



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2010

Commonly Used Acronyms

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
AAH	Action Against Hunger
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AmRC	American Red Cross
ARC	American Refugee Committee
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
GAA	German Agro Action
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
Merlin	Medical Emergency Relief International
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors without Borders)
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PSI	Population Services International
SC	Save the Children
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
WHH	Welthungerhilfe (formerly known as German Agro Action)

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

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

U.S. Government (USG) Acronyms

CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GH	Bureau of Global Health
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
RMT	Response Management Team
State	U.S. Department of State
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

OFDA Acronyms

DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Country of Origin

/B	Belgium
/UK	United Kingdom
/US(A)	United States of America

Miscellaneous

cm	centimeter
FY	fiscal year
IDP	internally displaced person
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
lbs	pounds
MoH	Ministry of Health
mph	miles per hour
MT	metric ton
P.L.	Public Law

Measurement Conversion

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

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

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2010

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THANK YOU JESUS

PALAIS + NATIONAL

2 GETHER AS 1

1 DAY BORN
1 DAY DIE
ONLY 2 DAYS

GOD B

A spontaneous shelter celebrates U.S. assistance received at the Pétionville Club/Golf Delmas 48 displacement camp in metropolitan Port-au-Prince, Haiti (Rebecca Gustafson, USAID).



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SAVE LIVES

IOM



ALLEVIATE SUFFERING

American Red Cross



REDUCE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DISASTERS

Lauren Reagan, USAID

Message from the OFDA Director

FY 2010 has been an unprecedented year for OFDA, as we responded to two mega-disasters in relatively close succession, along with 71 other disasters around the world. In January 2010, a magnitude 7.0 earthquake rocked Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas in Haiti, instantly killing 316,000 people and leaving 2 million homeless. Six months later, on the other side of the globe, record flooding in Pakistan killed nearly 2,000 people, affected more than 18 million others, and damaged or destroyed 2 million houses.

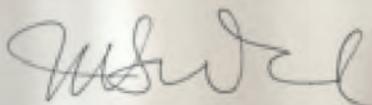
None of us—not even seasoned disaster response professionals—know what the future holds. We do our best to mitigate the effects of disasters, but we cannot prevent all of them from happening and cannot predict with certainty when and where they will occur. If the scale of disasters in FY 2010 portends the type of future disasters, then the U.S. Government—together with the entire international humanitarian community—must reform the way in which we respond to these emergencies. Given cuts across the U.S. Government federal budget, OFDA is focusing resources and seeking new partners in order to best meet growing humanitarian needs.

The USAID Administrator has outlined a reform effort for the agency called USAID Forward, and OFDA is contributing toward those aims. Moreover, if FY 2010 is any indication of things to come, then OFDA, leading the U.S. Government's humanitarian response to overseas disasters, must focus on two priorities as part of our response efforts. First, we must build capacity within vulnerable countries and, to this end, strengthen our engagement with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). OFDA staff will continue to review all proposals submitted by local and international NGOs. OFDA has translated proposal guidelines into both Spanish and French in order to better enable local organizations to submit complete proposals for funding consideration. We will continue to responsibly provide funding to local organizations when possible so that when a disaster strikes, these organizations—staffed by individuals from that same country, with intimate knowledge of local customs, cultures, and language, as well as local ways of coping with disasters—will be positioned to immediately respond to the most pressing humanitarian needs.

Second, we must continue to invest in disaster risk reduction (DRR) programming. To minimize the impacts of disasters on vulnerable populations, OFDA supports a variety of DRR programs to reduce vulnerability to disasters and enhance resiliency in the wake of unexpected shocks, and continues to be a leading donor in providing DRR support to organizations. In FY 2010, OFDA provided more than \$39 million to support DRR initiatives, and an additional \$192 million for programs that incorporated DRR approaches into our disaster response efforts. Investing before a disaster strikes can serve to mitigate the impact of disasters.

This past year, our office succeeded in carrying out its mandate to save lives, mitigate suffering, and reduce the social and economic impact of disasters. Following the devastating earthquake in Haiti, for example, OFDA assisted more than half of the people displaced from their homes by providing plastic sheeting to help meet emergency shelter needs. In coordination with other international humanitarian efforts, OFDA provided hygiene kits to benefit nearly one-sixth of the people affected by the earthquake. This mitigated suffering of more than half a million people as part of the international response. In Pakistan, record floods covered one-fifth of the country's territory. The resulting humanitarian needs prompted OFDA to fund health interventions designed to save lives and reduce suffering, including a countrywide disease surveillance network, diarrhea treatment centers, and basic medicines, that benefitted 9 million people, or approximately half of the affected population.

I am honored to have led OFDA in FY 2010. I look forward to continuing to provide leadership within USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance as OFDA works to meet the unknown challenges that are sure to come.



