## Commonly Used Acronyms

**Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**
- **AAH**: Action Against Hunger
- **ACF**: Action Contre la Faim
- **ACTED**: Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
- **ADRA**: Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- **AmCross**: American Red Cross
- **ARC**: American Refugee Committee
- **CRS**: Catholic Relief Services
- **FEWS NET**: Famine Early Warning Systems Network
- **IMC**: International Medical Corps
- **IRC**: International Rescue Committee
- **Oxfam/GB**: Oxfam/Great Britain
- **SC/US**: Save the Children/U.S.
- **WHH**: Welthungerhilfe

**International Organizations and United Nations (UN) Agencies**
- **FAO**: UN Food and Agriculture Organization
- **IFRC**: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- **IOM**: International Organization for Migration
- **OCHA**: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- **UNDP**: UN Development Program
- **UNDSS**: UN Department of Safety and Security
- **UNFPA**: UN Population Fund
- **UNHAS**: UN Humanitarian Air Service
- **UNHCR**: Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees
- **UNICEF**: UN Children’s Fund
- **UNOPS**: UN Office for Project Services
- **WFP**: UN World Food Program
- **WHO**: UN World Health Organization

**U.S. Government (USG) Acronyms**
- **AFRICOM**: U.S. Africa Command
- **CDC**: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- **CENTCOM**: U.S. Central Command
- **DART**: Disaster Assistance Response Team
- **DCHA**: USAID’s Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
- **DHS**: U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- **DoD**: U.S. Department of Defense
- **EUCOM**: U.S. European Command
- **FEMA**: U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency
- **FFP**: USAID’s Office of Food for Peace
- **FY**: Fiscal Year
- **HHS**: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- **IOM**: International Organization for Migration
- **OFDA**: USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
- **PACOM**: U.S. Pacific Command
- **RMT**: Response Management Team
- **SOUTHCOM**: U.S. Southern Command
- **State**: U.S. Department of State
- **USAP**: U.S. Agency for International Development
- **USDA**: U.S. Department of Agriculture
- **USFS**: U.S. Forest Service
- **USGS**: U.S. Geological Survey
- **USUN**: U.S. Mission to the United Nations

**Countries and Regions**
- **CAR**: Central African Republic
- **DRC**: Democratic Republic of the Congo
- **EMCA**: Europe, Middle East, and Central Asia
- **LAC**: Latin America and the Caribbean

**Miscellaneous and Technical Acronyms**
- **AFP**: Agence France-Presse
- **DRR**: Disaster Risk Reduction
- **ERMS**: Economic Recovery and Market Systems
- **GAM**: Global Acute Malnutrition
- **GBV**: Gender-Based Violence
- **IDP**: Internally Displaced Person
- **ISIS**: Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
- **mph**: Miles per Hour
- **MT**: Metric Ton
- **SAM**: Severe Acute Malnutrition
- **USAR**: Urban Search-and-Rescue
- **WASH**: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
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FY 2016 was a dynamic year for the humanitarian sector. OFDA maintained DARTs for the Iraq, Syria, and South Sudan crises, which represent our “new normal”: protracted mega‑crises that span multiple years, placing tremendous pressure on the staff and funding within the humanitarian system. We also saw increasing humanitarian needs in the Lake Chad Basin, where the armed group Boko Haram has displaced more than 1.7 million people. In Yemen, where more than 50 percent of the population lacks adequate access to health care, the crisis continues to require a robust response. In just over a decade, the number of people in need of humanitarian aid has more than doubled.

The El Niño climatic event during FY 2016 was one of the strongest on record, triggering droughts, floods, and other extreme weather events. In Africa, El Niño caused historic regional droughts and flooding, doubling—and in some cases tripling—humanitarian needs over the course of the year. Drier-than-normal conditions also led to wildfires in Indonesia, while Central America experienced food insecurity. In response, OFDA deployed a DART to Ethiopia to coordinate relief efforts arising from drought conditions. We also sent more than 21 MT of fire safety equipment and tools to Indonesia, as well as a team from the USFS, to help firefighters there battling blazes fueled by El Niño.

During FY 2016, we also saw the end to the worst Ebola outbreak in history as WHO declared Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone free of the virus. We demobilized the regional Ebola DART, but left behind stronger systems and capacities, built in cooperation with national governments.

As always, we worked closely with our FFP colleagues to respond to many of these disasters, which required both food and non‑food humanitarian interventions. But we also did something new: this year, OFDA and FFP embarked on a joint set of wide‑ranging reforms to enhance collaboration between the two offices, strengthening efforts to ensure efficient use of humanitarian resources to more effectively help our beneficiaries. Together, OFDA and FFP are building on our existing strengths and best practices to move this collaborative process forward, recognizing that we can have a much greater impact when we work together.

FY 2016 also brought together humanitarian actors under a single forum, the World Humanitarian Summit, which served as an important opportunity to advance serious reforms to the humanitarian system. The United States pressed for changes to significantly improve the effectiveness, accountability, and efficiency of the system, as well as the USG’s own humanitarian funding practices. Additionally, we underscored the importance of the humanitarian norms of access and protection of civilians, as well as the need to achieve greater coherence...
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OFDA has built an amazing team, an incredible capacity, and a strong culture over the more than 50-year history of this office. The role that OFDA plays is foundational not only to this country’s disaster response leadership globally, but also serves as a critical bulwark of the world’s humanitarian response architecture. Over the past three years, it has been a deep honor to be part of OFDA and its endeavor to help the world’s most vulnerable. The work we and our partners do—saving lives in some of the most dangerous places in the world—is an enormous and humbling privilege, and one that we are driven to carry forward.

TOP: As the Response Director during an emergency, OFDA Director Jeremy Konyndyk discusses response strategy with DART members, other USAID staff, and USG colleagues. Scott Fontaine/USAID

BOTTOM: Konyndyk oversaw OFDA through 52 emergencies in FY 2016, including the response to Ethiopia’s drought and complex emergency. Photo courtesy of Food for the Hungry
### Declared Disasters FY 2016

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Year In Review

In FY 2016, OFDA responded to 52 humanitarian emergencies, assisting tens of millions of disaster-affected individuals around the world.

As the crisis in Syria extended into its sixth year, an estimated 13.5 million people in the country required urgent humanitarian assistance. OFDA provided more than $285 million—the largest funding total to a single country response in FY 2016—to support crisis-affected individuals in Syria. Through local partners, international NGOs, and UN agencies, OFDA prioritized the delivery of relief commodities and support for emergency medical care, in addition to protection, shelter, and WASH interventions. Elsewhere in the Middle East, OFDA assisted conflict-affected populations in Iraq, Libya, and Yemen; while in Europe and Central Asia, OFDA responded to the needs of earthquake-affected households in Tajikistan, communities impacted by fires in Portugal, and flood-affected populations in Macedonia. OFDA also assisted fire-affected communities in Canada.

As the Ebola outbreak in West Africa ended, OFDA provided more than $50 million in FY 2016 to support health interventions and strengthen capacity to respond to future disease outbreaks in the affected countries of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. In West Africa’s Lake Chad Basin, insecurity related to the armed group Boko Haram generated population displacement and humanitarian need, prompting OFDA to aid affected populations in Nigeria and neighboring countries. OFDA also facilitated humanitarian interventions in response to complex emergencies in Mali and Mauritania and provided health assistance following an explosion in Benin.

The El Niño climatic event exacerbated drought conditions in parts of Africa in FY 2016. OFDA responded to drought-related needs in Ethiopia, as well as in six Southern Africa countries. OFDA continued to provide critical, life-saving assistance in response to ongoing conflict and displacement in South Sudan and Sudan’s Darfur Region and the Two Areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. In East and Central Africa, OFDA also met conflict-related needs in CAR, DRC, and Somalia and assisted populations impacted by floods and landslides in Rwanda.

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 drought and floods, as well as severe winter conditions in Mongolia. OFDA also supported DRR programs in Asia, helping communities prepare for and mitigate the potential impacts of future disasters. In LAC, OFDA assisted earthquake-affected populations in Ecuador and responded to emergency needs resulting from fires, floods, and hurricanes throughout the region. OFDA also implemented numerous DRR programs to strengthen local response capacity and promote techniques to mitigate the effects of disasters.

Throughout FY 2016, OFDA maintained DARTs for the complex crises in Iraq, South Sudan, and Syria, and deployed a DART to Ethiopia to assess drought conditions and scale up humanitarian response efforts. OFDA also maintained or stood up corresponding Washington, D.C.-based RMTs to facilitate coordination efforts. The West Africa Ebola DART and RMT demobilized during the FY. Overall, OFDA provided more than $1.4 billion in FY 2016, including approximately $1.1 billion 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 2016, OFDA also contributed approximately $96 million in DRR funding to help communities across the world prepare for and mitigate the effects of disasters, as well as approximately $83 million for disaster response programs that incorporated DRR activities.
In FY 2016, OFDA responded to 52 humanitarian emergencies, assisting tens of millions of disaster-affected individuals around the world. OFDA focused its assistance following an explosion in Benin, while also promoting early recovery and building resilience to future stresses, as the situation allowed. In FY 2016, OFDA provided urgent humanitarian assistance. OFDA provided more than $83 million for DRR funding to reduce risk and increase resilience for areas affected by severe winter disasters, including drought and floods, as well as severe winter conditions. In Syria, OFDA continued to provide critical, life-saving assistance in response to ongoing conflict and displacement in South Sudan and Sudan’s Blue Nile state. In East and Central Africa, OFDA also met conflict-related humanitarian needs in CAR, DRC, and Somalia and assisted populations impacted by floods and landslides in Rwanda. In Asia, OFDA supported populations affected by complex emergencies in Afghanistan, Burma, and Pakistan. In addition, OFDA facilitated humanitarian interventions in response to complex emergencies in Mali and Mauritania and provided health assistance following an explosion in Benin.

In the Middle East, OFDA assisted conflict-affected populations in Iraq, Libya, and Yemen; while in Europe and Central Asia, OFDA provided protection, shelter, and WASH interventions. Elsewhere in the region, OFDA continued to provide emergency medical care, in addition to assistance following an explosion in Benin. In FY 2016, OFDA responded to drought-related disasters, as well as approximately $83 million for DRR funding to reduce risk and increase resilience for areas affected by severe winter disasters, including drought and floods, as well as severe winter conditions. In Syria, OFDA continued to provide critical, life-saving assistance in response to ongoing conflict and displacement in South Sudan and Sudan’s Blue Nile state. In East and Central Africa, OFDA also met conflict-related humanitarian needs in CAR, DRC, and Somalia and assisted populations impacted by floods and landslides in Rwanda. In Asia, OFDA supported populations affected by complex emergencies in Afghanistan, Burma, and Pakistan. In addition, OFDA facilitated humanitarian interventions in response to complex emergencies in Mali and Mauritania and provided health assistance following an explosion in Benin.

## Largest OFDA Responses

- **Syria**
  - $285 M
  - [Photo](https://example.com) courtesy of IOM

- **Iraq**
  - $158 M
  - [Photo](https://example.com) courtesy of Mohammed Al Bahbahani/WFP

- **South Sudan**
  - $109 M
  - [Photo](https://example.com) courtesy of Mohammed/IOM

- **Ethiopia**
  - $85 M
  - [Photo](https://example.com) courtesy of Mercy Corps

- **Yemen**
  - $82 M
  - [Photo](https://example.com) courtesy of Mohammed/IOM

- **Somalia**
  - $60 M
  - [Photo](https://example.com) courtesy of K. Dhanji/WFP

- **Sudan**
  - $59 M
  - [Photo](https://example.com) courtesy of Cooperazione Internazionale

- **West Africa Ebola Outbreak**
  - $50 M
  - [Photo](https://example.com) courtesy of Martine Perret/UNMEER

- **DRC**
  - $41 M
  - [Photo](https://example.com) courtesy of Lucy Bamforth/Medair

- **Nigeria**
  - $29 M
  - Charles Wanjujia/USAID
Although the humanitarian landscape is evolving and the conflicts fueling complex emergencies are unlikely to abate in the near term, OFDA is keeping pace.

The humanitarian landscape is changing. Globally, the number of complex emergencies—humanitarian crises resulting from violence and political instability—has increased in recent years. These crises generate extensive humanitarian needs among affected populations and frequently necessitate a sustained, multi-sector response. Although the international humanitarian community is allocating an increasing proportion of resources toward complex emergencies, additional funding alone is insufficient. The operational context, characterized by protracted conflict, rapidly evolving needs, and severe access constraints, requires adaptive strategies to reach those most affected.

Though OFDA was founded in 1964 as a result of natural disasters in Costa Rica and the former Yugoslavia, the office has evolved and now responds to more complex emergencies than any other type of disaster. In FY 2016, OFDA dedicated approximately 70 percent of its funding to 20 complex emergency responses, including DARTs in the Middle East and South Sudan.

To remain at the forefront of helping the world’s most vulnerable people and fulfill its responsibilities as the lead federal coordinator for USG-wide response efforts during international disasters, OFDA is changing with the humanitarian landscape.

Adding Permanent Staff to Response Teams

OFDA established the DART–RMT structure to strengthen USG disaster response efforts. Staff serving on DARTs and RMTs traditionally rotated onto teams for the duration of a response before returning to their permanent positions. However, the increased length of complex emergency responses—FY 2016 marked the fourth and fifth years of the South Sudan and Syria crises, respectively—strained staff resources, prompting OFDA to develop an alternative approach. In FY 2016, OFDA continued to hire permanent employees to staff key positions on extended responses. Staff continuity enables individuals permanently positioned on DARTs and RMTs to develop a deeper contextual understanding of the humanitarian situation, strengthen relationships with partners, and improve OFDA’s ability to reach beneficiaries.

Promoting Innovative Humanitarian Assistance Mechanisms

In addition to adjusting staffing approaches, OFDA is changing the way it provides humanitarian assistance...
Adapting to a Complex Humanitarian Landscape
BY SARAH FUHRMAN

The humanitarian landscape is changing. Although the humanitarian landscape is changing, OFDA is keeping pace. In FY 2016, third-party monitors in Syria visited more than 100 OFDA-funded program sites and interviewed more than 4,800 people, including beneficiaries, community leaders, and implementing partner staff. The process elicited feedback that enabled OFDA and its partners to improve and tailor response efforts based on first-hand testimony.

Recognizing the need to maintain a flexible approach amid rapidly changing conditions, OFDA is increasingly utilizing innovative funding mechanisms to support people affected by complex emergencies, such as the IOM-managed South Sudan Rapid Response Fund (RRF). In FY 2016, OFDA programmed $5 million in emergency response funds through the RRF, which provides local and international NGOs with emergency funding to address unanticipated or sudden-onset needs as they arise. During the FY, OFDA contributions to the South Sudan RRF supported more than 20 programs, including emergency interventions in response to a cholera outbreak in South Sudan’s capital city of Juba.

