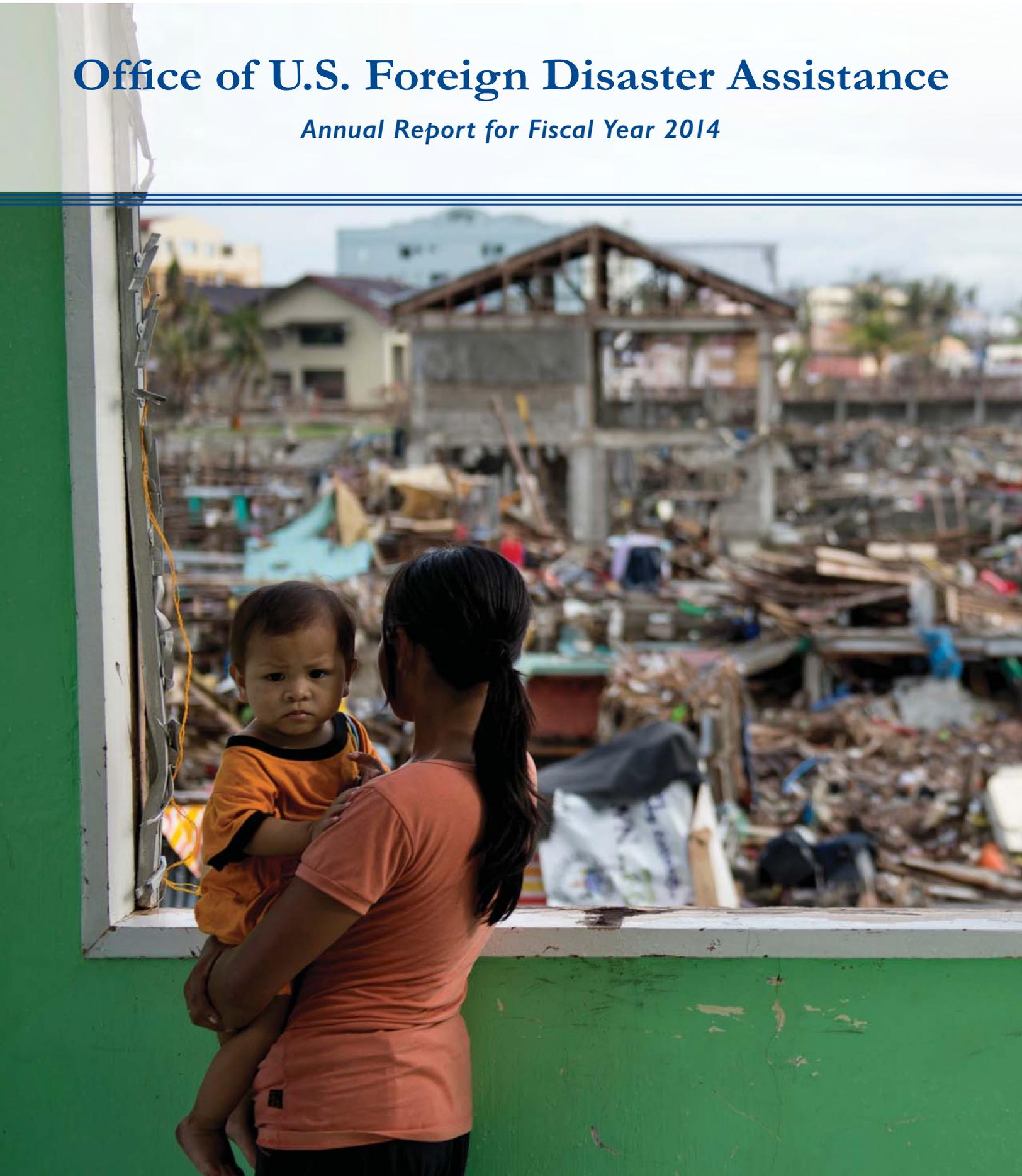




**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

*Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2014*



# Commonly Used Acronyms

## Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

<b>AAH/USA</b>	Action Against Hunger/U.S.
<b>ACF</b>	Action Contre la Faim
<b>ACTED</b>	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
<b>ADRA</b>	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
<b>AmRC</b>	American Red Cross
<b>ARC</b>	American Refugee Committee
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services
<b>FEWS NET</b>	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
<b>HKI</b>	Helen Keller International
<b>IMC</b>	International Medical Corps
<b>iMMAP</b>	Information Management and Mine Action Programs
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>IRD</b>	International Relief and Development
<b>Oxfam/GB</b>	Oxfam/Great Britain
<b>SCI/US</b>	Save the Children/U.S.
<b>WCDO</b>	World Concern Development Organization
<b>WHH</b>	Welthungerhilfe

## International Organizations (IOs) and United Nations (UN) Agencies

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

## U.S. Government (USG) Acronyms

<b>AFRICOM</b>	U.S. Africa Command
<b>CDC</b>	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>CENTCOM</b>	U.S. Central Command
<b>DART</b>	Disaster Assistance Response Team

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

## OFDA Acronyms

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

## Miscellaneous

<b>AFP</b>	Agence France-Presse
<b>EVD</b>	Ebola Virus Disease
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>km</b>	Kilometer
<b>mph</b>	Miles per Hour
<b>MT</b>	Metric Ton

## Measurement Conversion

<b>1 hectare</b>	= 2.471 acres
<b>1 meter</b>	= 39.37 inches
<b>1 millimeter</b>	= 0.039 inches
<b>1 kilometer</b>	= 0.62 miles

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Despite the unparalleled challenges and obstacles we face today, the spirit of humanitarianism is very much alive.

Jeremy Konyndyk // OFDA Director



In April 2014 OFDA Director Jeremy Konyndyk visits South Sudan. Photo Courtesy of Ajani Husbands/U.S. Embassy Juba

## Message from the OFDA Director

FY 2014 was one of the busiest years in OFDA's history, as the Office carried four major simultaneous DART/RMT responses for the first time ever. The year was bookended by Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines and the Ebola crisis in West Africa, with new major crises emerging in South Sudan and Iraq as well. And amidst all of that, we sustained an enormous response to the conflict in Syria and continued to support victims of conflict and ethnic cleansing in the Central African Republic.

These responses demonstrate the amazing versatility and adaptability of the humanitarian system—but also the strain that the system is under. The world faces an unprecedented number of crises that are growing in complexity and magnitude. In FY 2014, a record-breaking 38 million people were displaced from their own countries due to conflict and violence and tens of millions more were forced from their homes due to natural disasters. The West Africa Ebola outbreak—which required a multi-country response to address an unprecedented public health crisis—further pushed the humanitarian community to its limits.

Despite the sobering reality of today's massive and simultaneous crises, our efforts are making a difference. Faced with the challenges before us, OFDA and its partners saved lives in the most difficult

and dangerous places. In Syria, for example, our partners supported nearly 100 health clinics and provided winterization supplies to more than 422,000 families in the face of enormous risks. As fighting in South Sudan escalated, OFDA partners launched and scaled-up a nutrition response to reach more than 458,900 vulnerable South Sudanese in areas experiencing active conflict.

Since the 2010 Haiti earthquake response, OFDA—the lead federal coordinator for the country's international disaster response efforts—has built strategic partnerships to capitalize on tremendous capabilities across the USG. Not only does such coordination facilitate a more efficient response, it saves more lives. In the Philippines, OFDA called on the unique capabilities of the U.S. military to clear enormous logistical hurdles and deliver 2,500 tons of emergency commodities to areas cut off by the storm. For the Ebola outbreak, we deployed a DART across West Africa to serve as the USG response platform and drew from the unique capabilities of other federal offices, including CDC, State, DoD, and the U.S. Public Health Service, to launch a more effective response. As a result, Ebola treatment units were built, health care workers trained, lab capacity increased, medical supplies airlifted, and public outreach campaigns launched—setting the course for “getting to zero” in the region.

But our role goes beyond simple delivery of U.S. assistance—we also show leadership across the humanitarian system at large. OFDA's engagement helps to catalyze effective UN coordination of responses and support governments' leadership in disaster recovery. In the Middle East, South Sudan, West Africa, and elsewhere, our teams on the ground worked directly with host government, UN, donor, and NGO counterparts to validate needs and gaps, develop program strategies, and ensure unity of effort across highly complex response operations.

While this year was response-focused, we also saw a big return on our investments in DRR. Cyclone Phailin struck India in October 2013 resulting in less than 50 deaths. In comparison, a similar storm in October 1999 killed at least 10,000 people. The drastic reduction in fatalities is largely attributed to the Indian government's investments—with extensive technical support from OFDA—to strengthen its disaster preparedness capacity over the past 15 years.

Reflecting over the past year, I want to thank OFDA staff for rising up to meet unprecedented challenges and making personal sacrifices in order to support our mission during such a critical time. We also could not have touched countless lives without our partners—many of whom are working on the frontlines at great personal risk—to reach the people and places most in need. Despite the unparalleled challenges and obstacles we face today, the spirit of humanitarianism is very much alive, and together, we will push forward to meet OFDA's mandate to save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the social and economic impact of disasters around the world.



A child's arm circumference is measured at a clinic in an IDP camp in Bangui, Central African Republic. Courtesy of Miguel Medina/AFP

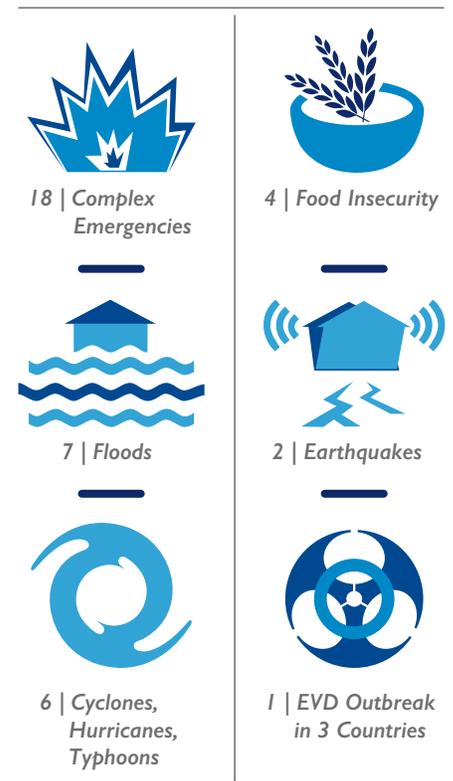
## Year in Review

In FY 2014, OFDA responded to 47 humanitarian emergencies in 42 countries, assisting tens of millions of disaster-affected individuals around the world.

Nearly 43 percent of OFDA's FY 2014 funding supported humanitarian programs in Africa. In West Africa, OFDA responded to an Ebola outbreak in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone through support for safe burial teams and social mobilization activities, among other interventions. OFDA provided critical, life-saving assistance following an increased scope of humanitarian needs related to a mid-December 2013 outbreak of fighting in South Sudan, as well as increased displacement in Sudan's Darfur Region and the Two Areas. OFDA also met conflict-related emergency needs in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia; assisted drought-affected populations in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel to recover livelihoods; and provided logistics support and relief commodities in response to floods in Burundi. In Southern Africa, OFDA continued emergency programs in three countries due to increased food insecurity related to drought and provided assistance following an earthquake in Comoros.

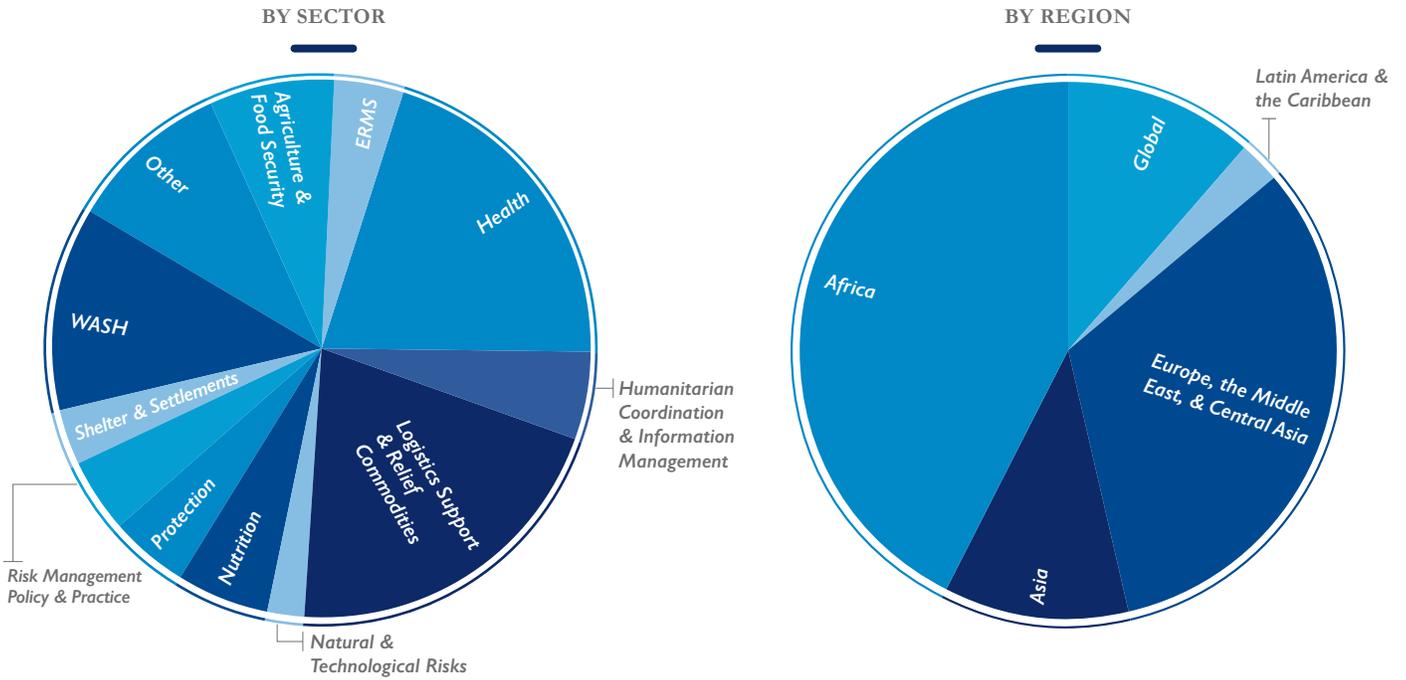
OFDA provided more than \$298 million—the most funding for a single disaster in FY 2014—to support individuals affected by the crisis in Syria. As it extended into its fourth year, the crisis left 10.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance—a 59 percent increase over the previous year. Through local partners, international NGOs, and UN agencies, OFDA prioritized the delivery of relief commodities and support for emergency medical care, in addition to WASH interventions. Elsewhere in the Europe, Middle East, and Central Asia region, OFDA assisted conflict-affected populations in Gaza, Iraq, and Yemen, displaced people in Ukraine, and flood-affected populations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

## TYPES OF DISASTERS REQUIRING OFDA RESPONSE



OFDA also responded to one of each of the following: displacement, drought, ice storm, insecurity, landslide, returnees, volcano.

# OFDA FUNDING

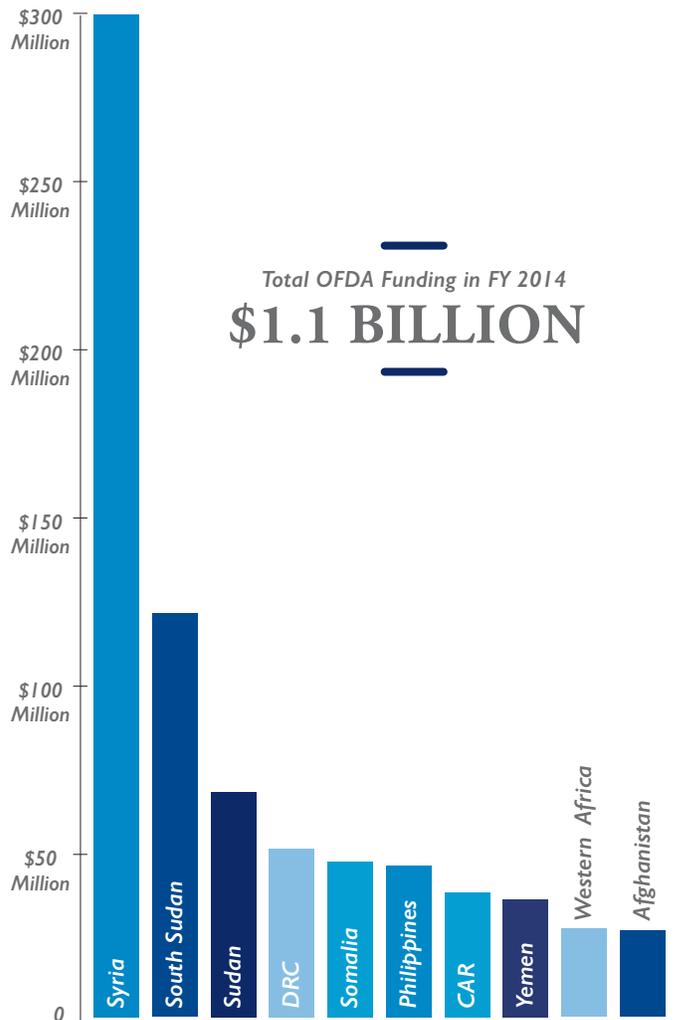


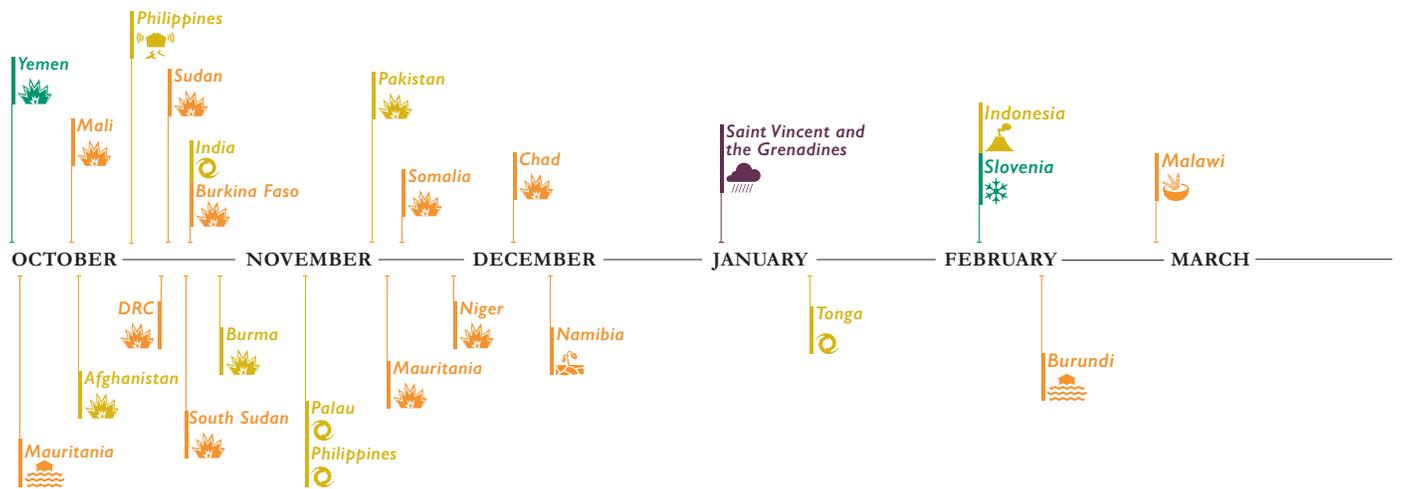
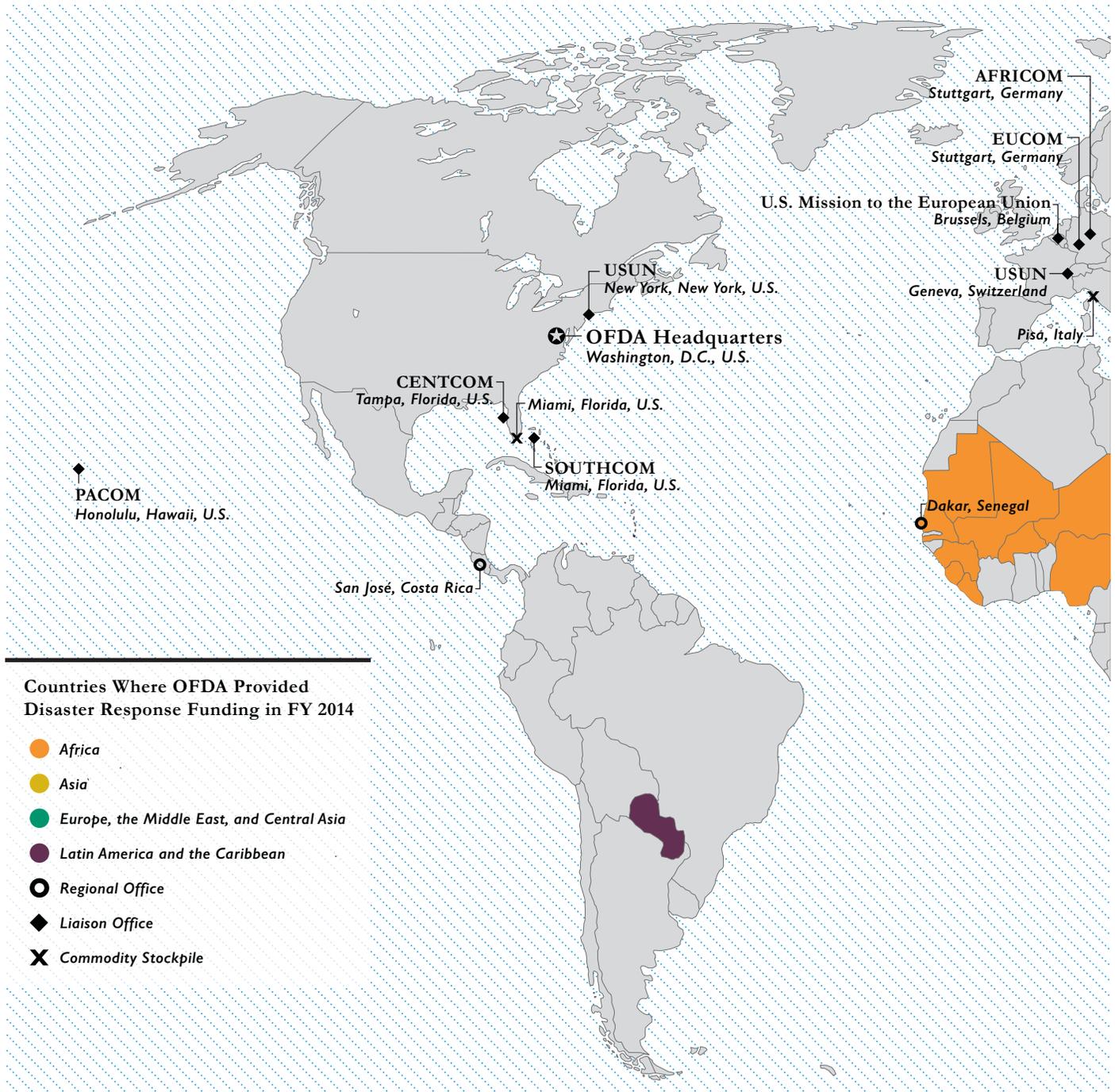
In Asia, OFDA supported populations affected by complex emergencies in Afghanistan, Burma, and Pakistan. In addition, OFDA responded to humanitarian needs arising from natural disasters including, floods, landslides, and storms, such as Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, as well as an earthquake and volcanic eruption. OFDA also prioritized DRR programs in Asia, 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.