Mark Ward
Acting OFDA Director



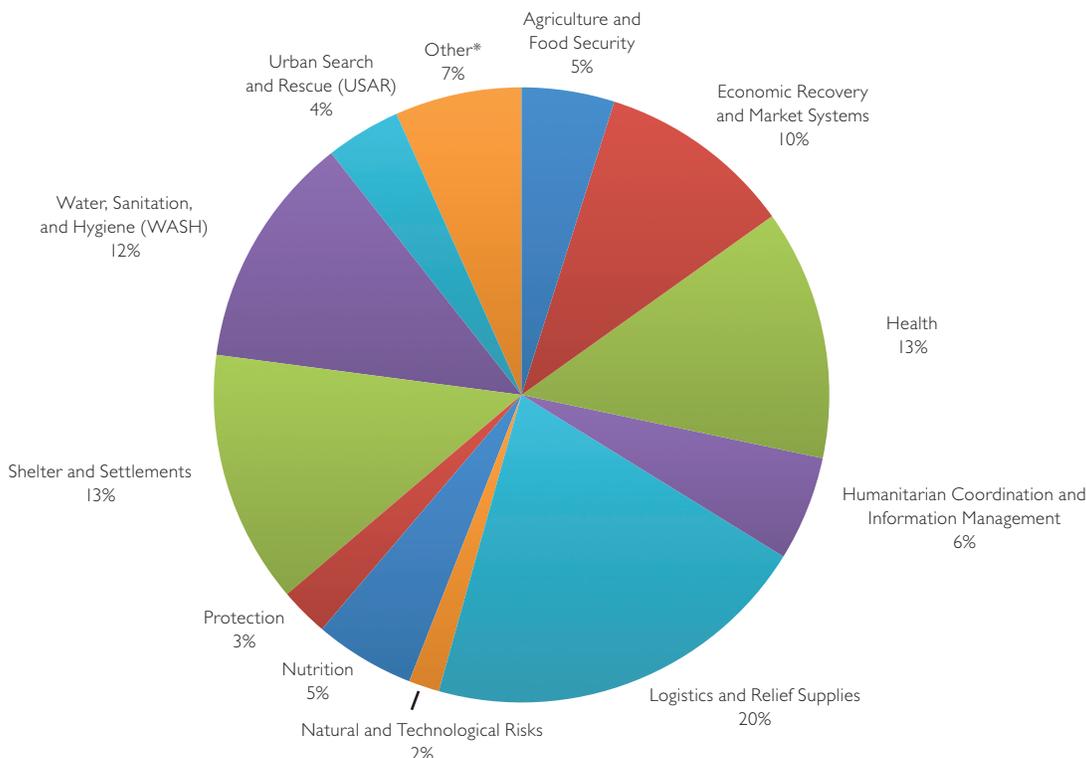
Year in Review

In FY 2010, OFDA responded to 73 disasters in 56 countries to assist tens of millions of disaster-affected people. The response to one of these disasters—the January 12, 2010, Haiti earthquake—constituted one of the largest in OFDA’s history. In Africa, OFDA assisted populations affected by complex humanitarian emergencies, flooding, food security crises and drought, lead poisoning, a cholera outbreak, a cyclone, refugee returns, and earthquakes. Countries in the Asia and Pacific region experienced flooding, complex humanitarian emergencies, tropical cyclones, landslides, earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis, and a winter emergency. In Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia (EMCA), OFDA assisted populations affected by complex emergencies, floods, wildfires, and food insecurity. Flooding affected populations across the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region, where OFDA also responded to wildfires, storms, a volcano, and earthquakes.

Following the onset of each of these disasters, affected populations required immediate humanitarian assistance, including safe drinking water, health care, sanitation services, emergency shelter, emergency relief supplies, and food security interventions. In countries experiencing complex emergencies, OFDA partners worked to protect vulnerable civilians, increase the sustainability of longer-term humanitarian responses, and facilitate the transition to development assistance in relevant countries.

FAST FACTS FOR FY 2010	
Number of OFDA disaster responses	73
Number of countries that received OFDA disaster support	56
OFDA’s total budget	\$1.307 billion
OFDA percentage of USAID budget	5.8%
Most frequent disaster	Floods
Most funded sector	Logistics and Relief Supplies

OFDA Funding By Sector

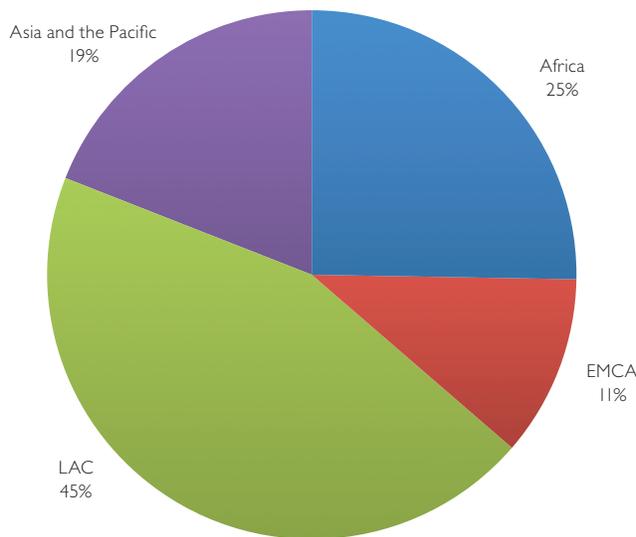


* Other includes chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) preparedness activities; administrative support; humanitarian studies, analysis, or applications; research studies; monitoring and evaluation; staff enhancement; and travel, conferences, and other activities.

LARGEST RESPONSES IN FY 2010		
Haiti	Earthquake	\$367.6 million
Pakistan	Floods	\$115.0 million
Sudan	Complex Emergency	\$92.9 million
Iraq	Complex Emergency	\$41.0 million
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	\$29.9 million

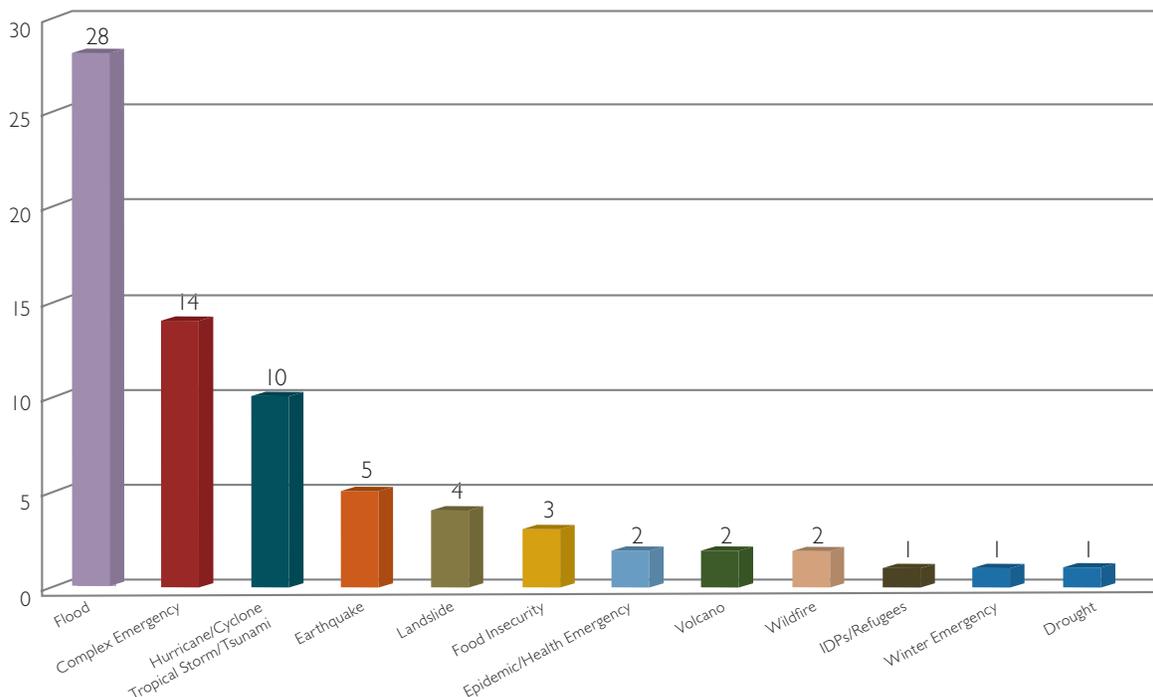
OFDA provided more than \$855 million for disaster response programs to support agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions; humanitarian coordination and information management programs; search and rescue efforts; and logistical support and emergency relief commodities. In FY 2010, OFDA deployed Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs) and other emergency teams to Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Laos, Madagascar, Mexico, Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, and Vietnam. Of the more than \$855 million provided in response to emergencies, \$9 million supported disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs, and \$181 million supported disaster response programs with DRR components. In addition to allocating more than \$855 million for disaster response programs, OFDA provided more than \$59 million for regional and global disaster support and more than \$59 million for operations and program support.