In some complex emergencies, conditions have sufficiently stabilized in affected areas to permit an expansion of response efforts beyond immediate life-saving assistance. In these situations, OFDA is coupling emergency relief programming with efforts to build resilient communities capable of withstanding future shocks. In Somalia, for example, OFDA, FFP, USAID’s Bureau for Africa, and USAID/Somalia are jointly supporting three partners to increase resilience through savings and loan associations. Participants pool savings and provide short-term loans to other members, enabling them to invest in income-generating activities. The associations create a platform for the dissemination of health and protection messaging, provide women control of resources and an opportunity to improve livelihoods, and serve as a safety net in the event of future shocks. Participants have also used resilience gains to support others in their community; one association used their funds to purchase food for elderly and unaccompanied returnees from Kenya’s Dadaab refugee camp.

Although the humanitarian landscape is evolving and the conflicts fueling complex emergencies are unlikely to abate in the near term, OFDA is keeping pace. In FY 2016, OFDA implemented innovative changes to meet the needs of vulnerable and conflict-affected populations around the world and will continue to adapt to changes in the humanitarian sphere as they occur.

LEFT: Iraqi refugees at a camp on the outskirts of the Syrian town of Ras al-Ain. Photo courtesy of Delil Souleiman/AFP | ABOVE: A doctor examines a child with tuberculosis at a displacement site in South Sudan. Photo courtesy of Albert Gonzalez Farran/AFP

INSIDE OFDA

EMILY DAKIN, DART Leader

On July 8, 2016, violence erupted and rapidly spread through Juba, displacing an additional 40,000 people in the city over four days and prompting much of the international community to evacuate. However, I remained on the ground in Juba to support partners as they responded to a cholera outbreak, developed contingency plans amid evolving security conditions, and shifted programming to meet critical food, shelter, and WASH needs. I also met with IDPs affected by the fighting; when several women expressed concerns about GBV, I worked with the U.S. Ambassador to South Sudan to advocate for increased safety measures at IDP sites. By remaining in Juba, I was able to support USAID partners to scale up operations and continue delivering life-saving assistance to communities affected by the violence.
What is El Niño?

BY LARA SULZMAN

The 2015/2016 El Niño event, one of the strongest since the 1950s, fueled extreme weather across the globe, triggering heavy rains and associated flooding in some parts of the world and prompting severe drought, food insecurity, and wildfires in others. Although El Niño is a naturally occurring phenomenon that takes place every two to seven years, the impacts of the 2015/2016 El Niño were more severe than usual, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and amplifying natural disaster-related humanitarian needs globally.

In FY 2016, OFDA responded to 14 El Niño-related events out of 52 disaster responses throughout the fiscal year. In coordination with host country governments and local relief organizations, OFDA provided technical expertise and distributed emergency relief items, including agricultural inputs and WASH supplies, through partner organizations. OFDA partners also conducted DRR interventions to prepare better for the impacts of El Niño-related events and strengthen community resilience.

Executing a Large-Scale Seed Distribution Campaign

The effects of the 2015/2016 El Niño, combined with consecutive seasons of below-normal rainfall, resulted in deteriorating agriculture, food security, livestock, and nutrition conditions in central, northeastern, and southern parts of Ethiopia. By late 2015, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) estimated that 10.2 million people required humanitarian interventions. On March 3, 2016, USAID announced the activation of a DART to lead the USG response to El Niño-related drought in Ethiopia. USAID also established a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART. The DART coordinated closely with the GoE, UN agencies, and other relief organizations to address the variety of needs associated with the drought, while the RMT worked with USG counterparts to ensure support for humanitarian operations in the country.

In total, OFDA provided more than $84.8 million for the Ethiopia response in FY 2016, including $17.1 million to support agriculture and food security interventions.
What is El Niño?
BY LARA SULZMAN

The 2015/2016 El Niño event, one of the strongest since the 1950s, fueled extreme weather patterns around the world. This can affect rainfall, wind, and temperature anomalies, often leading to drought and fires. For example, At the same time, fires were spreading throughout Indonesia. As in Colombia, El Niño-related drought conditions had contributed to the proliferation of fires across the archipelago.

Collaborating with FFP to Address Food Insecurity
During 2015 and 2016, OFDA coordinated closely with FFP in response to El Niño-related drought in southern Africa. Drought had resulted in agriculture, food, livelihoods, and WASH needs in Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. OFDA and FFP staff conducted joint assessment and monitoring trips and prioritized information-sharing to generate a common picture of vulnerabilities in drought-affected areas. As part of the joint OFDA–FFP response strategy, OFDA supported interventions to address water shortages, ensure the survival of essential livestock, and distribute critical, drought-resilient agriculture inputs—including seeds and sweet potato vines—alongside FFP-supported emergency food assistance. Through a cohesive USG response, OFDA and FFP provided life-saving support to address drought-related humanitarian needs throughout the region.

Lending Technical Expertise to Combat Wildfires and Their Impacts
In October 2015, the Government of Colombia (GoC) issued a red alert—the highest alert level—for wildfires in 15 of the country’s 25 departments, warning of smoke inhalation and possible fire encroachment on communities. The fires—provoked by drought stemming from above-average temperatures and below-average rainfall in the preceding months—affected more than 119,000 people, caused at least 11 deaths, and damaged houses, livestock, and export production facilities. In response to a request from the GoC, OFDA and partner World Vision provided expert fire response coordination training, as well as firefighting and communications equipment, to firefighting teams in Colombia.

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nation. In October 2015, the UN estimated that 425,000 people had developed acute respiratory tract infections due to the haze and smoke produced by the fires. In coordination with other governments and response agencies who provided aerial assets, chemical foam, and firefighting personnel, OFDA partner AmCross and local affiliate the Indonesian Red Cross addressed the immediate health needs of affected people. OFDA supported the provision of safety equipment, such as face masks; established clean air facilities to treat fire-related respiratory infections; and partnered with USFS to mobilize fire specialists to provide technical assistance on managing firefighting teams. OFDA also worked with USFS to procure personal protective equipment for firefighters, including fire-resistant clothing, gloves, and safety glasses, as well as firefighting hand tools.

Advocating for El Niño Risk Mitigation
As El Niño is a naturally recurring phenomenon with global impacts, OFDA has partnered with NOAA and the University of Colorado to encourage national governments and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) to identify and mitigate El Niño-related risks through the El Niño-Ready Nations campaign. OFDA and partners worked with countries historically affected by El Niño to improve disaster readiness procedures and engage civil society members and NMHSs to monitor and understand information about impacts. Through the advocacy campaign, OFDA promoted the development of decision-making resources, such as early warning systems, data sharing networks, and mapping and modeling tools. In October 2015, OFDA co-sponsored the El Niño 2015 Conference, which provided a platform for strategic dialogues regarding El Niño impacts, in partnership with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society, NOAA, and the UN World Meteorological Organization.

Reducing El Niño Effects Through DRR
OFDA does more than respond to natural disasters—OFDA helps strengthen communities to reduce the impacts of recurring natural disasters. Since 1989, OFDA has supported DRR programs in 130 countries to reduce loss of life and damage caused by natural disasters. In FY 2016 alone, OFDA invested more than $95 million in DRR programming. Utilizing 2015/2016 El Niño early warning mechanisms and associated temperature and rainfall predictions—including higher temperatures and lower-than-average rainfall—in Papua New Guinea, OFDA supported agriculture-based DRR programs to mitigate the risks of crop-damaging drought. OFDA partner IOM provided drought-tolerant seeds and trained farmers to nourish their new crops, while also assisting communities to establish water access points in anticipation of water shortages. Although drought conditions damaged food supplies and affected water sources across Papua New Guinea, communities targeted by OFDA-supported DRR programs reported that preparedness activities enabled them to better cope with El Niño conditions and reduce vulnerability to future drought.
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VDAP Celebrates 30 Years of Reducing Volcanic Risk

BY GARI MAYBERRY

There are approximately 1,500 potentially active volcanoes around the world and only one international volcano response team that can deploy to help prevent eruptions from becoming disasters: the Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP), which celebrated 30 years of providing technical assistance worldwide in 2016. OFDA and USGS established VDAP in 1986 in response to the tragic eruption of Nevado del Ruiz Volcano in Colombia, which killed more than 23,000 people from volcanic mudflows.

With more than $33 million of OFDA support, VDAP scientific teams have deployed in response to 30 major crises, assisted counterparts with hundreds of additional volcanic events, and strengthened response capacity in 12 countries since the program began. At the request of affected governments, VDAP helps fellow scientists monitor volcanic activity, assess hazards, generate eruption forecasts, and develop early warning capabilities to get people out of harm’s way. VDAP has responded to multiple major volcanic events and helped save tens of thousands of lives over the past 30 years. Some highlights include:

### MT. PINATUBO
Explosive Eruption

### NEVADO DEL HUILA
Volcanic Mudflow

### MT. MERAPI
Pyroclastic Flow

### COTOPAXI
Population Risk
The Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP) celebrates 30 years of reducing volcanic risk. Some highlights include:

1991, Mt. Pinatubo, Philippines

In the spring of 1991, VDAP assistance was requested to monitor Mt. Pinatubo, which had not erupted in 500 years. VDAP worked with scientists from the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology to install volcano monitoring equipment and analyze data to forecast eruptions. Due to this work, Philippine officials evacuated more than 75,000 people before Mt. Pinatubo had a massive explosive eruption on June 15, 1991. The timely evacuations saved thousands of lives, and this response validated VDAP as a critical hazard-reduction initiative.

2007–2008, Nevado del Huila, Colombia

After being dormant for hundreds of years, Nevado del Huila erupted in 2007 and 2008. VDAP assisted the Servicio Geológico Colombiano—Colombian Geological Service—by providing volcano monitoring training and developing protocols for forecasting eruptions and evacuation plans. VDAP’s assistance helped Colombian officials decide to evacuate thousands of people before the volcano erupted in April 2007 and again in November 2008, inundating nearby areas with volcanic mudflows.

2010, Mt. Merapi, Indonesia

Mt. Merapi is one of the world’s most hazardous volcanoes, threatening more than one million people who live nearby. Due to an increase in activity at the volcano in 2010, VDAP worked with the Indonesian Center for Volcanology and Geologic Hazard Mitigation to analyze activity at the volcano, including using satellite data at unprecedented levels, which helped Indonesian officials decide to evacuate hundreds of thousands of people. In the fall of 2010, Mt. Merapi had its largest eruption in more than 100 years, causing pyroclastic flows—fast-moving currents of hot rocks, ash, and volcanic gas—to rush down the mountain. Thousands of lives were saved thanks to preemptive evacuations.

2015–2016, Cotopaxi, Ecuador

Cotopaxi is one of South America’s most dangerous volcanoes due to its location near Ecuador’s densely populated capital city of Quito. When Cotopaxi showed increased activity in April 2015, the Ecuadorian government asked VDAP to work with local scientists at the Instituto Geofísico (IG), or the Geophysical Institute. VDAP provided the IG with volcano monitoring equipment, data analysis, and a volcanic mudflow detection system. As of September 2016, VDAP continued to remotely analyze eruption data and remained ready to respond should Cotopaxi’s activity increase.

Throughout FY 2016, VDAP continued to provide invaluable support worldwide, benefiting an estimated 3.9 million people living in close proximity to volcanoes. In addition to providing assistance in Ecuador, VDAP scientists helped modify 19 geological policies or procedures and trained more than 430 people worldwide during the fiscal year. VDAP’s impact on reducing volcanic risk around the world was formally recognized in 2016 through a nomination for a Samuel J. Heyman Service to America Medal—an award that highlights excellence in the federal workforce and is one of the USG’s highest honors.

As part of OFDA’s Geographic Information Unit (GIU), I began working with VDAP in 2015 to increase disaster preparedness in communities near active volcanoes. Focusing on at-risk areas identified by VDAP, the GIU has organized events at universities for student volunteers to create maps identifying vulnerable populations and infrastructure using satellite imagery and the OpenStreetMap platform. For example, in November 2015, students in Virginia mapped more than 16,700 buildings, 700 roads, and 10 rivers in Ternate City—a densely populated area near Indonesia’s Mt. Gamalama. Volunteers have also mapped urban areas near Cotopaxi in Ecuador, Mt. Karangetang in Indonesia, and Nevado del Ruiz in Colombia. The maps allow VDAP and its partners around the world to more effectively estimate the potential impacts of an eruption with the goal of increasing the ability of vulnerable communities to prepare for volcanic disasters.

LEFT: When Chaitén Volcano erupted in May 2008, VDAP staff joined the Chilean rapid response team and helped install monitoring instruments at the volcano. The joint response led to a new emphasis on volcano hazard risk mitigation and real-time volcano monitoring in Chile. Photo courtesy of USGS
OFDA Leads USG Efforts to Strengthen the International Humanitarian System

BY MACKENZIE KELLER

Grand Bargain Goals:

1. Greater transparency
2. More support and funding tools for local and national responders
3. Increase the use and coordination of cash-based programming
4. Reduce duplication and management costs with periodic functional reviews
5. Improve joint and impartial needs assessments
6. Include people receiving aid in making the decisions which affect their lives
7. Increase collaborative humanitarian multi-year planning and funding
8. Reduce the earmarking of donor contributions
9. Harmonize and simplify reporting requirements
10. Enhance engagement between humanitarian and development actors

To affirm and renew international commitments to humanitarian principles and bolster the international community’s response to natural disasters and conflict-related crises, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon convened the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) from May 23–24, 2016, in Istanbul, Turkey. USAID Administrator Gayle Smith led the USG delegation—including OFDA Director Jeremy Konyndyk and other USG representatives—to the WHS, joining more than 9,000 participants committed to preventing and reducing human suffering and improving the delivery of humanitarian assistance. At the WHS, the USG prioritized commitments that aimed to reduce the impact of conflict on civilians, with special attention to the impact on women and girls; re-affirm the longstanding USG commitment to international humanitarian law; strengthen the international humanitarian system, including how it is resourced and its effectiveness in addressing needs; and improve coherence between humanitarian and development assistance to better address recurring and protracted crises.

In preparation for the event, representatives from across the USG, other donor countries, UN agencies, and NGOs negotiated a set of 10 policy commitments aimed at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the international humanitarian system. The reciprocal agreement, known as the Grand Bargain, includes commitments to promote greater accountability toward affected communities; improve the transparency of humanitarian funding; increase support for local and national responders; expand the use and coordination of cash-based programming; and strengthen engagement between humanitarian and development actors.

Since the WHS, OFDA has co-led the USG’s whole-of-government approach to deliver on the Grand Bargain commitments through the interagency Humanitarian Policy Working Group. Within the broader international system, the USG is co-leading efforts to ensure signatories to the Grand Bargain live up to their commitments, including conducting joint needs assessments, increasing accountability to affected populations, and working toward harmonization of reporting requirements.