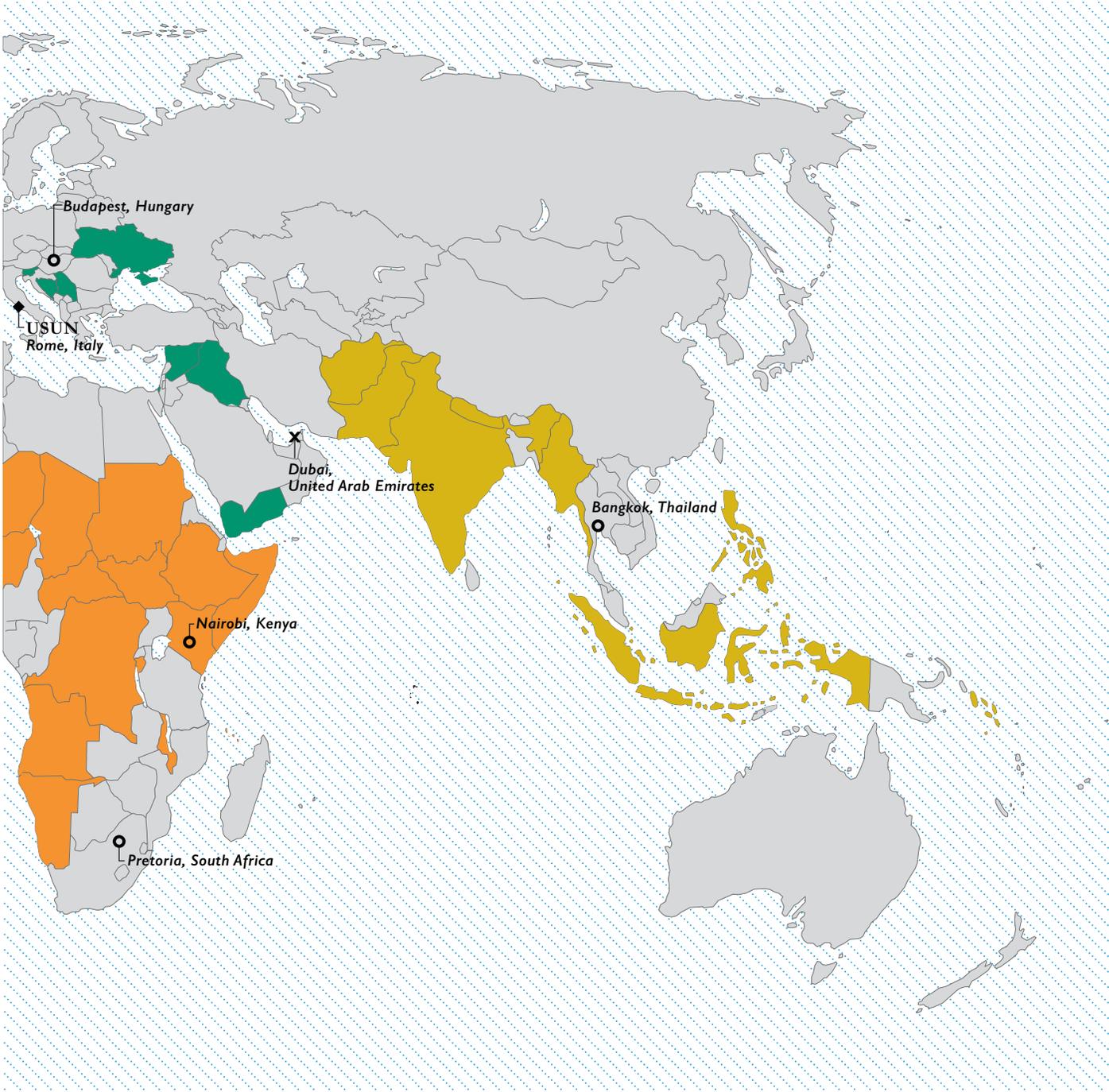
In Latin America and the Caribbean, OFDA responded to emergency needs resulting from floods and severe weather. OFDA also implemented numerous DRR programs in the region to strengthen local disaster response capacity and promote techniques to mitigate the effects of disasters.

In FY 2014, OFDA maintained a DART for the Syria crisis and deployed DARTs to respond to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, complex crises in South Sudan and Iraq, and the EVD outbreak in West Africa. OFDA also maintained or stood up corresponding Washington, D.C.-based RMTs to facilitate coordination efforts. OFDA provided more than \$1.1 billion in FY 2014, including more than \$886 million for disaster response activities. These interventions saved lives while also promoting early recovery and building resilience to future stresses, as the situation allowed. In FY 2014, OFDA also contributed more than \$103 million in DRR funding to help communities across the world prepare for and mitigate the effects of disasters, as well as more than \$54 million for disaster response programs that incorporated DRR activities.

## TEN LARGEST OFDA RESPONSES IN FY 2014

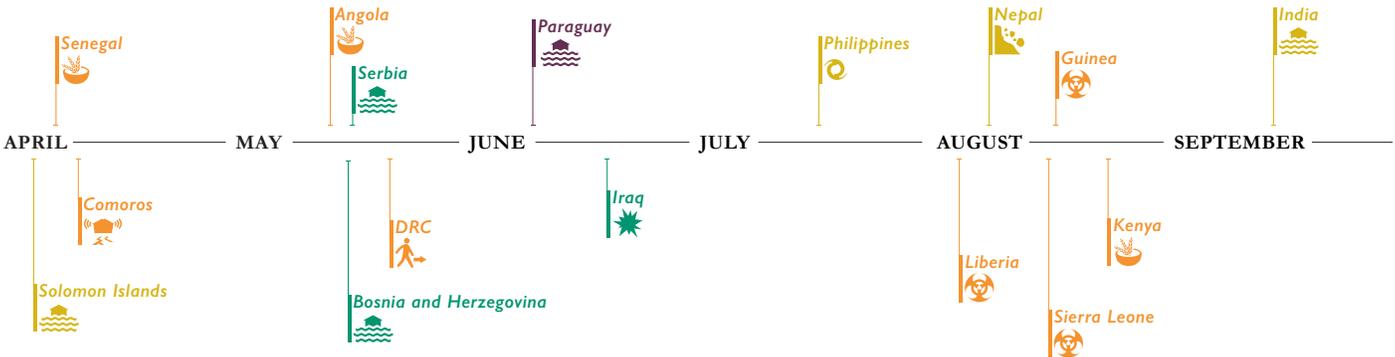






**DISASTER TYPE**

- Complex Emergency
- Cyclone/Typhoon
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Ebola Virus Disease
- Floods
- Food Insecurity
- Ice Storms
- Insecurity
- Returnees
- Landslide
- Severe Weather
- Volcano





Residents of Juba arrive at the UN compound, where they sought shelter in December 2013.

*Photo Courtesy of Tony Karumbal/AFP*



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**“And it’s typical of what America  
does best—when others are in  
trouble, when disease or disaster  
strikes, Americans help.”**

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***BARACK OBAMA // U.S. PRESIDENT***



Children displaced by violence in the northern Syrian city of Aleppo play at the entrance of their shelter. *Photo courtesy of Anwar Amrol/AFP*

## Cross-Border Efforts Provide Life-Saving Assistance to Syrians

BY ANTONIA HABER

When violence flared in Syria's Homs Governorate and bombs fell on their village, Ahmed and his family were forced to flee too quickly to bring anything with them. Reaching a safer area, Ahmed, his wife, and their four young children found refuge in an old shop, sharing living space with three other displaced families. Staff from OFDA partner Mercy Corps visited the shop and reported that Ahmed's family—earning no income and with limited savings to meet the family's basic needs—required urgent humanitarian support. In response, Mercy Corps provided an OFDA-funded new arrival kit that included blankets, mattresses, and a cooking set. Ahmed and his family also received basic hygiene items like soap, detergent, and women's sanitary items. With OFDA assistance, Mercy Corps was able to address the pressing humanitarian needs of Ahmed and his family while supporting them to maintain some of the cooking and hygiene practices familiar to them, even in the midst of war.

By September 2014, Ahmed was one of the estimated 6.4 million people displaced by the conflict in Syria. By that time, OFDA had been assisting vulnerable conflict-affected Syrians for over two years with humanitarian activities valued at more than \$570 million, including \$298 million provided in FY 2014. From the beginning, a critical component of OFDA's response has been providing emergency relief commodities through implementing partners, such as Mercy Corps, which have access to populations in Syria. With OFDA funding, NGOs provide essential items to IDPs and the communities that support them, including seasonally appropriate clothing, bedding material, plastic sheeting, and household items needed to prepare food and maintain hygienic practices.

In many parts of Syria, roads and marketplaces have suffered significant damage from continued fighting; in addition, shifting lines of conflict frequently impede travel, and in many areas throughout the country

## By the end of FY 2014, more than \$378 million in OFDA funding since the start of the Syria crisis—or 66 percent of OFDA’s total \$570 million—supported humanitarian NGOs conducting cross-border relief efforts.

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access to even the most basic goods is limited. Within this context, the only way to reach many communities is through humanitarian deliveries originating outside of Syria’s borders. OFDA supports NGO partners to procure relief commodities in other countries and transport them across Syria’s borders to reach vulnerable populations that would otherwise not receive assistance. By the end of FY 2014, more than \$378 million in OFDA funding since the start of the Syria crisis—or 66 percent of OFDA’s total \$570 million—supported humanitarian NGOs conducting cross-border relief efforts.

### **How Do Relief Items Get Across the Border?**

OFDA partners coordinate closely with government officials in Syria’s neighboring countries, as well as actors on the Syrian side of the border, including local NGOs, to transport relief items into conflict-affected areas. For Mercy Corps, the process involves handing over humanitarian supplies to a partner organization at the border; that organization is authorized to facilitate customs clearance for onward transport into Syria. After clearance, Mercy Corps works through a network of local relief organizations that are waiting on the other side of the border with Syrian trucks to take the relief commodities to populations in need. Mercy Corps maintains oversight and control of the process, from confirming that customs paperwork is correctly processed to ensuring that the trucks on the Syrian side of the border are only used for transporting Mercy Corps-procured humanitarian items to planned destinations.

### **Identifying Vulnerable Populations Before Assistance Arrives**

Mercy Corps also works closely with local partner organizations to determine which families are most in need and arrange to distribute relief items to those people. With OFDA support, Mercy Corps prioritizes assistance for Syrians with limited or no access to income due to the conflict; families hosting IDPs; displaced people residing in collective centers, unfinished buildings, or tents; and vulnerable populations such as the elderly, orphans, people with disabilities, and female-headed households. In coordination

with local organizations and community leaders, Mercy Corps supports assessments to identify and register people with the most significant humanitarian needs. Humanitarian staff in Syria, together with local community leaders, monitor distributions and conduct household visits to confirm that people received the relief items as planned and to determine whether there are additional humanitarian needs. In a complex situation where new outbreaks of conflict and consequent displacement are frequent, OFDA supports Mercy Corps and other humanitarian organizations to closely coordinate with local stakeholders to identify critical needs and respond as quickly as possible.

In FY 2014, Mercy Corps distributed nearly 3,000 MT of relief items in Syria, reaching nearly 90,000 households, or more than 545,000 people. The program is part of a larger cross-border effort supported by OFDA through multiple partners that reached nearly 6.5 million people during the fiscal year.

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### **The UN Recognizes the Need for Cross-Border Humanitarian Assistance**

On July 14, 2014, the UN Security Council (UNSC) unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing UN agencies to provide humanitarian assistance across borders and across lines of conflict to conflict-affected populations in Syria without the need for Syrian Arab Republic Government approval. The resolution, UNSCR 2165, identified border crossings in Iraq, Jordan, and Turkey for humanitarian deliveries into Syria and established a monitoring mechanism—under the authority of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and with the consent of neighboring countries—to ensure that cross-border deliveries contain only humanitarian items. By the end of September, the UN had undertaken 14 cross-border shipments from Turkey and Jordan into Syria, reaching more than 182,400 people with emergency relief commodities. OFDA provided \$49 million to UN agencies in FY 2014 to support a range of humanitarian response activities, including cross-border relief deliveries.



## SYRIA: FY 2014 Numbers at a Glance

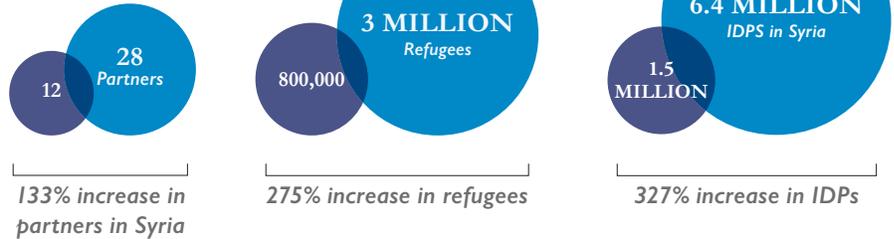
All figures as of September 30, 2014.

- Three years of conflict in Syria
- 170,000 people killed during the conflict
- More than 60% of Syria's population is in need of humanitarian assistance

### PEOPLE

2012 vs. Present

● 2012 ● Present



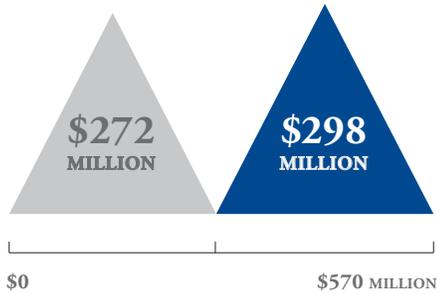
### OFDA FUNDING TO SYRIA

# \$570 MILLION

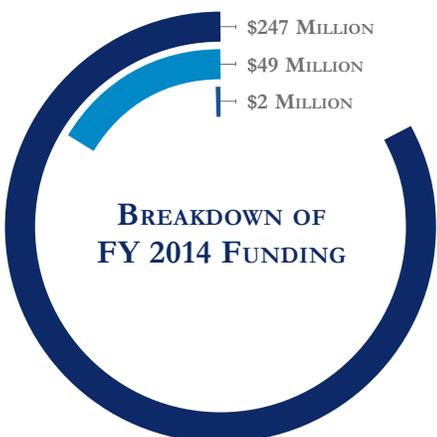
in humanitarian aid, of which \$298 million is from FY 2014 alone.

▲ Funding Prior to FY 2014

▲ FY 2014 Funding



■ NGO Partners ■ UN Agencies  
■ International Organizations



# 10.8 MILLION

people in need of assistance in Syria

4.7 million people remain trapped in hard-to-reach or besieged areas—receiving barely any aid.

### OFDA-FUNDED ASSISTANCE

The United States is working through all possible channels to reach people in need and provide humanitarian assistance across all 14 of Syria's governorates.

This assistance includes:



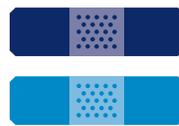
CLEAN WATER



PROTECTION



RELIEF SUPPLIES



MEDICAL CARE



SHELTER



FOOD

### MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

In FY 2014, OFDA partners have responded to the health needs of more than 2 million people in Syria.

# 97

medical facilities supported by U.S. NGO partners

# 3,010

Syrian health care workers trained to provide emergency medical care

# 339,286

surgeries performed at U.S.-supported medical facilities



## Gavi Rosenthal

*Syria DART Team Leader - Jordan*

**Hometown:**  
**Wheeling, Illinois**

**Years with OFDA:**  
**6**

I can trace my decision to pursue a career in humanitarian response to 2006—the year I joined an NGO and traveled to Aceh, Indonesia, to work on post-tsunami recovery efforts. When I arrived, the emergency response phase was transitioning to the rehabilitation phase. NGOs, the UN, and donors were beginning to review the humanitarian response, discuss lessons learned, and identify areas for improvement to build upon during the next disaster. On the surface, it was evident that some components of the response had gone well—new shelters sprouting up in communities that had been wiped out by the tsunami, water infrastructure projects allowing access to clean drinking water, agricultural activities helping families farm again. But it was just as evident what had gone wrong with the enormous amount of funding pouring in and the huge number of organizations—some without expertise—trying to “do good.” Seeing the importance of a strong and coordinated emergency response, I wanted to engage with emergency and humanitarian assistance in a way that would make it better and ensure that assistance is delivered effectively and efficiently to people in times of great need. It was in Aceh that I first learned about OFDA and its role leading the USG’s response to disasters overseas. I saw the impact that OFDA had in supporting life-saving humanitarian operations and it made me want to become involved with the agency that acts as the humanitarian voice within the USG and has the influence to improve humanitarian response.

I currently serve as the Syria DART leader in Jordan. The Syria crisis, which began in March of 2011, is the largest humanitarian crisis in the world—resulting in more than 6.4 million IDPs and 10.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria and 3.2 million refugees in neighboring countries as of September 2014. I am amazed every day at the amount of resources, interest, energy, and time that goes into enabling the transport and distribution of the most basic of life-saving assistance to Syrian people. I recently watched a video of an NGO partner’s volunteers distributing blankets door-to-door in a small community in southern Syria ahead of the winter season. The video reminded me that OFDA’s work and the DART’s work in Syria is sometimes about something as basic as a blanket, medicine, or soap, and enabling communities to help each other. It’s about neighbors helping neighbors.

As the Syria crisis enters its fifth year, I am proud to see OFDA’s contributions support community-led efforts to assist conflict-affected families. Providing families with essential items and services, like clean drinking water, shelter materials, medical care, winter supplies, and basic household items, gives families the option to remain in their homes and in their communities in cases where conflict doesn’t drive them away.

Working with OFDA is always challenging and always offers me new opportunities to learn. My job is different every day, but I am constantly reminded of how fortunate I am to work with and learn from such a committed group of people, and how privileged I am to play a part in shaping the way the USG can help people in their times of greatest need.



A survivor walks among the debris of houses destroyed by Typhoon Haiyan in Tacloban. *Photo Courtesy of Noel Celis/AFP*

## One Team, One Response to Typhoon Haiyan

BY KAELA GLASS

### A Force of Destruction

A quick glance at the numbers confirms Typhoon Haiyan's strength and destructive ambition: 36 hours, six landfalls, 16 million affected people, 6,300 deaths, and 1.1 million damaged or destroyed homes.

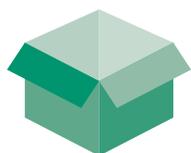
One of the most powerful storms to make landfall in recorded history, Typhoon Haiyan—known locally as Yolanda—first landed in the Philippines in the early morning of November 8, 2013, smashing into Eastern Samar Province at super typhoon strength. The typhoon, which brought heavy rains and maximum sustained winds of 195 mph, made landfall five additional times, affecting more than 16 million people and wreaking havoc across the nation. The typhoon and its massive storm surge, estimated to have reached 20 feet in some areas, resulted in more than 6,300 deaths, displaced approximately 4.1 million people, and damaged or destroyed nearly 1.1 million houses.

### OFDA Hits the Ground, Stands up Response

In advance of the approaching typhoon, OFDA staff deployed to the Philippines' capital of Manila to begin preparing for the impending destruction. Only hours after the storm passed, an OFDA regional advisor—one of the first humanitarian actors on the ground—traveled to the hardest-hit part of the country with a USAID/Philippines staff member to assess the extent of the storm damage and identify the locations most in need of emergency assistance. The OFDA advisor identified Eastern Samar, Leyte, and Samar provinces as the most-affected, in need of shelter, food, and WASH support. In response to the immeasurable damage caused by the typhoon—particularly in the city of Tacloban, Leyte Province, where the storm surge washed away entire neighborhoods—OFDA deployed a DART to the Philippines and activated a Washington, D.C.-based RMT on November 9, allowing for the immediate

implementation of emergency response activities in severely affected communities.

In Tacloban, approximately 300,000 residents experienced storm surges that reached up to 20 feet in height and up to 2 miles inland. The winds and storm surges in Tacloban resulted in thousands of deaths, damaged nearly 90 percent of the city, and rendered communications, power, transportation, and water systems non-operational. Three days after the disaster occurred, very little assistance had arrived in Tacloban due to massive infrastructure damage, including destroyed airports and seaports, and roadways blocked with hundreds of tons of debris. OFDA identified a lack of logistical capacity to transport humanitarian personnel and relief commodities to storm-affected communities as a critical gap in the typhoon response. Following consultations with the Government of the Philippines (GPH), OFDA requested DoD assistance to carry out some of the 'heavy lifting' required to fill the gap, with DoD flights transporting UN, NGO, and GPH commodities and personnel from Manila to Tacloban. OFDA also requested DoD assistance with airfield management at the Tacloban airport, where supply donations were arriving daily. Through the OFDA-coordinated timely and targeted application of the U.S. military's unique capabilities, DoD provided essential assistance to the humanitarian response, filling a supporting role that no other organization was able to fill.



**OFDA relief supplies arrived in Manila within 72 hours of Typhoon Haiyan making landfall.**

## OFDA and DoD Collaborate as Response Scales Up

On November 12, less than 72 hours after the storm had barreled through the Philippines, the first OFDA shipment of emergency relief commodities—comprising more than 10,000 hygiene kits and 1,000 rolls of plastic sheeting—arrived in Manila from an OFDA relief supply warehouse in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. On November 13, DoD airlifted the OFDA-provided relief commodities from Manila to the Tacloban airport, followed by a second airlift from the Tacloban airport to typhoon-affected communities in hard-to-reach areas. One day later, OFDA coordinated the transport of 2,350 pounds of OFDA emergency relief supplies, along with 5,200 pounds of WFP High Energy Biscuits and more than 50,200 pounds of GPH food commodities, via U.S. military airlift into Tacloban.

To better coordinate the growing humanitarian response, the DART established a base of operations in Tacloban

on November 16, posting a logistics officer and a civil-military affairs coordinator (CMAC) at the airport to strengthen coordination with DoD and other humanitarian stakeholders, as well as enable the close tracking of USG relief commodities. On the same day—with OFDA- and DoD-supported fuel provisions—Tacloban's municipal water pumping station resumed services after being inoperative for more than a week, increasing access to potable water for an estimated 250,000 people. The restoration of the water system marked a significant achievement resulting from direct OFDA–DoD collaboration.

As the Typhoon Haiyan response progressed and the number of DoD staff in the Philippines approached 3,000, OFDA expanded the DART to 19 members—including additional CMACs, program staff, logistics specialists, information officers, and technical advisors—to support the scale-up of USG assistance to typhoon-affected populations and coordinate DoD humanitarian-support activities. By November 18, the U.S. military had already transported more than 179,000 pounds of USAID commodities, followed by additional airlifts of OFDA-provided collapsible water containers, plastic sheeting, and hygiene kits for distribution by humanitarian partners to typhoon-affected communities.

## One Team, One Response

The coordinated OFDA–DoD typhoon response was built on the foundation of decades of cooperation in responding to international disasters. In the two years prior to Typhoon Haiyan, OFDA participated in annual multilateral military training exercises focused on disaster response in the Philippines. In addition, OFDA CMACs conducted more than 30 Joint Humanitarian Operations Courses, or JHOCs, for thousands of DoD personnel in the region—with audiences comprising a large proportion of the DoD staff who responded to Typhoon Haiyan. OFDA and DoD also drew upon lessons learned from the Typhoon Bopha response in the Philippines in December 2012, when DoD airlifted personnel and supplies from Manila to storm-affected areas at OFDA's request.

The Typhoon Haiyan response exemplifies the success of an OFDA-led, DoD-supported response—with OFDA bringing to bear decades of disaster assessment and programming experience to develop and coordinate the USG response strategy and DoD supporting the transportation of thousands of tons of cargo and humanitarian personnel and providing critical airfield logistics support. Strong OFDA leadership and close coordination and communication with DoD allowed the USG to present one strategy and one united front to assist the people of the Philippines in response to the destruction of Typhoon Haiyan.



PHILIPPINES

Typhoon Haiyan made landfall six times in the Philippines



Duration of Typhoon Haiyan



Estimated maximum wave height during Typhoon Haiyan



Typhoon Haiyan's maximum sustained winds

# TYPHOON HAIYAN: FY 2014 Numbers at a Glance

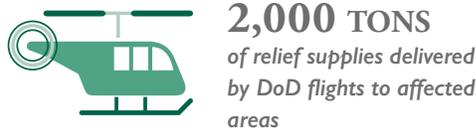
All figures as of September 30, 2014.