OFDA Funding By Region

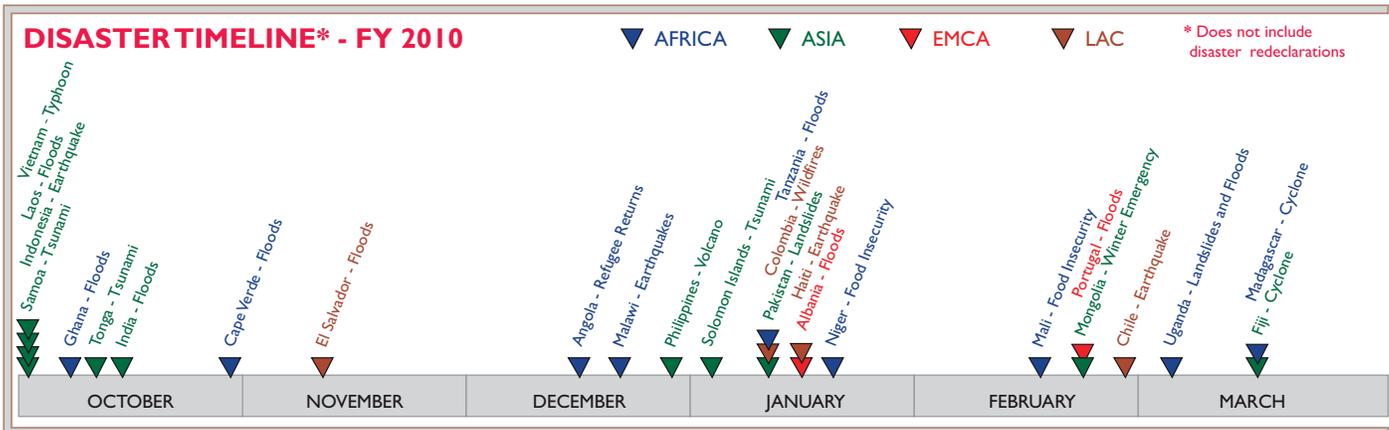


OFDA DRR activities addressed various risks and built and improved local disaster management capabilities. DRR efforts included support for volcano monitoring and assessment teams, educational initiatives to increase disaster response capacity, multi-country watershed flood early warning programs, and other targeted interventions to reduce vulnerability to severe, recurring disasters.

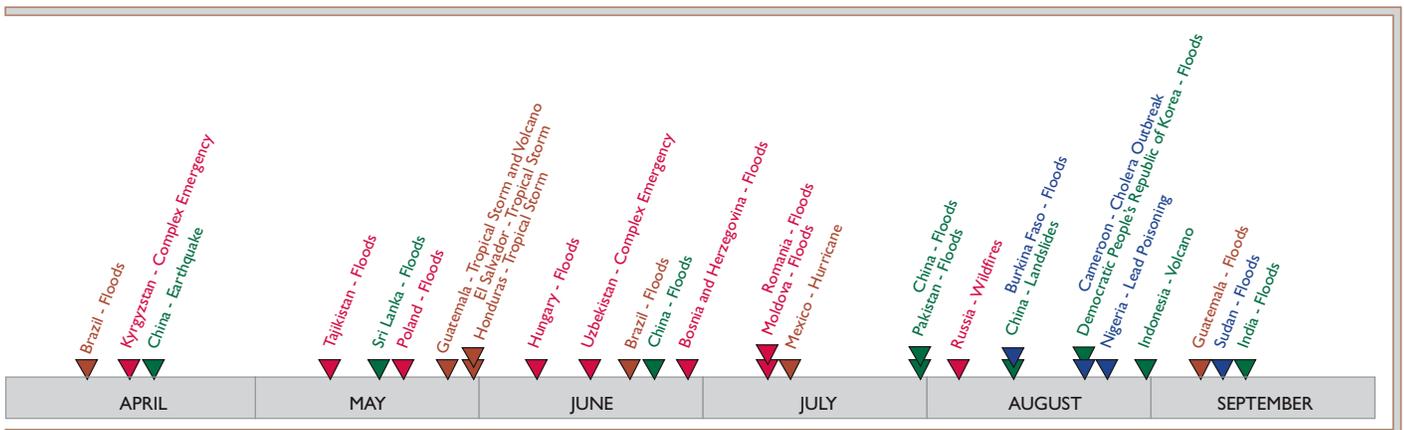
Types of Disasters Requiring OFDA Assistance



OFDA DISASTER



RESPONSES IN FY 2010



How the U.S. Government (USG) Provides International Humanitarian Assistance

USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)

The USAID Administrator is designated as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance. A part of USAID, OFDA is designated as the lead USG office to coordinate and provide USG humanitarian assistance in response to international emergencies and disasters. In cooperation with other USG offices and international humanitarian experts, OFDA continuously monitors global hazards, identifies potential areas of need, and stands ready to respond whenever disaster strikes (see below for OFDA's mandate).

OFDA's Mandate

1. Save lives
2. Alleviate suffering
3. Reduce the social and economic impact of disasters

Disaster Response

Each year, OFDA responds to dozens of international disasters, including rapid-onset events, such as earthquakes, floods, storms, tsunamis, and volcanoes; slow-onset emergencies, such as prolonged drought leading to food insecurity; and complex emergencies stemming from political crises, social unrest, or conflict.

Declaring an International Disaster

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

- The magnitude of the disaster is beyond the capacity of the host country to respond;
- The host country requests, or is willing to accept, assistance; and
- A response is in the interest of the USG.

An official disaster declaration (see box above) allows OFDA to provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations. OFDA closely coordinates all activities with the U.S. Embassy or USAID Mission in the affected country. OFDA also conducts humanitarian assessments to determine if and when USG humanitarian assistance may

be appropriate. OFDA's response depends on the scale of the event and the needs of affected communities and may comprise a range of activities, including one or more of the following:

- Immediate provision of up to \$50,000—an amount designated as the Disaster Assistance Authority—to the U.S. Embassy or the USAID Mission in the affected country for the local purchase of relief supplies or as a contribution to a relief organization;
- Deployment of a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) or other emergency teams to disaster-affected areas to conduct assessments, determine additional needs, deliver relief supplies, provide technical assistance, and/or recommend proposals for funding;
- Activation of an on-call Response Management Team (RMT) in Washington, D.C.;
- Procurement, transportation, and distribution of emergency relief supplies, such as plastic sheeting, water containers, water purification units, blankets, and health supplies, from one of OFDA's three regional warehouses; and/or
- Support for relief and rehabilitation activities through grants to implementing organizations,¹ including international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), U.N. agencies, or international organizations.



Svyatoslav Stoyanov, USAID

OFDA forest fire experts who deployed to provide technical assistance to Russian fire management specialists conduct a joint assessment of a peat fire site outside Moscow.

¹ Section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, permits OFDA to respond to the needs of disaster victims in a timely manner. By registering with USAID prior to a disaster, implementing partners are able to receive funds often in less than 24 hours.