In addition to coordinating with partners and other donors to enact the Grand Bargain, OFDA took measures in FY 2016 to bolster its own adherence to the agreement. To promote
accountability to affected populations, OFDA supported the integration of accountability measures, such as including beneficiary input in program design, ensuring organizational transparency, and developing appropriate feedback mechanisms. OFDA is also supporting UNICEF to implement a two-year project to integrate accountability to affected populations into humanitarian responses through global and country-level coordination mechanisms.

To improve the transparency of humanitarian funding, OFDA supported efforts to strengthen OCHA’s Financial Tracking System, a voluntary information platform for recording international humanitarian aid contributions. Through OFDA support, OCHA will better align the system with international humanitarian standards, enabling humanitarian donors and aid organizations to publish timely, transparent, and harmonized data on humanitarian funding—thereby improving humanitarian actors’ ability to quickly and effectively coordinate assistance during sudden-onset disasters and other emergencies.

OFDA contributed $11.7 million to pooled funds in Iraq and Ethiopia in FY 2016, providing more flexible funding to responses by combining donor assistance to support a range of partners. In support of the Grand Bargain commitment to enhance local actors’ role in humanitarian assistance, OFDA supported multiple capacity-building efforts, including the International Medical Corps-led “Building a Better Response” training initiative, as well as the Network for Empowered Aid Response (NEAR), a network of national and local NGOs working to strengthen local organizations’ participation in the international humanitarian community. Through ongoing DRR programming in Asia, LAC, and Southern Africa, OFDA also built the response capacity of national disaster management agencies and local response organizations. Additionally, OFDA supported an NGO partner to bolster community-based protection efforts, including by coordinating with local groups in Iraq and Somalia to strengthen local preparedness and response to GBV in emergencies.

OFDA, in partnership with FFP, continued to support quality cash-based programming in FY 2016, enabling disaster-affected households to purchase goods and services based on their needs as conditions and local market systems allow. Throughout the FY, OFDA supported more than 75 cash-based projects in response to more than 20 complex emergencies and natural disasters. Activities included support for the provision of cash to meet household and winter needs in eastern Ukraine, enhanced coordination for cash interventions in West Africa, and the further integration of cash working groups into international humanitarian coordination mechanisms.

Finally, OFDA engaged in efforts to bolster coordination between humanitarian and development actors to build communities’ resilience to future shocks, including through ongoing collaboration with local USAID missions on resilience programming in Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, LAC, and South Asia. OFDA continues to coordinate with development actors, particularly local USAID missions, on DRR interventions, as well as to engage in joint humanitarian and development planning for protracted conflicts and other emergencies.

Through these initiatives, OFDA, other USG counterparts, and the international humanitarian community are seeking to deliver on the Grand Bargain commitments and ensure that relief efforts are grounded first and foremost in the needs of the most vulnerable populations. In FY 2016, OFDA took key steps toward fulfilling the commitments and strengthening OFDA’s ability to meet its mandate and reach the world’s most vulnerable.

INSIDE OFDA

NANCE KYLOH, Humanitarian Advisor to USUN

In Geneva, Switzerland, OFDA is at the forefront of promoting change in the humanitarian system and within the donor community by regularly challenging the status quo. I therefore find myself speaking out and speaking often in governance bodies for UN agencies; technical meetings with humanitarian partners; donor forums; and one-on-one meetings with senior humanitarian leaders. In this way, I am able to bring to bear the collective OFDA technical and field knowledge and experience to influence international policies on a wide range of issues, such as cash-based programming, protection, and localization of aid. In addition, by creating coalitions among donors and other member states, I work to build a foundation for durable and fundamental improvements in humanitarian institutions, such as WHO and OCHA.
Saving Lives,
Changing Lives

Often we focus on the bigger picture—the catastrophic natural disasters and continued conflicts; the millions of dollars spent on assistance in a given country; and the hundreds of international and local organizations that partner with OFDA to implement life-saving activities around the globe. Yet humanitarian assistance is truly about the individuals we—the American people—help. In Papua New Guinea, we helped a village secure safe drinking water during a drought. In DRC, USG assistance ensured that emergency relief supplies reached conflict-affected households despite poor road conditions. And in Guatemala, our support enabled a community to replace outdated water and sanitation equipment, reducing serious health risks during seasonal floods and landslides. These are only some of the millions of life-changing stories in which OFDA plays a role every year.
Afghanistan

OFDA supports several partners to conduct hazard-mapping activities in disaster-prone areas of Afghanistan. Through hazard-mapping activities, communities raise awareness of possible disasters, identify evacuation routes, and develop plans to address the needs of vulnerable populations. Photo courtesy of SC/US

INSIDE OFDA

LORI DU TRIEUILLE, USAID/Afghanistan Senior Humanitarian Advisor

I’ve been managing USAID humanitarian programs in Afghanistan for five years. Living and working in Kabul with other members of the humanitarian community allows me to build relationships, which are critical for addressing challenges—such as security risks and weather-related road closures—to reaching remote populations in need of emergency relief services and supplies. When a magnitude 7.5 earthquake struck Afghanistan on October 26, 2015, I was in the midst of welcoming the newly appointed Afghan Minister for Disaster Management to the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. Immediately after the shaking subsided, the Minister and I shook hands and simultaneously said, “I’ll talk to you later,” before hurrying to meet with our respective colleagues. “Talk later” we did, as USAID partner staff and I coordinated with Afghan authorities to provide emergency food assistance and relief items, including blankets, cooking supplies, and shelter materials, to households that had suffered earthquake damage. Relationships built through situations like these allow me to efficiently assist disaster-affected populations on behalf of USAID.
A Chadian man gathers water from a well to tend a community garden developed with support from an OFDA partner.

A beneficiary in western Chad feeds goats procured through an OFDA-funded agriculture and food security initiative. With OFDA support, a partner NGO assists community members to purchase much-needed agricultural inputs and conducts trainings on garden cultivation and livestock care. Photos courtesy of Michael Stulman/CRS.
LEFT PAGE: A Chadian man gathers water from a well to tend a community garden developed with support from an OFDA partner. RIGHT PAGE: A beneficiary in western Chad feeds goats procured through an OFDA-funded agriculture and food security initiative. With OFDA support, a partner NGO assists community members to purchase much-needed agricultural inputs and conducts trainings on garden cultivation and livestock care. Photos courtesy of Michael Stulman/CRS
DRC

OFDA partner Handicap International works with local stakeholders to improve logistics-related humanitarian response capacity in eastern DRC. More than 20 humanitarian organizations rely on the program to transport emergency relief commodities to conflict-affected populations. Photo courtesy of Handicap International
OFDA partner Handicap International works with local stakeholders to improve logistics-related humanitarian response capacity in eastern DRC. More than 20 humanitarian organizations rely on the program to transport emergency relief commodities to conflict-affected populations. Photo courtesy of Handicap International.
In East Timor’s Lautem District, beneficiaries of OFDA-supported livelihoods programs stand next to their keyhole gardens—a sustainable gardening method that enables families to sell surplus produce to cover household expenses and thereby reduce vulnerability to shocks.

Maureena Thompson/USAID
East Timor

In East Timor’s Lautem District, beneficiaries of OFDA-supported livelihoods programs stand next to their keyhole gardens—a sustainable gardening method that enables families to sell surplus produce to cover household expenses and thereby reduce vulnerability to shocks.

Maureena Thompson/USAID
Guatemala
As part of an OFDA-funded Project
Concern International project
titled Barrio Mio, which means “My Neighborhood,” community
members work together to 
upgrade water and sanitation 
systems in flood- and landslide-
prone areas of Guatemala.
Guatemala

As part of an OFDA-funded Project Concern International project titled Barrio Mio, which means “My Neighborhood,” community members work together to upgrade water and sanitation systems in flood- and landslide-prone areas of Guatemala. USAID
Papua New Guinea

ABOVE: A member of the Vijari Jajora tribe blows on a conch shell—a traditional method for warning communities of an impending disaster, such as a storm—as part of an evacuation drill in Papua New Guinea’s Kausada Gona village, Oro Province. RIGHT PAGE, TOP: A boy fills a bowl with water from a pump refurbished through an OFDA-supported IOM program, which built and repaired water sources in communities affected by El Niño-related drought. RIGHT PAGE, BOTTOM: Beneficiaries of an OFDA-supported IOM program construct a bridge to Labu Tale village’s only source of safe drinking water. Photos courtesy of IOM
Papua New Guinea
ABOVE: A member of the Vijari Jajora tribe blows on a conch shell—a traditional method for warning communities of an impending disaster, such as a storm—as part of an evacuation drill in Papua New Guinea's Kausada Gona village, Oro Province.

RIGHT PAGE, TOP: A boy fills a bowl with water from a pump refurbished through an OFDA-supported IOM program, which built and repaired water sources in communities affected by El Niño-related drought.

RIGHT PAGE, BOTTOM: Beneficiaries of an OFDA-supported IOM program construct a bridge to Labu Tale village's only source of safe drinking water. Photos courtesy of IOM.
Africa
Regional Summary

OFDA responded to disasters in 23 countries in Africa in FY 2016. In total, OFDA provided nearly $551 million for humanitarian assistance in Africa, including $504.6 million for disaster response programs, more than $12.8 million for DRR activities, and nearly $23 million for disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA deployed a DART to respond to drought conditions in Ethiopia, maintained a DART to respond to the complex emergency in South Sudan, and demobilized the West Africa Ebola DART in January 2016. OFDA also deployed humanitarian staff in response to complex emergencies in Cameroon, CAR, Mali, and Niger, and drought in Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. OFDA maintained full-time staff in Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa to monitor and respond to events in Southern and West Africa, as well as in DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, and Sudan to track and respond to events throughout East and Central Africa.

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$551 Million
OFDA assistance for Africa in FY 2016

Complex Emergency
Most frequent disaster in Africa in FY 2016
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Benin

Explosion

On September 8, 2016, an explosion at a landfill in Tori-Bossito commune in Benin’s Atlantique Department resulted in at least 26 deaths and severely burned nearly 100 people, according to the Government of Benin (GoB). Officials responsible for waste disposal attempted to incinerate several tons of spoiled food, including flour and wheat, resulting in an explosion and subsequent fire that affected bystanders attempting to recover unburned items. The number of individuals with third-degree burns exceeded the treatment capacity of GoB health care facilities. As a result, the GoB Ministry of Health requested international assistance to provide additional staff and materials to care for severely burned individuals.

On September 21, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Lucy Tamlyn declared a disaster due to the effects of the explosion. In response, OFDA supported the provision of additional health care personnel and supplies, such as bedding, gloves, masks, and wheelchairs.

Central African Republic

Complex Emergency

In CAR, clashes among armed groups and violence against civilians and relief personnel persisted during FY 2016, generating population displacement and hindering humanitarian response operations in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas of the country. Political instability also continued in areas of northern, central, and eastern CAR despite the election of Faustin-Archange Touadéra as president in February 2016. The UN estimated that 2.35 million people in CAR required humanitarian assistance—including access to food supplies and adequate WASH facilities, agricultural and livelihood support, health care, and protection services—during 2016. While some IDPs returned to areas of origin in CAR, more than 385,700 individuals were internally displaced as of September 2016, and an additional 452,000 Central Africans had fled to neighboring countries.

On October 1, 2015, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., David E. Brown redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency. In response, OFDA funded interventions to improve access to safe drinking water; promote hygiene awareness in areas at risk for communicable disease outbreaks; and provide essential agriculture and food security assistance. With OFDA support, implementing partners also bolstered income-generating activities; conducted health and nutrition interventions; and delivered emergency relief supplies, such as blankets and plastic sheeting, for vulnerable populations countrywide. Additionally, OFDA continued support for overall humanitarian coordination and a UNICEF-led rapid response mechanism, which facilitates multi-sector needs assessments and timely dispatch of basic relief items and other emergency support to newly displaced populations across CAR.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNER**
Caritas Benin

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
$50,000

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**
ACF, ACTED, Concern, CRS,
Danish Refugee Council, FAO,
Handicap International, IMC,
International NGO Safety Organization, IOM, IRC,
MENTOR Initiative, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council, OCHA, Oxfam,

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
$27,993,157
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Complex Emergency

Conflict and insecurity-driven displacement continued in eastern DRC during FY 2016. Attacks by armed actors and intercommunal violence exacerbated the security situation, while clashes between armed groups and Government of DRC and UN forces resulted in additional humanitarian needs. In addition, vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas lacked adequate access to agricultural areas, basic services, and livelihoods. GBV, forced recruitment into armed groups, and other humanitarian protection violations also affected IDPs, returnees, and host community members across eastern DRC.

An estimated 7.5 million people in DRC required life-saving humanitarian assistance during the fiscal year due to violence, food insecurity, acute malnutrition, and continued displacement, according to the UN. As of September 2016, approximately 1.9 million IDPs resided in DRC, including 837,000 IDPs in North Kivu Province, while nearly 526,000 Congolese refugees were living outside the country.

On October 1, 2015, U.S. Ambassador James C. Swan reissued a disaster declaration due to the effects of the ongoing complex emergency. OFDA’s sub-regional office in the capital city of Kinshasa supported response efforts during the fiscal year, with staff traveling repeatedly to eastern DRC to meet with NGO partners and conduct assessments to determine priority humanitarian needs.

During FY 2016, OFDA assistance provided health care services for IDPs and other vulnerable populations; improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities; increased agricultural productivity; and provided cash-for-work opportunities to bolster livelihoods and local economic activity. OFDA also maintained flexible response mechanisms to enable rapid distribution of relief commodities to populations recently affected by conflict.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
$41,136,877

World Relief International
Ethiopia
Complex Emergency

Populations in Ethiopia experience numerous challenges, including recurrent drought, seasonal flooding, localized intercommunal conflict, above-average food prices, disease outbreaks, and limited access to health and WASH services, that contribute to sustained humanitarian needs.

In late 2015, relief actors and donors—including OFDA and other USG stakeholders—identified an emerging humanitarian crisis in Ethiopia, prompted by the poor performance of consecutive rainy seasons and severe drought conditions related to the 2015/2016 El Niño. Below-average seasonal rains and resultant drought conditions in areas of Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, Tigray, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions disrupted agricultural production, reduced access to safe drinking water, and generated pasture and water shortages in pastoral areas—all factors that contributed to increased acute food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable populations. Drought conditions persisted in FY 2016, resulting in continued humanitarian needs that exceeded in-country response capacities. At the height of the crisis, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and relief actors estimated that 10.2 million people in Ethiopia required relief food assistance and 5.8 million people required clean water, among other critical needs, including agriculture, livelihoods, and nutrition support. In August 2016, the GoE and relief organizations reduced the estimated population requiring food assistance to 9.7 million people and the population in need of clean water to 3.9 million people.