The FY 2014 Typhoon Haiyan response exemplifies the success of an OFDA-led, DoD-supported response.

## PEOPLE



## DoD RESPONSE



3,521 PERSONNEL from government and humanitarian organizations transported by DoD in support of relief operations

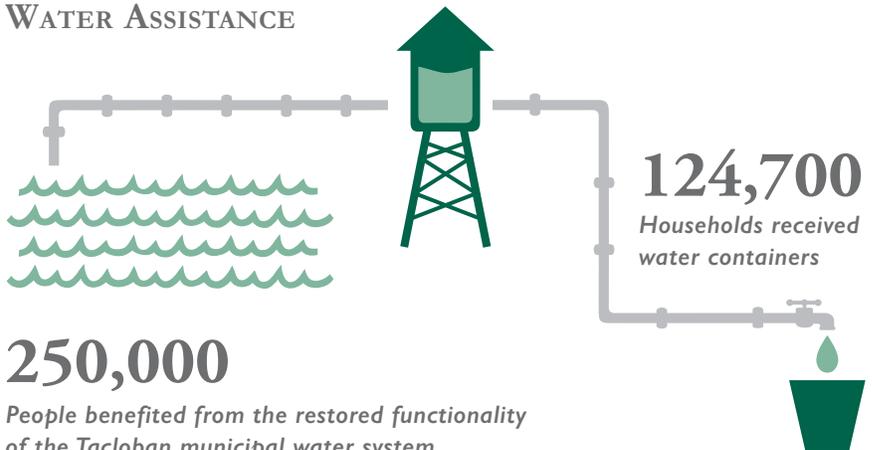
Total OFDA Assistance  
**\$35 MILLION**

## SHELTER ASSISTANCE



**30,000** Families received emergency shelter materials

## WATER ASSISTANCE



**250,000** People benefited from the restored functionality of the Tacloban municipal water system



## Ben Hemingway

*Regional Advisor, East Asia and the Pacific*

**Hometown:**

**Pontiac, Michigan**

**Years with OFDA:**

**5**

I have worked with OFDA for nearly five years as a regional advisor for the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region. In my role with OFDA, I cover the Philippines and the Pacific Islands, both of which are highly active areas for natural disasters. In addition to the nearly endless cycle of disaster response programming, I spend significant time designing and supporting the delivery of an innovative and impactful DRR portfolio—particularly for the Philippines due to its vulnerability to a range of natural disasters.

Prior to joining OFDA, I worked for a few international NGOs and foundations and briefly on feature film production. I also served in the U.S. Marine Corps, which exposed me to the realities of life outside of the United States, sparking my interest in humanitarian work. I served extensively throughout Asia and felt both compelled and challenged by the unequal development and the daily struggles that I witnessed in people's lives. I focused my undergraduate and graduate studies on Asia. After working mostly in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Africa, I finally found an opportunity with OFDA that allowed me to return to Asia and focus on the region I find most interesting.

The humanitarian response to Typhoon Haiyan was the single biggest response operation in the EAP region in FY 2014. The typhoon came on the heels of a particularly devastating chain

of events in the Philippines, starting with major flooding in the capital city of Manila, armed conflict in the city of Zamboanga, and an earthquake in Bohol Province. Typhoon Haiyan, one of the strongest storms to ever make landfall, followed just days later. Even before making landfall, as colleagues and I worked alongside the Government of the Philippines and our NGO partners, we knew that local response capabilities were stretched and that Typhoon Haiyan had the potential to be catastrophic. Proactive OFDA staff deployments and the full and cooperative engagement of a range of USG agencies—under the leadership of OFDA—made the crucial difference between life and death for millions of people. The damage in areas such as Tacloban and Guiuan cities exceeded even the horrors witnessed in the first few days after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami in Banda Aceh, Indonesia. However, in retrospect, it is not the death and destruction that remains with me as the most notable aspects of this response, it is the indomitable spirit and resilience of the Filipino people and their capacity to carry forward a fundamental process of self-help once the USG and other supporting nations had stabilized early needs.

In 2014, I also served on the Ebola DART. Leading a highly technical interagency response to a challenge that the humanitarian community had never faced before was daunting, particularly in the early days. Regardless, the Ebola response was another reminder to me of the incredible momentum and hope the USG can bring to even the direst of situations. The fight against Ebola is not over, but OFDA provided leadership, resources, and response coordination in pivotal months that clearly made an impact.



People wait for a commodity distribution in Jonglei State, South Sudan. *Photo courtesy of Hannah Mcneish/AFP*

## Humanitarian Operation Mitigated Conflict-Induced Food Insecurity in South Sudan

BY ASHLEY MCLAUGHLIN

On December 15, 2013, fighting between political rivals erupted in South Sudan's capital city of Juba and quickly spread throughout the country, displacing tens of thousands of people within days and marking the beginning of a man-made humanitarian crisis. By the end of FY 2014, the conflict had internally displaced approximately 1.4 million people, including almost 100,000 people seeking shelter at UN peacekeeping bases, and severely affected millions more, including hundreds of thousands of IDPs in remote areas and nearly 460,000 others who had fled to neighboring countries, according to the UN. Although precise casualty figures are unknown, the International Crisis Group estimates that tens of thousands of people have died as a result of the conflict. As the crisis progressed, the UN projected that approximately one out of every two South Sudanese would be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2015.

### Food Security Rapidly Worsens

From the early days of the conflict, it quickly became evident that civilians were bearing the worst of the crisis. Already a food-insecure country, the fighting that erupted in December 2013 led to a rapid deterioration of food security conditions in conflict-affected areas and reversed many gains made in recent years. The fighting forced civilians to flee their homes, crops, and communities; destroyed markets; disrupted the planting season; interrupted trading routes; devastated livelihoods; and decreased food availability. Displaced and conflict-affected communities were forced to fall back on negative coping mechanisms, such as consuming wild foods and selling and slaughtering livestock, a very valuable asset in South Sudan, and many IDPs eventually settled in host communities, depleting local resources.

By May 2014, the percentage of the population facing severe food insecurity in the most conflict-affected states of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile ranged from 45 to 64 percent, and experts warned that catastrophic

consequences were imminent without a dramatic scale-up of humanitarian interventions. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Working Group projected that 3.5 million people in South Sudan were experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity, based on a five-stage scale ranging from IPC 1—Minimal—to IPC 5—Famine. In areas classified as Emergency, at least one in five households faced extreme food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and/or higher-than-normal levels of mortality or faced extreme loss of livelihoods. As conditions worsened, UNICEF warned that as many as 50,000 children could die of severe acute malnutrition in South Sudan by the end of 2014 if humanitarian actors could not rapidly expand relief operations, which were hindered by bureaucratic red tape, violence against aid workers, theft of humanitarian cargo, rainy season logistical constraints, and other access concerns.

### **U.S. Leads the Charge for Advocacy and Funding**

Confronted with a rapid onset humanitarian disaster following the outbreak of fighting, the international community quickly mobilized to deliver assistance to conflict-affected populations across the country. OFDA activated a DART on December 20, 2013, to lead the USG humanitarian response to the developing crisis and stood up a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART. From the beginning, FFP was an integral member of both teams and worked in unison with OFDA on the DART and RMT. In February 2014, UN Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos declared a Level 3 emergency in South Sudan, triggering a worldwide prioritization of resources from the UN and NGOs and fast-tracking administrative procedures.

In the immediate days of the crisis, OFDA supported quick impact projects through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund, and USAID worked with its early recovery partners to quickly transition already existing projects to emergency activities. The USG steadily increased funding throughout the year, totaling nearly \$578 million in emergency funding by the end of FY 2014, including \$119.9 million from OFDA and \$295.7 million from FFP.

The USG also played a crucial role in advocacy and awareness about a looming humanitarian crisis through a series of high-level visits and the DART's return to Juba in February 2014, following the ordered departure of non-emergency U.S. Embassy staff from Juba on December 18, 2013. In March, Nancy Lindborg, Assistant Administrator for DCHA, along with Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for State/PRM Catherine Wiesner, visited South Sudan and called on the parties to the conflict to allow humanitarian aid to reach all those in need. OFDA Director Jeremy Konyndyk and FFP Director Dina Esposito traveled to South Sudan in April and May, respectively, to meet with humanitarian and government officials and reinforced the need

for improved access and urged other donors to increase funding. From March to August, a series of diplomatic visits—including U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan Donald E. Booth, Secretary of State John F. Kerry, Assistant Secretary of State for State/PRM Anne C. Richard, and U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN Samantha Power—underscored the urgent need for an end to hostilities and unencumbered humanitarian access.

Along with the EU and UN, the U.S. issued a Call for Action in April, urging an end to hostilities, a surge in humanitarian funding, and unrestricted access to vulnerable populations. At a May 2014 donors conference, which the UN dubbed “the last chance to help prevent famine,” the USG announced \$291 million—nearly 50 percent of all funding pledged at the conference—in additional funding toward the humanitarian response, particularly for critical food, health care, livelihoods, nutrition, and WASH interventions.

### **Humanitarian Assistance Saved Lives**

The response in 2014 saved thousands of lives despite a myriad of challenges. Funding from the USG and other key donors and the courageous efforts of UN and NGO implementing agencies sustained aggressive humanitarian assistance operations and helped stave off the worst excesses of the crisis. FFP was the largest donor to WFP's emergency operation in South Sudan in FY 2014, which reached 2.6 million people with emergency food assistance. OFDA support to WFP for UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster was crucial to providing relief workers access to remote areas to receive air-dropped food for distribution, conduct nutrition screenings, provide WASH services, and deliver other lifesaving assistance to conflict-affected communities.

In September, the IPC Technical Working Group's updated analysis indicated that the food security situation had begun improving across South Sudan as the lean season ended and was likely to continue improving through December. Humanitarian assistance contributed significantly to this improvement and reduced the number of people experiencing acute food insecurity. Airdrop operations and rapid response teams were beginning to reach vulnerable populations in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas with food, health care, WASH assistance, and nutrition interventions.

### **No Sustainable Improvements without Peace**

Despite the immense humanitarian response, South Sudan continued to face one of the world's worst food security situations at the end of FY 2014, and experts estimated that 1.5 million people in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile would likely remain in Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity through December. While the intensified response efforts temporarily mitigated the conflict's humanitarian impact, sustainable improvements were not possible in the absence of meaningful cessation of hostilities among all parties to the conflict.



## BACKGROUND

- Fighting between political rivals erupted in Juba on December 15, 2013, and quickly spread across the country.
- OFDA activated a DART on December 20, 2013, to lead the USG humanitarian response to the developing crisis and stood up a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART.
- OFDA supported 28 partners to provide critical humanitarian assistance.

## PEOPLE

**4 MILLION**

people targeted for humanitarian assistance

**1.4 MILLION**

IDPs in South Sudan

**100,000**

IDPs sheltering at UN bases in South Sudan

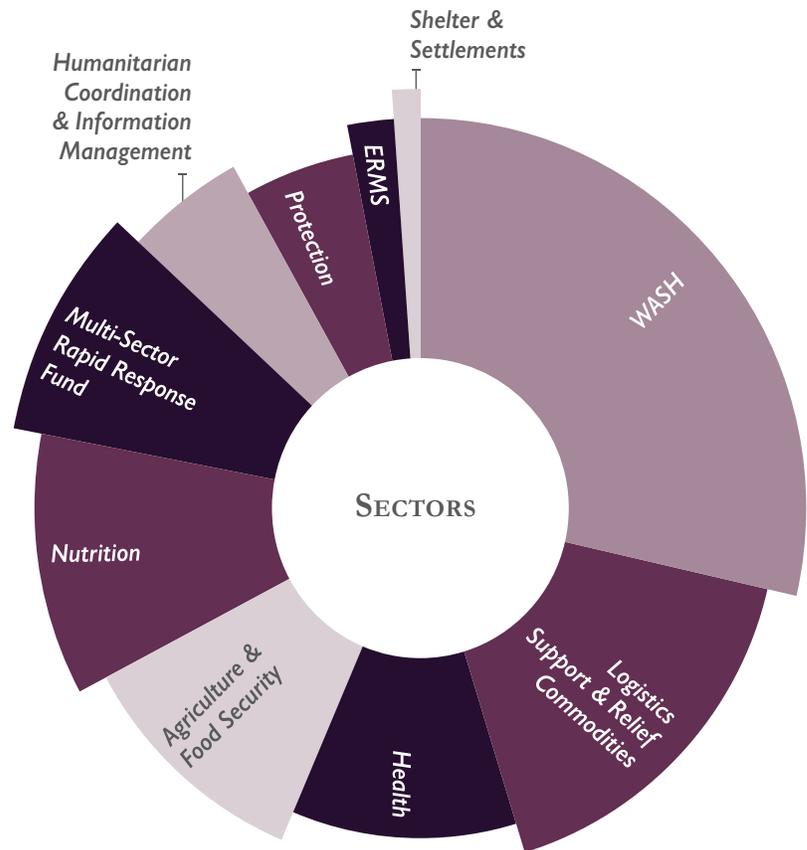
**460,000**

refugees to neighboring countries

## SOUTH SUDAN: FY 2014 Numbers at a Glance

All figures as of September 30, 2014.

OFDA provided nearly \$120 million to support agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH interventions; relief item distributions; and humanitarian coordination and information management.



**\$119,934,406**

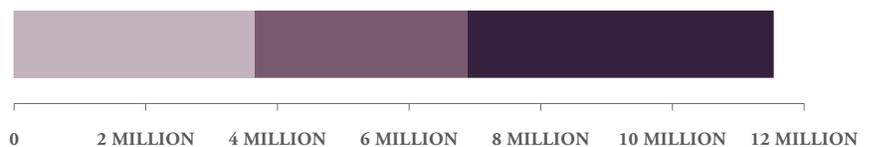
OFDA funding to South Sudan in FY 2014



## AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

At Risk of Severe Food Insecurity | At Risk of Food Insecurity | Total Population

**OVER 60%** of South Sudan's total population at risk of food insecurity



The UN projected that approximately one out of every two South Sudanese would be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2015.



## Jason Chau

*South Sudan Program Officer*

**Hometown:**

**Los Angeles, California**

**Years with OFDA:**

**3**

My interest in humanitarian work evolved from my childhood in California. I remember a tumultuous time in the 1990s when L.A. experienced a series of natural disasters and civil unrest, culminating in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. Watching the first responders leap into action was my first exposure to the healing touch of humanitarian work. It was only much later that I began to seriously consider this as a potential career path. While working in Pakistan in the aftermath of the 2005 earthquake, I realized that, for people who had lost everything, receiving basic assistance could make a world of difference. Individuals are resilient and can cope with loss, but they can rebuild their lives if their dignity remains intact.

My path to OFDA began with my time as a Peace Corps volunteer in Niger, followed by emergency coordination positions with NGOs in Pakistan and DRC, and positions with USAID in Afghanistan. After two and a half years in Afghanistan, I joined OFDA in November 2012 as a program officer in Juba, South Sudan. At the time, OFDA had been funding programs in southern Sudan for more than 25 years, and we were proactively identifying sectors to transition to development assistance, which we successfully achieved for the health sector in 2013.

Unfortunately, conflict between political rivals erupted into wide-scale fighting on December 15, 2013, unleashing a humanitarian disaster. The conflict forced OFDA to modify our

awards and reprogram activities to address emergency needs due to massive displacement and worsening food insecurity. In an instant, the portfolio tripled in budget and became solely focused on the emergency response.

The fighting prompted the U.S. Embassy to evacuate all non-essential personnel from South Sudan on December 18. It was especially difficult to leave the country at that moment, when the South Sudanese were most in need. OFDA and FFP staff evacuated to Nairobi and stood up a DART in a matter of days, and we managed the response from Kenya for four long months before we were finally able to permanently return to Juba in April 2014.

The emergency response was confronted with a myriad of challenges. Tens of thousands of IDPs seeking protection immediately fled to UN peacekeeping bases, which quickly became large IDP sites—although not intended or designed for this purpose. The UN and relief agencies scrambled to provide assistance in these sites. Through our Rapid Response Fund, managed by IOM, OFDA quickly dispersed smaller grants and enabled NGOs to swiftly establish basic humanitarian services in the sites to address acute needs.

On the DART, I found myself working alongside colleagues who never ceased to amaze me with their effortless talents, commitment, and compassion for the people of South Sudan. Even at the end of the longest days, I was inspired by their dedication to their craft. In many ways, I am most proud of having had the opportunity to work with this group; I doubt I will soon forget the lessons they taught me—not just about work, but about life and why we continue to be humanitarians.



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A burial team collects the body of a woman suspected to have died of Ebola in her home in Liberia. *Morgana Wingard/USAID*

## Caring for Ebola's Dead to Save the Living

BY BENEDICT J. TEAGARDEN

Ebola passes through communities in sinister ways. The virus causes an acute, and often fatal, hemorrhagic fever in humans. Ebola is contracted through direct physical contact with body fluids, causing the disease to spread readily among those in close contact with the sick. In the West African countries affected by the outbreak, those closest to the ill are mothers, sisters, nurses, doctors, and relatives—most everyone providing care. As a result, care itself becomes a mode of viral transmission.

Physical care does not end at death in Liberia—the hardest-hit country in West Africa in FY 2014—just as Ebola's biological cruelty is not confined to the living. As in so many societies around the world, Liberian culture has strong traditions surrounding burial rites, which include physical contact with the deceased's body—family members wash, kiss, and carry a body during a funeral. Ebola remains virulent within the body of a deceased victim, putting funeral participants at high risk for contracting the disease. Not just the caregivers, but those coming to pay their respects, contract and carry forward the disease. In such a time of crisis, Ebola attacks not only the bodies of Liberians but also their country's traditions and social ties.

When the interagency USG DART, led by OFDA, arrived in West Africa in early August 2014, the Government of Liberia (GoL) was reporting hundreds of new suspected, probable, and confirmed cases of the deadly disease each week—a marked increase in cases compared to previous months. Although the outbreak had been simmering in West Africa since late 2013, the situation was becoming dire. The DART had the singular goal of containing and stopping the Ebola outbreak and immediately set to work with the GoL and other international responders to identify and prioritize the means of breaking transmission chains. One priority stood out as an urgent gap: Liberia needed more burial teams to inter

**With the increased capacity and management structure, the teams improved efficiency, interring at least 85 percent of reported bodies within 24 hours of receiving a call, thereby reducing the time that the hazardous bodies remain unburied in the community, gaining public confidence, and providing a timely and dignified burial for the families.**

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bodies safely, replacing traditional burial practices. Within days of arriving, OFDA engaged with partners on the ground to ensure that each of Liberia's 15 counties would have an operational burial team.

Staffed entirely by Liberian nationals, the OFDA-supported burial teams travel to houses or other sites where suspected Ebola victims have died. The teams, composed of about eight members, are responsible for managing safe interments. Each member of the team has a specific task that contributes to the safe burial process. Some members cover and carry the bodies to the earthen graves, while others spray concentrated chlorine to disinfect any surfaces and kill residual virions. A supervisor observes the team as they meticulously don and doff their protective coveralls, masks, gloves, and boots, ensuring members cover any exposed skin to prevent transmission through inadvertent exposure to the virus, and also methodically remove and dispose of potentially infectious equipment after burying a body. At least one member interacts with the family and neighbors to explain the process and importance of the burial procedures to allay fears and justify the extraordinary burial procedure.

The work is harrowing. Despite being at high risk for contracting the disease, team members handle infectious material and numerous bodies from dawn to dusk to keep pace with the epidemic. Beyond the long hours and the technical rigors, these teams face other forms of adversary. Initially, communities were reticent—some segments of society refused to believe that Ebola existed and physically resisted the burial teams. A large part of the burial teams' mission is to convince the population to suspend valued traditions around death when death is all around. They need to serve as both public health ambassadors and technical experts. The routine is rote, leading to possible complacency in a job that has no margin for error. The humid, equatorial climate exhausts teams fully covered in their impenetrable suits. The macabre task of a burial

team takes a psychological toll. Each day, the teams are surrounded by death as the numbers of infected spreads to new houses, neighborhoods, communities, cities. Yet each day, they soldier on, dressed in their pure white or radiant yellow protective suits set against the rainforest background—an image ubiquitous in the Ebola response.

The DART scaled up burial teams quickly. Reaching out to partners Global Communities and IFRC, OFDA began supporting teams to provide coverage across Liberia within days of arriving. By the beginning of September, 12 OFDA-supported burial teams were active in Liberia. One month later, that number had burgeoned to 50 teams covering 14 of Liberia's counties. Global Communities and IFRC assist in every aspect of the operation, including transportation, procuring equipment, training the staff, and overseeing the administrative management of the teams. With the increased capacity and management structure, the teams have improved efficiency, interring at least 85 percent of reported bodies within 24 hours of receiving a call, thereby reducing the time that the hazardous bodies remain unburied in the community, gaining public confidence, and providing a timely and dignified burial for the families.

Ending the Ebola outbreak requires a multifaceted response that addresses each mode of transmission. The burial teams were one of the earliest DART interventions and continue to play a vital role in reducing case counts. Unsafe burials of infectious bodies allow the virus to infect additional people, exacerbating the outbreak. Simultaneously, leaving the dead unburied presents a psychological challenge, amplifying the horror among affected communities. Lack of timely, dignified, and safe interment options, therefore, creates a public health hazard. Through OFDA's rapid support for burial teams, the number of new cases resulting from unsafe burials is diminishing, contributing to Liberian and international efforts to contain and halt the spread of Ebola.

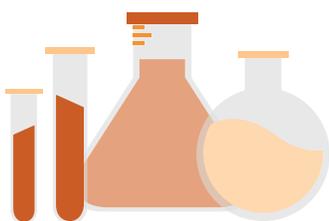


The USG DART deployed to Liberia, RMT in Washington, D.C., stood up.

OFDA funding in FY 2014

**\$42.9 MILLION**

The USG is the largest bilateral donor to the regional response



Two DoD diagnostic laboratories arrived in Liberia

**9 PARTNERS**

OFDA worked with 9 partners in FY 2014

**50 BURIAL TEAMS**

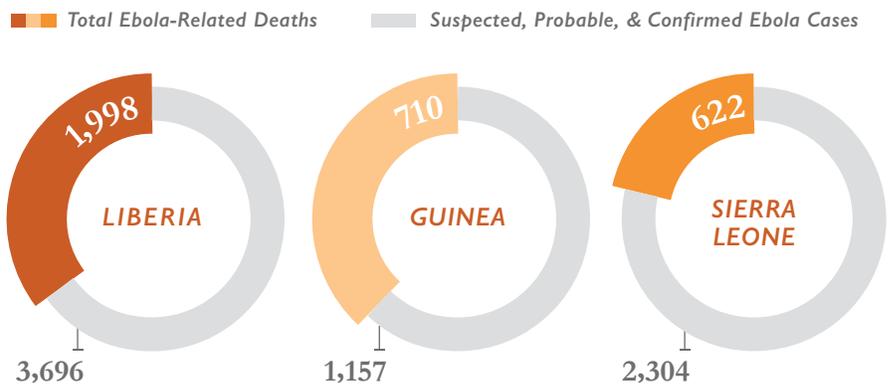
OFDA partners were managing 50 burial teams in Liberia, with teams covering 15 Liberian counties.

## EBOLA: FY 2014 Numbers at a Glance

All figures as of September 30, 2014.