Examples of OFDA-funded activities include purchasing local relief supplies for populations in remote locations, managing and/or supporting primary health care programs, implementing cash-for-work activities, providing seeds and tools to displaced farmers, or restoring water systems in drought-stricken countries. In addition, OFDA often pre-positions personnel and relief supplies to prepare for a foreseeable disaster, such as a hurricane or volcanic eruption.

OFDA possesses the authority to request exemptions from USG regulations when doing so will expedite the provision of emergency assistance, as well as to borrow money from other USAID accounts when OFDA requires additional funding, although use of the special authorities is rare.

OFDA staff carefully monitor grantee programs to ensure that resources are used wisely and to determine whether projects need to be adapted to changing conditions.

Anatomy of a DART and an RMT

If the scope of a disaster merits, OFDA deploys a DART to the affected area and activates an on-call Washington, D.C.-based RMT. The teams' structures are modeled on the incident command system and tailored to international response.

DARTs may include technical specialists in health, nutrition, shelter, agriculture, protection, livestock, economic recovery, and/or water, sanitation, and hygiene who conduct rapid assessments and coordinate with sector specialists from the host country, U.N. agencies, and other relief organizations.

Administrative, communications, and information officers on the DART support assessment teams, often by relaying priority needs and recommendations regarding appropriate USG assistance to the RMT.

When necessary, members of U.S.-based urban search and rescue (USAR) teams or other technical specialists deploy as part of the DART. In the event of U.S. Military involvement in a disaster response, OFDA may also deploy a military liaison officer to the field or the relevant Combatant Command to coordinate OFDA and military humanitarian activities.

Whereas the DART operates and coordinates activities in the affected country, the RMT coordinates USG strategy and activities in Washington, D.C., in support of the disaster response. Organized into three major functional areas—management, planning, and operations—the RMT serves as the primary liaison between the DART and all other USAID and USG entities, including the U.S. Congress. The RMT takes the lead role in operational aspects of the disaster response, determining the best method to activate and coordinate resources.



Asa Piyaka, USAID

A goat receives deworming medicine from two community animal health workers in Kajiado District, Kenya.

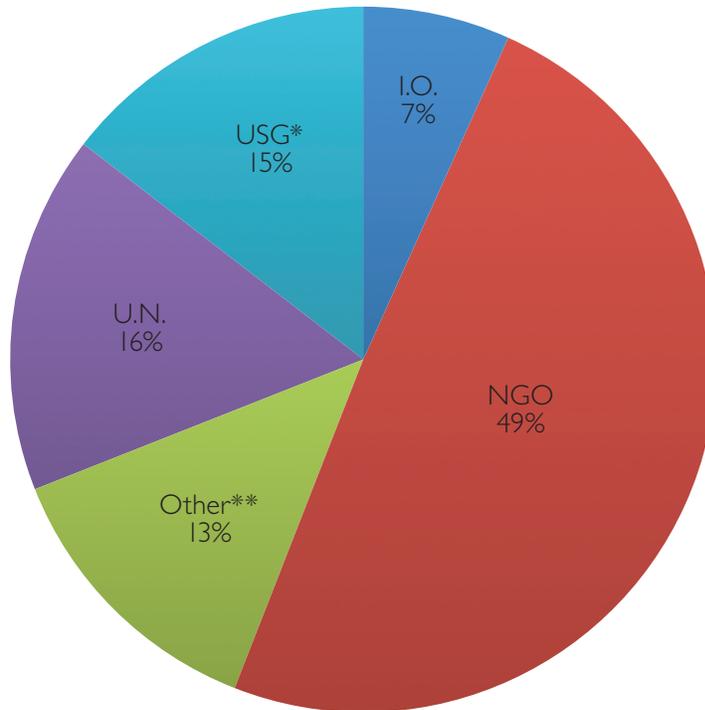
Transition from Relief to Development

As an emergency response transitions from addressing immediate needs to longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, OFDA works with other offices within USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) and USAID's regional bureaus and overseas missions—among other partners—to ensure a seamless hand-off of assistance from relief to development entities.

Disaster Risk Reduction

In addition to disaster response activities, OFDA also supports a range of disaster risk reduction (DRR) projects designed to minimize the impact of natural hazards and conflict in emergency-prone countries and enhance the resilience of affected communities. OFDA's DRR activities work to strengthen communities' resilience to and recovery from shocks and promote the sharing of technology and expertise between the United States and the affected country by building partnerships with national emergency response agencies. OFDA frequently implements DRR activities in conjunction with technical organizations, such as the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and other offices within USAID.

OFDA Funding by Recipient Agency Type



* "USG" denotes the portion of assistance provided through agreements with other USG agencies.

** "Other" denotes the portion of assistance managed through other USAID offices, as well as program support costs.

OFDA's Organizational Structure

OFDA's more than 250 staff members and consultants are organized into three divisions under the management of the Office of the Director. The Disaster Response and Mitigation Division is responsible for coordinating the provision of humanitarian assistance and relief supplies, as well as providing sectoral technical assistance to both Washington, D.C.- and field-based staff. The Operations Division develops and manages logistical, operational, and technical support for field offices and disaster responses, including USAR teams, DARTs, and RMTs. The Program Support Division provides programmatic and administrative support, including budget and financial services, procurement planning, contracts and grants administration, training support, information technology, communications support, and information services.

Headquarters Staff

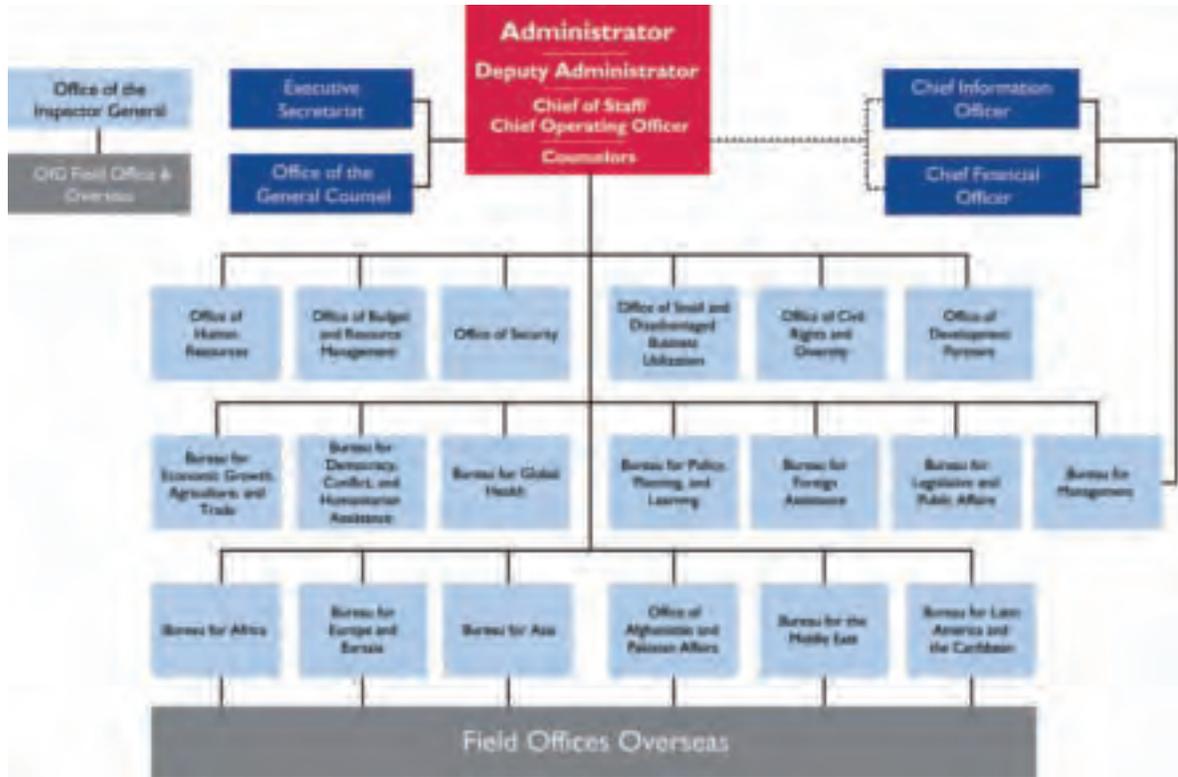
Based at OFDA's headquarters in Washington, D.C., a professional team of senior managers, experienced disaster responders, technical experts (see box on page 17), program support staff, grants managers, and trainers work to implement OFDA's mission. OFDA assigns many headquarters staff members to a regional team, through