On October 7, 2015, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Peter H. Vrooman redclared a disaster for the ongoing complex emergency, including the worsening drought. On March 3, 2016, USAID announced the activation of a DART to assess drought conditions and scale up humanitarian response efforts along with the GoE, relief organizations, and the U.S. Embassy in Addis Ababa. USAID also activated a RMT based in Washington, D.C., to support drought response efforts.

In FY 2016, OFDA and implementing partners addressed the emergency WASH needs of drought-affected families, distributed critical supplies of seeds and other agricultural inputs to farmers for planting, and provided life-saving nutrition assistance, including preventive screenings and treatment, for vulnerable women and children. Along with FFP and USAID/Ethiopia, the DART conducted humanitarian needs assessments, supported response coordination efforts, and worked to alleviate logistical bottlenecks—such as lack of local storage capacity—to accelerate the delivery of critical food supplies, nutrition commodities, and other relief assistance to people in need countrywide. OFDA also funded emergency seed and livestock interventions, including the provision of feed, in SNNP and Tigray to bolster the resilience of drought-affected households and protect long-term development gains.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
Concern, CRS, FAO, Food for the Hungry, GOAL, IFRC, IMC, iMMAP, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, IRC, International Potato Center, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Oxfam, Project Concern International, SC/US,
UNDSS, UNFPA, UNHAS, UNICEF, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany, WFP, World Vision

OFDA SUPPORTED $84,831,378
Lake Chad Basin
Complex Emergencies

Since 2009, attacks by the armed group Boko Haram have generated insecurity and population displacement within northeastern Nigeria. In 2015 and 2016, the group’s operations increasingly spread to the surrounding countries of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. As Boko Haram expanded its reach throughout the Lake Chad Basin region, insecurity caused increasing displacement and food insecurity, diminished livelihoods and market activity, and deteriorated access to basic services for conflict-affected populations.

By early 2016, advances by the Multi-National Joint Task Force—comprising forces from Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria—had recovered large swathes of territory from Boko Haram, revealing acute food insecurity and malnutrition among populations residing in newly accessible areas. Displaced households and host communities throughout the Lake Chad Basin continued to require urgent humanitarian aid during the fiscal year. The UN estimated that Boko Haram-related insecurity had displaced 2.6 million people in the region, with the majority of displacement occurring in Nigeria. Approximately 6.3 million people in Boko Haram-affected areas were severely food insecure during the FY, according to the UN.

In FY 2016, OFDA staff traveled to affected countries, as security conditions allowed, to assess the situation and coordinate with host governments, UN agencies, and other humanitarian stakeholders. OFDA supported activities in the Lake Chad Basin that strengthened food security and livelihoods; facilitated access to health, nutrition, and WASH services; provided relief commodities and shelter support; and addressed the protection needs of the most vulnerable people. In addition, OFDA promoted increased coordination and information management among relief actors responding to the humanitarian situation in the Lake Chad Basin.

TOTAL FY 2016 OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE
$46,096,597

Cameroon
Lake Chad Basin Complex Emergency

Cameroon’s Far North Region experienced increasing attacks by Boko Haram during FY 2016, disrupting basic services such as health and education, prompting population displacement, and limiting agro-pastoral livelihoods. Approximately 1.4 million people in Far North were food insecure in May 2016—more than twice the food-insecure population as compared to June 2015, according to the UN. The region also hosted an estimated 200,000 IDPs. Overall, the UN reported that 1.5 million people required humanitarian assistance as a result of Boko Haram-related insecurity.

On March 4, 2016, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Matthew D. Smith redeclared a disaster as a result of the complex emergency.

During the FY, OFDA deployed staff to the country to assess the humanitarian situation and coordinate USG response efforts. In addition, OFDA strengthened agriculture and food security conditions for vulnerable populations by providing seeds and other agricultural inputs; distributed emergency relief items, such as hygiene kits, kitchen sets, and water containers; improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities; supported protection services; and treated children experiencing SAM; among other activities.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
IOM, OCHA, NGO partners

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$4,018,010
Chad
Lake Chad Basin Complex Emergency

Attacks by Boko Haram in Chad’s Lac Region began in January 2015 and continued through FY 2016, prompting displacement—including population movement of Chadian returnees and refugees from neighboring Nigeria—and exacerbating food insecurity and other humanitarian needs, according to the UN. The Government of Chad declared a state of emergency in Lac in November 2015 and renewed the declaration in April 2016 for a six-month period due to ongoing Boko Haram activity. Deteriorating security conditions in the region also impeded humanitarian response efforts during the fiscal year. The UN reported that Lac hosted 100,000 Chadian IDPs and returnees and 7,000 Nigerian refugees, with the displaced population putting pressure on already scarce local resources. Overall, approximately 257,000 people required humanitarian assistance as a result of Boko Haram’s impact in Chad.

On December 14, 2015, U.S. Ambassador James A. Knight redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency. In response, OFDA supported activities to strengthen access to health care, respond to acute malnutrition, and improve sanitation infrastructure and hygiene. OFDA also facilitated the transport of humanitarian personnel and relief items via UNHAS flights and strengthened information coordination and management capacity among response actors in Chad.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OCHA, UNHAS, NGO partners

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$3,720,459

Niger
Lake Chad Basin Complex Emergency

Boko Haram began directly attacking populations in Niger in February 2015; the conflict continued throughout FY 2016, with the UN reporting 53 Boko Haram-related security incidents—including violent clashes and suicide attacks—in Diffa Region between January and September 2016. Insecurity contributed to population displacement, disruptions to basic services, and deteriorating food security, nutrition, and WASH conditions among vulnerable populations. GAM levels in Diffa exceeded the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent, and FEWS NET reported that populations in Diffa were experiencing acute food insecurity. The UN estimated that 460,000 people in Boko Haram-affected areas of Niger required humanitarian assistance as a result of Boko Haram’s impact in September 2016.

On February 11, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Eunice S. Reddick renewed the disaster declaration due to the continued complex emergency. In FY 2016, OFDA supported activities to address the agriculture, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH needs of affected populations. OFDA staff also traveled to Niger during the FY to assess the humanitarian situation and coordinate USG response efforts.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
IOM, NGO partners

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$8,879,202
Nigeria
Lake Chad Basin Complex Emergency

Continued Boko Haram-related insecurity resulted in population displacement, disrupted livelihoods, food insecurity, and protection concerns in northeastern Nigeria—primarily Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states—in FY 2016. The UN estimated that 7 million people in affected areas required humanitarian assistance; of the population in need, approximately 4.4 million people were acutely food insecure and 1.9 million people were displaced. The majority of IDPs continued to reside in host communities, straining local resources and exacerbating needs among displaced and host populations.

Insecurity in northeastern Nigeria disrupted services, including medical care, and impeded humanitarian access during the FY. Between January and September 2016, the UN recorded more than 300 Boko Haram-related security incidents, including attacks targeting military forces, civilians, and aid convoys, which resulted in approximately 2,390 deaths. As military operations regained control of territory from Boko Haram, humanitarian actors reported that populations residing in newly accessible areas of northeastern Nigeria had significant food security and nutrition needs. By September, data from newly accessible areas suggested that the most vulnerable populations were experiencing severe acute food insecurity, including potential famine conditions, according to FEWS NET.

On November 6, 2015, U.S. Ambassador James F. Entwistle renewed the disaster declaration due to the continued complex emergency. During the FY, OFDA-supported programs addressed the agriculture, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH needs of affected populations, including IDPs and host communities. OFDA also supported enhanced data collection and population-movement tracking; strengthened information management and security coordination within the humanitarian community; and bolstered transport and logistics infrastructure for relief actors. OFDA deployed staff to Nigeria to assess the situation and coordinate response efforts with the Government of Nigeria, UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNDSS, UNHAS, NGO partners

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$29,478,926
Mali
Complex Emergency

Since 2012, conflict in northern Mali has resulted in displacement and food insecurity. In FY 2016, improvements in the availability of food and basic services and security conditions in parts of the country resulted in the return of some displaced individuals to areas of origin, with the UN reporting a decrease in the IDP population from 61,900 IDPs at the beginning of the FY to 33,000 IDPs in September 2016. However, prolonged displacement, continued insecurity, and natural disasters, such as localized flooding, continued to result in humanitarian need. A March 2016 assessment estimated that 3 million people in Mali were food insecure, according to the UN.

During the FY, insecurity—including attacks on civilians and humanitarian workers—disrupted response efforts and impeded access to vulnerable populations, particularly in northern Mali, the UN reported. The Government of Mali (GoM) declared a state of emergency in November 2015; due to persistent insecurity, the GoM renewed the declaration in April 2016 and again in July.

On November 3, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Paul A. Folmsbee renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency due to the humanitarian effects of continued insecurity. In FY 2016, OFDA supported programs to improve agriculture and food security conditions through the distribution of seeds, tools, and other agricultural inputs; the provision of fodder and veterinary care for livestock; and training on fisheries management. OFDA also facilitated acute malnutrition treatment, hygiene promotion campaigns, nutrition support for pregnant and lactating women, specialized services for survivors of GBV, and water point rehabilitation. During the FY, OFDA staff traveled to Mali to assess the humanitarian situation and coordinate USG humanitarian response efforts.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
IOM, OCHA, WFP, NGO partners

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$15,844,022

Mauritania
Complex Emergency

Despite an above-average 2015 agricultural season, vulnerable households in Mauritania continued to experience agricultural and animal production deficits in FY 2016 as a result of previous successive years of drought. At the beginning of the FY, the UN estimated that 1.2 million people in the country were food insecure. Mauritania also continued to host a significant number of Malian refugees, with UNHCR reporting nearly 41,800 registered refugees in the country as of August, further straining basic resource supplies and food systems.

On February 29, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Larry E. André, Jr., reissued a disaster declaration due to the ongoing complex emergency. In response, OFDA supported programs to strengthen access to reproductive health care, prevent and respond to acute malnutrition, and reduce the transmission of water-borne disease through promoting safe hygiene practices.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
AAH/USA

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$885,616
Rwanda
Floods and Landslides

From May 7–8, 2016, heavy rainfall generated flooding and triggered landslides in Rwanda’s Gakenke, Muhanga, and Ngororero districts, causing more than 50 deaths, injuring nearly 30 people, and affecting approximately 30,000 individuals, according to the Government of Rwanda. The inclement weather and resultant conditions also damaged or destroyed nearly 2,320 houses, as well as more than 8,500 acres of crops and more than 20 bridges.

Somalia
Complex Emergency

Persistent food insecurity, widespread violence, and recurrent droughts and floods have characterized the complex emergency in Somalia since 1991. In FY 2016, drought conditions in northern Somalia, associated with the 2015/2016 El Niño, exacerbated food insecurity and acute malnutrition levels, particularly for IDPs and other vulnerable populations. Furthermore, conflict—primarily related to al-Shabaab operations and intercommunal violence—restricted trade and market activities while contributing to population displacement and food insecurity. Continued attacks against civilians and aid workers also disrupted livelihoods and hindered humanitarian response activities during the FY.

While conflict-related internal displacement continued in FY 2016, with approximately 1.1 million IDPs sheltering across the country, more than 22,000 Somali refugees returned to Somalia between January and September 2016 under the UNHCR-facilitated voluntary repatriation program. According to the USAID-funded FEWS NET and Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit, approximately 5 million people in Somalia were food insecure during FY 2016, requiring life-saving humanitarian support.

On May 19, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Erica J. Barks-Ruggles declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods and landslides. In response, OFDA provided emergency shelter, livelihoods, and WASH support to flood- and landslide-affected households.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
OFDA ASSISTANCE
IOM
$50,000

On October 8, 2015, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., David H. Kaeuper redeclared a disaster for the complex emergency due to ongoing humanitarian needs. In November 2015, OFDA staff traveled to northwestern Somalia’s Woqooyi Galbeed Region to meet with local government officials, identify priority humanitarian needs, and assess ongoing response activities. The visit marked the first OFDA monitoring trip to Somalia since 2012; insecurity had restricted previous travel to the country.

In FY 2016, OFDA supported humanitarian interventions to address acute food insecurity, health, nutrition, and WASH needs among conflict- and drought-affected communities in Somalia. OFDA also funded economic recovery programs that strengthened resilience and improved livelihoods among vulnerable populations.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OFDA ASSISTANCE
UN and NGO partners
$59,994,552
Southern Africa Drought

Below-average rainfall—exacerbated by the 2015/2016 El Niño—resulted in severe drought conditions throughout much of Southern Africa beginning in 2015, negatively affecting agriculture, food security, livestock, nutrition, and WASH conditions. On July 22, 2016, the Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (RIASCO) launched a $1.2 billion action plan for Southern Africa to address immediate humanitarian needs and outline steps to build the resilience of affected populations. The RIASCO Action Plan complemented the broader Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) $2.7 billion regional appeal in response to the drought-related needs of its member states. By September, SADC reported that approximately 21.3 million people in Southern Africa required humanitarian assistance.

OFDA coordinated with FFP to develop a joint response strategy seeking to save lives and reduce suffering for drought-affected families in the region. The strategy ensured integrated assessments, reporting, and program planning and promoted the provision of humanitarian assistance—including food assistance and livelihoods, nutrition, and WASH interventions—using shared data analysis and criteria for prioritization. OFDA and FFP staff traveled throughout the region to assess the situation and coordinate USG response activities.

OFDA responded to the needs of drought-affected populations in six Southern African countries during FY 2016. Through UN and NGO partners, OFDA provided agricultural inputs, such as seeds and tools, and trained communities on conservation agricultural practices; facilitated access to safe drinking water, promoted hygiene best practices, and distributed hygiene kits; and identified and responded to cases of acute malnutrition among drought-affected populations. OFDA also supported efforts to strengthen the regional humanitarian coordination and information management capacity of UN agencies responding to the drought.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS OF REGIONAL PROGRAMS
FAO, OCHA, WFP

TOTAL FY 2016 OFDA ASSISTANCE
$39,737,664
Southern Africa Drought

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### Lesotho

In FY 2016, El Niño-related drought conditions resulted in water shortages, crop failure, disease outbreaks, and significant food and nutrition needs in Lesotho, with an estimated 491,000 people requiring urgent humanitarian assistance, according to SADC. A seed security assessment led by FAO indicated that low harvest yields had resulted in a dearth of seeds for the next planting season, and FEWS NET reported that food security conditions in all districts of Lesotho deteriorated between June and September. The Government of Lesotho declared a state of emergency in December 2015 and committed $10 million for humanitarian response efforts.