- The West Africa EVD outbreak began in December 2013 when a child contracted the first case in a rural area of eastern Guinea.
- Public health officials confirmed the outbreak in March 2014. For several months in early 2014, the virus spread undetected.
- In the spring of 2014, cases in West Africa diminished; however, by the summer, new cases began growing exponentially in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup>



**3,330**

**Ebola-Related Deaths**

Includes totals from Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea



**7,157**

**Suspected, Probable, and Confirmed Ebola cases**

Includes totals from Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea

Two other countries in West Africa recorded cases of Ebola in FY 14: Senegal recorded one case and Nigeria recorded 20 cases.

### USG RESPONSE

By September 30, the USG had deployed staff to Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone for the EVD response from CDC, DoD, USAID, and NIH.



<sup>1</sup> WHO Ebola Response Roadmap; case numbers as reported on October 1.



## Sonia Walia

*Public Health and Nutrition Advisor*

**Hometown:**  
**Augusta, Georgia**

**Years with OFDA:**  
**3**

I started working with OFDA in 2012 as a South Sudan program officer and then moved into my present position as a public health and nutrition advisor. Previously, I worked for IMC as the regional coordinator for Asia, during which time I participated in post-tsunami recovery in Indonesia and Sri Lanka; developed health programming in conflict areas of Afghanistan and Chechnya; and served on the response teams for Cyclone Nargis in Burma, the Padang Earthquake in Indonesia, and flooding in Pakistan.

I worked for seven years as a respiratory therapist in a neonatal intensive care unit before joining the humanitarian world. During a trip to India to visit family, my aunt—who is a pediatrician—took me to a local clinic to resuscitate

a premature baby born 10 weeks early. While my efforts saved the baby girl, I learned afterward that the mother died of a pregnancy-related complication and that the father did not want the baby because of her gender. Those startling realities, combined with the poor conditions I witnessed at the clinic, convinced me that I needed to do something different and ultimately sparked my interest in humanitarian work. I subsequently obtained a master's degree in public health and then lived in Zambia where I taught midwives and traditional birth attendants how to resuscitate newborns. I also assisted the Zambia Ministry of Health in adapting the WHO Essential Newborn Care Manual for implementation in the country.

In my current role as a public health and nutrition advisor, I assist OFDA program teams to develop health programs that fit both man-made and natural disasters and I provide guidance to OFDA partners and the interagency on emergency health programming. My main goal is to ensure that our beneficiaries receive appropriate health care services safely, and without interruption.

I have worked on a number of challenging responses during my time at OFDA, including the complex emergencies in South Sudan and Syria. As a program officer in South Sudan in 2012, myself and other OFDA staff worked to transition emergency health programming to our development colleagues in USAID, ensuring that no gaps in service emerged despite the challenging environment. Syria was like no other response we had encountered, as the conflict broke out in an urban area of a middle-to-high income country. As a result, the health team worked with the Syria DART and RMT to develop health guidance for the Syria context, a huge undertaking that required analysis, collaboration, and foresight regarding the impact of this guidance.

The health team faced our most challenging response to date during the West Africa Ebola outbreak in FY 2014. Due to the complex, widespread, and potentially devastating impact of the disease, the Ebola response tested our limits and challenged everything we knew about health care programming and humanitarian response. While we continue to battle Ebola, I have witnessed many successes, and we have made significant progress in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. I am proud to have contributed to the USG response to Ebola, first as part of the RMT, helping to develop field-based programming, and now as the DART Deputy Team Leader in Sierra Leone, developing community-based programming, which is the key to success for any disease outbreak response.



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An Iraqi Yazidi family, which fled early August violence in the northern Iraqi district of Sinjar, seeks shelter at a school in the city of Dohuk in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region. Photo Courtesy of Safin Hamed/AFP

## Iraq: Conducting Humanitarian Activities in a Complex and Dangerous Environment

BY HIERETE DESTA

### OFDA Deploys Staff to Iraq in Response to Increasing Humanitarian Needs

In early August, nearly two months after taking Iraq's second most populous city of Mosul and displacing approximately 500,000 people, the armed group the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) continued fanning out across northern and central Iraq, reaching within 50 miles of the capital city of Baghdad and approximately 10 miles of Erbil, the capital of the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR). Since early 2014, ISIL fighters had clashed with Iraqi Security Forces and Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) Peshmerga fighters, resulting in successive waves of population displacement from Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din governorates. Mostly taking only the items they could carry, an estimated 800,000 individuals, including ethnic and religious minorities targeted by ISIL, fled their homes and sought refuge in safer areas of Iraq. Escalating conflict in mid-2014 worsened the humanitarian situation and on August 11, OFDA deployed a DART—including five people to Erbil, the hub of ongoing emergency relief activities in Iraq; one person to Baghdad; one person to Kuwait; and one to Qatar—to help coordinate USG response efforts and address urgent humanitarian needs throughout conflict-affected areas of Iraq.

### Evaluating Humanitarian Conditions on Sinjar Mountain

Between August 3 and 8, conflict displaced up to 200,000 people from Ninewa's Sinjar District, many of whom had already fled their homes as a result of previous ISIL advances on Mosul and other areas of Ninewa. Early estimates indicated that approximately 50,000 of those who fled sought refuge on top of the district's Sinjar Mountain. Encircled by ISIL, the group was trapped on the mountain, facing precarious humanitarian conditions. On August 7, amid reports of additional ISIL attacks and dire circumstances, U.S. President Barack H. Obama authorized targeted airstrikes to protect civilians and support efforts by the Government of Iraq

## **The DART's assessment enabled the USG and international humanitarian community to better understand needs on Sinjar Mountain and redirect critical response resources toward vulnerable populations in more urgent need of assistance, including the IDPs who fled Sinjar.**

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(Gol), KRG, and other local entities to rescue the thousands of people on Sinjar under siege by ISIL forces.

In addition, President Obama authorized the emergency delivery of humanitarian assistance. Over the span of a week, U.S. military forces—in close coordination with OFDA—conducted several airdrops of ready-to-eat meals and safe drinking water, likely preventing a humanitarian catastrophe among Sinjar IDPs on the mountain.

On August 12 and 13, the DART leader accompanied DoD personnel to Sinjar Mountain to assess the humanitarian situation. With ISIL positions in view, the DART traversed an expanse of 30–40 miles to meet affected families. As a result, OFDA staff were uniquely placed to accurately assess real-time needs within a perilous environment with active fighting just below. The DART determined that a dwindling population of approximately 4,000–5,000 people remained following an August 4–13 Kurdish-assisted evacuation of thousands of civilians from the mountain. The DART's assessment enabled the USG and international humanitarian community to better understand needs on Sinjar Mountain and redirect critical response resources toward vulnerable populations in more urgent need of assistance, including the IDPs who fled Sinjar.

### **Interagency Collaboration Bolsters Response Efforts**

The challenging and dangerous environment in Iraq required collaboration among USG civilian and military components. Following the DART's two-day assessment on Sinjar Mountain, the team continued its close collaboration with USG interagency partners, particularly DoD and State, to facilitate a coordinated USG humanitarian effort amid unpredictable security conditions in the country. DoD and OFDA staff worked together not only in Iraq, but also in Kuwait and at CENTCOM. State security personnel helped ensure that the DART could safely travel to additional IDP sites in the IKR to assess humanitarian conditions, expedite assistance to vulnerable displaced people, and meet with local authorities and response actors in Iraq. In addition, the DART collaborated with a USAID national staff member to evaluate IDP needs in affected areas of northern Iraq, utilizing

local connections and familiarity with the terrain. Close-knit interagency coordination extended beyond the field as the Washington D.C.-based RMT—established to support the DART—worked with other USAID, DoD, and State personnel to ensure a fully coordinated USG response to most effectively and efficiently support those affected by the conflict.

### **OFDA Delivers Aid to Vulnerable Iraqis**

Of the 1.8 million IDPs in Iraq as of late September, at least 700,000 people were sheltering in the IKR's Dohuk, Erbil, and Sulaimaniyah governorates, according to IOM. The presence of an estimated 215,000 refugees from Syria also strained humanitarian resources in the Kurdish region. Newly displaced people primarily stayed with host families, in unfinished buildings and open areas, and in rented accommodations. As a result, many IDPs and host communities urgently required shelter support, as well as health services, WASH supplies, and basic relief items to sustain and protect themselves from the elements. On September 2 and 11, OFDA airlifted a total of 114 MT of emergency relief commodities—including 28,200 blankets, 11,400 water containers, 1,920 hygiene kits, 4,740 kitchen sets, and 570 rolls of plastic sheeting—from its warehouses in the United Arab Emirates to Erbil. IOM and two OFDA-supported NGOs distributed the supplies to conflict-affected populations in the IKR, Salah ad Din Governorate, and other areas of Iraq. OFDA also partnered with UN agencies and international and local NGOs to support humanitarian response coordination, deliver relief items and safe drinking water, rehabilitate unfinished shelters, install WASH infrastructure, and promote hygiene awareness in affected areas countrywide. With more than \$18.2 million in FY 2014 funding, OFDA responded to the emergency needs of vulnerable Iraqis.

### **Looking Back, and Ahead**

The challenging yet successful mid-August humanitarian assessment on Sinjar Mountain facilitated the delivery of relief assistance to vulnerable conflict-affected populations. The DART presence in Iraq, Qatar, and Kuwait, as well as OFDA's close collaboration with other USG agencies, the Gol, KRG, and the international community, facilitated the office's critical assessment on Sinjar and other USG response efforts.



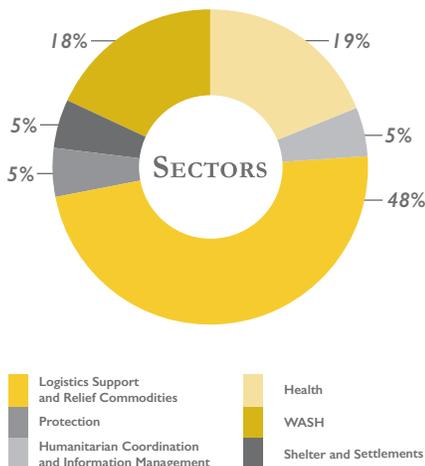
### OFDA RESPONSE TEAM

On August 11, OFDA activated an RMT and deployed five DART members to Erbil, one to Baghdad, one to Kuwait, and one to the city of Doha, Qatar. More than 20 people staffed the Washington, D.C.-based RMT.

### 12 PARTNERS

OFDA worked with 12 partners in FY 2014, including NGOs and UN agencies.

### OFDA FUNDING TO IRAQ \$18.2 MILLION



## IRAQ: FY 2014 Numbers at a Glance

All figures as of September 30, 2014.

OFDA's activities in Iraq—including a timely humanitarian assessment on northern Iraq's besieged Sinjar Mountain—illustrated the DART's ability to operate in an insecure and complex environment.

### PEOPLE

JANUARY — MAY      JUNE — JULY      AUGUST — SEPTEMBER



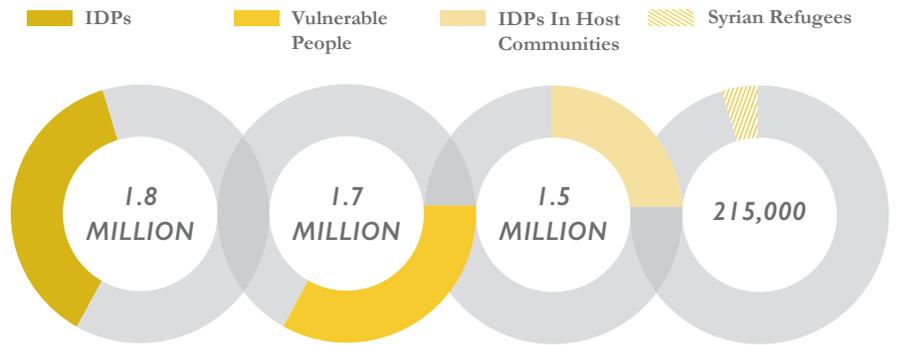
**500,000**  
People flee ISIL attacks in Anbar's cities of Ar Ramadi and Fallujah; the majority of Anbar IDPs remain within the governorate.



**500,000**  
Individuals displaced following ISIL's seizure of Mosul, Nineva, and expansion into Diyala, Kirkuk, and Salah ad Din.



**800,000**  
IDPs seek refuge as ISIL forces advance on Sinjar District and other areas of Nineva.



## 5.2 MILLION

people in Iraq requiring humanitarian assistance

### OFDA EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES

On September 2 and 11, OFDA airlifted a total of 114 MT of emergency relief commodities from its warehouses in the city of Dubai, United Arab Emirates, into Erbil. These emergency relief commodities included:





## Scott Dehnisch

*DASP Disaster Management Specialist*

**Hometown:**

**Beeville, Texas**

**Years with OFDA:**

**8**

I initially found OFDA through the Disaster Assistance Support Program (DASP)—an interagency agreement funded by OFDA and implemented by the USFS. Through the DASP, I was detailed from my full-time job as a professional wildland firefighter to OFDA's Operations Division in 2007, taking an assignment as a logistics specialist. From that first six-month assignment until today, I have worked with OFDA in various positions for periods of three to eight months each year. After 17 years as a wildland firefighter, serving in a number of different capacities both domestically and internationally, I took a full-time position as a member of the DASP team in 2014.

In my current role, I facilitate and coordinate the DASP Detailer Program, which is a diverse pool of more than 200 skilled personnel from the USFS and U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management. DASP trains the detailers in OFDA processes, enabling detailers to serve in a variety of staffing roles including urgent RMT and DART assignments.

I believe that the location and manner in which I was raised were what truly generated my interest in humanitarian assistance. I grew up in rural, southern Texas in an area along the U.S.–Mexico border that remains one of the least economically developed in the United States. My parents stressed the importance of both empathy and assistance to those less fortunate, or those who simply needed help during a difficult time. My father—a family

practitioner who had served with the U.S. Navy—led by example, frequently donating medical care and making house visits for many of his patients, some of whom were homebound elderly or low-income farm and ranch workers. In addition, virtually all of my friends and classmates were of other races or ethnicities, giving me an appreciation for other cultures. These experiences opened my eyes to the world and gave me a desire to work internationally to assist others.

In 2014, I served on DARTs for both the complex emergency in Iraq and the EVD outbreak in West Africa, acting as a civil-military affairs coordinator (CMAC). The Iraq response was particularly bittersweet, as I worked with my CMAC colleagues and DoD to deliver humanitarian assistance for people displaced by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). While reports and imagery of unfathomable atrocities toward various ethnic groups poured in, OFDA pulled out all of the stops to assist a group of people trapped on Sinjar Mountain. We coordinated with DoD to facilitate military airdrops—typically discouraged during a humanitarian response—of emergency relief items, successfully delivering food and water for thousands of Iraqi citizens and arguably saving thousands of lives.

I was extremely proud of the positive and effective interaction that occurred between OFDA and DoD throughout the early days of the Iraq response. Both parties realized the magnitude of the conflict and the potential consequences if we did not get things right or act in concert with each other quickly. The enormous effort undertaken by DoD to do no harm in their assistance, and the incredible team work between all of the CMACs involved in the response, is something I will always remember. I believe it is one of OFDA's major successes in 2014.



Indian children sit inside a school classroom, used as a cyclone evacuation center for Cyclone Phailin, in Gopalpur on October 14, 2013. Photo Courtesy of Dibyangshu Sarkar/AFP

## Preparing Vulnerable Communities for When Disasters Strike

BY SARA SCHOMIG AND DANA BONILLA

OFDA invests in activities to enhance the preparedness of communities to respond when disasters strike. By establishing early warning systems, increasing the knowledge base of community members, and enhancing the ability of local and national authorities to act when people could be in imminent danger, OFDA's support for DRR programs has led to tangible results. At the same time, the benefits of many of OFDA's DRR activities often become apparent only when the next disaster unfolds.

### Case Study: India

India—with nearly 4,700 miles of coastline—regularly experiences cyclones that come ashore from the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. In October 1999, two cyclones hit the eastern coast of India within two weeks of each other, killing nearly 10,000 people and affecting nearly 14 million others. Since then, the Government of India and its citizens, with support from OFDA, have made enormous strides towards reducing the risk cyclones pose to lives and livelihoods.

On October 12, 2013, Cyclone Phailin battered the coast of India, making landfall near Gopalpur in Odisha State. With high wind speeds and heavy rains, the storm blew off roofs, uprooted trees, flooded homes, and downed power lines. With this storm, however, the people of India were not caught unaware.

The India Meteorological Department, which benefited from past exchanges with American colleagues on severe weather detection, forecasting, and enhanced communication of early warning information, provided effective cyclone warnings days prior to Cyclone Phailin's arrival. This gave the country lead time for preparedness efforts. State and local authorities coordinated a variety of measures, including evacuating nearly 1 million people living in low-lying, coastal areas and providing supplies to shelters.

Likewise, after the storm, they responded swiftly to determine the extent of damage and provide assistance to communities in need. These efforts helped to limit the number of storm-related fatalities to fewer than 50.

October 1999	 10,000 deaths	 14 MILLION affected
October 2013	 50 deaths	 1 MILLION evacuated

Over the last decade, OFDA has worked with the Government of India to strengthen its disaster management system and response capabilities. Among the responders to Cyclone Phailin were a number of people who gained their skills through OFDA's long-standing project to increase first responder capacity in Asia—the Program for the Enhancement of Emergency Response—which has trained emergency personnel in India since 1998. The Government of India's National Disaster Response Force even adapted the training curriculum for its own battalions to develop advanced capacity within India for urban search and rescue and medical first response.

Following the 2001 Gujarat earthquake, Indian officials toured OFDA's Operations Center in Washington, D.C., and learned about the Incident Command System (ICS)—the USG's framework for disaster response management. Since then, USAID has helped bring the ICS to India by facilitating the training of thousands of Indian officials through a strategic partnership with the Indian National Disaster Management Institute and the National Disaster Management Authority. Likewise, OFDA supported efforts to increase awareness of and preparedness for disaster risks within Indian communities. Having developed evacuation plans and participated in cyclone drills as part of these OFDA-sponsored programs, village disaster management committees and local officials knew just what to do when they received warnings about Cyclone Phailin's imminent arrival. The Government of India has also strengthened its disaster management institutions since the earthquake by passing important legislation and providing vision, leadership, and resources.

### Case Study: El Salvador

After the devastating Indian Ocean tsunami—which resulted in an estimated 230,000 deaths—in late December 2004, the humanitarian and scientific community realized that better warnings systems were necessary to avoid a similar tragedy in the future. Looking at other regions outside Asia that might be at similar risk to the effects of a tsunami, OFDA identified the LAC region, given that it is situated between two major oceans

and experiences heavy seismic activity. Several smaller regional tsunamis, particularly the tsunami triggered by a magnitude 8.8 earthquake that struck off the Chilean coast in 2010, led OFDA staff to consider projects and programs to promote preparedness throughout the region.

El Salvador, which borders the Pacific Ocean, is vulnerable to tsunamis. On August 26, 2012, a magnitude 7.2 earthquake generated a nearly 20 foot tall tsunami that affected approximately 19 miles of coastline. Luckily, the tsunami caused no deaths and only moderate damage; however, El Salvador officials wanted to ensure that similar or larger-scale tsunamis would not have a more devastating impact.

In September 2012, OFDA participated in a post-tsunami survey in El Salvador, organized by the International Tsunami Information Center (ITIC) and conducted in conjunction with the Government of El Salvador, to identify gaps in local early warning systems and help improve future responses. Based on recommendations from the survey results, OFDA funded Save the Children during FY 2014 to work with the community of Isla de Méndez, Usulután Department, on tsunami preparedness.

With funding from OFDA, Save the Children, in coordination with central and local government authorities, is developing a local early warning system, linked to national and regional warning systems, with alerts and instructions according to the severity of the situation. To ensure that people take action, the project will teach residents—both children and adults—of Isla de Méndez about the early warning system and alerts, areas vulnerable to tsunamis, and evacuation routes and plans. Finally, the project supports the design and construction of a temporary shelter facility for evacuees—elevated so that it is less prone to inundations from a tsunami. Additionally, OFDA has supported the technical training of Ministry of the Environment professionals in tsunami monitoring and detection, in conjunction with the ITIC.

Tsunamis are one of the few natural disasters that, when adequate detection, monitoring, and warning systems are in place, allow coastal populations to evacuate before they hit. OFDA's project in El Salvador will benefit nearly 2,500 members of the Isla de Méndez community prone to the effects of a tsunami, who will be ready before the next tsunami strikes.

### Looking Ahead

While it is challenging to predict natural disasters, knowing vulnerabilities and having plans in place to mitigate them is critical. While investments are not always evident in the short-term, they can make significant impacts in the medium- and long-term, helping OFDA fulfill a key component of its mandate to reduce the social and economic impact of disasters.



A young boy climbs a mooring rope on a ship washed ashore by Typhoon Haiyan and lodged among the rubble of destroyed homes in Tacloban, Philippines. *Photo Courtesy of Odd Andersen/AFP*



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**“Humanitarian aid is the  
difference between life and death,  
hope and despair.”**

**BAN KI-MOON // UN SECRETARY-GENERAL**

## CASE REPORTS:

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| <b>36</b> | <b>BURKINA FASO</b><br><i>COMPLEX EMERGENCY</i>                     | <b>41</b> | <b>MALAWI</b><br><i>FOOD INSECURITY</i>                 |
| <b>36</b> | <b>BURUNDI</b><br><i>FLOODS</i>                                     | <b>41</b> | <b>MALI</b><br><i>COMPLEX EMERGENCY</i>                 |
| <b>37</b> | <b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b><br><i>COMPLEX EMERGENCY</i>         | <b>42</b> | <b>MAURITANIA</b><br><i>COMPLEX EMERGENCY</i>           |
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## Africa Regional Summary

OFDA responded to 24 disasters in 22 countries in Africa in FY 2014. In total, OFDA provided more than \$481 million for humanitarian assistance in Africa, including nearly \$439 million for disaster response, nearly \$20 million for DRR activities, and approximately \$15 million for disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA deployed a DART in response to the complex emergency

in South Sudan, as well as to the EVD outbreaks in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. OFDA also activated or deployed humanitarian staff in response to new or ongoing emergencies in Angola, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sudan.

## ANGOLA *FOOD INSECURITY*



Consecutive seasons of erratic and below-normal rainfall in Angola contributed to reduced agricultural production, increased food insecurity levels, and a rise in the prevalence of acute malnutrition, with drought conditions affecting 2.2 million people by mid-2013. The Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) pledged \$43 million to the drought response and implemented emergency food distributions through July 2014. Normal rainfall in the northern and central provinces of Angola in early 2014 contributed to an improved food security situation in those areas. However, continued drought in the country's southern and central provinces resulted in an estimated 700,000 people requiring emergency food assistance, with needs exceeding the GRA's capacity to respond.

On May 13, 2014, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Heather C. Merritt reissued a disaster declaration due to the effects of food insecurity. In response, OFDA supported food security and nutrition programs for vulnerable populations in Angola's most-affected provinces, including Benguela, Cunene, Huila, and Namibe. Activities included training community members on animal health and fodder preservation techniques; disseminating information on basic hygiene and sanitation practices; supporting community-led savings and loan groups, which allow vulnerable households to access capital for agricultural investments; and distributing drought-resistant and short-cycle seeds.

### Implementing Partners in Angola

CRS and World Vision

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$5,430,405**

## BURKINA FASO *COMPLEX EMERGENCY*



An estimated 1.8 million people in Burkina Faso faced food insecurity in 2013—the majority in refugee-hosting areas of the north. In 2014, Burkina Faso experienced a reduction in the number of food-insecure and malnourished individuals, with approximately 1.3 million people facing food insecurity, according to the UN. While food security conditions improved due in part to assistance from the Government of Burkina Faso, including cereal distributions and cash transfers, many households experienced ongoing economic reverberations from previous food security crises. In addition, the continued presence of approximately 32,000 Malian refugees—many of whom arrived in 2012—contributed to strained community resources in northern regions. By August 2014, vulnerable families in northern Burkina Faso saw decreased livestock sale prices and increased costs for staple food products, according to FEWS NET.

