DATE	AFFECTED	DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OFDA
Yemen	Floods	09/06/13	52,500	Shelter and settlements and WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities

## LAC

Guatemala	Earthquake	11/08/12	3,100,000	Activation of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Haiti	Hurricane	10/31/12	195,000	Activation of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security, ERMS, and shelter and settlements activities
Jamaica	Hurricane	10/31/12	215,800	Activation of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; ERMS activities
Mexico	Floods	09/20/13	1,200,000	Activation of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Paraguay	Floods	06/28/13	13,500	Activation of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate humanitarian assistance; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities

Note: A hyphen (-) in the affected column indicates that reliable information was not available or applicable.

\* Figures represent the number of people displaced by the complex emergency or natural disaster.



# FY 2013 Funding Summary

## DISASTERS AND REGIONAL SUPPORT

### AFRICA

COUNTRY/ REGION	DISASTER	DECLARATION DATE	ADMIN SUPPORT	DISASTER RESPONSE	DISASTER RESPONSE WITH DRR	DRR	OPERATIONAL READINESS	GRAND TOTAL
<b>Disasters</b>								
<b>Angola</b>	Food Insecurity	10/11/12		\$3,951,674				\$3,951,674
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Food Insecurity	11/05/12		\$913,030	\$2,470,678			\$3,383,708
<b>Burundi</b>	Fire	02/04/13		\$50,000				\$50,000
<b>CAR</b>	Complex Emergency	10/22/12		\$7,725,552				\$7,725,552
<b>Chad</b>	Complex Emergency	10/05/12		\$750,000	\$9,266,277			\$10,016,277
<b>Chad</b>	Floods	11/21/12		\$350,000				\$350,000
<b>DRC</b>	Complex Emergency	10/17/12	\$849,201	\$47,503,283				\$48,352,484
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Complex Emergency	10/22/12	\$954,918	\$12,825,000	\$9,305,026	\$1,170,694	\$6,502	\$24,262,140
<b>Kenya</b>	Fire	08/09/13		\$167,000				\$167,000
<b>Kenya</b>	Food Insecurity	10/26/12		\$1,899,105	\$6,952,731	\$1,052,343		\$9,904,179
<b>Lesotho</b>	Food Insecurity	10/05/12		\$998,796				\$998,796
<b>Madagascar</b>	Cyclone	02/26/13		\$61,383				\$61,383
<b>Madagascar</b>	Locust Outbreak	07/30/13		\$3,050,000				\$3,050,000
<b>Malawi</b>	Food Insecurity	10/02/12		\$2,743,592				\$2,743,592
<b>Mali</b>	Complex Emergency	10/20/12	\$256,627	\$1,000,000	\$11,568,908			\$12,825,535
<b>Mauritania</b>	Complex Emergency	11/15/12			\$3,699,987			\$3,699,987
<b>Mozambique</b>	Floods	01/24/13		\$1,049,884				\$1,049,884
<b>Namibia</b>	Drought	05/24/13		\$1,094,648				\$1,094,648
<b>Niger</b>	Complex Emergency	11/07/12		\$1,249,960	\$9,830,019			\$11,079,979
<b>Somalia</b>	Complex Emergency	11/02/12	\$405,845	\$34,965,461	\$9,890,104		\$110	\$45,261,520
<b>South Sudan</b>	Complex Emergency	10/05/12	\$1,946,692	\$49,753,128	\$7,374,589	\$748,149	\$4,012	\$59,826,570
<b>Sudan</b>	Complex Emergency	10/31/12	\$2,447,055	\$62,102,023	\$11,288,955		\$30,229	\$75,868,262

COUNTRY/ REGION	DISASTER	DECLARATION DATE	ADMIN SUPPORT	DISASTER RESPONSE	DISASTER RESPONSE WITH DRR	DRR	OPERATIONAL READINESS	GRAND TOTAL
<b>Sudan<sup>1</sup></b>	Darfur Displacement	05/31/13						
<b>Sudan</b>	Floods	08/11/13		\$50,000				\$50,000
<b>Disasters Total</b>			<b>\$6,860,337</b>	<b>\$234,253,519</b>	<b>\$81,647,274</b>	<b>\$2,971,186</b>	<b>\$40,853</b>	<b>\$325,773,169</b>
<b>Regional Support</b>								
<b>East and Central Africa</b>			\$182,180	\$3,315,331		\$67,000	\$1,578	\$3,566,089
<b>Southern Africa</b>			\$244,853	\$479,640		\$10,767,174		\$11,491,667
<b>Western Africa</b>			\$92,514	\$4,000,000	\$11,912,898	\$1,595,433	\$30,778	\$17,631,623
<b>Zimbabwe</b>						\$2,767,465		\$2,767,465
<b>Regional Support Total</b>			<b>\$519,547</b>	<b>\$7,794,971</b>	<b>\$11,912,898</b>	<b>\$15,197,072</b>	<b>\$32,356</b>	<b>\$35,456,844</b>
<b>Africa Total</b>			<b>\$7,379,884</b>	<b>\$242,048,490</b>	<b>\$93,560,172</b>	<b>\$18,168,258</b>	<b>\$73,209</b>	<b>\$361,230,013</b>