On March 16, 2016, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Elizabeth A. Pelletreau declared a disaster due to the effects of drought and food insecurity. In response, OFDA supported seed fairs—allowing farming households to select and purchase seeds with OFDA-funded vouchers—to enable planting and build resilience to future environmental shocks. In addition, OFDA rehabilitated water systems, trained individuals in conservation agriculture techniques, and provided feed and health support for livestock. OFDA staff also traveled to Lesotho to assess the humanitarian situation and coordinate USG response efforts.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

CRS, FAO, World Vision

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**

$3,128,901

### Madagascar

Southern Madagascar received significantly below-average rainfall between May 2015 and September 2016, resulting in an approximately 80 percent loss of harvest yields. OCHA noted that 2016 was the third consecutive year of below-average crop production in southern parts of the country, and maize prices in April 2016 were 128 percent above April 2014 prices, according to FEWS NET. Depleted household resources and high food prices exacerbated food needs and resulted in acute food insecurity among vulnerable populations. SADC estimated that approximately 665,000 people required immediate humanitarian assistance during the FY.

On December 4, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Robert T. Yamate redeclared a disaster due to the effects of drought. In response, OFDA supported activities to strengthen food security, including through the provision of agricultural inputs and training in conservation agriculture techniques. OFDA also rehabilitated water sources and distributed hygiene kits, provided treatment for children experiencing SAM, and facilitated the formation of village savings and loan groups to promote economic activity. During the FY, OFDA staff traveled to southern Madagascar to assess the humanitarian situation and coordinate response efforts.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

ACF, ADRA, CARE, CRS, FAO, UNICEF

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**

$5,922,451
**Malawi**  
**Southern Africa Drought**

Drought conditions contributed to significantly below-average crop production and rising food prices, resulting in constrained food access and deteriorating nutrition conditions throughout Malawi in FY 2016. The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee estimated that the country experienced a maize production deficit of 1.2 million MT during the 2016 harvest season and that 6.5 million people—39 percent of the country’s population—required emergency food assistance. In September, FEWS NET reported that staple food prices were more than 80 percent higher than the previous year, impeding food access for vulnerable populations in the country. On April 12, Government of Malawi (GoM) President Peter Mutharika declared a state of national disaster. The GoM Department of Disaster Management led response efforts, in coordination with UN agencies and NGOs, during the fiscal year.

On April 21, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Virginia E. Palmer declared a disaster due to the effects of drought. In response, OFDA deployed staff to Malawi to assess the humanitarian impacts of the drought and coordinate response efforts. OFDA also supported NGO partners to mitigate the impact of drought on food security, livelihoods, and WASH conditions through activities such as distributing seeds and other agricultural inputs, rehabilitating water systems for household and agricultural use, and building resilience to future shocks through improved access to finance.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**  
CARE, Concern, CRS, Oxfam/GB, Project Concern International, SC/US

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**  
$4,690,916

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**Mozambique**  
**Southern Africa Drought**

Drought conditions impacted central and southern Mozambique, particularly Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo, Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia provinces, in FY 2016, generating significant food, nutrition, and WASH needs. In April, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) estimated that 90 percent of farmers were unable to harvest crops in the first period of the 2015/2016 growing season, and on April 12 the GRM issued a red alert due to the impacts of drought in central and southern Mozambique. A vulnerability assessment conducted between March and April indicated that 2 million people required humanitarian assistance, according to SADC. The assessment also identified GAM levels above the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent in Sofala and Tete. Additionally, FEWS NET reported that food security for vulnerable households in southern and central regions of the country deteriorated between June and August, with the most vulnerable populations—particularly households in conflict-affected parts of central Mozambique—experiencing severe acute food insecurity.

On February 29, 2016, U.S. Ambassador H. Dean Pittman declared a disaster due to the effects of drought. Throughout the fiscal year, OFDA funded activities—including distributions of seeds and other agricultural inputs, hygiene promotion and nutrition sensitization campaigns, screening and treatment for acute malnutrition, the provision of potable water and relief commodities, and water infrastructure rehabilitation—to address urgent needs among drought-affected populations. In addition, OFDA deployed staff to Mozambique to assess the situation and coordinate humanitarian response activities.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**  
CARE, International Potato Center, IOM, UNICEF, World Vision

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**  
$7,732,025
Swaziland  
**Southern Africa Drought**

Drought conditions significantly impacted Swaziland in FY 2016, contributing to diminished harvests, an increase in cattle deaths, and water shortages. SADC reported in June that 66,000 cattle, or more than 10 percent of the national herd, had perished, and the Government of Swaziland (GKnS) had implemented water rationing in the capital city of Mbabane for the first time, as water levels in Hawane Dam—the primary water source—were below 20 percent capacity. The GKnS declared a national emergency due to drought on February 18. An estimated 350,000 people, or nearly one-third of the country’s population, required emergency assistance as of September, according to the UN.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**
FAO, UNICEF, World Vision

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
$2,629,850

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Zimbabwe  
**Southern Africa Drought**

Erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells disrupted the 2015/2016 planting season in Zimbabwe, reducing agricultural output for the second consecutive year, particularly in southern parts of the country, according to the UN. In addition, SADC reported that drought led to water shortages, rising food prices, and more than 23,000 cattle deaths. As a result, food insecurity and malnutrition increased during FY 2016, with GAM levels reaching 5.7 percent in some areas—the highest GAM levels recorded in Zimbabwe in a 15-year period, according to SADC. The Government of Zimbabwe declared a national disaster on February 5 in response to the effects of drought, and the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee estimated that nearly 4.1 million people—42 percent of the rural population—required emergency assistance.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**
ACF, CARE, CRS, FAO, IMC, IRC, Oxfam/GB, SC/US, UNICEF, World Vision

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
$13,190,904
Since gaining independence in July 2011, South Sudan has been plagued by the interconnected effects of armed conflict, population displacement, food insecurity, and environmental shocks that exacerbate humanitarian needs. The security situation and humanitarian conditions significantly deteriorated beginning in December 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. Clashes in Juba in July 2016 spread to the previously non-conflict affected Greater Equatoria region of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Western Equatoria states and, coupled with renewed conflict in Unity State in late 2016, generated additional population displacement, exacerbated tensions, and resulted in the evacuation of humanitarian staff.

An estimated 6.1 million people—approximately 51 percent of South Sudan’s population—remained in need of humanitarian assistance in 2016, while 4.8 million people experienced acute food insecurity due to decreased food production, displacement, disrupted livelihoods, poor market access, and violence. Active hostilities, targeted attacks against aid workers, and interference by armed actors hindered the delivery of life-saving assistance to conflict-affected communities. While many IDPs fled to hard-to-access areas of the country, an estimated 202,000 people were sheltering at UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) bases in September 2016, according to the UN.

On October 8, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Mary Catherine Phee renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency. During FY 2016, OFDA supported agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions, as well as the provision of relief commodities and multi-sector rapid response activities. OFDA also funded programs to strengthen humanitarian coordination, information management, and logistics operations. Additionally, USAID maintained a Juba-based DART that coordinated the USG humanitarian response to the crisis in South Sudan and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
- $109,261,514
The complex emergency in Sudan continued in FY 2016, with armed conflict resulting in population displacement in the Jebel Marra area of Darfur Region, as well as in the Two Areas. Additionally, severe economic shocks and perennial environmental hazards, such as drought and flooding, resulted in increased humanitarian needs; significant flooding beginning in June 2016 affected more than 204,000 people. More than 90,000 South Sudanese refugees also arrived in Sudan from January–September 2016 due to ongoing conflict and food insecurity. During the fiscal year, an estimated 2 million IDPs in Darfur were in need of humanitarian assistance, and approximately 387,000 refugees were sheltering across the country, according to the UN. Acute food insecurity continued to affect more than 4.4 million people in Sudan during the June-to-September lean season, largely due to drought and conflict-related disruptions to agricultural production, livelihood activities, and markets, according to FEWS NET. Though approximately 5.8 million people required humanitarian assistance in FY 2016, ongoing conflict, attacks on aid workers, and procedures and policies of the Government of Sudan impeded the ability of relief organizations to provide assistance.

On October 14, 2015, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Jerry P. Lanier renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency. In response, OFDA supported emergency agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions, as well as humanitarian coordination, information management, logistical support, and the provision of relief commodities. OFDA assistance to Sudan in FY 2016 included more than $43.3 million to support emergency response activities in Darfur where security and access permitted.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
$59,330,083
West Africa Ebola Outbreak

The West Africa Ebola outbreak began in December 2013 in Guinea’s Guéckédou Prefecture and spread undiagnosed until a blood sample from Guinea tested positive for Ebola in mid-March 2014, confirming the outbreak. By May 2014, the number of people contracting Ebola had increased, with new cases appearing in Liberia and Sierra Leone in the following months. On August 4, 2014, the USG deployed a DART to West Africa, positioning staff in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone to respond to the outbreak as the number of new cases continued to increase; in FY 2015, the DART also included staff in Mali following the identification of Ebola cases in the country. In addition, OFDA stood up a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART.

WHO declared an official end to the large-scale outbreak in West Africa in January 2016; however, some new cases continued to appear. By June, WHO had declared an end to the most recent clusters of Ebola cases in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. During the outbreak, health authorities throughout the region recorded more than 15,200 confirmed cases, as well as nearly 13,400 suspected or probable cases, with over 11,300 Ebola-related deaths.

The DART and RMT demobilized on January 4, 2016. OFDA maintained staff in West Africa during the fiscal year to support partners to ensure local capacity to quickly respond to new cases and facilitate the transition from emergency relief to recovery activities. Through partners working in Ebola-affected countries and regional humanitarian actors, OFDA supported health, protection, risk management policy and practice, and WASH activities; improved humanitarian coordination, information management, and logistics operations; and the provision of relief commodities.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNER OF REGIONAL PROGRAMS**

**TOTAL FY 2016 OFDA ASSISTANCE**

**WHO**

$50,315,606

Guinea

West Africa Ebola Outbreak

Ebola transmission continued in FY 2015 and FY 2016, until WHO declared the end of the most recent cluster in the country on June 1, 2016. Overall, the outbreak resulted in nearly 3,400 confirmed Ebola cases, nearly 500 suspected or probable cases, and more than 2,500 Ebola-related deaths in Guinea.

On October 5, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Alexander M. Laskaris redeclared a disaster due to the effects of the Ebola outbreak. In response, OFDA supported essential response programming to address critical needs—such as disease surveillance, infection prevention and control, and response coordination—and maintained staff in Guinea to lead the USG response and coordinate closely with the GoG, other donor representatives, UN agencies, and humanitarian organizations.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**

ACH/Spain, CRS, French Red Cross, IMC, WFP, WAHA

$17,254,082

In late March 2014, Government of Guinea (GoG) health officials notified WHO of a confirmed outbreak linked to the December 2013 death of an Ebola-positive child in the country’s Guéckédou Prefecture. By late September 2014, Ebola had resulted in more than 1,000 confirmed, probable, and suspected cases in Guinea.
West Africa Ebola Outbreak

Health officials documented Liberia’s first two cases of Ebola in late March 2014. The virus continued to spread and impact Liberia in FY 2015 and FY 2016, with WHO declaring the end of the most recent cluster on June 9, 2016. The outbreak resulted in a total of 3,200 confirmed cases, with an additional 7,500 suspected or probable cases; in addition, health authorities reported more than 4,800 Ebola-related deaths. Following the WHO declaration in June, the Government of Liberia (GoL) and response partners—including OFDA—continued efforts to improve Liberia’s surveillance and response systems and integrate public health disease response into the routine health care system.

On October 5, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Deborah R. Malac redeclared a disaster due to the effects of the Ebola outbreak. OFDA maintained staff in Liberia in FY 2016 to lead the USG response and coordinate closely with the GoL, UN agencies, and other humanitarian organizations. OFDA-supported interventions during the fiscal year assisted with case investigation, disinfection, and other activities during active clusters; strengthened the capacity of local health centers to identify and respond to Ebola and other infectious diseases; and facilitated the implementation of county-level epidemic preparedness and response plans and simulation exercises.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**
Global Communities, GOAL, IRC

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
$14,916,521

Sierra Leone
West Africa Ebola Outbreak

In May 2014, health officials reported the first Ebola case in Sierra Leone; by late September 2014, WHO had reported more than 2,000 confirmed, probable, and suspected cases in the country. The outbreak continued to affect Sierra Leone in FY 2015 and FY 2016, with WHO declaring an end to the most recent Ebola cluster in the country on March 17, 2016. Since the start of the outbreak, health officials reported approximately 8,700 confirmed cases and more than 5,400 suspected or probable cases, as well as approximately 4,000 Ebola-related deaths.


In FY 2016, OFDA addressed critical Ebola-related needs—such as training in infection prevention and control, establishing infectious disease screening stations, and providing psychosocial support to affected community members. OFDA also maintained a DART presence in Sierra Leone until January, followed by OFDA staff deployments to the country, to lead the USG response and coordinate closely with the Government of Sierra Leone, other donor representatives, UN agencies, and humanitarian organizations.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**
IMC, IRC

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
$10,355,327

*LEFT:* Crowds gather and cheer during “Bye Bye, Au Revoir Ebola” in Conakry, Guinea. The concert saluted the efforts of the people of Guinea to eradicate Ebola. *Photo courtesy of Cellou Binani/AFP*
OFDA responded to 13 disasters in Asia in FY 2016. In total, OFDA provided more than $97.8 million for humanitarian assistance in Asia, including $29.3 million for disaster response programs, approximately $46.8 million for DRR activities, and more than $20.8 million for disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA deployed humanitarian staff in response to the complex emergency in Burma; drought in the Republic of the Marshall Islands; a tropical storm in Fiji; and a winter emergency in Mongolia. OFDA also maintained a full-time presence in Afghanistan, Indonesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand to monitor and respond to disasters in the region.

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$97.8 Million
OFDA assistance for Asia in FY 2016*

Drought
Most frequent disaster in Asia in FY 2016

*Funding does not include $25.4 million provided to the Federated States of Micronesia for a prior-year disaster response.
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Afghanistan

Complex Emergency

Protracted conflict and frequent natural disasters contribute to repeated population displacement and significant vulnerability throughout Afghanistan. In FY 2016, persistent insecurity, attacks on aid workers and civilians, and clashes between armed groups limited humanitarian access and hindered relief efforts, while natural disasters—including earthquakes and floods—exacerbated humanitarian needs. The UN estimates that conflict has displaced more than 1.1 million people in Afghanistan over the past 15 years, including more than 277,000 people displaced between January and September 2016.

In addition, nearly 158,000 undocumented Afghans and approximately 155,000 registered Afghan refugees returned from Pakistan between January and September 2016, according to IOM and UNHCR. The number of returns began increasing rapidly in July due to a public announcement by the Government of Pakistan requesting the departure of Afghans. Moreover, military operations in Pakistan that began in 2014 caused a significant number of Pakistanis to flee to eastern Afghanistan; many of the 241,000 Pakistani refugees require humanitarian assistance, further straining humanitarian resources in areas near the Afghanistan–Pakistan border.