On October 25, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Tulinabo S. Mushingi reissued a disaster declaration due to the ongoing complex emergency in Burkina Faso. In response, OFDA supported agricultural, livelihood, and nutrition interventions, including strengthening the capacity of local health staff to manage acute malnutrition, facilitating community access to quality cereal seeds, and providing small livestock training on animal management.

### Implementing Partners in Burkina Faso

Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA), Africare, CRS, and UNICEF

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$2,381,962**

## BURUNDI *FLOODS*



Heavy rainfall beginning on February 9, 2014, triggered floods and subsequent landslides in Burundi's capital city of Bujumbura and in surrounding communes. The floods resulted in at least 69 deaths and displaced approximately 20,000 people, according to the UN. IFRC also reported more than 180 people injured in the flooding. The floods also damaged or destroyed at least 3,800 houses and swept away crops and small livestock, the UN reported. Buterere and Kinama communes in the northern areas of Bujumbura experienced the most significant damage.

On February 13, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Dawn M. Liberi declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA supported the local procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including blankets, kitchen sets, and hygiene items, which benefitted approximately 12,500 flood-affected people.

### Implementing Partner in Burundi

CRS

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$100,000**

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC *COMPLEX EMERGENCY*



The humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) deteriorated substantially in FY 2014 due to widespread violence. The Séléka rebel movement, which seized control of CAR in March 2013, formally disbanded and ceded control to a transitional government in January 2014. Armed defense groups—collectively referred to as anti-Balaka—formed in opposition to still active elements of the ex-Séléka movement. Persistent violence between anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka groups throughout FY 2014 had resulted in the deaths of at least 5,000 people by September 2014. Violence displaced more than 625,000 people—approximately 14 percent of CAR's population—by April, with 200,000 IDPs sheltering in the capital city of Bangui. Overall, more than half of CAR's 4.6 million people required humanitarian assistance as a result of insecurity and related displacement. At least 417,000 Central Africans had fled to neighboring countries as refugees by September 2014. OFDA sent a senior humanitarian advisor to Bangui in September 2014 to engage with senior CAR government officials and response actors, assess current humanitarian needs, and guide OFDA's emergency response strategy and programming.

On November 12, 2013, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of African Affairs Linda Thomas-Greenfield redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in CAR. In response, OFDA-funded programs provided essential health care services to displaced populations, improved access to safe drinking water, distributed seeds and tools to 50,000 farmers for the planting season, and reunited families separated during the crisis. Additionally, OFDA airlifted more than \$3.6 million in relief supplies into CAR for humanitarian partners to distribute, including blankets, kitchen sets, plastic sheeting, and water containers.

### Implementing Partners in CAR

ACF, ACTED, CRS, Danish Refugee Council, FAO, IFRC, IMC, IOM, IRC, MENTOR, Mercy Corps, NetHope, Norwegian Refugee Council, OCHA, SC/US, Tearfund, UNDSS, UNHAS, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and World Vision

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$37,070,066**

## CHAD *COMPLEX EMERGENCY*



Following a decade of regional unrest and recurrent natural disasters, Chad continued to experience a complex emergency in FY 2014. Uneven and below-average rainfall in 2013 caused reduced agricultural production in Chad. The UN reported that 2.6 million people in Chad faced food insecurity as of September 2014. FEWS NET found that the lean season began two months early in the affected regions of Wadi Fira and Bahr el Gazel and a number of families began migrating in search of labor opportunities in October 2013—earlier than the traditional February or March migration. GAM prevalence in central Chad also remained high in FY 2014, with some regions exceeding the WHO emergency threshold. UNICEF estimated that as many as 453,000 children under five years of age experienced moderate or SAM in 2014. In addition, Chad hosted more than 459,000 refugees—the largest number of refugees in the Sahel—displaced by conflict in nearby countries, according to the UN. Insecurity in neighboring CAR led to an influx of returning Chadian migrants, refugees, and third-country nationals, who joined approximately 362,600 Sudanese

refugees residing in the country. The long-term presence of additional vulnerable families placed strain on infrastructure in some communities.

On December 6, 2013, U.S. Ambassador James A. Knight reissued a disaster declaration due to the continuing complex emergency in Chad. In response, OFDA supported agricultural, economic recovery, health, nutrition, and WASH assistance. OFDA-funded programs included initiatives to prevent and treat acute malnutrition and increase access to free health care for children, reduce current food insecurity while improving community capacity to prepare for future crises, and improve sanitation practices among vulnerable households.

### Implementing Partners in Chad

ACF, ACTED, CARE, Concern, CRS, FAO, IMC, Premiere Urgence, UNICEF, WCDO, and WFP

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$13,685,030**

**COMOROS** EARTHQUAKE



On March 12, 2014, a magnitude 4.8 earthquake struck the island of Anjouan in the Union of the Comoros. Initial reports indicated that the earthquake caused limited damage, with no related deaths. However, in the weeks following the earthquake, deep fissures began to appear in northeastern Anjouan, triggering landslides and damaging buildings, roads, and water infrastructure. By April 5, the effects of the earthquake had affected more than 10,000 people in Jimilime Region, including more than 3,000 individuals evacuated from their homes due to damage and threat of further seismic activity, according to the UN. A series of aftershocks, heavy rainfall, and the effects of deforestation contributed to the scale of the destruction. Following evacuations, the Government of the Union of the Comoros began coordinating response

activities and working with UN agencies to provide basic supplies and safe drinking water to displaced families residing in temporary camps.

On April 10, 2014, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Eric M. Wong declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake in the Union of the Comoros. In response, OFDA supported the provision of safe drinking water and hygiene materials, as well as sanitation assistance for disaster-affected communities in Jimilime. In addition, OFDA increased support for natural hazards mitigation efforts.

**Implementing Partners in Comoros**

USGS and UNICEF

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$91,244**

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO** COMPLEX EMERGENCY



Displacement driven by insecurity continued in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) throughout FY 2014 due to numerous armed groups active in the east of the country. Inter-communal violence further exacerbated insecurity. The armed forces of the DRC and UN peacekeepers undertook an offensive against armed non-state actors. The fighting resulted in the displacement of up to 20,000 people between June and September 2014. The total number of IDPs in DRC had increased to 2.6 million by March 2014 from 2.2 million in October 2013, primarily as a result of insecurity. In April 2014, UNHCR reported that nearly 440,000 refugees from DRC had fled the country.

On October 21, 2013, U.S. Ambassador James C. Swan redeclared a disaster due to the effects of the ongoing complex emergency in DRC. In September, OFDA staff traveled to North Kivu and South Kivu provinces to meet with partners and conduct humanitarian assessments. OFDA supported health care services for IDPs, pregnant women, and survivors of GBV. OFDA partners improved access to sanitation facilities, monitored and operated water systems in at least 20 IDP camps, and increased access to safe drinking water for vulnerable populations in eastern DRC. In response to protection needs, OFDA partners created child-friendly spaces, assisted in family reunification, and provided life-saving support services to conflict-affected communities.

As a result of the violence and displacement, nearly 4.1 million people required urgent food assistance in September 2014. Populations in DRC also faced health concerns, including a substantial increase in measles cases in 2014, as well as cholera in eastern provinces. Protection-related incidents against vulnerable populations, including GBV and use of child soldiers, also continued to affect communities.

**Implementing Partners in DRC**

AAH, ACTED, Concern, CRS, Handicap International, IMC, IOM, IRC, Medair, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Oxfam/GB, Première Urgence, Samaritan's Purse, SC/US, UNHAS, UNICEF, WFP, WHH, World Relief International

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$50,008,769**

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO** RETURNEES



Beginning on April 4, 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Congo began deporting citizens of DRC residing in its capital city of Brazzaville. By May, more than 5,000 people were returning to DRC each day, with up to 12,000 returnees occasionally crossing

the border in one day. In total, at least 173,000 people returned to DRC between early April and June. Many of the returnees initially sheltered at a transit site established in Maluku village outside the DRC capital city of Kinshasa. In May, an OFDA assessment team visited Maluku to evaluate the humanitarian needs of the returnees.

On May 21, 2014, U.S. Ambassador James C. Swan declared a disaster due to the humanitarian needs of the returnees. OFDA responded, providing WASH assistance at the transit site and onward transport for the returnees.

#### Implementing Partners in DRC

IOM and UNICEF

**OFDA Assistance**      **\$100,000**

## EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE OUTBREAK

The West Africa Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak began in late December 2013 in Guinea's Guéckédou Prefecture. The undiagnosed disease spread in Guinea during early 2014; a blood sample from Guinea tested positive for EVD in mid-March, confirming the outbreak. By May, international health experts believed that the EVD outbreak had ended following a lull in cases; however, the outbreak rebounded and the number of people contracting EVD increased, with new cases appearing in Liberia and Sierra Leone in the following months.

An OFDA health advisor traveled to Guinea and Liberia in July to meet with NGOs and UN agencies regarding the outbreak. Through a regional emergency rapid response mechanism in West and Central Africa, OFDA initiated support for health interventions to suppress the outbreak, including the distribution of supplies and equipment to households and health clinics and expansion of communication and outreach platforms.

On August 4, a USG DART deployed to West Africa to respond to the outbreak as the number of new cases continued to increase, positioning staff in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, and stood up a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART. By the end of September, the regional DART, led by OFDA, comprised 136 staff in the three countries—62 in Liberia, 52 in Sierra Leone, and 22 in Guinea—including personnel from USAID, CDC, DoD, and NIH. The DART coordinated and supported EVD response efforts among USG agencies and with host governments, the UN, and NGO partners.

## GUINEA EVD OUTBREAK



In early December 2013, a toddler in Meliandou village, Guéckédou Prefecture, died as a result of a then-unidentified hemorrhagic fever; by March 21, Government of Guinea (GoG) health officials had notified

WHO of a confirmed EVD outbreak in Guinea. Insufficient medical capacity and public knowledge regarding EVD, as well as sub-optimal infection prevention and control practices in health care facilities, contributed to the rapid spread of the virus. Further, porous national borders caused EVD to spread to neighboring Liberia and Sierra Leone. As of September 22, EVD had resulted in nearly 1,000 cases and 608 confirmed deaths in Guinea. Southeastern Guinea's Forest Region and the capital city of Conakry exhibited the highest EVD caseload. Although Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) had opened EVD treatment units, case transmission soon exceeded MSF's

ability to meet clinical needs. The GoG formally requested international support to control the outbreak on August 1.

On August 15, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Alexander M. Laskaris declared a disaster due to the magnitude of the EVD outbreak in Guinea. In response, OFDA provided assistance to support critical aspects of infectious disease control in Guinea. The regional USG DART worked closely with USG interagency colleagues, host governments, and international actors to implement and coordinate the response.

#### Implementing Partners in Guinea

IFRC and Plan International

**OFDA Assistance**      **\$2,027,626**

## LIBERIA EVD OUTBREAK



On March 30, 2014, health authorities documented Liberia's first two cases of EVD in Lofa County, bordering the region of Guinea where health officials had reported the first cases of the outbreak. By July, the Government

of Liberia (GoL) had closed schools in an effort to prevent the spread of the disease and in early August Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf declared a national state of emergency. Liberian health care facilities—lacking isolation wards and essential medical supplies—were ill-equipped to effectively treat the virus and, as

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a result, EVD had killed nearly 200 health care workers by late September; further hampering Liberia's capacity to effectively confront the outbreak. In late September, Liberia's cumulative EVD case count—comprising suspected, probable, and confirmed cases—was nearly 3,500 people, of whom an estimated 1,830 had died as a result of the virus.

On August 4, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Deborah R. Malac declared a disaster due to the effects of the EVD outbreak in Liberia, and USG DART members began to arrive in country. In response to priority needs identified by the GoL, OFDA

supplied personal protective equipment for health care workers and dead body management teams; supported countrywide social mobilization and community outreach campaigns to raise EVD awareness and disseminate prevention messages; and provided logistical support and medical care consumables.

### Implementing Partners in Liberia

Global Communities, IFRC, IMC, IRC, Project Concern International, and UNICEF

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$21,071,508**

## SIERRA LEONE EVD OUTBREAK



On May 23, 2014, health officials reported the first EVD case in Sierra Leone—connected to the outbreak in neighboring Guinea, which began in March. WHO reported more than 2,000 confirmed,

probable, and suspected EVD cases in Sierra Leone as of late September, including more than 600 deaths. Sierra Leone's districts of Kailahun and Kenema were the most affected, accounting for nearly half of the total caseload. Inadequate medical facilities, medical supplies, and burial management capacity; insufficient numbers of health personnel, contact tracing teams, and infectious disease specialists; community resistance to EVD response efforts; and a lack of public awareness regarding transmission and preventive measures contributed to an accelerating caseload. The Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) declared a state of emergency on

August 7 and established a national task force and emergency operations center to oversee response efforts. However, EVD cases continued to exceed the country's capacity to respond.

On August 13, 2014, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Kathleen FitzGibbon declared a disaster due to the effects of the EVD outbreak. In response, OFDA supported essential EVD response programming, including dignified burials and strengthening clinical case management at an EVD treatment unit in Kenema. Staff from the regional DART coordinated response efforts with the GoSL, UN agencies, and other humanitarian organizations.

### Implementing Partner in Sierra Leone

IFRC

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$3,500,000**

## ETHIOPIA COMPLEX EMERGENCY



Drought is a major contributor to vulnerability in Ethiopia, with below-average rainfall in parts of the country at the end of FY 2013 and in FY 2014 affecting crops and livestock and resulting in continued food insecurity.

In January, the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian organizations estimated that 2.7 million people required emergency food assistance in 2014, as well as agriculture, health, nutrition, and WASH support. In addition, more than 163,000 Ethiopians—many requiring assistance—returned from Saudi Arabia between November 2013 and May 2014. Localized flash floods, inter-communal conflicts, and disease outbreaks during the year also contributed to continued humanitarian needs.

In FY 2014, OFDA-funded programs included nutrition interventions that provided vital support to children and pregnant and lactating women experiencing acute malnutrition. OFDA also supported agriculture and food security programs, essential health care services, procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies, and humanitarian coordination efforts.

### Implementing Partners in Ethiopia

FAO, GOAL, IRC, Mercy Corps, OCHA, UNDSS, UNICEF, and UNHAS

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$22,267,464**

**KENYA** *FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION*

Following severe drought conditions in 2011, food security in northern areas of Kenya remained fragile due to climatic factors, high food prices, population displacement, and refugees' demands on local resources. In

FY 2014, two consecutive seasons of unfavorable rainfall—October-to-December short rains and March-to-May long rains—resulted in a deteriorated nutritional and food security situation in parts of Kenya's northern counties and in the capital city of Nairobi. As a result, livestock prices and milk production decreased, while prices of staple foods increased, negatively affecting vulnerable households. The total number of children requiring treatment for acute malnutrition increased from nearly 263,000 in April 2013 to approximately 352,500 children by July 2014—a 34 percent

increase. At least 1.5 million people in Kenya required food assistance by August. Following the deterioration of the food security situation, OFDA staff conducted assessments in affected areas of northern Kenya.

On August 21, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Robert F. Godec declared a disaster due to the effects of food insecurity and deteriorating nutritional status in northern Kenyan communities. In response, OFDA provided support to nutritional programs in affected areas of the country.

**Implementing Partner in Kenya**

UNICEF

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

**MALAWI** *FOOD INSECURITY*

Following insufficient rainfall that decreased crop production and contributed to worsening food insecurity among vulnerable populations in Malawi in 2013, an armyworm outbreak in 2014 further compounded emergency

food needs in the country. In November 2013, the Malawian Vulnerability Assessment Committee estimated that 1.85 million people were food-insecure—approximately 12 percent of the country's population and an increase of 390,000 food-insecure people since June of that year. By February 2014, armyworm had affected nearly 11,000 hectares of cropland in 16 of Malawi's 28 districts, according to the UN. OFDA deployed a regional advisor to Malawi in February to assess the pest situation, including a potential imminent locust outbreak, and the impact on food security.

On February 28, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Jeanine E. Jackson reissued a disaster declaration due to the effects of food insecurity. In response, OFDA supported agricultural, nutrition, and livelihood interventions for vulnerable families in Malawi. OFDA-funded activities included training health providers in the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, strengthening individuals' financial literacy and business planning skills to increase agricultural output, promoting the cultivation of drought-tolerant crops, and improving surveillance and preparedness measures for pest outbreaks.

**Implementing Partners in Malawi**

CRS, FAO, Land O'Lakes, Project Concern International

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$4,898,286**

**MALI** *COMPLEX EMERGENCY*

Following conflict in northern Mali that displaced nearly half a million people during 2012 and 2013, the majority of IDPs had returned by the end of FY 2014. IOM reported that approximately

126,200 people remained internally displaced, with 139,500 Malian refugees in neighboring countries as of early September. While the situation improved in 2013, prolonged displacement, as well as disrupted trade flows and migration patterns, continued to complicate food security conditions and increase vulnerabilities among affected families. Humanitarian access to the vulnerable populations

in northern regions remained limited due to sustained levels of attacks. Erratic rainfall characterized the start of the rainy season, leading to a cumulative rainfall deficit. During the lean season, northern Mali and parts of Kayes, Koulikoro, and Mopti regions experienced food insecurity due to conflict and low agricultural production in the previous harvest. Approximately 4.8 million Malians remained food insecure as of September 2014, according to the UN.

On October 9, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Mary Beth Leonard reissued a disaster declaration due to the ongoing complex emergency in Mali. In response, OFDA supported food-

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insecure and vulnerable IDP and host families by funding projects that aimed to reactivate agricultural production, restore food security, and restart livelihoods through cash-for-work activities, agricultural and unconditional cash vouchers, and resilience-building work. In addition, OFDA improved access to safe drinking water and enhanced the detection, referral, and treatment of acute malnutrition. OFDA also

funded technical support and data collection on IDPs, returnees, and host communities to better guide assistance.

### Implementing Partners in Mali

ACTED, FAO, IOM, NGO Partners, OCHA, WFP, and World Vision

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$19,616,771**

## MAURITANIA *COMPLEX EMERGENCY*



In previous years, Mauritania experienced extreme drought and subsequent reduced agricultural production, livestock losses, and critical levels of acute malnutrition. Despite improved crop yields in 2012 and 2013, many vulnerable households remained at risk of food insecurity in FY 2014. The UN reported that approximately 863,000 people in Mauritania were facing food insecurity as of September 2014. In addition, Mauritania continued to host the largest number of Malian refugees, with more than 53,000 individuals remaining in southeastern regions as of mid-2014. The majority of refugees resided in Mbera camp, located in a remote area with high food insecurity and malnutrition prevalence. In other southern parts of the country, poor agro-pastoral families experienced a protracted lean season, triggering increased food insecurity—compounded by depleted household food stocks and reduced income. However, government and relief organization assistance

programs prevented further deterioration of conditions in some areas, including parts of Gorgol and Brakna regions.

On November 20, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Jo Ellen Powell reissued a disaster declaration due to the ongoing complex emergency. In response, OFDA provided support focused on agricultural, economic recovery, nutrition, and WASH interventions in southern regions, including projects to reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among young children, enhance livestock productivity, and improve coordination between humanitarian actors.

### Implementing Partners in Mauritania

ACF/Spain, CRS, Counterpart International, FAO, and UNICEF

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$5,619,911**

## MAURITANIA *FLOODS*



Heavy rains that commenced in mid-August and stretched into September prompted flooding in Mauritania's capital of Nouakchott and seven surrounding regions, resulting in eight deaths and displacing more than 2,300 people, according to the UN. Floodwaters damaged houses, roads, schools, health centers, and public offices, and disrupted essential public services and economic activity in affected areas. Nouakchott experienced some of the most severe flooding due to the city's poor drainage infrastructure and below-sea-level elevation that stymied the recession of water. To assist flood-affected populations, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and

humanitarian partners drained floodwater and distributed food, emergency shelter materials, and kitchen sets.

On October 2, 2013, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., David Reimer declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA supported water and sanitation activities in Nouakchott's hard-hit Sebkhia and El Mina suburbs that benefitted more than 150,000 local residents.

### Implementing Partner in Mauritania

UNICEF

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$50,000**

## NAMIBIA *DROUGHT*



Drought conditions that began in FY 2013 and continued in early FY 2014 affected approximately 779,000 people in Namibia, particularly in the country's

northern regions, according to the Government of Namibia (GRN). The drought resulted in decreased crop and fodder production, leading to food shortages and livestock deaths that caused increased food insecurity and loss of

livelihoods in affected areas. The GRN estimated that nearly 464,000 people required emergency food assistance in early FY 2014 due to the effects of the drought.

On December 11, 2013, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Mary Grace McGeehan reissued a disaster declaration due to the persistent effects of the drought in Namibia. In response, OFDA supported activities—such as trainings on data analysis

and food security and nutrition monitoring—to strengthen the capacity of GRN authorities to assess and respond to food security needs among vulnerable populations.

#### Implementing Partner in Namibia

WFP

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$500,000**

## NIGER COMPLEX EMERGENCY



Throughout FY 2014, vulnerable households in Niger continued to experience the impact of recurrent shocks, including droughts, floods, and loss of assets from previous food security emergencies. Nearly 5.3 million people were at risk of food insecurity in Niger in 2014, according to UN estimates. FEWS NET reported that agricultural production deficits in Tahoua, Tillabéri, and Zinder regions forced vulnerable households to purchase food in local markets earlier than usual. Above-average market prices further compounded the stress on these families. An estimated 1 million children under five years of age in Niger experienced acute malnutrition in 2014, the UN reported. As of September, Niger continued to host approximately 50,000 Malian refugees while southeastern Diffa Region accommodated an estimated 105,000 refugees and returnees from Nigeria. These additional populations—particularly those arriving from Nigeria with urgent health, nutrition, and protection needs—placed increased strain on local resources and already limited services.

On November 29, 2013, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Richard K. Bell reissued a disaster due to the complex emergency in Niger. In response, OFDA funded programs that sought to reduce mortality and malnutrition in children, boost agricultural production, stimulate livelihoods through cash-for-work activities and cash grants, and improve sanitation conditions by constructing latrines and hand-washing stations. In addition, OFDA continued to support humanitarian flights that allow humanitarian personnel and relief items to reach vulnerable populations that may be otherwise too difficult to access due to insecurity or remoteness.

#### Implementing Partners in Niger

ALIMA, Concern, CRS, GOAL, FAO, HKI, IRC, Lutheran World Relief, Mercy Corps, Oxfam/GB, and WFP

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$11,765,511**

## NIGERIA COMPLEX EMERGENCY



Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the Government of Nigeria (GoN) declared a state of emergency in northeastern Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states in March 2013. Violence displaced an estimated 1.5 million people within the three affected areas and surrounding states as of September 2014, according to the GoN. In addition, the UN reported that at least 75,000 people had fled to the neighboring countries of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger—the majority of whom were women and children requiring water, food, shelter, and medical assistance. Humanitarian access remained limited in affected areas due to insecurity and frequency of attacks, while many services, including medical care, were disrupted due to staff departing following threats from armed actors. In communities hosting IDPs, the presence of additional families began straining local resources, including already-stretched water systems. In September, IDP camps

emerged as the displaced population outgrew the ability of host communities to accommodate additional households.

In response, OFDA funded urgent health, food security, protection, and WASH projects, including the construction of latrines in health facilities and solar-pumped water networks and the delivery of emergency relief supplies, as well as protection activities for women and children in northeastern Nigeria. OFDA also supported enhanced data collection and population movement tracking, in addition to interventions that aimed to improve the economic status and food security of vulnerable families.

#### Implementing Partners in Nigeria

NGO Partners

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$7,043,783**

## SENEGAL *FOOD INSECURITY*



Rain deficits in late 2013 led to decreased cereal production and high food prices, resulting in food insecurity in Senegal.