which OFDA monitors emergency situations and ensures timely response to declared disasters in the respective regions.

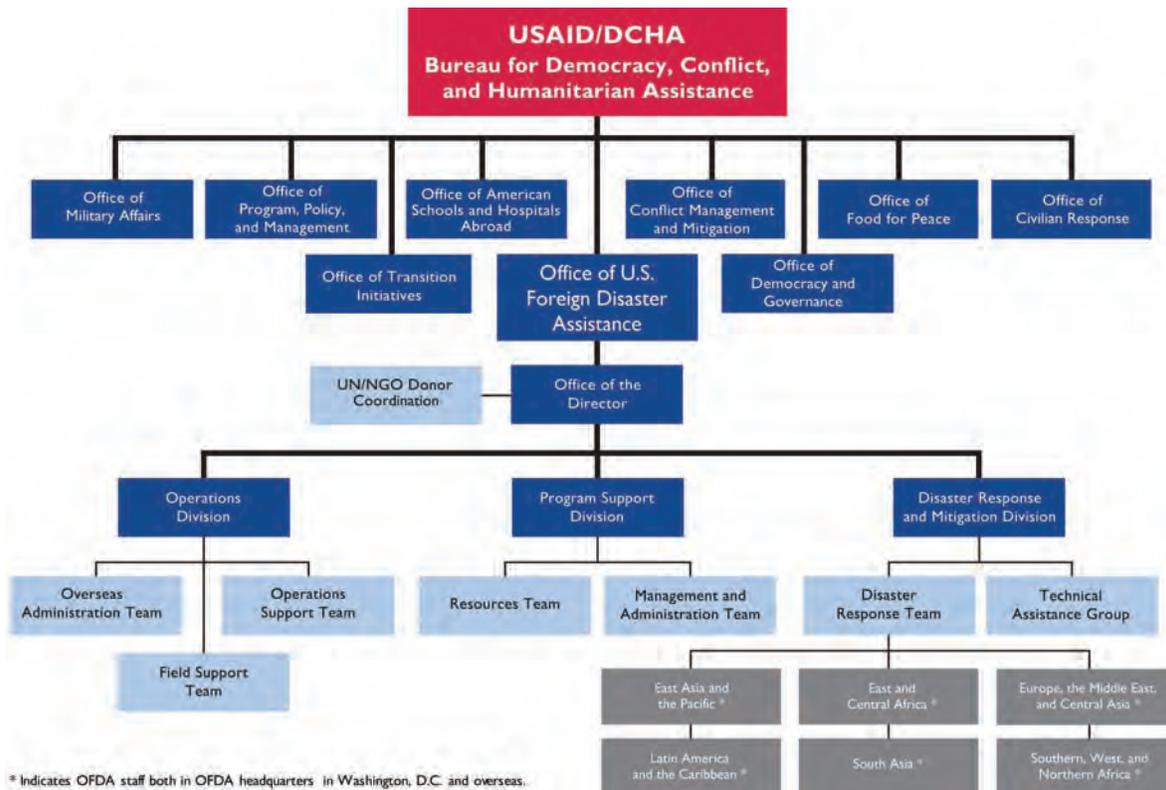
Global Staff

OFDA maintains advisors and other staff in regional offices strategically located in Costa Rica, Hungary, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa, and Thailand to facilitate humanitarian coordination and ensure rapid access to disaster sites to assess needs and deliver assistance. In FY 2010, OFDA also maintained field-based staff in other countries that required continual, vigilant monitoring, such as Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Iraq, Haiti, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Sudan, and Zimbabwe. OFDA also dedicates staff members as liaison officers to each of the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) regional Combatant Commands in Miami, Tampa, Honolulu, and Stuttgart, as well as with the European Union, U.N. agencies, and international organizations in New York, Geneva, Rome, and Brussels. During larger responses, OFDA program officers and/or senior humanitarian advisors may remain in disaster-affected countries for one or more years following a disaster to monitor and support ongoing projects and ensure that OFDA-funded activities continue to meet the needs of affected communities.

Organizational Chart for USAID



Organizational Chart for OFDA



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



Larry Sacks, USAID

An OFDA staff member surveys relief supplies destined for earthquake-affected families in Chile.

The Technical Assistance Group

The Washington, D.C.-based Technical Assistance Group (TAG) applies scientific, technical, and analytical knowledge and skills to OFDA's activities and decision-making processes in order to achieve OFDA's mission more effectively and efficiently. TAG members possess expertise in a variety of sectors:

- Agriculture and food security
- Economic recovery, market systems, and livelihoods
- Geological hazards
- Hydrometeorological hazards
- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and protection
- Livestock and animal health
- Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting
- Natural resources
- Nutrition
- Pest and pesticide monitoring
- Pharmaceuticals
- Public health
- Shelter and settlements
- Social sciences
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)

Other USG Offices that Provide Humanitarian Assistance

Although OFDA is the lead USG office charged with providing and coordinating humanitarian assistance in response to international disasters and humanitarian emergencies, many additional USAID offices and other USG entities also provide technical and material assistance to ensure that populations in need of humanitarian aid receive assistance rapidly and efficiently.

Other USG Entities that Provide International Humanitarian Assistance

USAID/DCHA Offices

Office of Food for Peace (FFP): Provides assistance to address emergency and chronic, non-emergency food needs.

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI): Assists local partners in fragile and conflict-affected states to advance peace and democracy, promote reconciliation, jumpstart local economies, support nascent independent media, and provide fast, flexible, short-term assistance targeted at key political transition and stabilization needs.

Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM): Leads USAID's efforts to identify and analyze sources of conflict, supports early responses to address the causes and consequences of instability and violent conflict, and seeks to integrate conflict mitigation and management into USAID's analyses, strategies, and programs.

Office of Military Affairs (OMA): Facilitates joint planning, implementation, assessment and evaluation, training, and communication in development and foreign assistance activities in which both USAID and DoD take part and for which civilian-military cooperation will advance USG foreign policy. OMA works with DoD to maintain emergency response readiness, coordinate planning, and develop joint training and education exercises. During a disaster response, OMA helps coordinate joint USAID and DoD efforts.

Beyond USAID

U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM): Formulates USG refugee policy and works through the multilateral humanitarian system—notably the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)—to provide protection, life-sustaining relief, and durable solutions for refugees and other conflict victims.

DoD: Frequently collaborates with OFDA to coordinate and direct the utilization of military assets—including personnel, supplies, and equipment—for humanitarian assistance overseas.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA): Provides international food assistance through Title I of the Food for Peace Act, Food for Progress, the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, and the Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Project.

Depending on the type of disaster, other entities may also coordinate with OFDA to provide technical assistance and help determine the extent of the USG response. These entities include the **USGS; USFS; U.S. Department for Health and Human Services (HHS)**, including the **U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC);** and **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).**

Innovations in Humanitarian Response: A Decade of OFDA Experience

By Paul Perrin

Over the past two centuries, the understanding of humanitarianism has evolved from a simple ethic of benevolence towards humankind into a legitimate professional discipline. While various humanitarian activities are evident throughout the historical record, the modern humanitarian movement was launched when the Swiss philanthropist Jean-Henri Dunant founded the Red Cross movement in 1863, after witnessing extensive suffering during the Battle of Solferino, Italy. Humanitarianism thereafter became increasingly systematic, more organized, and better equipped to deal with crises globally. The last few decades in particular have witnessed tremendous growth, both in terms of the economic value and the number of organizations and personnel involved in the disaster response industry.

Some people believe that applied science and technology appear to have little bearing in ensuring that food and other forms of assistance reach people affected by a natural disaster. However, OFDA's experience has shown that technology and science can help save lives, alleviate suffering, and reduce the social and economic impact of disasters. In so doing, innovations in humanitarian practice help ensure optimal allocation of the finite humanitarian resources provided by the American people. At the close of FY 2010, OFDA reflects on a decade of supporting advancements in humanitarian science and technology.

Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

A public health approach to treating acute malnutrition, CMAM manages malnutrition through 1) inpatient care for children with severe acute malnutrition and medical complications, 2) outpatient care for children with severe acute malnutrition without medical complications, 3) community outreach, and 4) other services, depending on the context. OFDA-supported CMAM activities have shifted the treatment of acute malnutrition from inpatient therapeutic feeding centers to outpatient treatment through the use of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF). CMAM activities have incorporated identification and care of acute malnutrition into existing health facilities. In areas of implementation, the CMAM approach has successfully increased treatment coverage and cure rates while reducing default and death rates. OFDA has supported the development of CMAM guidelines and training modules through the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance II (FANTA-2) project. OFDA also funds the development of national CMAM protocols in high burden malnutrition countries and operation research to document the effectiveness of the CMAM approach.

Fuel-efficient Stove (FES) Studies

OFDA and the Energy Office of USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) have collaborated with the Academy for Educational Development, the Berkeley Air Monitoring Group, humanitarian grantees, and U.N. agencies on a series of studies that examined the performance of FES programs in disaster settings. Research has shown that FES can reduce carbon emissions, improve air quality, reduce risks of burns and household fires, reduce deforestation, and reduce the risk of gender-based violence perpetrated upon women and children gathering wood. Nevertheless, the studies indicated that humanitarian groups were not systematically applying lessons learned from FES initiatives in development settings to disaster contexts. As a result, OFDA and USAID/EGAT developed a comprehensive FES toolkit which provides detailed, step-by-step guidance on planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating FES programs for humanitarian staff.¹

Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA)

In FY 2008, OFDA began supporting EMMA, an assessment methodology that helps humanitarian agencies to examine the capacity of local markets to provide critical goods and services for disaster-affected populations. The EMMA toolkit enables responders to identify opportunities to foster the local economy while providing for basic needs through cash-based interventions, local purchase, or market infrastructure rehabilitation, as well as through appropriate livelihoods interventions. Developed by the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Oxfam GB, and Practical Action, with support from OFDA and others, EMMA has already been used in multiple countries and disaster settings. OFDA expects that EMMA will allow humanitarian response to be more flexible and efficient, while at the same time supporting local economies.² EMMA assessments after the earthquake in Haiti, flooding in Pakistan, and complex emergency in Kyrgyzstan, for example, informed OFDA-supported programming.

Information Technology Outreach Services (ITOS)

To help improve humanitarian information management, OFDA has funded ITOS at the University of Georgia, which maintains a geographic data repository and provides geospatial services for the humanitarian community during and in preparation for disasters and complex emergencies. The data repository provides the humanitarian community with baseline geographic information, including hospital locations, major roads, populated places, and other resources that may be useful during an emergency response. To help humanitarian organizations make informed program

¹ The FES Toolkit is available at www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/publications/FES_Toolkit/USAID_FES_Toolkit_July_2010.pdf