On October 15, 2015, U.S. Ambassador P. Michael McKinley renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency due to ongoing humanitarian needs resulting from conflict, displacement, and recurring natural disasters. Throughout FY 2016, OFDA assisted conflict- and disaster-affected populations by prepositioning and distributing emergency relief commodities, as well as supporting health, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions. OFDA also funded programs to strengthen humanitarian coordination and information management among relief agencies. Additionally, OFDA continued to focus on increasing the capacity of communities, government authorities, and NGOs to prepare for and respond to disasters.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

ACTED, Aga Khan Foundation, FAO, IMC, iMMAP, IOM, IRC, OCHA, SC/US, WHO

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**

$22,891,090

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**BELOW:** A woman sifts through wreckage after Tropical Cyclone Winston made landfall in Fiji. Dan Dieckhaus/USAID
### Burma

**Complex Emergency**

Ongoing conflicts in Burma’s Kachin, Rakhine, and northern Shan states resulted in continued population displacement and humanitarian need in FY 2016. As of September 2016, an estimated 218,000 people remained displaced across the three states, while more than 550,000 conflict-affected people required humanitarian assistance throughout 2016, according to the UN.

In June 2011, a ceasefire between the Government of Burma and the Kachin Independence Organization broke down, resulting in renewed conflict and population displacement in Kachin and northern Shan. An estimated 98,000 people remained displaced in the two states as of September 2016, with many of the displaced residing in areas outside of government control with limited humanitarian access.

In Rakhine, inter-communal violence in June and October 2012 between ethnic Rakhine Buddhists and Rohingya and non-Rohingya Muslims prompted significant population displacement. Approximately 120,000 people remained displaced in Rakhine in September 2016, and many conflict-affected populations, particularly Rohingya Muslims, lacked access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities due to continued conflict and movement restrictions.

On November 25, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Derek J. Mitchell redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency. In FY 2016, OFDA supported WASH activities targeting more than 135,000 conflict-affected people in Kachin and Rakhine. OFDA also provided emergency relief commodities and logistics assistance to help relief agencies reach populations in remote areas; funded agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, and shelter and settlements interventions; improved humanitarian coordination and information management; and increased access to livelihoods opportunities. In addition, OFDA deployed staff to conflict-affected areas of Burma to assess humanitarian needs, liaise with national authorities, and determine response priorities.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

| IFRC, IOM, OCHA, UNICEF |

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**

$7,291,095

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### Fiji

**Tropical Cyclone**

On February 20 and 21, Tropical Cyclone Winston passed over Fiji, making landfall along the northern coast of Fiji’s main island of Viti Levu and bringing heavy rains, rough seas, and strong winds to Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Lau, and other outlying islands. At its peak, the cyclone reached sustained winds of approximately 143 miles per hour, making it one of the most powerful storms to affect the South Pacific region to date, according to the UN. Tropical Cyclone Winston affected an estimated 350,000 people—40 percent of Fiji’s population—and damaged or destroyed at least 31,000 houses, predominantly in Eastern, Northern, and Western divisions. The storm also impacted livelihoods dependent on forestry, fisheries, and agriculture. The Government of Fiji declared a state of emergency on February 20 and appealed for international assistance the following day.

On February 21, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Judith B. Cefkin declared a disaster in Fiji due to the effects of Tropical Cyclone Winston. In response, OFDA provided emergency relief commodities and supported WASH interventions for storm-affected populations. In addition, an OFDA regional advisor traveled to Fiji to assess the humanitarian situation and coordinate response activities with local officials and UN and NGO partners.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

| IFRC, IOM, OCHA, UNICEF |

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**

$1,200,000
Indonesia
Drought and Wildfires

Beginning in March 2015, El Niño caused above-average temperatures and below-average rainfall in Indonesia, resulting in drought conditions and contributing to countrywide wildfires. WHO reports that an estimated 425,000 people developed acute respiratory tract infections due to haze and smoke pollution produced by the fires, which were exacerbated by highly flammable peat soil in many affected areas. The pollution—most severely affecting Kalimantan Region and Sumatra Island—contributed to at least seven deaths and caused multiple flight cancellations and school closures as of late October, international media reported. In addition, drought conditions affected 16 of Indonesia’s 34 provinces, resulting in lower-than-expected crop harvests.

On October 22, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Robert O. Blake, Jr., declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought and wildfires. In response, OFDA addressed the immediate health needs among disaster-affected populations through activities such as supporting local health facilities and promoting health awareness. In addition, OFDA provided more than $1.5 million in firefighting assistance—including 5,000 sets of fire safety equipment, protective clothing, and tools—through USFS.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**
AmCross, UNOPS, USFS

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
$2,904,621

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Mongolia
Winter Emergency

The combined impacts of a 2015 summer drought and severe 2014/2015 winter conditions, known as a dzud, resulted in excessive livestock loss and severely affected livelihoods in central, eastern, northern, and western Mongolia. According to OCHA, the severe winter conditions resulted in nearly 858,200 livestock deaths as of April 2016 and limited the ability of herders and other vulnerable populations to access food and other basic necessities, such as fuel and medical supplies. The dzud affected approximately 225,800 people, or 41 percent of Mongolia’s herder population.

On February 24, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Piper Anne W. Campbell declared a disaster due to the effects of the dzud. In response, OFDA provided emergency relief supplies and logistics support. Additionally, OFDA deployed a regional advisor to Mongolia to assess the humanitarian situation with Government of Mongolia officials and NGO partners.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNER**
Mercy Corps

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
$150,000
Indonesia
Drought and Wildfires

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OFDA provided more than $33.5 million in FY 2015 to support the earthquake response.

In late 2015, violent clashes and political unrest along Nepal’s southern border with India resulted in at least 50 deaths and impeded cross-border trade and transportation of essential supplies, including food, fuel, medicine, and other relief commodities. The border crisis and resulting shortages compounded logistical challenges in reaching earthquake-affected populations, many of whom resided in remote, high-altitude areas and required urgent winterization support. An estimated 81,000 earthquake-affected households—approximately 400,000 people—required assistance, including emergency relief supplies and shelter support, during the November–February winter season, according to OCHA.

On October 14, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Alaina B. Tepliz redeclared a disaster due to the continued humanitarian need resulting from the April 2015 earthquake. Throughout FY 2016, OFDA assisted earthquake-affected populations by supporting shelter and settlements interventions and disease surveillance initiatives. Additionally, OFDA continued to focus on increasing the capacity of communities, government authorities, and NGOs to prepare for and respond to future shocks.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
IOM, WHO

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$840,940

On April 25, 2015, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck Nepal, approximately 48 miles northwest of the capital city of Kathmandu. The earthquake and aftershocks resulted in nearly 8,900 deaths, damaged or destroyed approximately 894,500 houses, and caused widespread damage to public infrastructure, including water systems and health facilities. The USG issued a disaster declaration following the earthquake, activated a Washington, D.C.-based RMT, and deployed a DART to Nepal that comprised 136 members at its peak. In total, OFDA provided more than $33.5 million in FY 2015 to support the earthquake response.

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IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
IOM, WHO

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$840,940

ABOVE: Nepalese workers rebuild an earthquake damaged school in Ramechhap District’s Bhuji village. Photo courtesy of Prakash Mathema/AFP
Pakistan
Complex Emergency

Protracted conflict between Government of Pakistan (GoP) forces and militant groups continued to generate displacement and humanitarian need in northwestern Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province in FY 2016. Although nearly 76,200 households returned to FATA between January and September 2016 as part of a GoP repatriation program, an estimated 114,500 households remained displaced due to conflict throughout FATA and KPk as of September 30, according to OCHA. Assessments by the GoP and relief agencies conducted in August 2016 indicated that IDPs and returnees continued to require humanitarian assistance across all sectors. In addition to ongoing conflict, Pakistan regularly experiences natural disasters that result in further population displacement and humanitarian needs. Monsoon rains in KPk between March and September resulted in more than 220 deaths and damaged more than 1,100 houses, according to the GoP.

On October 17, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Richard G. Olson reissued a disaster declaration due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from ongoing conflict, displacement, and recurring natural disasters. In FY 2016, OFDA supported programs designed to improve humanitarian conditions for vulnerable displaced populations and build resilience within host communities. OFDA assistance focused on agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions; the provision of relief commodities; and strengthening logistics operations and humanitarian coordination and information management.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OCHA, UNICEF, NGO partners

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$11,204,698

Palau
Drought

In October 2015, the Republic of Palau began experiencing below-average rainfall—exacerbated by El Niño—that resulted in countrywide drought conditions and water shortages. Local government officials reported that a lack of access to clean water was generating significant WASH risks for affected populations, particularly the approximately 14,200 people residing in severely impacted Airai and Koror states. According to NOAA, households in Koror were experiencing extreme drought conditions—Level 3 on a four-level scale—and the Government of the Republic of Palau (GoRP) was reporting that total rainfall in the state was the lowest on record in 65 years. As a result of humanitarian needs arising from the drought, the GoRP declared a national state of emergency on March 22, 2016.

On March 31, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Amy J. Hyatt declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought. OFDA responded by providing drought-affected populations with WASH support, including technical assistance for operators of local community water systems to increase the efficiency of water distributions.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
IOM

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$50,000

Papua New Guinea
Floods

Heavy seasonal rains in February 2016 caused flooding and landslides that affected more than 6,600 people in Papua New Guinea’s Jiwaka, Morobe, and Simbu provinces. The floods and landslides caused widespread damage to homes and crops, and restricted access to safe drinking water and adequate WASH facilities. Flood-affected communities also experienced extensive impacts from the 2015/2016 El Niño-related drought, which diminished food production and access to safe drinking water throughout Papua New Guinea and reduced the capacity of the Government of Papua New Guinea and the local population to respond to the floods.

On April 7, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Catherine Ebert-Gray declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. OFDA responded by providing relief commodities to flood-affected populations.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
IOM

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$50,000

ABOVE: IOM distributes relief commodities to flood-affected communities in Papua New Guinea. Photo courtesy of IOM
Pakistan

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IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OCHA, UNICEF, NGO partners

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$11,204,698

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IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
IOM

OFDA ASSISTANCE
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IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
IOM

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$50,000
Republic of the Marshall Islands

**Drought**

Below-average rainfall in late 2015 and early 2016—exacerbated by El Niño—resulted in drought conditions and water shortages across the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). Drought and water scarcity affected at least 21,000 people and contributed to a deterioration of agriculture, food security, and WASH conditions.

On March 10, 2016, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Sarah A. Nelson declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought. In response, OFDA provided WASH assistance, including water containers and hygiene items, to affected populations. OFDA also deployed staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response activities with RMI authorities, USG interagency staff, and regional humanitarian actors.

Following the disaster declaration, the USG conducted a preliminary damage assessment to confirm the reported impacts of the drought. On April 27, 2016, U.S. President Barack Obama issued a presidential disaster declaration (PDD) for RMI under the Compact of Free Association (COFA) between the USG and the Government of RMI. The PDD authorized the release of funding for relief and reconstruction assistance from FEMA, USDA, and other USG agencies.

As mandated by the COFA, FEMA provided funding to OFDA for drought response activities, including transporting humanitarian personnel and OFDA-provided relief supplies to affected areas, as well as supporting WASH interventions. OFDA also coordinated the distribution of emergency food commodities provided by USDA’s Food and Nutrition Service.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNER**

IOM

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**

$2,599,822

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Sri Lanka

**Floods and Landslides**

In mid-May 2016, heavy rainfall triggered floods and multiple landslides in Sri Lanka, resulting in an estimated 190 deaths and affecting more than 400,000 people in 22 of the country’s 25 districts, according to the UN. The floods and landslides damaged or destroyed WASH infrastructure and more than 5,400 houses.

On May 19, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Atul Keshap declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods and landslides. In response, OFDA funded WASH interventions to repair infrastructure and increase access to safe drinking water. OFDA also deployed staff to assess the humanitarian situation and subsequently supported psychosocial support services for crisis-affected individuals and a program designed to build the capacity of communities to better prepare for and recover from future disasters.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

Family Rehabilitation Center, Sarvodaya, World Vision

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**

$297,584

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ABOVE: Sri Lankan flood victims carry food parcels and drinking water through floodwaters in the capital city of Colombo in May 2016. *Photo courtesy of Lakruwan Wanniarachchi/AFP*
Republic of the Marshall Islands

Drought

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IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
IOM

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$2,599,822

Sri Lanka

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IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
Family Rehabilitation Center, Sarvodaya, World Vision

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$297,584

ABOVE: Sri Lankan flood victims carry food parcels and drinking water through floodwaters in the capital city of Colombo in May 2016. Photo courtesy of Lakruwan Wanniarachchi/AFP

Taiwan

Earthquake

On February 6, a magnitude 6.4 earthquake struck southern Taiwan, most severely affecting Tainan city. The earthquake resulted in 116 deaths, injured more than 600 people, and damaged residential buildings and public infrastructure, according to media.

Following the earthquake, OFDA supported emergency cash assistance for injured individuals and families who lost their homes. OFDA also deployed staff to Taiwan to assess the humanitarian situation, liaise with Taiwanese officials, and coordinate response activities.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Taiwan Red Cross

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$500,000

Vietnam

Drought

Beginning in late 2015, areas of Vietnam—including the Central Highlands, Mekong Delta, and South Central Coast regions—experienced below-average rainfall, exacerbated by El Niño, that resulted in drought conditions and water shortages. Eighteen of Vietnam’s 63 provinces declared drought emergencies, and the UN estimated that 2 million people lacked adequate access to water between February and May 2016. Drought conditions also damaged or destroyed crops, increasing food insecurity and negatively impacting livelihoods.

On March 25, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Ted Osius declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought. In response, OFDA supported WASH interventions, such as the distribution of safe drinking water, water containers, and water purification tablets; the promotion of hygiene and hand-washing practices; and the provision of saltwater filtration systems for populations in the Mekong Delta. OFDA-supported activities targeted more than 52,500 people in the affected regions.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Vietnam Red Cross

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$550,000

ABOVE: The Vietnam Red Cross distributes water containers to people in Mekong Delta’s Ben Tre Province. Photo courtesy of USAID
EMCA
Regional Summary

OFDA responded to nine disasters in Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia in FY 2016. In total, OFDA provided approximately $547.9 million for humanitarian assistance in the region, including more than $542.2 million for disaster response programs, $200,000 for DRR activities, and nearly $3.4 million for disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA maintained DARTs for the complex emergencies in Iraq and Syria, with staff based in Iraq and Kuwait for the Iraq response and Hungary, Jordan, and Turkey for the Syria response. OFDA also had a continued humanitarian staff presence in Ukraine to respond to the complex emergency, as well as in Saudi Arabia to respond to the complex emergency in Yemen. In addition, OFDA maintained full-time staff in Hungary to monitor events throughout the region.