Below-average crop and pasture production particularly affected areas of Matam and

Saint-Louis regions in northern Senegal. As of September 2014, approximately 2.6 million people in Senegal were experiencing food insecurity, the UN reported. Livestock health also suffered, resulting in reduced milk production for pastoral households. During an OFDA assessment in northern Senegal, staff observed households adopting negative coping mechanisms in response to growing food insecurity, including reducing daily meals, selling livestock, and incurring debt to purchase basic goods. In early April, the Government of Senegal presented a response plan, outlining the need for food distribution, cash-based programming, and livestock and feed allocations.

On April 7, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Lewis Lukens declared a disaster due to the effects of food insecurity in Senegal. In response, OFDA supported agriculture and food security activities in Matam and Saint-Louis regions, including the distribution of animal feed and drought-resistant seeds, instruction on improved cultivation techniques, and purchase of medical equipment and basic items to strengthen inpatient and outpatient services at nutrition treatment centers.

### Implementing Partners in Senegal

AAH/USA and CECI

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$999,980**

## SOMALIA *COMPLEX EMERGENCY*



Persistent food insecurity, widespread violence, and recurrent droughts and floods have characterized the complex emergency in Somalia since 1991. Improvements in food security since 2012 had not consolidated

into sustainable progress, and ongoing conflict and underlying factors—including the widespread lack of sanitation facilities and insufficient access to safe drinking water—resulted in significant humanitarian needs in FY 2014.

More than half of the areas surveyed in Somalia by the USAID-funded Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit in 2014 exceeded the GAM emergency threshold of 15 percent, with GAM levels especially severe in southern Somalia. Limited and erratic rainfall, rising food prices, and violence restricting the flow of goods worsened the food crisis. In addition, conflict associated with the militant group al-Shabaab contributed to insecurity and hindered humanitarian access, particularly in areas that lacked established local authority. As of August 2014, nearly 3.2 million people were in need of life-saving food assistance or remained highly vulnerable to shocks and at risk of food insecurity.

Approximately 1.1 million Somalis were internally displaced as of September 2014, and neighboring countries were hosting an additional 964,000 Somali refugees.

On November 22, 2013, U.S. Special Representative to Somalia James P. McAnulty redeclared the disaster for the complex emergency in Somalia. In response, OFDA supported humanitarian interventions that enabled life-saving emergency relief for populations in need. OFDA assistance focused on agriculture and food security and economic recovery programs that strengthened resilience and improved livelihoods in vulnerable communities prone to recurrent shocks. OFDA also supported curative and preventative care for acutely malnourished individuals in addition to programs to prevent and respond to GBV for vulnerable populations.

### Implementing Partners in Somalia

Partner Organizations

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$45,678,686**

## SOUTH SUDAN *COMPLEX EMERGENCY*



Since gaining independence in July 2011, South Sudan has coped with the interconnected effects of armed conflict, displacement, food insecurity, and perennial environmental shocks—including flooding—

that exacerbate humanitarian needs. The security situation and humanitarian conditions significantly deteriorated in South Sudan following December 15, 2013, when clashes between armed factions of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan erupted in the capital city of Juba and rapidly escalated

into protracted fighting countrywide. In 2014, violence across South Sudan internally displaced approximately 1.4 million people, with the majority of people displaced in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states, while more than 460,000 additional people sought refuge in neighboring countries.

According to the UN, during 2014 at least 4.9 million people in South Sudan required humanitarian assistance and 7.3 million people became vulnerable to food insecurity due to violence, displacement, decreased food production, poor market access, and the disruption of livelihoods. Active hostilities, targeted attacks against aid workers, and interference by armed actors hindered the ability of humanitarian organizations to reach conflict-affected communities and deliver life-saving assistance to people in need.

On October 24, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Susan D. Page renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency

in South Sudan. In response, OFDA provided support for agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions, as well as humanitarian coordination, information management, logistics support, relief commodities, and multi-sector rapid response activities. On December 20, OFDA activated a DART to lead the USG response to the developing crisis in South Sudan and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART.

#### Implementing Partners in South Sudan

AAH, ACTED, ARC, CARE, Concern, CRS, FAO, Fleet Forum, Food for the Hungry, GOAL, IMA World Health, IMC, IOM, IRC, Medair, MENTOR, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Oxfam/GB, Samaritan's Purse, Solidarités, Tearfund, UNHAS, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Relief International, and World Vision

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$119,934,406**

## SUDAN COMPLEX EMERGENCY



The ongoing complex emergency in Sudan worsened during FY 2014 due to increased conflict and population displacement in the western region of Darfur, as well as the Two Areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile

states. According to the UN, intensified fighting between multiple armed groups in Darfur cumulatively displaced more than 400,000 people between January and September 2014 and affected 3.9 million people, while the ongoing conflict between Government of Sudan forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement–North displaced or severely affected approximately 2 million people in the Two Areas. In addition, heavy rainfall and associated flooding adversely affected 277,000 people between late July and September, resulting in loss of life, displacement, and infrastructure damage across Sudan.

Given increased fighting, widespread insecurity, and unpredictable humanitarian access in Darfur and the Two Areas, 6.9 million people required humanitarian assistance in FY 2014—a 44 percent increase from the 4.8 million people in need of emergency relief in FY 2013, according to the UN. While the scale of humanitarian needs grew in Sudan, the UN reported that inconsistent access, operational constraints,

and reduced humanitarian staffing due to bureaucratic impediments hindered the ability of relief organizations to provide assistance. Furthermore, violence in South Sudan displaced approximately 100,000 people to Sudan between December 2013 and September 2014.

On October 22, 2013, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Joseph D. Stafford renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan. In response, OFDA supported agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions, as well as humanitarian coordination, information management, logistical support, and the provision of relief commodities in Sudan. OFDA assistance to Sudan included nearly \$44.8 million to support emergency response activities in Darfur, as well as early recovery initiatives in areas where security and access permitted.

#### Implementing Partners in Sudan

ADRA, ARC, CARE, FAO, GOAL, IFRC, IMC, IOM, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Relief International, SC/US, Tearfund, UNHAS, UNICEF, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières, WHH, WHO, World Relief International, World Vision, ZOA

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$66,914,441**

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## Asia Regional Summary

OFDA responded to 13 disasters in 10 countries in Asia and the Pacific in FY 2014. In total, OFDA provided nearly \$127 million for humanitarian assistance in Asia, including nearly \$65 million for disaster response, more than \$44 million for DRR activities, and more than \$14 million for disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA deployed a DART in response to Typhoon

Haiyan in the Philippines, and OFDA activated or deployed humanitarian staff in response to complex emergencies in Afghanistan, Burma, and Pakistan; an earthquake in the Philippines; tropical storms in India, Palau, and the Philippines; a volcano in Indonesia; landslides in Nepal; and floods in the Solomon Islands.

## AFGHANISTAN *COMPLEX EMERGENCY*



Ongoing conflict and frequent natural disasters result in continuous and repeated displacement and contribute to significant vulnerability throughout Afghanistan. In FY 2014, increased attacks on relief workers and civilians, persistent insecurity, and military operations limited humanitarian access and hindered relief efforts, while natural disasters—including floods, landslides, and harsh winter conditions—exacerbated humanitarian needs. As of September 2014, more than 755,000 Afghans remained displaced throughout the country due to insecurity and conflict, with additional populations displaced as a result of natural disasters, according to the UN.

In addition, military operations in neighboring Pakistan that began in June 2014 caused many Pakistani and Afghan families to flee into eastern Afghanistan's Khost and Paktika provinces—areas with limited resources and access to basic services. As of September 2014, more than 33,000 families from Pakistan—many of which required humanitarian assistance—remained in Afghanistan.

On October 10, 2013, 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 meeting acute needs, improving humanitarian indicators and building household economic resilience, and enhancing humanitarian coordination, data collection, and analysis.

In FY 2014, OFDA assisted conflict- and disaster-affected populations in Afghanistan by supporting the pre-positioning and distribution of emergency relief commodities and 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

ACTED, Aga Khan Foundation, FAO, IMC, iMMAP, IOM, IRC, OCHA, SC/US, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and ZOA

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$25,684,721**

## BURMA *COMPLEX EMERGENCY*



Ongoing conflicts in Burma's Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan states resulted in continued population displacement and humanitarian needs in FY 2014.

IDPs and conflict-affected populations in Kachin and northern Shan continued to require humanitarian assistance in FY 2014 as a result of fighting between Government of Burma military forces and the Kachin Independence Army that began in June 2011. As of September 2014, an estimated 99,000 people remained displaced in Kachin and northern Shan, with more than half of those displaced residing in areas with limited access to humanitarian assistance, according to OCHA.

In Rakhine, an outbreak of inter-communal violence in October 2012—during which ethnic Rakhine Buddhists clashed with Rohingya and non-Rohingya Muslims—displaced tens of thousands of people, according to OCHA. As of September 2014, approximately 139,000 people

remained displaced in Rakhine, while other conflict-affected populations continued to lack access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities due to ongoing tensions and movement restrictions.

On October 29, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Derek J. Mitchell redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in Burma. In FY 2014, OFDA's nutritional assistance programs targeted nearly 96,000 conflict-affected mothers and children, while OFDA-supported WASH activities—including the construction and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation infrastructure, as well as hygiene promotion initiatives—benefited at least 150,000 people in Kachin and Rakhine. OFDA also provided emergency relief commodities and logistics support to help humanitarian organizations reach populations in remote areas; supported ERMS; and strengthened the management structures at IDP camps to ensure effective delivery of and equitable access to services and protection for camp residents. In addition, OFDA

regional advisors traveled to affected areas of Kachin and Rakhine throughout FY 2014 to evaluate humanitarian conditions and determine response priorities.

### Implementing Partners in Burma

IOM, Metta Foundation, SC/US, Solidarités, UNICEF, and ZOA

**OFDA Assistance**      **\$4,060,609**

## INDIA TROPICAL CYCLONE



Tropical Cyclone Phailin struck India's coastal Odisha State on October 12, 2013, causing strong winds, heavy rains, and flooding that resulted in at least 45 deaths and affected more than 13.2 million people in Odisha and neighboring Andhra Pradesh State, according to the Government of India (GoI). The cyclone also caused significant damage to houses, infrastructure, and agricultural land. In advance of the storm, the GoI issued public warnings and evacuated approximately 1 million people in low-lying coastal areas, likely saving thousands of lives. The GoI also responded swiftly after the storm passed, deploying assessment teams, conducting rescue operations, and assisting affected populations.

On October 25, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Nancy J. Powell declared a disaster due to the effects of Tropical Cyclone Phailin. In response, OFDA provided assistance for the procurement and distribution of emergency relief items,

including hygiene kits, blankets, and tarpaulins. OFDA also deployed staff to assess the humanitarian situation in affected areas and supported agriculture and food security, protection, and shelter and settlements interventions to benefit 42,300 people in the most-affected areas of Odisha. In addition, OFDA has worked with the GoI for more than 10 years to strengthen its disaster management system and response capabilities, including training first responders through the Program for the Enhancement of Emergency Response, facilitating the implementation of the incident command system, and supporting efforts to increase community-level disaster awareness and preparedness. These DRR initiatives helped the GoI and affected communities more effectively prepare for and respond to Tropical Cyclone Phailin.

### Implementing Partners in India

CRS and SC/India

**OFDA Assistance**      **\$2,134,853**

## INDIA FLOODS



Heavy rainfall in September 2014 caused flooding and landslides that resulted in at least 295 deaths and affected 10 districts in northern India's Jammu and Kashmir State as of mid-September, according to the GoI. Relief agencies reported that floods and landslides directly affected nearly 2 million people, damaging or destroying more than 134,000 houses, as well as household assets and livelihoods opportunities. In addition, an estimated 8 million people experienced secondary effects of the floods, including contaminated water sources due to infrastructure damage and increased food prices resulting from crop damage and decreased access to markets.

On September 15, 2014, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Kathleen Stephens declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA supported the procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies to benefit more than 2,280 households in the most-affected districts of Jammu and Kashmir.

### Implementing Partners in India

CARE, Plan International, and SC/India

**OFDA Assistance**      **\$250,000**

## INDONESIA VOLCANO



Mt. Sinabung volcano in Indonesia's North Sumatra Province remained active throughout FY 2014, erupting multiple times and causing ongoing population displacement. The height of the volcanic activity occurred

in January and February 2014, with a large eruption on February 1 resulting in at least 15 deaths and increasing the number of people displaced from nearby villages to more than 31,700, according to the UN. Although many people returned to their houses as the eruptions decreased in the following

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months, nearly 9,500 people remained displaced due to volcanic activity as of September.

On February 5, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Robert O. Blake, Jr., declared a disaster due to the humanitarian needs resulting from the volcanic activity. In response, OFDA supported the immediate procurement and distribution of emergency relief items, as well as a longer-term program to establish a logistics hub in North Sumatra Province and strengthen the logistics capacity of disaster management authorities assisting

volcano-affected populations. OFDA also deployed staff to the Mt. Sinabung area to monitor humanitarian conditions, liaise with the Government of Indonesia and relief actors, and coordinate the USG response.

### Implementing Partners in Indonesia

IOM and WFP

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$300,000**

## NEPAL FLOODS



Heavy monsoon rains caused floods and landslides in many parts of Nepal in August 2014. On August 2, a landslide in central Nepal's Sindhupalchowk District resulted in 156 deaths and affected an estimated 5,000 families, according to the UN. Intensified rainfall in mid-August caused flooding across 17 districts, leading to at least 134 additional deaths and affecting an estimated 29,000 families as of September 1. Banke, Bardiya, Dang, and Surkhet districts in western Nepal experienced the most severe flood impacts, which caused significant damage to houses and public infrastructure.

response, OFDA provided immediate assistance for the local procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies for landslide-affected populations in Sindhupalchowk. OFDA subsequently provided additional support for protection interventions to benefit women and children, as well as elderly and disabled populations, in flood-affected areas.

### Implementing Partners in Nepal

Nepal Red Cross Society and SC/US

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$240,000**

On August 7, 2014, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires John L. Carwile declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In

## PAKISTAN COMPLEX EMERGENCY



Conflict between Government of Pakistan (GoP) forces and militant groups that began in 2008 continued to result in displacement and humanitarian needs in northwestern Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province in FY 2014. As of September 2014, nearly 1.9 million people remained displaced due to conflict throughout FATA and KPk, including an estimated 961,000 people displaced following the June 2014 launch of a large-scale GoP operation targeting militant groups in FATA's North Waziristan Agency, according to the UN.

people throughout Pakistan since 2009, with the cumulative damage to livelihoods and household assets severely limiting the ability of the poorest and most vulnerable populations to recover.

In addition to ongoing conflict, Pakistan regularly experiences natural disasters, including floods resulting from seasonal monsoon rains, which prompt further population displacement and humanitarian needs. In FY 2014, monsoon rains and flooding affected approximately 2.5 million people, caused more than 360 deaths, and damaged or destroyed more than 107,000 houses and 2.4 million acres of crops, according to the GoP. The UN estimates that floods have affected 28 million

On November 18, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Richard G. Olson reissued a disaster declaration for Pakistan due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from ongoing conflict and recurring floods. In FY 2014, OFDA supported a number of programs designed to improve humanitarian conditions for vulnerable displaced populations and build resilience within host communities. OFDA activities focused on agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance; and supported logistics operations, the provision of relief commodities, and humanitarian coordination and information management.

### Implementing Partners in Pakistan

Partner Organizations

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$13,402,831**

**PALAU** TYPHOON

Typhoon Haiyan passed over Kayangel, the northernmost state in the Republic of Palau (RoP), on November 7, 2013, bringing heavy rains and sustained winds of more than 155 mph. The typhoon affected more

than 2,270 people—including approximately 900 people temporarily displaced to evacuation centers—and resulted in significant damage to houses and public infrastructure, according to the UN.

On November 9, 2013, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Thomas E. Daley declared a disaster due to the effects of Typhoon

Haiyan. In response, OFDA provided emergency relief commodities and WASH support to benefit an estimated 1,350 people in typhoon-affected areas. OFDA also deployed a regional advisor to the RoP to assess humanitarian needs and coordinate USG response efforts.

**Implementing Partner in Palau**

IFRC

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$99,808**

**PHILIPPINES** EARTHQUAKE

A magnitude 7.1 earthquake struck the Philippines' Bohol Province on October 15, 2013, affecting more than 3.2 million people in Bohol and surrounding provinces. The earthquake displaced more

than 348,500 people and resulted in at least 220 deaths, according to the Government of the Philippines (GPH). In addition, the earthquake damaged or destroyed approximately 73,000 houses, as well as bridges, roads, and other public infrastructure.

On October 17, 2013, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Brian L. Goldbeck declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake. In response, OFDA provided initial support

for the local procurement and distribution of emergency relief commodities and deployed a regional advisor to the Philippines to assess the humanitarian situation in earthquake-affected areas. Based on assessment findings, OFDA supported shelter and WASH activities and provided additional emergency relief items, including blankets, hygiene kits, and water containers, to benefit approximately 25,000 people.

**Implementing Partners in the Philippines**

CRS and Plan International

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$400,000**

**PHILIPPINES** TYPHOON

Typhoon Haiyan, known in the Philippines as Yolanda, crossed over the Philippines on November 8 and 9, 2013, primarily affecting Eastern Samar, Leyte, and Samar provinces. One of the most powerful

storms to make landfall in recorded history, the typhoon resulted in at least 6,300 deaths and affected more than 16 million people across the country, according to the GPH. Typhoon Haiyan also damaged or destroyed more than 1 million houses and caused significant damage to public infrastructure.

On November 9, 2013, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Brian L. Goldbeck declared a disaster in the Philippines due to the effects of Typhoon Haiyan. OFDA deployed regional staff to the capital city of Manila on November 8 to prepare for

rapid humanitarian assessments. On November 9, OFDA activated a DART and Washington, D.C.-based RMT. OFDA also provided immediate assistance for the procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies, as well as WASH support, for severely affected communities.

As the Typhoon Haiyan response progressed, OFDA expanded the DART to 19 members, including program staff, military liaison officers, logistics specialists, and technical advisors, and increased assistance for typhoon-affected populations. OFDA supported shelter and settlements and WASH interventions, programs to strengthen ERMS, humanitarian coordination and information management, and risk management policy and practice in typhoon-affected areas. OFDA also provided assistance for logistics support and relief commodities, including airlifting hygiene kits for

## Case Reports: Asia

nearly 46,000 families, plastic sheeting for 20,000 households, and water containers benefiting 124,700 families, from its relief supply warehouses in Dubai, United Arab Emirates; Miami, Florida; and Pisa, Italy.

### Implementing Partners in the Philippines

AAH/USA, ACTED, CRS, Handicap International, IOM, OCHA, Oxfam/GB, Plan International, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WFP

**OFDA Assistance**      **\$34,692,106**

## PHILIPPINES *TYPHOON*



On July 15 and 16, 2014, Typhoon Rammasun made landfall three times as it crossed over the Philippines' Luzon Island, resulting in at least 106 deaths and affecting nearly 4.7 million people, according to the GPH. The

typhoon damaged or destroyed more than 633,000 houses, displaced nearly 3 million people, and caused significant damage to public infrastructure and agricultural land.

On July 17, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Philip S. Goldberg declared a disaster due to the effects of Typhoon Rammasun. In response,

OFDA supported the procurement and distribution of relief supplies, helping typhoon-affected families return to their homes. In addition, OFDA deployed a team to the Philippines to assess the humanitarian situation, liaise with the GPH and other humanitarian actors, and coordinate the USG response.

### Implementing Partner in the Philippines

World Vision

**OFDA Assistance**      **\$150,000**

## SOLOMON ISLANDS *FLOODS*



In early April 2014, heavy rainfall caused flooding in the Solomon Islands that resulted in at least 22 deaths and affected an estimated 52,000 people, according to the UN. Guadalcanal Island, including

the capital city of Honiara, experienced the most severe effects of the floods, which damaged or destroyed more than 1,400 houses and temporarily displaced approximately 10,000 people to evacuation centers. Floods also damaged public infrastructure, including water systems and transportation networks.

On April 4, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Walter North declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided emergency relief commodities and WASH support to benefit 5,000 people in flood-affected areas. OFDA also deployed a regional advisor to the Solomon Islands to assess the humanitarian situation and coordinate USG response efforts.

### Implementing Partner in the Solomon Islands

SC/US

**OFDA Assistance**      **\$250,000**

## TONGA *TROPICAL CYCLONE*



Tropical Cyclone Ian struck Tonga's Ha'apai island group with sustained winds of more than 124 mph on January 11, 2014. The storm resulted in one death and affected approximately 5,000 people, including more

than 2,330 people temporarily displaced to evacuation centers, according to the UN. Tropical Cyclone Ian also damaged or destroyed more than 930 houses in Ha'apai and caused significant damage to agricultural land and fisheries across the island group.

due to the effects of Tropical Cyclone Ian. In response, OFDA provided support for WASH interventions, including the purchase and installation of two water desalination units, to benefit more than 3,000 people affected by the storm.

### Implementing Partner in Tonga

Oxfam/New Zealand

**OFDA Assistance**      **\$50,000**

On January 14, 2014, U.S. Ambassador to Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, and Tuvalu Frankie A. Reed declared a disaster in Tonga



A Pakistani schoolgirl attends class in Mingora, a town in Swat valley.  
*Photo Courtesy of A Majeed/AFP*

## CASE REPORTS:

### EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND CENTRAL ASIA

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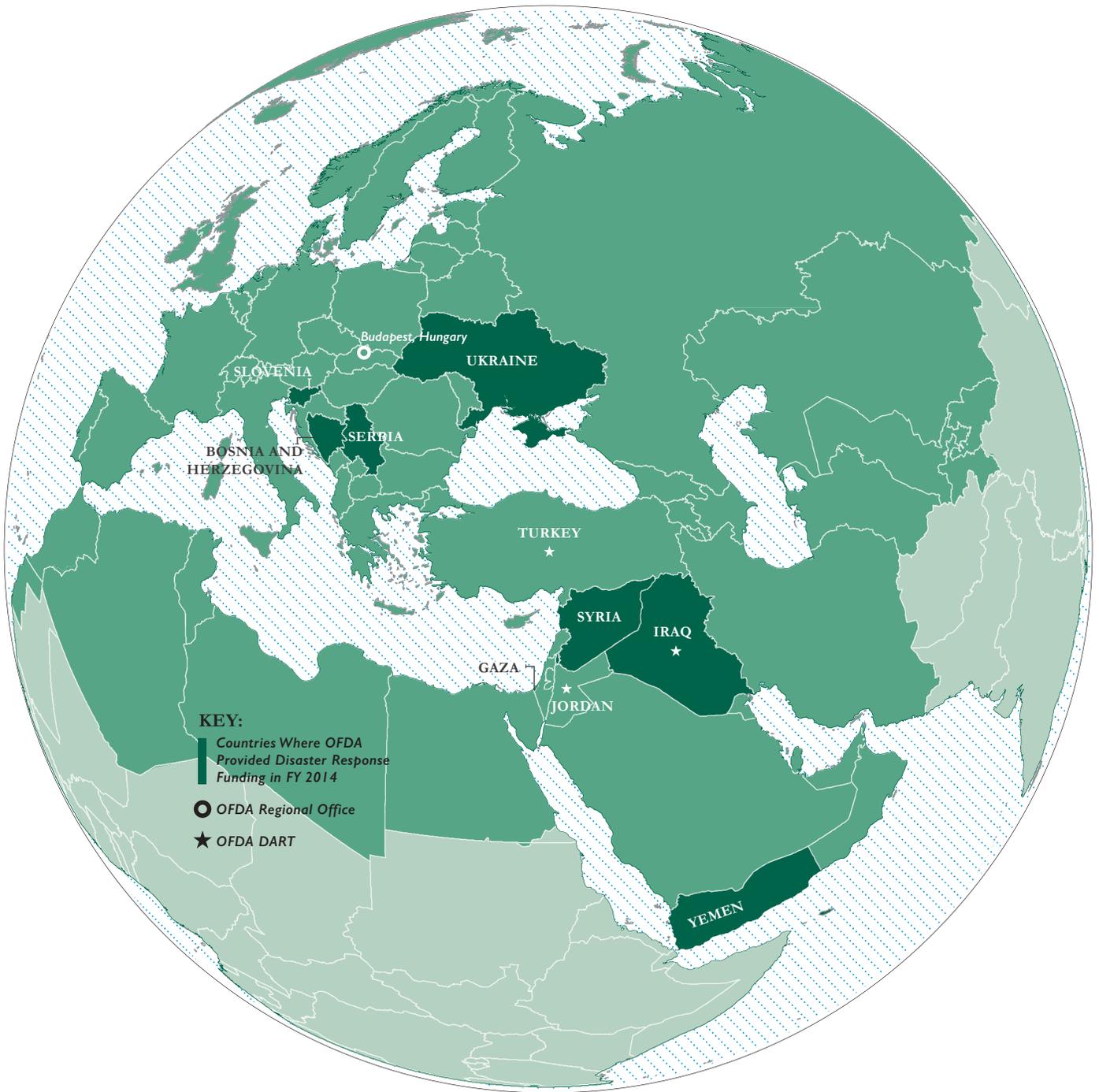
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## Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia Regional Summary

OFDA responded to eight disasters in Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia (EMCA) in FY 2014. In total, OFDA provided more than \$368.8 million for humanitarian assistance in EMCA, including nearly \$364 million for disaster response and approximately \$1.2 million for DRR activities. OFDA deployed a DART in

response to insecurity in Iraq, and maintained a DART—based in Jordan and Turkey—in response to the complex emergency in Syria. OFDA also activated or deployed humanitarian staff in response to floods in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia; the displacement in Ukraine; and the complex emergencies in Gaza and Yemen.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA *FLOODS*



Heavy rainfall in mid-May 2014 triggered flooding and landslides in northern and central Bosnia and Herzegovina, resulting in at least 25 deaths, displacing an estimated 90,000 individuals, and affecting a total of 1 million people, according to relief organizations. The flooding also damaged or destroyed nearly 45,000 houses and resulted in widespread damage to electricity, water supply systems, and public infrastructure in severely affected areas, including in Brcko District, Republika Srpska, and Posavina, Tuzla, and Zenica-Doboj cantons. The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina (GoBiH) declared a national disaster on May 15 due to the historic rainfall and flooding.