² Additional information about EMMA is available at www.emma-toolkit.info



Johns Pierce, USAID

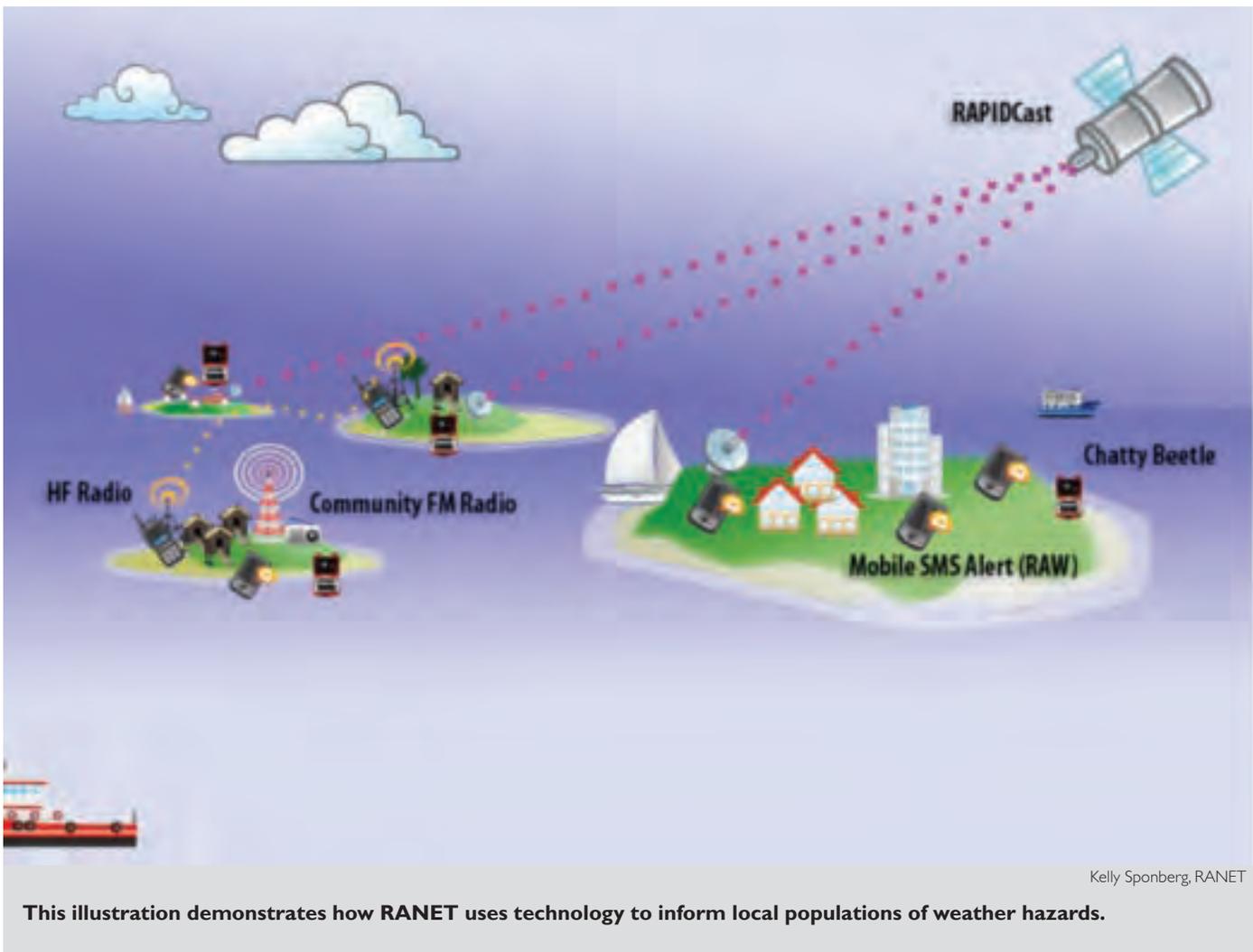
Staff from OFDA partner Save the Children/U.K. measure a boy's mid-upper arm circumference to test for acute malnutrition at an OFDA-funded nutrition awareness and screening event in rural Maradi Region, Niger.

decisions, the information can be translated into maps, charts, or other formats. In addition, humanitarian agencies can add context-specific data gathered on the ground, which helps ensure better coordination of humanitarian efforts.

Radio and Internet for the Communication of Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Related Information (RANET)

Developed by OFDA, the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), national meteorological and hydrological services, various donors, and non-governmental organization grantees, RANET combines innovative technologies and partnerships at the community level to help inform the local population's day-to-day resource allocation decisions and preparation efforts against natural hazards. RANET was designed to increase the access of remote and rural

populations to climate, weather, hydrologic, agriculture, HIV and AIDS, health, and educational information. The project disseminates data through scalable and sustainable technologies, including satellite broadcast systems, mobile phones, web technologies, FM and high frequency community radio, and satellite-based data services. RANET also serves as a medium through which NOAA's International Tsunami Information Center communicates tsunami warnings to relevant emergency managers. RANET has positively impacted individuals and communities throughout the world. Women living in rural areas of Mali, for example, depend on RANET weather forecasts to inform them when to engage in livelihood activities such as dying and drying *bazzin* fabric, as this fabric must be dried in open air to ensure best quality and thus fetch the highest price in local markets.



Global Flash Flood Guidance and Early Warning System

In 2008, OFDA partnered with the U.N. World Meteorological Organization (WMO), NOAA, and the Hydrologic Research Center in launching a program to support the development and implementation of regional technology, infrastructure, training, protocols, and procedures to lessen the impacts of flash floods. Rising and falling rapidly with little advance warning, flash floods are the leading cause of weather-related deaths in many countries. The program undertakes rapid assessments in areas of potential flash floods, thus improving early warning lead-time and allowing for rapid response in areas with meteorological and hydrological services that have limited capacity to monitor conditions, predict flash floods, and issue timely warnings. By the end of FY 2010, the system was operational in Central America, Southern Africa, the Black Sea, the Middle East, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and the lower Mekong River basin, and was being established in Pakistan. This program benefits communities, as evidenced in September 2009, when the Mekong River Commission was better able to monitor potential flash floods during Typhoon Ketsana.

Coastal Storm Early Warning System

Since 2001, OFDA has supported early warning systems in the coastal provinces of Vietnam through partnership with the U.N. Development Program and the Government of Vietnam. The program established a radio-based coastal storm warning system aimed at providing early warnings for fishing boats up to 105 km offshore and for people living in 25 coastal provinces of Vietnam. A comparison of the outcomes of Typhoon Damrey in 2006 with the impacts of similar storms that affected Vietnam prior to the implementation of the systems indicate that OFDA's investment in a coastal storm early warning system has saved lives and reduced disaster response costs in Vietnam.

Harvesting and Storing Rainwater in Kenya

OFDA-supported community-based interventions in arid and semi-arid regions of Kenya have successfully demonstrated sustainable methods to promote the harvest and storage of rainwater for use during drought. The method uses natural rock surfaces to divert rainwater to a central collection area, where rainwater is then filtered

and stored. Such rock catchments can collect 90 percent of total rainfall in the catchment areas, providing a valuable water supply even when annual rains are below normal levels. Working primarily through gravity, a rock catchment system requires no fuel or chemicals, has little environmental impact, and is built from local materials with local labor. Rock catchment systems provide water further into the dry season, in some cases providing water for the entire dry season. Such an approach enables village residents to earn income by constructing and maintaining the systems and provides communities with the skills and knowledge needed for future repairs and maintenance of the rock catchments and storage tanks.

Climate Prediction and Applications for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Greater Horn of Africa

Following the 1997/1998 El Niño events, OFDA sought ways to improve climate outlooks and applications by implementing a series of regional activities to reduce the vulnerability associated with climate-related disaster risks. As part of the effort, OFDA funded the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Application Center (ICPAC) and WMO to implement a DRR project in the ten Greater Horn of Africa countries. The project has improved climate outlooks for months into the future and built national and regional capacity to produce climate information and products for various decision makers in sectors such as disaster management, food security, water resource management, health, power generation, tourism and education in the region.