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$547.9 Million
OFDA assistance for EMCA in FY 2016

Complex Emergency
Most frequent disaster in EMCA in FY 2016
OFDA responded to nine disasters in Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia in FY 2016. In total, OFDA provided approximately $547.9 million for humanitarian assistance in the region, including more than $542.2 million for disaster response programs, $200,000 for DRR activities, and nearly $3.4 million for disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA maintained DARTs for the complex emergencies in Iraq and Syria, with staff based in Iraq and Kuwait for the Iraq response and Hungary, Jordan, and Turkey for the Syria response. OFDA also had a continued humanitarian staff presence in Ukraine to respond to the complex emergency, as well as in Saudi Arabia to respond to the complex emergency in Yemen. In addition, OFDA maintained full-time staff in Hungary to monitor events throughout the region.
Canada
Forest Fires

A wildfire that began on May 1 in northern parts of Canada’s Alberta Province affected nearly 90,000 people and damaged or destroyed approximately 2,400 buildings, according to international media reports. The Government of Canada (GoC) evacuated residents of Fort McMurray city, as well as Anzac, Gregoire Lake Estates, Fort McKay First Nation, and Fort McMurray First Nation communities, and deployed more than 1,000 firefighters to combat the fire. The GoC Operations Center activated at Level 3—the highest of a three-tier scale—and coordinated fire response activities.

On May 10, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Bruce A. Heyman declared a disaster due to the effects of the forest fires. In response, OFDA provided firefighting supplies through the Canadian Red Cross.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNER**
Canadian Red Cross

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
$50,000

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Iraq
Complex Emergency

Widespread insecurity and significant population displacement in Iraq—primarily resulting from Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) occupation of areas of central and northern Iraq that began in early 2014—persisted through late 2015 and into 2016. Government of Iraq forces and allied militias continued to conduct operations to recapture ISIS-held areas of Iraq during FY 2016, prompting additional population displacement and heightening humanitarian needs. As of September 2016, violence had displaced more than 3.3 million people within Iraq, while an additional 240,900 people had fled to neighboring countries. The UN estimates that more than 10 million people in Iraq—including IDPs, host community members, and other vulnerable populations—required humanitarian assistance in 2016. In addition, deterioration of the Mosul Dam posed a threat to populations in the watershed, requiring sustained effort to strengthen disaster risk management capacity and prepare for a potential breach.

On October 8, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Stuart E. Jones reissued a disaster declaration due to the scale and scope of humanitarian needs resulting from continued conflict. In response, OFDA supported humanitarian coordination efforts, the distribution of emergency relief items, and health, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions to benefit more than 2 million IDPs throughout the country. OFDA also supported early warning and preparedness activities for people at risk of severe flooding from a potential Mosul Dam failure, including the strengthening and development of nationwide alert systems.

In addition, a DART, initiated in August 2014 and comprising members located in Iraq and Kuwait, remained active throughout FY 2016. A Washington, D.C.-based RMT, also activated in August 2014, continued to support the Iraq response during FY 2016.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**
IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, NGO Partners

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
$161,285,929

*This includes $3,483,135 for Mosul Dam early warning and preparedness.
Canada

Forest Fires

A wildfire that began on May 1 in northern parts of Canada’s Alberta Province affected nearly 90,000 people and damaged or destroyed approximately 2,400 buildings, according to international media reports. The Government of Canada (GoC) evacuated residents of Fort McMurray city, as well as Anzac, Gregoire Lake Estates, Fort McKay First Nation, and Fort McMurray First Nation communities, and deployed more than 1,000 firefighters to combat the fire. The GoC Operations Center activated at Level 3—the highest of a three-tier scale—and coordinated fire response activities.

On May 10, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Bruce A. Heyman declared a disaster due to the effects of the forest fires. In response, OFDA provided firefighting supplies through the Canadian Red Cross.

Libya

Complex Emergency

Since 2011, escalating armed conflict, civil unrest, and political instability have generated significant humanitarian needs throughout Libya. In FY 2016, affected populations experienced deteriorating access to food, safe drinking water, health care, and sanitation services due to insecurity. The UN estimated that more than 2.4 million people required humanitarian assistance during the fiscal year, including approximately 1.3 million people experiencing food insecurity; however, access constraints impeded data collection, and humanitarian organizations cautioned that the figures were an approximation. Beginning in May 2016, Libyan military operations against ISIS in Sirte District resulted in new population displacement, exacerbating humanitarian needs.

In FY 2016, OFDA facilitated access to primary and secondary health care services; provided medicine, medical supplies, and emergency health kits to health facilities; trained health workers in conflict-affected areas; and promoted community health education for vulnerable populations in Libya. OFDA also supported the distribution of relief items, including hygiene kits and winter supplies, to IDPs throughout the country.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

IOM, NGO Partners

OFDA ASSISTANCE

$2,150,311

*This includes $3,483,135 for Mosul Dam early warning and preparedness.
Macedonia

Floods

On August 6, 2016, severe storms over Macedonia’s capital city of Skopje and surrounding areas brought strong winds, heavy rain, and flash floods that resulted in at least 22 deaths, injured more than 100 people, and prompted the evacuation of more than 1,000 individuals. In Skopje’s most-affected municipality, Gazi Baba, local authorities estimated that the storms and associated flooding affected more than 35,000 people across 10 villages and damaged or destroyed up to 9,000 houses, as well as infrastructure and agricultural land. The Government of the Republic of Macedonia declared a state of emergency in Skopje and neighboring districts on August 7.

On August 10, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Jess L. Baily declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA supported the procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including items to remove debris and disinfect buildings, to flood-affected populations.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Macedonian Civic Education Center

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$50,000

Portugal

Wildfires

Wildfires that began in early August 2016 affected parts of mainland Portugal and the Portuguese island of Madeira, resulting in four deaths, approximately 200 injuries, and the evacuation of more than 1,000 people, according to international media. In addition, the fires damaged forest and agricultural land and public and private infrastructure. Between August 6 and 24, the Government of the Portuguese Republic (GoPR) deployed nearly 75,000 firefighters and conducted 1,200 air missions to stop the spread of the wildfires. On August 10, the GoPR activated the E.U. Civil Protection Mechanism, prompting the mobilization of additional resources from the E.U. to respond to the wildfires.

OFDA responded to the effects of the wildfires in Portugal by providing livestock support for shepherding households and supporting the distribution of emergency relief commodities to fire-affected populations.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
Caritas, Portuguese Red Cross

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$50,000
Syria
Complex Emergency

The Syria crisis, which began in March 2011 following a violent Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) response to pro-democracy demonstrations, entered a sixth year in FY 2016 with continued, widespread conflict resulting in additional population displacement and worsened humanitarian conditions. As of September 2016, an estimated 6.1 million people were internally displaced and 4.8 million people had fled to neighboring countries. In total, approximately 13.5 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the UN.

In FY 2016, aerial attacks and ground fighting among multiple parties to the conflict—SARG and Government of the Russian Federation forces, armed opposition groups, and extremist factions, including ISIS—continued to increase civilian deaths and negatively affect humanitarian conditions throughout the country. The ongoing conflict resulted in the deterioration and destruction of health infrastructure, disruptions to water and sanitation services, and persistent protection concerns, including the deliberate denial of humanitarian access to approximately 590,200 people living in besieged areas. In July, the SARG succeeded in longstanding efforts to encircle opposition-held parts of Aleppo Governorate’s city of Aleppo—a key battleground to date in the crisis—resulting in severe shortages as commercial transport and humanitarian aid were cut. Meanwhile, the targeting of aid workers also continued to limit humanitarian access and impede response efforts.

In response to the crisis’ humanitarian impact, OFDA initially deployed staff to the region in March 2012 and activated a DART—consisting of humanitarian staff in Hungary, Jordan, and Turkey—and a Washington, D.C.-based RMT in early 2013. OFDA maintained the DART and RMT throughout FY 2016 and, through implementing partners, supported the provision of life-saving humanitarian assistance across international borders and conflict lines, reaching vulnerable Syrians regardless of religious or political affiliation. OFDA-funded relief efforts, including health care services, the provision of emergency relief commodities, protection activities, shelter support, and WASH interventions, aided approximately 5 million people in Syria per month in FY 2016.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, NGO partners

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$285,481,131
**Tajikistan**  
**Earthquake**

On December 7, 2015, a magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck the Murghob District of eastern Tajikistan’s Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, affecting more than 5,000 people across 30 villages, according to the UN. The earthquake damaged or destroyed more than 800 houses and left approximately 650 people without shelter in areas experiencing below-freezing temperatures and other severe winter weather conditions, according to the Government of Tajikistan. Rockfalls caused by the earthquake, coupled with winter conditions, restricted access to affected areas and complicated relief efforts.

In response to the earthquake, OFDA supported the provision of emergency relief commodities, including hygiene kits and winterized shelter materials, to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of earthquake-affected populations.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNER**  
FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**  
$100,000

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**Ukraine**  
**Complex Emergency**

Although a cessation of hostilities agreement between the Government of Ukraine (GoU) and separatist forces remained in effect throughout FY 2016, localized clashes continued to occur along the line of contact between government-controlled and non-government-controlled areas (NGCAs) of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. A sharp increase in clashes in June–August resulted in more than 230 civilian deaths, damaged homes and infrastructure, and further constrained civilian movement. The security situation stabilized in September, when the GoU and self-proclaimed authorities in Donetsk and Luhansk renewed the ceasefire agreement. As the conflict entered its third year, the UN estimated that 3.1 million people required humanitarian assistance—particularly individuals residing along the contact line—and 800,000 people remained internally displaced.

Critical needs among conflict-affected populations in Ukraine in FY 2016 included livelihoods and shelter support, protection assistance, access to WASH services, and interventions to mitigate risks related to cold weather. Bureaucratic restrictions and the revocation of access permissions continued to constrain local market activity and humanitarian response efforts, particularly in NGCAs. Additionally, IDPs and other populations residing in eastern Ukraine experienced difficulty accessing social benefits and pensions due to bureaucratic impediments to the IDP registration process and the cancellation of payments in NGCAs, exacerbating needs among conflict-affected people.

On November 23, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Geoffrey R. Pyatt reissued a disaster declaration for Ukraine due to the continued humanitarian needs of IDPs and other vulnerable populations affected by conflict in eastern Ukraine. In response, OFDA supported income-generating activities, psychosocial support and child protection efforts, health care and WASH interventions, shelter and settlements assistance, and the delivery of relief supplies to conflict-affected households. Prior to and throughout the winter months, OFDA-funded partners distributed winter-specific relief items, including shelter insulation and repair materials, and provided cash grants and vouchers to subsidize rent and utility payments. In addition, OFDA maintained a senior humanitarian advisor and deployed technical experts to the capital city of Kyiv to determine humanitarian needs and coordinate response efforts with the GoU, international humanitarian community, and other USG offices.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**  
OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, NGO partners

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**  
$16,988,922
Yemen
Complex Emergency

TOP: Yemenis walk amidst the rubble of a house in Al Houthi-held areas of Yemen’s capital city, Sana’a. Photo courtesy of Mohammed Huwais/AFP
BOTTOM: A Yemeni girl rekindles a fire on the outskirts of the Yemeni city of Al Hudaydah, where conflict has resulted in severe food insecurity. Photo courtesy of AFP

Ongoing conflict, the erosion of government services, and further deterioration of economic conditions continued to result in humanitarian needs in FY 2016. Since 2004, Yemen has experienced intermittent conflict between the Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) and Al Houthi opposition forces. The mid-2014 expansion of Al Houthi forces throughout the country resulted in escalated clashes, and in March 2015, a Kingdom of Saudi Arabia-led Coalition began airstrikes targeting Al Houthi positions in multiple governorates. UN-led peace negotiations between the RoYG, Al Houthi leadership, and other stakeholders that began in December 2015 failed to produce a resolution, and multiple cessation of hostilities agreements collapsed amid mutual violations by parties to the conflict.

The conflict and protracted political instability resulted in civilian deaths, damaged infrastructure, disrupted commerce, generated displacement, and limited humanitarian access throughout the fiscal year, rendering an estimated 21.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including more than 7 million people experiencing acute food insecurity, according to the UN. In addition, insecurity and conflict constrained access to WASH services for more than 19.4 million people and left 14.1 million people in need of basic health care. As of mid-August 2016, the conflict had internally displaced nearly 2.2 million people.

On October 12, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller reissued a disaster declaration due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from the complex emergency and the impact of the country’s political and economic crises on vulnerable populations. In response, OFDA supported health, nutrition, protection, and WASH programs to address emergency needs associated with acute malnutrition, the absence of basic health care services, and lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. OFDA partners also delivered emergency relief commodities to conflict-affected populations; implemented agriculture, food security, and economic recovery programs to rebuild livelihoods; and supported humanitarian coordination and information management systems to build a stronger response to the growing humanitarian needs.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHAS, WHO, WFP, NGO partners

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$81,576,334
LAC

Regional Summary

OFDA responded to seven disasters in LAC in FY 2016. In total, OFDA provided approximately $31 million for humanitarian assistance in the region, including $4.3 million for disaster response programs, more than $22.2 million for DRR activities, and more than $3.3 million for disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA deployed humanitarian staff in response to the floods in Paraguay and Uruguay, hurricanes in The Bahamas and Belize, and an earthquake in Ecuador and maintained full-time staff in Costa Rica and Haiti to track and respond to events in the region.
OFDA responded to seven disasters in LAC in FY 2016. In total, OFDA provided approximately $31 million for humanitarian assistance in the region, including $4.3 million for disaster response programs, more than $22.2 million for DRR activities, and more than $3.3 million for disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA deployed humanitarian staff in response to the floods in Paraguay and Uruguay, hurricanes in The Bahamas and Belize, and an earthquake in Ecuador and maintained full-time staff in Costa Rica and Haiti to track and respond to events in the region.
Belize
Hurricane

Hurricane Earl made landfall near Belize City on August 3, 2016, affecting an estimated 12,000 people in Belize City, the Belize River Valley, and the town of San Ignacio. The hurricane and resultant flooding temporarily displaced more than 3,000 people and damaged or destroyed approximately 250 houses, as well as public infrastructure, including several bridges.

On August 18, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Carlos R. Moreno declared a disaster due to the effects of Hurricane Earl. OFDA supported the distribution of emergency relief supplies for vulnerable families affected by the hurricane. In addition, OFDA deployed a disaster risk management specialist and activated two local surge capacity consultants in Belize to assess the humanitarian situation, liaise with national authorities, and coordinate response activities.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Belize Red Cross Society

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$50,000

Colombia
Forest Fires

A prolonged period of above-average temperatures and below-average rainfall related to El Niño resulted in drought conditions and contributed to forest fires throughout Colombia beginning in mid-2015. The fires affected more than 119,000 people, caused at least 11 deaths, and damaged or destroyed 145 houses, according to the Government of Colombia. Heavy smoke from the fires resulted in the evacuation of more than 12,000 people from urban areas in Nariño, Tolima, and Valle del Cauca departments. Additionally, the fires damaged nearly 150,000 acres of cropland, killed livestock, and destroyed multiple sugar processing facilities, negatively impacting livelihoods.