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

<b>Disasters</b>								
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Complex Emergency	10/27/12	\$228,685	\$14,934,082	\$5,007,544	\$1,329,198	\$4,468	\$21,503,977
<b>Burma</b>	Complex Emergency	11/01/12		\$4,550,000	\$1,400,000			\$5,950,000
<b>Burma</b>	Communal Conflict	03/25/13		\$100,000				\$100,000
<b>Fiji</b>	Cyclone	12/17/12		\$150,000				\$150,000
<b>India</b>	Floods	06/21/13		\$225,000				\$225,000
<b>Indonesia</b>	Earthquake	07/05/13		\$400,000	\$270,000			\$670,000
<b>Indonesia</b>	Floods	01/18/13		\$150,000				\$150,000
<b>Pakistan</b>	Complex Emergency	10/03/12	\$383,819	\$6,850,000	\$456,681			\$7,690,500
<b>Pakistan</b>	Floods	10/05/12		\$5,301,237	\$6,023,475	\$1,000,000		\$12,324,712
<b>Palau</b>	Typhoon	12/05/12		\$100,000				\$100,000
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	Floods	01/25/13		\$50,000				\$50,000
<b>Philippines</b>	Floods	03/20/13		\$299,987				\$299,987
<b>Philippines</b>	Floods	09/23/13		\$100,000				\$100,000
<b>Philippines</b>	Typhoon	12/05/12		\$4,487,590				\$4,487,590
<b>Repulic of the Marshall Islands</b>	Drought	05/03/13		\$3,104,796				\$3,104,796
<b>Samoa</b>	Cyclone	12/14/12		\$150,000				\$150,000
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	Dengue Fever Outbreak	04/19/13		\$50,000				\$50,000
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	Earthquake and Tsunami	02/13/13		\$50,000				\$50,000
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Complex Emergency	10/05/12			\$2,059,088			\$2,059,088

<sup>1</sup> OFDA responded to Darfur displacement through the existing complex emergency disaster declaration.

COUNTRY/ REGION	DISASTER	DECLARATION DATE	ADMIN SUPPORT	DISASTER RESPONSE	DISASTER RESPONSE WITH DRR	DRR	OPERATIONAL READINESS	GRAND TOTAL
<b>Disasters Total</b>			<b>\$612,504</b>	<b>\$41,052,692</b>	<b>\$15,216,788</b>	<b>\$2,329,198</b>	<b>\$4,468</b>	<b>\$59,215,650</b>
<b>Regional Support</b>								
Brunei						\$150,000		\$150,000
Burma					\$400,000	\$2,551,762		\$2,951,762
Cambodia						\$200,000		\$200,000
China						\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
East Asia and Pacific			\$448,188	\$3,421	\$200,000	\$3,703,964	\$74,658	\$4,430,231
East Timor						\$3,377,270		\$3,377,270
India						\$120,000		\$120,000
Indonesia					\$200,000	\$5,538,235		\$5,738,235
Laos						\$318,860		\$318,860
Mongolia						\$445,644		\$445,644
Nepal			\$82,522		\$280,000	\$1,480,848		\$1,843,370
Pakistan						\$16,842		\$16,842
Papua New Guinea					\$149,933	\$1,080,000		\$1,229,933
Philippines					\$200,000	\$7,349,962		\$7,549,962
Solomon Islands						\$500,000		\$500,000
South Korea						\$150,000		\$150,000
Sri Lanka						\$149,955		\$149,955
Thailand						\$1,066,398		\$1,066,398
Tonga						\$499,710		\$499,710
Vanuatu						\$834,293		\$834,293
Vietnam						\$3,289,345		\$3,289,345
<b>Regional Support Total</b>			<b>\$530,710</b>	<b>\$3,421</b>	<b>\$1,429,933</b>	<b>\$33,823,088</b>	<b>\$74,658</b>	<b>\$35,861,810</b>
<b>Asia and The Pacific Total</b>			<b>\$1,143,213</b>	<b>\$41,056,113</b>	<b>\$16,646,721</b>	<b>\$36,152,286</b>	<b>\$79,126</b>	<b>\$95,077,460</b>