On May 15, 2014, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Nicholas M. Hill declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA supported the distribution of emergency relief commodities to affected communities, including evacuation equipment. OFDA also deployed staff to the capital city of Sarajevo to conduct assessments and coordinate response efforts with the GoBiH and

relief agencies. In late May, OFDA staff assessed affected municipalities in Posavina and Tuzla and reported shelter and WASH needs, disrupted livelihoods, structural damage, and significant debris—including remnants of unexploded ordnance dislodged by flooding and landslides.

Following the assessments, OFDA partners disbursed cash grants, enabling approximately 660 families to restart livelihood activities; distributed vouchers for the purchase of basic household items; provided protective clean-up kits, containing items such as rubber boots, gloves, masks, and shovels, to more than 1,200 households for safe debris removal; and delivered equipment—including generators and water pumps—to support efforts to clear debris and clean contaminated wells.

### Implementing Partners in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mercy Corps, Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, SC/US, and UNDP

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$2,516,740**

## GAZA *COMPLEX EMERGENCY*



Protracted violence between the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) and Hamas—heightened by a large-scale IDF military operation launched on July 7 in Gaza Strip—resulted in civilian casualties, population displacement, damage to water infrastructure, and restricted humanitarian access to conflict-affected areas. The conflict affected an estimated 1.8 million people, including displacement of approximately 500,000 individuals, injury to more than 11,000 people, and more than 1,400 civilian deaths. Shelling destroyed or severely damaged water infrastructure and overwhelmed the health system with people requiring urgent medical care. Priority needs among conflict-affected populations included food, health care, shelter, relief items, and WASH assistance.

In FY 2014, OFDA deployed staff to the region to assess IDP conditions and coordinate humanitarian assistance with relief organizations, UN agencies, and other USG offices.

OFDA also provided assistance to airlift relief commodities, such as hygiene and emergency health kits, chlorine testing kits, and plastic sheeting, and provided funding to NGOs to support emergency relief activities for the most affected populations.

### Implementing Partners in Gaza

NGO partners

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$5,446,940**

## IRAQ *INSECURITY*



Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) forces began advancing across areas of central and northern Iraq in early 2014, resulting in widespread insecurity, significant population displacement, and restricted humanitarian access to conflict-affected areas. As

of September 2014, clashes between ISIL, its allied militias, and Government of Iraq forces had internally displaced approximately 1.8 million people and forced an additional 168,000 people to flee to neighboring countries. The violence also resulted in acute humanitarian needs among an estimated 5.2 million people—including IDPs, host communities, and

other vulnerable populations—throughout Iraq and limited humanitarian access to populations residing in ISIL-controlled areas, according to the UN.

On June 19, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Robert S. Beecroft declared a disaster due to the humanitarian consequences of insecurity in Iraq. In response, OFDA deployed staff to the region to assess IDP conditions and coordinate humanitarian assistance with relief organizations, the UN, and other USG offices. To support the scale-up of humanitarian programs, OFDA formalized its response structure on August 11, 2014, activating a DART—consisting of staff in Iraq and Qatar—and an RMT based in Washington, D.C., for the Iraq response.

In FY 2014, OFDA supported life-saving humanitarian assistance, including health care services, humanitarian coordination, emergency relief commodities, protection activities, shelter, and WASH support. OFDA also airlifted approximately 110 MT of emergency relief supplies to implementing partners in northern Iraq, providing blankets, hygiene kits, plastic sheeting, water containers, and other basic supplies to IDPs and other conflict-affected communities in northern Iraq and other areas countrywide.

**Implementing Partners in Iraq**

IOM, OCHA, UNICEF, and NGO partners

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$18,249,588**

**SERBIA** *FLOODS*



Beginning in May 2014, record levels of rainfall caused widespread flooding and landslides across central and western Serbia, compounding already-high river water levels and affecting an estimated 1.6 million people.

The floods resulted in more than 50 deaths, damaged more than 29,500 acres of arable land, and destroyed homes, roads, bridges, and transportation networks, according to the Government of Serbia (GoS) and international response organizations. The GoS declared a countrywide state of emergency on May 15 due to the historic flooding and resultant landslides.

On May 16, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Michael D. Kirby declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA supported the procurement and distribution of emergency relief commodities, including equipment to aid evacuation efforts, to flood-affected communities in Serbia.

Between mid-May and early June, USAID staff—including an OFDA regional advisor and shelter technical expert—traveled from the capital city of Belgrade to the heavily affected municipalities of Krupanj, Loznica, Obrenovac, Ub, and Vladimirci to assess conditions, finding significant structural damage, water and soil contamination, and needs for shelter, relief items, and WASH assistance.

OFDA-supported activities supplemented short-term shelter assistance, WASH interventions, and early recovery and livelihoods efforts for vulnerable households in more than 26 flood-affected municipalities throughout Serbia.

**Implementing Partners in Serbia**

CRS, Mercy Corps, and Red Cross of Serbia

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$1,967,670**

**SLOVENIA** *ICE STORMS*



Between January 31 and February 2, 2014, severe ice storms downed trees and power lines throughout Slovenia, devastating the electricity delivery system and leaving 250,000 people—approximately 25 percent of Slovenia’s population—without electricity. The ice storms also damaged rail lines, and downed trees rendered roads impassable. While the storms affected the entire country, the Notranjska Region in southwestern Slovenia was the most impacted. As inclement weather and low temperatures continued, priority needs of affected

households included relief commodities, particularly for vulnerable populations.

On February 5, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., David Burger declared a disaster due to the effects of the ice storms. In response, OFDA provided assistance to households affected by the storm.

households included relief commodities, particularly for vulnerable populations.

**Implementing Partner in Slovenia**

Slovenian Red Cross

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$100,000**

### SYRIA *COMPLEX EMERGENCY*



The Syria crisis—which began in March 2011 when the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) responded violently to peaceful demonstrations—entered into a fourth year in FY 2014, resulting in widespread violence, population displacement, and deteriorating humanitarian conditions among conflict-affected populations. As of September 2014, fighting in Syria between SARG forces, moderate opposition groups, and extremist fighters—including ISIL—had internally displaced 6.4 million people and forced an additional 3 million people to flee to neighboring countries.

According to the UN, the continued escalation of violence resulted in acute humanitarian needs among 10.8 million people inside Syria and constrained humanitarian operations. The upsurge in violence exacerbated emergency health care needs throughout Syria, while limited humanitarian access and the lack of essential medicines contributed to deteriorating health conditions. In addition, drought conditions—compounded by damaged water infrastructure, overcrowded shelters, and frequent power disruptions—hindered access to safe drinking water across the country.

In FY 2014, OFDA supported life-saving humanitarian assistance, including crucial health care services, the distribution of emergency relief supplies, protection activities, shelter support, and WASH interventions reaching more than 5 million people inside Syria. Through its implementing partners, OFDA supported relief efforts across international borders and the front lines of conflict to reach millions of vulnerable Syrians regardless of religion or political affiliation.

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 UN, and other USG offices. On January 13, 2013, OFDA officially activated a DART—consisting of humanitarian staff in Hungary, Jordan, and Turkey—and an RMT based in Washington, D.C., to support the Syria response; the teams remained active throughout FY 2014.

#### **Implementing Partners in Syria**

FAO, OCHA, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and NGO and public international organization (PIO) partners

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$298,050,855**

### UKRAINE *DISPLACEMENT*



Beginning in early 2014, fighting between Government of Ukraine (GoU) forces and pro-Russia separatists escalated in eastern Ukraine's Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts despite efforts to negotiate and implement an enduring ceasefire. Increasingly frequent clashes resulted in significant population displacement and deteriorating humanitarian conditions. As of late September 2014, insecurity had resulted in approximately 3,550 deaths and displaced more than 636,000 people, including at least 341,000 individuals who fled to neighboring countries. Approximately 5.1 million people—including disabled and elderly populations—remained in conflict-affected areas.

Aid agencies reported that the priority needs of affected populations included access to food, health care, public services, shelter, and WASH services. However, insecurity often impeded humanitarian access to affected households.

In response to the effects of insecurity and displacement in eastern Ukraine, OFDA supported WASH interventions and

the distribution of emergency relief supplies for IDPs and vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas. In mid-2014, OFDA deployed staff—including a regional advisor and a shelter technical expert—to the capital city of Kyiv to determine immediate needs and coordinate response efforts with the GoU, relief organizations, and other USG offices.

In addition to providing winter-specific relief items—including blankets, mattresses, and portable heaters—OFDA funded cash transfers and vouchers to subsidize rent and utility payments for IDPs and other vulnerable populations prior to the onset of winter. OFDA-supported activities reached more than 34,700 people in Ukraine in FY 2014.

#### **Implementing Partners in Ukraine**

OCHA and NGO partners

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$6,650,836**

**YEMEN** COMPLEX EMERGENCY



Since 2004, conflict between the Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) and al-Houthi opposition forces has repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen. Starting in mid-2014, al-Houthi forces expanded to new areas, resulting in localized conflict and displacement in northern and central Yemen. In September, al-Houthi forces gained control over much of the capital city of Sana'a. In southern Yemen, conflict between the RoYG, Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, al-Houthi, and other armed groups deteriorated the security situation during 2014, despite increased stability in recent years. An ongoing fuel shortage and insecurity on roads in crisis-affected areas contributed to limited humanitarian access, exacerbating conditions for vulnerable populations also struggling with recent food price increases.

Political instability, chronic poverty, high levels of unemployment, conflict, and conflict-related displacement left approximately 14.7 million Yemenis in need of humanitarian assistance, including 8 million people in northern and central Yemen, by the end of FY 2014. Ongoing conflict also left approximately 1 million children acutely malnourished, 13.1 million people unable to access safe drinking water, and 10.6 million people experiencing food insecurity. Approximately 335,000 people

remained internally displaced across Yemen as of September 2014. Following restrictions placed on foreign workers by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, an estimated 685,000 Yemeni migrants returned from abroad to Yemen between April 2013 and July 2014, placing an increased burden on infrastructure and services.

On September 26, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Gerald M. Feierstein reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen for FY 2014 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and the impact of the country's political and economic crises on vulnerable populations. In response, OFDA provided health, nutrition, and WASH interventions to address humanitarian needs associated with acute malnutrition, limited health care services, and lack of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation infrastructure. In addition, OFDA implemented agriculture and food security and economic recovery programs to rebuild livelihoods of conflict-affected and other vulnerable populations.

**Implementing Partners in Yemen**

ACTED, ADRA, CARE, Global Communities, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, SC/US, FAO, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, and WHO

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$34,858,350**

Serbian emergency services workers evacuate people from floodwaters in the town of Obrenovac, 40 kilometers west of Belgrade. Photo Courtesy of Andrej Isakovic/AFP



**CASE REPORTS:**  
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THE GRENADINES**

*SEVERE WEATHER*



### Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Summary

OFDA responded to two disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) in FY 2014. In total, OFDA provided more than \$25.5 million for humanitarian assistance in LAC, including \$250,000 for disaster response, nearly \$23.8 million for DRR activities, and

approximately \$770,000 for disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA activated or deployed humanitarian staff in response to the floods in Paraguay and severe weather in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

## PARAGUAY *FLOODS*



By early June 2014, flooding caused by months of heavy rainfall had affected approximately 159,000 people in Paraguay's Alto Paraguay, Ñeembucú, and Presidente Hayes departments, as well as the cities of Ayolas, Ciudad del Este, Presidente Franco, and Paraguay's capital, Asunción. Floods caused widespread damage to houses and other buildings, roads, and agricultural production, according to the Government of Paraguay.

On June 9, 2014, U.S. Ambassador James H. Thessin declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA

supported the local procurement and delivery of emergency relief supplies, including mattresses, hygiene kits, blankets, plastic sheeting, and tools for emergency repair of homes. OFDA also deployed a team, including a regional advisor, a disaster risk management specialist, and a local surge capacity consultant, to liaise with local officials, help determine humanitarian needs, and coordinate USG response activities.

### Implementing Partner in Country

ADRA

OFDA Assistance

\$200,000



A man remains in his flooded home in Nanawa, Paraguay, on July 11, 2014. Photo Courtesy of Norberto Duarte/AFP

**SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES** SEVERE WEATHER



Torrential rains and high winds in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on December 24 and 25, 2013, caused flooding and landslides that resulted in at least nine deaths and affected more than 50,000 people across

the island, according to the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The rains and winds disrupted water and power services and damaged or destroyed roads, bridges, and approximately 660 houses.

On January 2, 2014, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Christopher J. Sandrolini declared

a disaster in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines due to the effects of the severe weather. In response, OFDA supported the procurement and distribution of emergency relief commodities, such as hygiene kits, mattresses, tools, and other household articles, for affected populations. OFDA also deployed a Barbados-based disaster risk management specialist to help coordinate USG response options.

**Implementing Partner in Country**

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross

**OFDA Assistance**                      **\$50,000**



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**“Despite the challenges, we remain committed to providing help in an emergency—regardless of danger or difficulty. It is one of the most profound expressions of who we are as the American people.”**

**DR. RAJIV SHAH // USAID ADMINISTRATOR**





Staff at Island Clinic in Liberia wash clothes of health workers after they have gone into the EVD Treatment Unit. *Morgana Wingard/USAID*

## 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.

### **OFDA's Organizational Structure**

A professional team of more than 400 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, Combatant Commands, and coordination hubs strategically located around the world.

**Africa Response (Africa) Division and Asia, Latin America, and Europe, Middle East, and Central Asia Response (ALE) Division** staff coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance. OFDA regional and technical experts work collaboratively with partner NGO staff to ensure interventions are effective, efficient, and consistent with OFDA's mandate.

**Humanitarian Policy and Global Engagement (HPGE) Division** staff track trends and policy developments in the humanitarian assistance field; engage in policy dialogue with other parts of USAID, the USG interagency, other donors, multilateral agencies, and NGO partners; maintain global relationships with implementing partners to improve field performance and the broader humanitarian architecture; lead OFDA's communications and social media outreach; and serve as OFDA's primary interlocutor on strategic issues and interagency training with other federal partners to improve USG humanitarian coordination and responses during large-scale crises.

**Operations Division** staff develop and manage logistical, operational, civil–military, technical support, and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive assessments and

response for field offices and during disasters, including USAR teams, DARTs, and RMTs.

**Preparation, Strategic Planning, and Mitigation Division (PSPM)** staff are technical experts representing sectors related to the needs and concerns generated by a disaster. Staff members apply scientific, technical, and analytical knowledge and skills to OFDA's activities and decision-making processes in order to achieve the OFDA mission more effectively and efficiently.

**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.

### **OFDA's Partners**

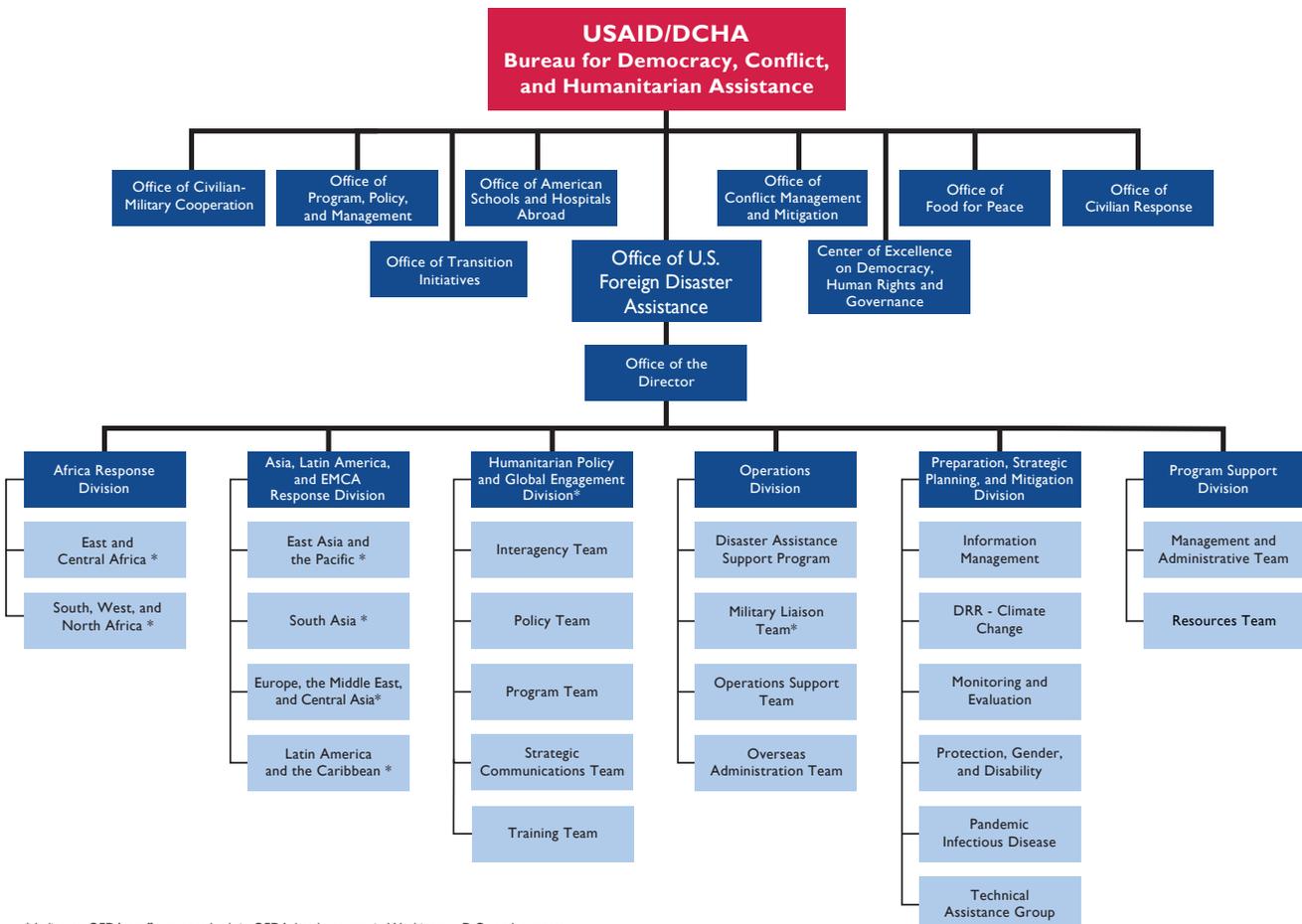
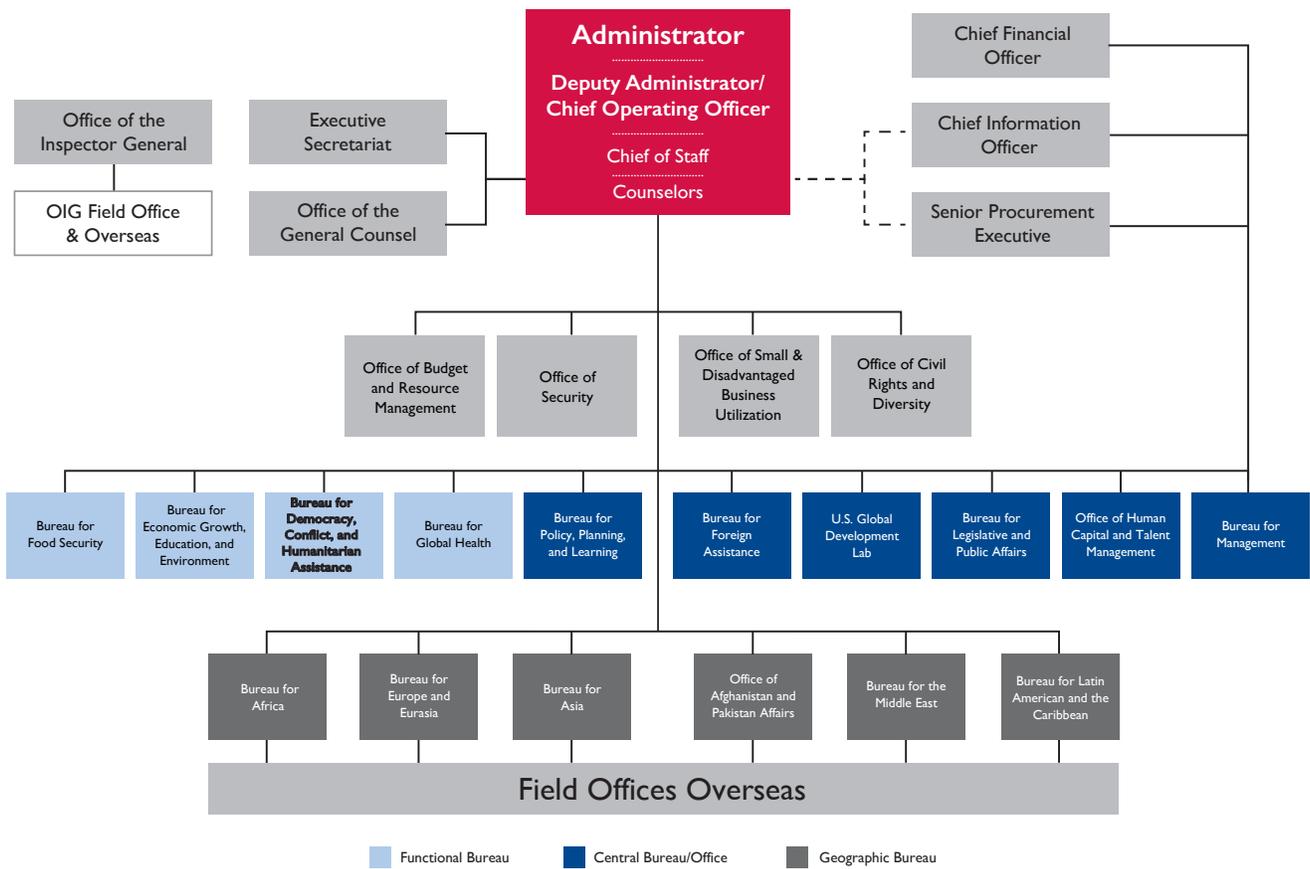
During a disaster, OFDA is charged with leading and managing USG-wide response efforts and, in doing so, often partners with other USAID offices and USG agencies, both operationally and as part of the broader USG strategic efforts to support countries experiencing a crisis. Additional USAID and USG offices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

### **Within USAID**

OFDA coordinates closely with regional USAID bureaus, USAID's Policy, Planning, and Learning Bureau, and USAID's Global Development Lab, as well as with USAID missions worldwide. OFDA also works closely with other offices within DCHA.