On October 9, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Kevin Whitaker declared a disaster due to the effects of the forest fires. In response, OFDA supported the purchase of fire suppression and communications equipment and the provision of technical assistance for fire response coordination in the most-affected areas of the country.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
World Vision

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$50,000
**Ecuador**

**Earthquake**

On April 16, 2016, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck off the coast of northwestern Ecuador at a depth of approximately 12 miles, according to USGS. The earthquake resulted in at least 660 deaths, injured approximately 4,600 individuals, and displaced more than 30,200 people, according to the Government of Ecuador (GoE). By mid-September, the GoE had registered more than 383,000 earthquake-affected people and classified nearly 35,300 buildings as unsafe or of limited use due to earthquake damage.

On April 18, 2016, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Douglas A. Koneff declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake. OFDA disaster experts traveled to Ecuador to assess needs, coordinate response efforts, and cooperate with the GoE and humanitarian partners. OFDA also deployed structural engineers to assist the GoE with conducting damage assessments and an Americas Support Team to provide administrative and technical support to the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination team coordinating USAR efforts. In addition, OFDA airlifted relief commodities from its Miami, Florida, warehouse to benefit 50,000 people and supported the distribution of emergency relief items, strengthened humanitarian coordination, and implemented health, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions in earthquake-affected areas.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**
ADRA, AmCross, CRS, Miyamoto International, OCHA, PAHO, SC/US, World Vision

**OFDA ASSISTANCE**
$3,826,361
Guatemala
Landslide

On October 1, 2015, a rain-induced landslide in the El Cambray II village of Guatemala’s Santa Catarina Pinula municipality resulted in at least 280 deaths, affected approximately 1,000 people, and destroyed an estimated 180 houses, according to the Government of Guatemala.

On October 7, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Todd D. Robinson declared a disaster due to the effects of the landslide. In response, OFDA supported the procurement and distribution of emergency shelter materials to landslide-affected populations.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Project Concern International

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$50,000

Paraguay
Floods

Heavy rainfall that began in November 2015 triggered widespread flooding in central Paraguay, displacing more than 130,000 people as of late December, according to the UN. The floods affected 10 departments, as well as the capital city of Asunción; resulted in at least six deaths; and caused significant damage to agricultural land, houses, roads, and other infrastructure, according to the Government of Paraguay. In addition, flood-affected people experienced reduced access to safe drinking water, basic household goods, and health services.

On December 30, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Leslie A. Bassett declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA supported the procurement and distribution of emergency relief commodities—including hygiene kits, mattresses, and shelter supplies—to flood-affected populations. OFDA also activated local surge capacity consultants to assess flood-affected areas, coordinate with humanitarian and government actors, and support response coordination activities.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
ADRA

OFDA ASSISTANCE
$650,000

ABOVE: Heavy rains in Paraguay—exacerbated by El Niño—caused widespread flooding in late 2015, displacing more than 130,000 people and damaging houses, schools, and roads. Sidney Velado/USAID | RIGHT: OFDA-aired relief commodities arrive in The Bahamas following Hurricane Joaquin in October 2015. Photo courtesy of Wilson Korol/State
The Bahamas

Hurricane

On October 1 and 2, 2015, Hurricane Joaquin moved slowly across central areas of The Bahamas, bringing sustained winds of approximately 130 mph, as well as heavy rains and a storm surge that resulted in flooding. The hurricane affected approximately 6,700 people in the Bahamian islands of Acklins, Crooked, Exuma, Long, Mayaguana, Rum Cay, and San Salvador. The storm caused significant damage to houses and public infrastructure, leaving many people without shelter or basic services.

On October 3, 2015, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Lisa A. Johnson declared a disaster due to the effects of Hurricane Joaquin. In response, OFDA airlifted emergency relief supplies—including blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, plastic sheeting, and water containers—to The Bahamas from its regional warehouse in Miami, Florida. OFDA also deployed staff to the affected areas and activated two local surge capacity consultants to help conduct assessments and coordinate the USG response.

Uruguay

Floods

In December 2015, widespread flooding resulting from heavy rains displaced more than 23,000 people in northwestern Uruguay’s Artigas, Bella Unión, Paysandú, Río Negro, Rivera, and Salto departments, according to the Government of Uruguay. Floods resulted in at least two deaths and damaged agricultural land, houses, infrastructure, and schools, according to local media.

On December 26, 2015, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Bradley Freden declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA supported the procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including hygiene kits and shelter materials. OFDA also deployed a disaster risk management specialist and a local surge capacity consultant to assess flood-affected areas, meet with local government agencies and humanitarian organizations, and support the coordination of USG response activities.
How the USG Provides Humanitarian Assistance

**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 headquarters in Washington, D.C., and in regional and country offices, Combatant Commands, and coordination hubs strategically located around the world.

Africa Response Division and Asia, LAC, and EMCA Response Division staff assess needs and program and coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance. OFDA regional and technical experts work collaboratively with partner 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, information support, 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 (Ops) staff work to ready people and systems for disaster response, project USG humanitarian capacity quickly into the field, and deliver material and technical assistance. Ops develops and manages expertise in disaster logistics; field staffing and administration; USAR; safety and security; incident command systems; operations center management; mission disaster preparedness; activation and readiness; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive hazards support; and civil-military coordination.

Preparation, Strategic Planning, and Mitigation Division 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 support; staffing, recruitment, and human resources; and communications support.

**OFDA’s Federal Partners**

Within USAID, OFDA coordinates closely with regional and pillar bureaus, as well as with USAID missions worldwide. OFDA also works closely with other offices within DCHA.

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

OFDA holds interagency agreements with HHS, including CDC and Federal Occupational Health; NOAA; U.S. Department of Energy; USDA, including USFS; and the U.S. Department of the Interior, including USGS. OFDA also has MOUs with DoD and DHS, including 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.
The USG Provides Humanitarian Assistance

**OFDA’s Organizational Structure**

A professional team of more than 800 people located around the world.

- Overseas staff support at least 30 field locations across 60 countries.
- OFDA also works with local, national, and international partners.
- OFDA’s primary interlocutor on strategic issues and interagency information support, and social media outreach; and serve as implementing partners to improve field performance and the agencies, and NGO partners; maintain global relationships with USAID, the USG interagency, other donors, multilateral organizations.
- OFDA holds interagency agreements with HHS, including CDC and Federal Occupational Health; NOAA; U.S. Department of Energy; USDA, including USFS; and the U.S. Department of the Interior, depending on the type of disaster.
- Beyond USAID, depending on the type of disaster, key USG entities may provide specialized support, funding, and technical assistance. OFDA to request resources under OFDA authority, direction, and understanding (MOUs) with federal and local entities that allow interventions are effective, efficient, and consistent provision of humanitarian assistance. OFDA maintains agreements and memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with federal and local entities that allow.

**Indirect Reporting**

- OFDA’s Franking Officer
- OFDA's Federal Partners
- OFDA’s Recruitment and Human Resources
- OFDA’s Training Support
- OFDA Information Technology Support
- OFDA’s Staffing, and Technical Support
- OFDA’s Program Support Division staff provide programmatic and financial support.
- Preparations for Strategic Planning, and Mitigation Division staff are technical experts representing sectors related to the needs 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 ensure interventions are effective, efficient, and consistent provision of humanitarian assistance.

**USAID/DCHA**

- Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
- USAID/DCHA

**Field Offices Overseas**

- Geographic Bureau
- Functional Bureau
- Central Bureau/Office
- Independent Office
- Indirect Reporting

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**LEFT PAGE:** DART Leader Kate Farnsworth meets with community members in Ethiopia who rely on OFDA-funded mobile health teams for basic health care. *Heather Freitag/USAID*

**RIGHT PAGE, TOP:** USAID organizational chart, for more information visit: www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization

**RIGHT PAGE, BOTTOM:** DCHA organizational chart
## FY 2016 Response Summary
### Declared Disasters | October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Disaster</th>
<th>Declaration Date</th>
<th>Affected</th>
<th>Disaster Assistance Provided By OFDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>Explosion</td>
<td>09/21/16</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Health activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Complex Emergency</td>
<td>03/04/16</td>
<td>1,500,000***</td>
<td>Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; agriculture and food security, ERMS, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Complex Emergency</td>
<td>10/01/15</td>
<td>2,350,000***</td>
<td>Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Complex Emergency</td>
<td>12/14/15</td>
<td>257,000***</td>
<td>Health, nutrition, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Complex Emergency</td>
<td>10/01/15</td>
<td>7,500,000***</td>
<td>Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Complex Emergency</td>
<td>10/07/15</td>
<td>10,200,000*</td>
<td>Deployment of a DART to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Ebola Outbreak</td>
<td>10/05/15</td>
<td>3,814****</td>
<td>Deployment of a DART and additional OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; health and WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>Drought and Food Insecurity</td>
<td>03/16/16</td>
<td>491,000***</td>
<td>Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; agriculture and food security and WASH activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Ebola Outbreak</td>
<td>10/05/15</td>
<td>10,678****</td>
<td>Deployment of a DART and additional OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; health activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>12/04/15</td>
<td>665,000*</td>
<td>Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; agriculture and food security, ERMS, nutrition, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Disaster</td>
<td>Declaration Date</td>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>Disaster Assistance Provided By OFDA</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>04/21/16</td>
<td>6,500,000*</td>
<td>Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; agriculture and food security, ERMS, and WASH activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Complex Emergency</td>
<td>11/03/15</td>
<td>3,000,000*</td>
<td>Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, risk management policy and practice, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; humanitarian studies, analysis, or applications; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Complex Emergency</td>
<td>02/29/16</td>
<td>1,200,000*</td>
<td>Health, nutrition, and WASH activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>02/29/16</td>
<td>2,000,000***</td>
<td>Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; agriculture and food security, nutrition, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Complex Emergency</td>
<td>02/11/16</td>
<td>460,000***</td>
<td>Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Complex Emergency</td>
<td>11/06/15</td>
<td>7,000,000***</td>
<td>Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Floods and Landslides</td>
<td>05/19/16</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>ERMS, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Ebola Outbreak</td>
<td>10/02/15</td>
<td>14,124****</td>
<td>Deployment of a DART and additional OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; health, protection, risk management policy and practice, and WASH activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Complex Emergency</td>
<td>10/08/15</td>
<td>4,900,000*</td>
<td>Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, natural and technological risk reduction, nutrition, protection, risk management policy and practice, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Complex Emergency</td>
<td>10/08/15</td>
<td>6,100,000***</td>
<td>Deployment of a DART to the region to coordinate USG response efforts; agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Complex Emergency</td>
<td>10/14/15</td>
<td>5,800,000***</td>
<td>Agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities; logistics support and the provision of emergency relief commodities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>Drought and Food Insecurity</td>
<td>03/09/16</td>
<td>350,000***</td>
<td>Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; agriculture and food security, nutrition, and WASH activities; humanitarian coordination and information management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>03/16/16</td>
<td>4,100,000***</td>
<td>Deployment of OFDA staff to conduct assessments and coordinate USG response efforts; agriculture and food security, ERMS, nutrition, and WASH activities</td>
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### Asia

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**EMCA**

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**LAC**

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* Figure represents the number of people who are food-insecure or at risk of food insecurity.  
** Figure represents number of people displaced by the natural disaster or complex emergency.  
*** Figure represents number of people in need of assistance.  
**** Figure represents number of confirmed, probable, and suspected Ebola cases, including deaths.
## FY 2016 Funding Summary

**Founding is Rounded to the Nearest Dollar**

### Disasters and Regional Support

#### Africa

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<tr>
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**Regional Support**

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**Asia**

**Disasters**

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**Prior Year Disaster Cost**

| Micronesia                | Typhoon                  | 1,519,438     | 23,900,283        | 5,564                       |     | 25,425,284            |             |
| **Prior Year Disaster Cost Total** | **1,519,438** | **23,900,283** | **5,564**            | **25,425,284**            |     |                      |             |
| **Asia Total**            |                           | 2,297,275     | 53,233,516        | 20,846,341                  | 46,827,914 | 58,913                | 123,263,959 |

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| Disasters Total | 2,090,772 | 542,089,791 | 48,128 | 20,801 | 544,249,492 |

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| Regional Support Total | - | 110,323 | 3,311,740 | 200,000 | 66,270 | 3,688,333 |

<p>| EMCA Total | 2,090,772 | 542,200,114 | 3,359,868 | 200,000 | 87,071 | 547,937,826 |</p>
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| Disasters and Regional Support Total | 13,716,361 | 1,104,361,131 | 50,344,848 | 82,105,152 | 2,708,310 | 1,253,235,802 |

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*This total does not include $25.4 million provided to the Federated States of Micronesia for a prior-year disaster response.*
SUMMARY - FY 2016 OFDA Funding

Disasters and Regional Support Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Disasters Total</th>
<th>Regional Support Total</th>
<th>Global Support Total</th>
<th>Program and Operational Support Total</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
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* This total does not include $25.4 million provided to the Federated States of Micronesia for a prior-year disaster response.
Public Information Products
Produced for Major Disasters, Crises, and DRR Programs in FY 2016

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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Complex Emergency Fact Sheets</th>
<th>Drought Fact Sheets</th>
<th>DRR Fact Sheet</th>
<th>Earthquake Fact Sheets</th>
<th>Ebola Outbreak Fact Sheets</th>
<th>Humanitarian Assistance in Review</th>
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GLOBAL SECTOR UPDATES: Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Geological Hazards; Health; Hydrometeorological Hazards; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning; Nutrition; Protection; Safety and Security; Shelter and Settlements; WASH
Publication Credits


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 online 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 select international disasters and crises, which describe the humanitarian situation and the corresponding USG response; success stories, highlighting specific OFDA-funded programs; humanitarian assistance in review documents, which provide a 10-year overview of OFDA funding by region; and fact sheets highlighting DRR efforts at the global, regional, and country level.

Resources

Current public documents, including fact sheets, the FOG, and the Guidelines for Unsolicited Proposals and Reporting are available on the USAID website:


Fact sheets and other documents are also available on OCHA’s ReliefWeb:

http://www.reliefweb.int

Covers

BACK COVER: A rehabilitated water site in Ethiopia. Heather Freitag/USAID | FRONT COVER: Ethiopian women fill their portable containers at a water point rehabilitated by USAID. Kelley Lynch/USAID
Notes