## EMCA

<b>Disasters</b>								
Syria	Complex Emergency	N/A	\$916,776	\$251,372,648			\$893	\$252,290,317
West Bank/ Gaza	Complex Emergency	N/A		\$37,625				\$37,625
Yemen	Complex Emergency	09/29/12	\$266,752	\$27,999,630	\$8,395,641	\$275,000		\$36,937,023
Yemen	Floods	09/06/13		\$50,000				\$50,000
<b>Disasters Total</b>			<b>\$1,183,528</b>	<b>\$279,459,903</b>	<b>\$8,395,641</b>	<b>\$275,000</b>	<b>\$893</b>	<b>\$289,314,965</b>
<b>Regional Support</b>								
EMCA						\$1,057,268		\$1,057,268
Europe						\$899,866		\$899,866

COUNTRY/ REGION	DISASTER	DECLARATION DATE	ADMIN SUPPORT	DISASTER RESPONSE	DISASTER RESPONSE WITH DRR	DRR	OPERATIONAL READINESS	GRAND TOTAL
<b>Regional Support Total</b>						<b>\$1,957,134</b>		<b>\$1,957,134</b>
<b>EMCA Total</b>			<b>\$1,183,528</b>	<b>\$279,459,903</b>	<b>\$8,395,641</b>	<b>\$2,232,134</b>	<b>\$893</b>	<b>\$291,272,099</b>

## LAC

<b>Disasters</b>								
<b>Guatemala</b>	Earthquake	11/08/12		\$49,991				\$49,991
<b>Haiti</b>	Hurricane	10/31/12		\$1,721,344				\$1,721,344
<b>Jamaica</b>	Hurricane	10/31/12		\$150,000				\$150,000
<b>Mexico</b>	Floods	09/20/13		\$250,000				\$250,000
<b>Paraguay</b>	Floods	06/23/13		\$250,000				\$250,000
<b>Disasters Total</b>				<b>\$2,421,335</b>				<b>\$2,421,335</b>
<b>Regional Support</b>								
<b>Caribbean</b>			\$358,904	\$200,000	\$401,940	\$3,378,245		\$4,339,089
<b>Central America</b>						\$2,346,878		\$2,346,878
<b>LAC/Logistics Replenishment</b>				\$2,497,981			\$4,221	\$2,502,202
<b>LAC</b>			\$190,754	\$55	\$955,714	\$8,873,211	\$74,410	\$10,094,144
<b>South America</b>						\$893,504	\$8,985	\$902,489
<b>Regional Support Total</b>			<b>\$549,658</b>	<b>\$2,698,036</b>	<b>\$1,357,654</b>	<b>\$15,491,838</b>	<b>\$87,616</b>	<b>\$20,184,802</b>
<b>LAC Total</b>			<b>\$549,658</b>	<b>\$5,119,371</b>	<b>\$1,357,654</b>	<b>\$15,491,838</b>	<b>\$87,616</b>	<b>\$22,606,136</b>
<b>Disasters and Regional Support Total</b>			<b>\$10,256,284</b>	<b>\$567,683,877</b>	<b>\$119,960,188</b>	<b>\$72,044,516</b>	<b>\$240,844</b>	<b>\$770,185,708</b>

## GLOBAL SUPPORT

<b>Agriculture and Food Security</b>	\$2,863,555	\$245,892		\$1,297,063		\$4,406,510
<b>ERMS</b>				\$500,877		\$500,877
<b>Geohazards</b>				\$3,089,805		\$3,089,805
<b>Global DRR</b>				\$500,000		\$500,000
<b>Hydrometeorological Hazards</b>				\$4,150,000	\$33,570	\$4,183,570
<b>Information Management and Coordination</b>	\$168,468	\$18,356,539	\$7,131,084	\$605,075	\$1,006,950	\$27,268,116
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	\$61,649	\$399,991	\$446,060		\$5,170	\$912,870
<b>Vulnerable Population and IDP Protection</b>		\$3,078,630		\$125,000		\$3,203,630
<b>Public Health and Nutrition</b>	\$28,486	\$1,950,000	\$5,099,137	\$602,060	\$109,970	\$7,789,653
<b>Shelter and Settlements</b>	\$13,756	\$316,748		\$4,163	\$125,841	\$460,508
<b>Global Support Total</b>	<b>\$3,135,914</b>	<b>\$24,347,800</b>	<b>\$12,676,281</b>	<b>\$10,874,043</b>	<b>\$1,281,501</b>	<b>\$52,315,539</b>