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



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



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Following Typhoon Haiyan, Angelina, 10, and family sought shelter in Tacloban, Philippines, where USAID partner IOM assisted thousands displaced by the typhoon. *Photo Courtesy Joe Lowry/IOM*

### **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; U.S. Department of Energy; USFS; USGS; and USDA. OFDA also has MOUs with DoD and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U.S. Coast Guard. OFDA also partners with USAR teams from Fairfax County, Virginia, and Los Angeles County, California, and works closely with State.

# 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 Response

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 Declaration

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 2014 Response Summary

DECLARED DISASTERS | RESPONSES FROM OCTOBER 1, 2013, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date	Affected	Disaster Assistance Provided by OFDA
<b>Africa</b>				
Angola	Food Insecurity	05/13/14	700,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, and nutrition activities
Burkina Faso	Complex Emergency	10/25/13	1,300,000*	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, and nutrition activities
Burundi	Floods	02/13/14	20,000	Logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
CAR	Complex Emergency	11/12/13	2,500,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG 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
Chad	Complex Emergency	12/06/13	2,600,000*	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, risk management policy and practice, and WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Comoros	Earthquake	04/10/14	10,000	Natural and technological risk reduction and WASH activities
DRC	Complex Emergency	10/21/13	2,600,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG 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
DRC	Returnees	05/21/14	173,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Ethiopia	Complex Emergency		2,700,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Guinea	EVD Outbreak	08/15/14	1,074***	Deployment of a DART to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; health activities
Kenya	Food Insecurity	08/21/14	1,500,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; nutrition activities
Liberia	EVD Outbreak	08/04/14	3,458***	Deployment of a DART to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; health and protection activities; logistics support and the provision of relief commodities, including airlift of OFDA commodities from Dubai warehouse
Malawi	Food Insecurity	02/28/14	1,850,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, and nutrition activities
Mali	Complex Emergency	10/09/13	4,800,000*	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
Mauritania	Complex Emergency	11/20/13	863,000*	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, nutrition, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management
Mauritania	Floods	10/02/13	2,305**	WASH activities
Namibia	Drought	12/11/13	778,504	Risk management policy and practice activities
Niger	Complex Emergency	11/29/13	5,300,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, risk management policy and practice, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Nigeria	Complex Emergency		1,500,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, protection, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date	Affected	Disaster Assistance Provided by OFDA
Senegal	Food Insecurity	04/07/14	2,600,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, and nutrition activities
Sierra Leone	EVD Outbreak	08/13/14	2,021***	Deployment of a DART to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; health activities
Somalia	Complex Emergency	11/22/13	3,170,000	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
South Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/24/13	4,900,000	Deployment of a DART to conduct assessments and coordinate USG 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
Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/22/13	6,900,000	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

## Asia

Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	10/10/13	755,000**	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
Burma	Complex Emergency	10/29/13	238,000**	ERMS, nutrition, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
India	Cyclone	10/25/13	13,200,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security, protection, and shelter and settlements activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
India	Floods	09/15/14	10,136,063	Logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Indonesia	Volcano	02/05/14	31,739	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Nepal	Floods	08/07/14	170,000	Protection activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Pakistan	Complex Emergency	11/18/13	4,400,000	Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, 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
Palau	Typhoon	11/09/13	2,275	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Philippines	Earthquake	10/17/13	3,221,248	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; shelter and settlements and WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Philippines	Typhoon	11/09/13	16,000,000	Deployment of a DART to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; ERMS, 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, including airlift of OFDA commodities from Dubai, Miami, and Pisa warehouses
Philippines	Typhoon	07/17/14	4,653,716	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Solomon Islands	Floods	04/04/14	52,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date	Affected	Disaster Assistance Provided by OFDA
Tonga	Cyclone	01/14/14	5,000	WASH activities

## Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Floods	05/15/14	1,000,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; ERMS and WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Gaza	Complex Emergency		1,800,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; shelter and settlements and WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities, including airlift of OFDA commodities from Dubai warehouse
Iraq	Insecurity	06/19/14	5,200,000	Deployment of a DART to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; health, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities, including airlift of OFDA commodities from Dubai warehouse
Serbia	Floods	05/16/14	1,600,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; agriculture and food security, ERMS, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities
Slovenia	Ice Storms	02/05/14	250,000	Logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Syria	Complex Emergency		10,800,000	Deployment of a DART to conduct assessments and coordinate USG 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
Ukraine	Displacement		5,100,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; shelter and settlements and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Yemen	Complex Emergency	09/26/13	14,700,000	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

## Latin America and the Caribbean

Paraguay	Floods	06/09/14	159,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Severe Weather	01/02/14	50,000	Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities

\* Figures represent the number of people who are food-insecure or at risk of food insecurity.

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

\*\*\* Figures represent number of confirmed, probable, and suspected EVD cases, including deaths.

# FY 2014 Funding Summary

FUNDING IS ROUNDED UP TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

Country/Region	Disaster	Declaration Date	Admin Support	Disaster Response	Disaster Response with DRR	DRR	Operational Readiness	Grand Total
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## DISASTERS AND REGIONAL SUPPORT

### Africa

#### DISASTERS

Angola	Food Insecurity	05/13/14		5,430,405				5,430,405
Burkina Faso	Complex Emergency	10/25/13		2,381,962				2,381,962
Burundi	Floods	02/13/14		100,000				100,000
CAR	Complex Emergency	11/12/13		36,179,116			890,950	37,070,066
Chad	Complex Emergency	12/06/13		11,913,524	1,771,506			13,685,030
Comoros	Earthquake	04/10/14		91,244				91,244
DRC	Complex Emergency	10/21/13	869,603	49,139,166				50,008,769
DRC	Returnees	05/21/14		100,000				100,000
Ethiopia	Complex Emergency		712,765	18,524,328	3,000,000		30,371	22,267,464
Kenya	Food Insecurity	08/21/14		1,000,000				1,000,000
Malawi	Food Insecurity	2/28/14		4,635,956	262,330			4,898,286
Mali	Complex Emergency	10/09/13	339,978	18,865,275	408,330		3,188	19,616,771
Mauritania	Complex Emergency	11/20/13		5,619,911				5,619,911
Mauritania	Floods	10/02/13		50,000				50,000
Namibia	Drought	12/11/13			500,000			500,000
Niger	Complex Emergency	11/29/13		11,581,886	183,625			11,765,511
Nigeria	Complex Emergency			5,633,858	1,400,473		9,452	7,043,783
Senegal	Food Insecurity	04/07/14		999,980				999,980
Somalia	Complex Emergency	11/22/13	11,702	44,421,047	1,225,820		20,117	45,678,686
South Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/24/13	1,591,691	114,080,046	3,936,987		325,682	119,934,406
Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/22/13	1,729,239	62,520,962	1,004,988		9,255	65,264,444
Western Africa	EVD Outbreak <sup>1</sup>		12,018	42,129,750			774,267	42,916,035
<b>Disasters Total</b>			<b>5,266,996</b>	<b>435,398,416</b>	<b>13,694,059</b>		<b>2,063,282</b>	<b>456,422,753</b>

#### REGIONAL SUPPORT

East and Central Africa		196,378				4,481	69,070	269,929
Kenya				1,000,000		2,695,290		3,695,290
Madagascar				12,672	590,468			603,140
Mozambique						1,200,487		1,200,487

<sup>1</sup>Includes country-specific and regional funding for the EVD outbreak

Country/Region	Disaster	Declaration Date	Admin Support	Disaster Response	Disaster Response with DRR	DRR	Operational Readiness	Grand Total
Southern Africa			203,514	1,601,458	600,000	8,767,930	23,829	11,196,731
Western Africa			20,025	500,000		7,103,149	122,013	7,745,187
Regional Support Total			419,917	3,114,130	1,190,468	19,771,337	214,912	24,710,764
<b>Africa Total</b>			<b>5,686,913</b>	<b>438,512,546</b>	<b>14,884,527</b>	<b>19,771,337</b>	<b>2,278,194</b>	<b>481,133,517</b>

## Asia

### DISASTERS

Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	10/10/13	265,165	13,882,144	10,399,592	1,137,820		25,684,721
Burma	Complex Emergency	10/29/13		3,800,257	260,352			4,060,609
India	Cyclone	10/25/13		2,134,853				2,134,853
India	Floods	09/15/14		250,000				250,000
Indonesia	Volcano	02/05/14		100,000	200,000			300,000
Nepal	Floods	08/07/14		240,000				240,000
Pakistan	Complex Emergency	11/18/13	521,342	11,300,000	1,576,712		4,777	13,402,831
Palau	Typhoon	11/09/13		99,808				99,808
Philippines	Earthquake	10/17/13		400,000				400,000
Philippines	Typhoon	11/09/13	82,709	32,196,000	717,000		1,696,397	34,692,106
Philippines	Typhoon	07/17/14		150,000				150,000
Solomon Islands	Floods	04/04/14		250,000				250,000
Tonga	Cyclone	01/14/14		50,000				50,000
<b>Disasters Total</b>			<b>869,216</b>	<b>64,853,062</b>	<b>13,153,656</b>	<b>1,137,820</b>	<b>1,701,174</b>	<b>81,714,928</b>

### REGIONAL SUPPORT

Bangladesh						300,000		300,000
Bhutan						250,000		250,000
Burma					400,000	6,886,550		7,286,550
Cambodia						623,297		623,297
East Asia and the Pacific			618,913	78,990	250,000	2,298,922	31,101	3,277,926
India			8,197			497,200		505,397
Indonesia					200,000	10,272,022		10,472,022
Laos						565,495		565,495
Mongolia						250,000		250,000
Nepal			107,712		210,000	637,982		955,694
Pakistan						4,384,194		4,384,194
Palau						200,000		200,000
Papua New Guinea						1,470,000		1,470,000

Country/Region	Disaster	Declaration Date	Admin Support	Disaster Response	Disaster Response with DRR	DRR	Operational Readiness	Grand Total
Philippines						9,497,917		9,497,917
Solomon Islands						500,000		500,000
South Korea						269,982		269,982
Sri Lanka			2,000			149,987		151,987
Thailand						237,322		237,322
Timor-Leste						2,299,326		2,299,326
Tonga						500,000		500,000
Vanuatu						500,000		500,000
Vietnam						500,000		500,000
Regional Support Total			736,822	78,990	1,060,000	43,090,196	31,101	44,997,109
<b>Asia Total</b>			<b>1,606,038</b>	<b>64,932,052</b>	<b>14,213,656</b>	<b>44,228,016</b>	<b>1,732,275</b>	<b>126,712,037</b>

## Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia

### DISASTERS

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Floods	05/15/14		2,516,740				2,516,740
Gaza	Complex Emergency		20,399	4,328,994			1,097,547	5,446,940
Iraq	Insecurity	06/19/14		17,769,925			479,663	18,249,588
Serbia	Floods	05/16/14		1,967,670				1,967,670
Slovenia	Ice Storms	02/05/14		100,000				100,000
Syria	Complex Emergency		801,347	297,002,572			246,936	298,050,855
Ukraine	Displacement		14,278	6,636,558				6,650,836
Yemen	Complex Emergency	09/26/13	946,484	33,626,756		279,537	5,573	34,858,350
<b>Disasters Total</b>			<b>1,782,508</b>	<b>363,949,215</b>		<b>279,537</b>	<b>1,829,719</b>	<b>367,840,979</b>

### REGIONAL SUPPORT

EMCA			82,404			893,746	7,255	983,405
Regional Support Total			82,404			893,746	7,255	983,405
<b>EMCA Total</b>			<b>1,864,912</b>	<b>363,949,215</b>		<b>1,173,283</b>	<b>1,836,974</b>	<b>368,824,384</b>

## Latin America and the Caribbean

### DISASTERS

Paraguay	Flood	06/09/14		200,000				200,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Flood	01/02/14		50,000				50,000
<b>Disasters Total</b>				<b>250,000</b>				<b>250,000</b>

Country/Region	Disaster	Declaration Date	Admin Support	Disaster Response	Disaster Response with DRR	DRR	Operational Readiness	Grand Total
<b>REGIONAL SUPPORT</b>								
Caribbean						1,465,372		1,465,372
Central America						1,495,636		1,495,636
Haiti						5,770,272		5,770,272
LAC			701,533		769,881	14,050,169	29,771	15,551,354
South America						1,000,000		1,000,000
Regional Support Total			701,533		769,881	23,781,449	29,771	25,282,634
<b>LAC Total</b>			<b>701,533</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>769,881</b>	<b>23,781,449</b>	<b>29,771</b>	<b>25,532,634</b>
<b>Disasters and Regional Support Total</b>			<b>9,859,396</b>	<b>867,643,814</b>	<b>29,868,064</b>	<b>88,954,085</b>	<b>5,877,214</b>	<b>1,002,202,573</b>

## GLOBAL SUPPORT

Agriculture and Food Security		110	182,869	2,900,000		792,186		3,875,165
ERMS				274,958				274,958
Geohazards						3,510,326		3,510,326
DRR						700,000		700,000
Hydrometeorological Hazards						4,550,000	6,052	4,556,052
Information Management and Coordination		2,840,916	9,630,245	11,100,961		3,475,195	127,921	27,175,238
Monitoring and Evaluation		26,283	2,392,223	410,856		16,103	33,581	2,879,046
Protection		55	618,249	5,026,539		449,831	1,513	6,096,187
Public Health and Nutrition		67,176	1,280,446	4,595,862		911,107	45,641	6,900,232
Shelter and Settlements		30,381				419,378	292	450,051
<b>Global Support Total</b>		<b>2,964,921</b>	<b>14,104,032</b>	<b>24,309,176</b>		<b>14,824,126</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>56,417,255</b>

## PROGRAM AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

Operational Support		18,090,594	4,355,664				5,495,659	27,941,917
Program Support		44,316,412					93,755	44,410,167
<b>Program and Operational Support Total</b>		<b>62,407,006</b>	<b>4,355,664</b>				<b>5,589,414</b>	<b>72,352,085</b>

## SUMMARY - FY 2014 OFDA FUNDING

1. Disasters and Regional Support Total	Disasters Total	7,918,720	864,450,694	26,847,715	1,417,357	5,594,175	906,228,661
	Regional Support Total	1,940,676	3,193,120	3,020,349	87,536,728	283,039	95,973,912
2. Global Support Total		2,999,152	14,404,032	24,009,176	14,404,748	600,147	56,417,255
3. Program and Operational Support Total		62,407,006	4,355,664			5,589,414	72,352,085
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>75,231,323</b>	<b>886,103,510</b>	<b>54,177,240</b>	<b>103,778,211</b>	<b>11,681,628</b>	<b>1,130,971,912</b>

# Fact Sheets or Program Summaries

PRODUCED FOR MAJOR DISASTERS AND DRR PROGRAMS IN FY 2014

<b>Afghanistan</b>	Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>Kenya</b>	Food Insecurity Fact Sheet
<b>Burma</b>	Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2005 – 2014; Regional Snapshot
<b>Central African Republic</b>	Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>Nigeria</b>	Complex Emergency Fact Sheet
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>Pakistan</b>	Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2005 – 2014; Regional Snapshot	<b>Philippines</b>	Typhoon Fact Sheets; Success Story
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>	DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2005 – 2014; Regional Snapshot	<b>Saint Lucia</b>	Pounds of Prevention
<b>East Timor</b>	Success Story	<b>Somalia</b>	Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>South Africa</b>	Pounds of Prevention
<b>Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia</b>	DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2005 – 2014; Regional Snapshot	<b>South Asia</b>	DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2005 – 2014; Regional Snapshot
<b>Global</b>	DRR Fact Sheet	<b>South Sudan</b>	Crisis Fact Sheets
<b>Global Sector Updates</b>	Agriculture and Food Security; Geological Hazards; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Hydrometeorological Hazards; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning; Protection; Safety and Security; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	<b>Southern Africa</b>	DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2005 – 2014; Regional Snapshot
<b>Haiti</b>	Pounds of Prevention	<b>Sudan</b>	Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>India</b>	Pounds of Prevention	<b>Syria</b>	Complex Emergency Fact Sheets
<b>Indonesia</b>	Success Story	<b>West Africa</b>	Ebola Outbreak Fact Sheets; DRR Fact Sheet; Humanitarian Assistance in Review 2005 – 2014; Regional Snapshot
<b>Iraq</b>	Complex Emergency Fact Sheets	<b>Yemen</b>	Complex Emergency Fact Sheets

# Disaster Summaries

## IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT

The disaster descriptions on the preceding pages cover FY 2014. Between October 1, 2013, and September 30, 2014, OFDA responded to 47 disasters.

### Explanation of Assistance Covered

This annual report documents only the financial record of FY 2014 assistance provided through OFDA's budget. In addition to OFDA funds delineated in the report, other USG entities provided humanitarian assistance in response to many of the disasters detailed in the preceding pages.

### Detailed Fact Sheets and Public Summaries of Major Disasters Available Separately

OFDA staff often produce information products, including public fact sheets, regarding declared disasters that include detail beyond what is provided in the case reports found in the annual report. Such documents provide more in-depth information on individual OFDA disaster responses, as well as assistance by region or sector. To read current fact sheets and other public information products, please refer to OFDA's pages on the USAID website: <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis>.

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## Publication Credits

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Maps created by Brendan Bartow.

The maps included in this report are for illustrative purposes only and are not authoritative representations. The boundaries and names used on the maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the U.S. Government.

### OFDA Publications

In addition to the annual report, OFDA produces several other publications that are available on the Internet and by request:

- The Field Operations Guide (FOG) is a pocket-sized manual that contains methodologies for conducting disaster assessments, as well as information on OFDA response procedures.

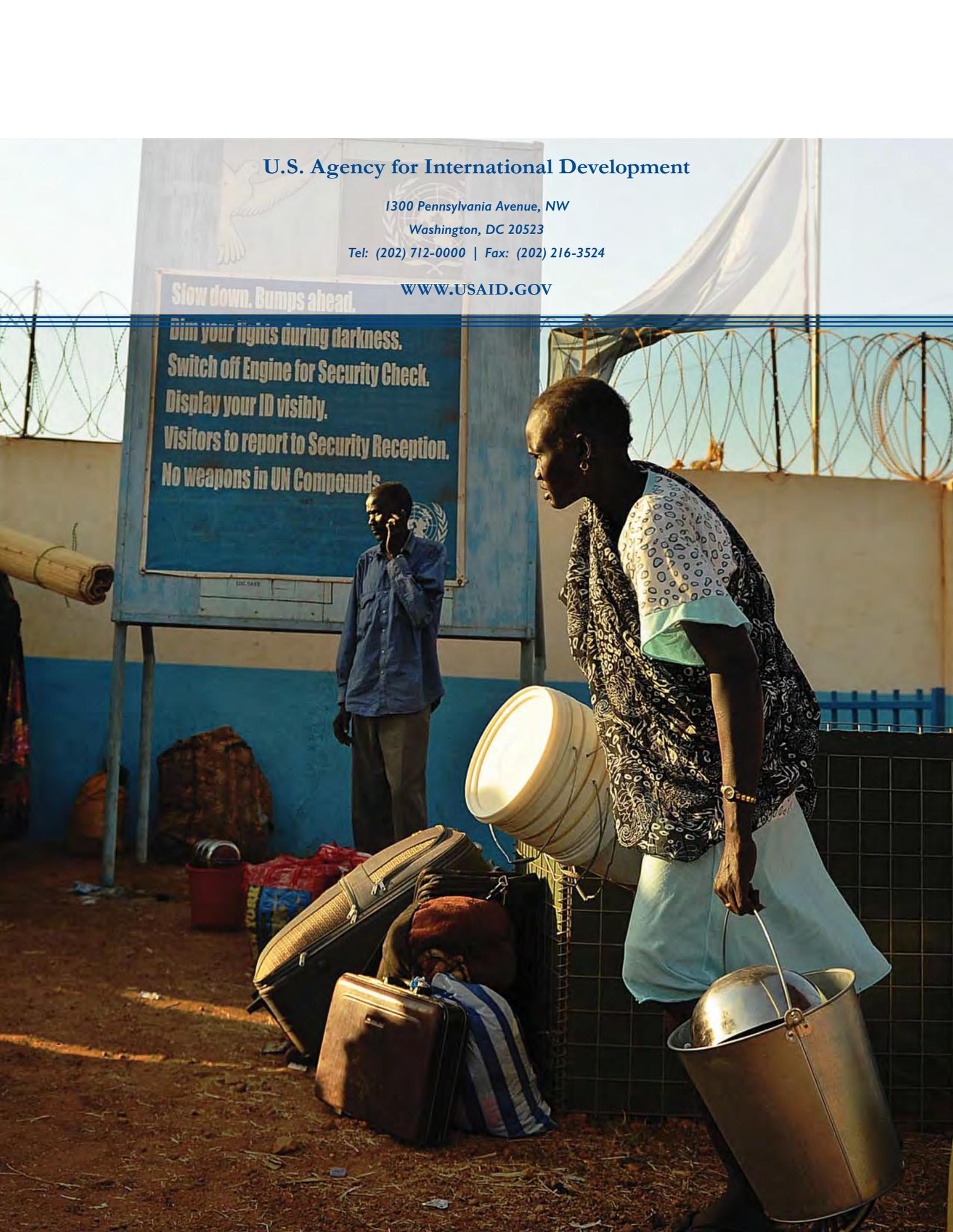
- To fulfill its mandate, OFDA has developed Guidelines for Unsolicited Proposals and Reporting to assist in the preparation of proposals for new grants and grant modifications for submission to OFDA. The publication provides information relevant to the grant proposal review and award process, outlines the main components of a grant proposal, and presents reporting guidelines.
- OFDA also produces fact sheets on selected international disasters and crises, which describe the humanitarian situation and the corresponding USG response.

Current fact sheets, the FOG, and the Guidelines for Unsolicited Proposals and Reporting are available on the Internet at OFDA's home page at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis>. Fact sheets are also available on OCHA's ReliefWeb home page at <http://www.reliefweb.int>.

### Cover Photo Credits

**Front:** A Typhoon Haiyan survivor holds her one-year-old daughter while overlooking her flattened home and devastated waterfront community in Tacloban, Philippines.  
*Photo Courtesy of Odd Andersen/AFP*

**Back:** Residents of Juba arrive at the UN compound, where they sought shelter in December 2013. *Photo Courtesy of Tony Karumba/AFP*



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[WWW.USAID.GOV](http://WWW.USAID.GOV)

Slow down. Bumps ahead.  
Dim your lights during darkness.  
Switch off Engine for Security Check.  
Display your ID visibly.  
Visitors to report to Security Reception.  
No weapons in UN Compounds