COUNTRY/ REGION	DISASTER	DECLARATION DATE	ADMIN SUPPORT	DISASTER RESPONSE	DISASTER RESPONSE WITH DRR	DRR	OPERATIONAL READINESS	GRAND TOTAL
<b>PROGRAM AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT</b>								
<b>Operational Support</b>			\$19,637,026	\$856,941			\$5,628,738	\$26,122,704
<b>Program Support</b>			\$34,232,700	\$477			\$173,394	\$34,406,570
<b>Program and Operational Support Total</b>			<b>\$53,869,726</b>	<b>\$857,418</b>			<b>\$5,802,131</b>	<b>\$60,529,275</b>

<b>SUMMARY – FY 2013 OFDA FUNDING AND BUDGET CARRYOVER</b>							
<b>1. Disasters and Regional Support Total</b>	<b>Disasters Total</b>	\$8,656,369	\$557,187,449	\$105,259,703	\$5,575,384	\$46,214	\$676,725,119
	<b>Regional Support Total</b>	\$1,599,915	\$10,496,428	\$14,700,485	\$66,469,132	\$194,630	\$93,460,589
<b>2. Global Support Total</b>		\$3,135,914	\$24,347,800	\$12,676,281	\$10,874,043	\$1,281,501	\$52,315,539
<b>3. Program and Operational Support Total</b>		\$53,869,726	\$857,418			\$5,802,131	\$60,529,275
<b>Grand Total</b>		\$67,261,923	\$592,889,094	\$132,636,469	\$82,918,558	\$7,324,476	\$883,030,521



IDPs in Mali carry their belongings.  
Courtesy of Eric Feferberg/AFP

# Fact Sheets and Program Summaries

Produced for Major Disasters and DRR Programs in FY 2013

## AFGHANISTAN

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets,  
Pounds of Prevention

## BANGLADESH

Pounds of Prevention

## BANGLADESH AND BURMA

Tropical Cyclone Fact Sheet

## BURMA

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

## EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

DRR Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Assistance  
in Review 2004 – 2013

## EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

DRR Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Assistance  
in Review 2004 – 2013

## ETHIOPIA

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

## EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND CENTRAL ASIA

DRR Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Assistance  
in Review 2004 – 2013

## THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Program Summary

## GLOBAL

DRR Fact Sheet, Pounds of Prevention

## GLOBAL SECTOR UPDATES

Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health;  
Humanitarian Coordination and Information  
Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities;  
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning; Natural and  
Technological Risks – Geological Hazards; Natural  
and Technological Risks – Hydrometeorological  
Hazards; Nutrition; Protection; Safety and  
Security; Shelter and Settlements; WASH

## GUATEMALA

Pounds of Prevention

## HAITI

Hurricane Fact Sheet, Humanitarian  
Assistance in Review

## KENYA

Food Insecurity Fact Sheets

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

DRR Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Assistance  
in Review 2004 – 2013, Newsletters

## MALAWI

Pounds of Prevention

## MALI

Complex Emergency Fact Sheet, Success Story

## PAKISTAN

Floods and Complex Emergency Fact Sheets,  
Success Story

## PARAGUAY

Pounds of Prevention

## THE PHILIPPINES

Typhoon Fact Sheets

## THE PHILIPPINES AND PALAU

Typhoon Fact Sheet

## REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Drought Fact Sheets

## SAHEL

Food Insecurity and Complex Emergency Fact  
Sheets

## SOMALIA

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

## SOUTH ASIA

DRR Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Assistance  
in Review 2004 – 2013

## SOUTH SUDAN

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

Drought and Food Insecurity Fact Sheet, DRR  
Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Assistance  
in Review 2004 – 2013

## SRI LANKA

Complex Emergency Fact Sheet

## SUDAN

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

## SYRIA

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

## THAILAND

Success Story

## WEST AFRICA

DRR Fact Sheet, Humanitarian Assistance in  
Review 2004 – 2013, Pounds of Prevention,  
Regional Snapshot

## YEMEN

Complex Emergency Fact Sheets



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