Exploring New Land Management Techniques in Africa

Unpredictable rainfall patterns in the communal grazing areas of Southern Africa result in limited water availability and increased livestock illness and mortality. Moreover, in years with adequate rains, limited vegetation due to the droughts of previous seasons leads to excess water runoff and floods. Recognizing these vulnerabilities, OFDA has provided support to implement a regional training program on using holistic land management and restoration methods to assist agro-pastoralists in the region. Holistic management techniques seek to reverse desertification in grassland ecosystems through natural resource management and livestock initiatives, including planned grazing techniques. Planned grazing produces more forage and improves pasture conditions overall by increasing organic material and reducing grazing pressure on small areas, giving the entire area a chance to recover and grow. In recognition of the innovative approach, the OFDA-funded Africa Center for Holistic Management recently won the Buckminster Fuller Challenge, which is awarded for the development and implementation of a strategy that has significant potential to solve humanity's most pressing problems. Improving access to forage allows families to use less of their income on buying forage and spend less time looking for forage. Families with

improved access to forage are more likely to have animals that survive periods of lower-than-average rainfall and are thus more likely to be food secure.

Humanitarianism in the 21st Century

OFDA seeks to build upon the successful measures noted above by continuing to promote innovations that can improve the field of disaster response. OFDA is examining ways to reduce post-harvest losses of crops due to mishandling, spoilage, and pest infestation; improve dissemination of cutting-edge agricultural knowledge and technologies to farmers; monitor and forecast African armyworm infestations; promote the coordination and use of handheld technology when conducting needs assessments, surveillance, or monitoring activities; increase lead-time in forecasting of hydrometeorological extremes; integrate disease and disaster modeling technology with surveillance and research activities; increase the involvement of the private sector in humanitarian operations; and expand the use of GPS technology for real-time disaster analysis and mapping. Through such initiatives, OFDA seeks to carry on the legacy of humanitarianism while simultaneously advancing the scientific discipline of disaster response into the 21st century.

Saving Lives in Diverse Contexts: OFDA Demonstrates Flexibility through Disaster Responses in Haiti, Indonesia, and Pakistan

By Lily Frey

When the earth shakes in Haiti or Indonesia, or when floodwaters inundate land in Pakistan, a different set of humanitarian needs arises in each case. In FY 2010, OFDA responded to 73 disasters in 56 countries within a wide range of cultural, geographic, and economic contexts. Each type of disaster and each setting requires distinct response tools such as OFDA personnel with specific technical specialties, programs with tailored implementation methodologies, humanitarian relief supplies, and interagency partners with unique capabilities. OFDA staff ensure that the U.S. Government (USG) leverages these resources to provide appropriate assistance that supports local solutions and the affected government's relief efforts.

Ranging from natural disasters affecting relatively small populations to complex emergencies disrupting the lives of millions of people, the varied disasters to which OFDA responds require that OFDA adapt its responses accordingly. In each unique disaster response, OFDA not only demonstrates its flexibility but also draws upon a breadth or depth of resources, depending on the type of disaster and the needs of the affected populations. Often in less than 24 hours, OFDA provides funding to partner organizations which then assist disaster victims; when significant humanitarian support is required following a large-scale disaster or in case of a protracted emergency, OFDA sustains a response for as long as humanitarian needs persist.

A comparison of three very different disasters in FY 2010 demonstrates OFDA's flexibility in quickly scaling up programs to meet humanitarian needs in areas struck by disaster. A close look at OFDA's responses ranging from the September 30, 2009, earthquake in Indonesia, to the January 12, 2010, earthquake in Haiti, and the July-to-September 2010 floods in Pakistan illustrates OFDA's ability to tailor USG assistance to the unique geographic challenges, augment and complement local response capacity, and leverage humanitarian presence in each context. While USAID deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and activated a Response Management Team (RMT)—composed of disaster response experts who tailored their activities to the particular response—for each crisis, the teams operated for a different period of time and used a different mix of sector interventions to meet emergency needs.

Geography

In Haiti, the January earthquake struck 10 miles from the capital city, directly impacting a major urban area. The density of the city and extent of the destruction required extensive rubble clearing just to reach some affected areas. Approximately 40 percent of Haitians live in Port-au-Prince and the surrounding areas, and the city constitutes a significant market for many goods from throughout Haiti. As a result, the earthquake affected livelihoods and access to goods for a much larger population than if the earthquake had affected a more rural area. The importance of the shipping and transportation networks based in Port-au-Prince to livelihoods and food security countrywide made re-establishing port and airport capacity one of the critical early objectives for the response.

Throughout Pakistan, floods displaced approximately 18 million people, or more than 10 percent of the population in the sixth most populous country worldwide. Floods affected approximately 19,000 square km, primarily in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sindh provinces, but the most severe flooding did not occur in major urban areas. Along the Indus River basin, floods destroyed 2.1 million hectares of standing crops and damaged or destroyed approximately 1.7 million houses. The Swat River Valley and other valleys in mountainous areas experienced devastating flash floods that destroyed bridges, houses, and communications infrastructure. The geographic extent of damage in Pakistan quickly overwhelmed existing response mechanisms, posing logistical challenges for humanitarians. In Indonesia, the Sumatran earthquake affected the regional capital city, Padang, and numerous relatively remote settlements along the coast, but the earthquake did not have the same effect on major cities as the earthquake in Haiti did on Port-au-Prince.

Varying proximity to the United States and the magnitude of the disaster affected the USG responses in Haiti and Indonesia. In Haiti, immediately following the earthquake, many U.S. urban search and rescue (USAR) teams participated in the search for people trapped in the rubble. In contrast, following the earthquake in Indonesia, USAR teams from Australia and other countries geographically closer assisted with the search and rescue phase of the response.

Local Response Capacity

The earthquake destroyed many national and municipal government structures in Haiti, including the presidential palace. Many U.N. and Haitian government officials who would have led or participated in the response died in the earthquake, delaying and complicating the organization of response efforts. The earthquake prevented normal governmental functions and social services from operating properly to respond to the affected population's needs.



Kendra Helmer, USAID

A Haitian sits atop a hygiene promotion truck in a densely populated displacement site near Port-au-Prince.

In contrast, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Pakistani military had significant experience responding to natural disasters and population displacement. These entities proved strong leaders in the flood response, although the scale of the disaster eventually overwhelmed the GoP's response capacity. Lieutenant General (Retired) Nadeem Ahmed, Chairman of the NDMA, led the GoP response to the Pakistan earthquake in 2005 and played a central role in the response to significant population displacement in 2009. As a result, an experienced set of local and national officials familiar with international assistance directed the response with support from U.N. agencies, donor countries, and the wider humanitarian community more effectively than was possible in Haiti.

The local government in West Sumatra was involved in some response efforts following the September 2009 earthquake. The earthquake created earthen dams that obstructed or destroyed canals and drainage ditches. In Padang Pariaman District, the local government set priorities for heavy equipment used to clear the blockage. Although local and national governments responded with emergency assistance,

government response efforts did not immediately reach all affected areas. Villagers in Padan Pariaman District informed DART members that 10 days after the earthquake, they still had not received medical assistance from the Government of Indonesia. The DART worked to identify such gaps in coverage and to facilitate the provision of assistance through partner organizations working in the area.

OFDA Humanitarian Presence

In Haiti, OFDA had responded most recently to tropical storm damage and a school collapse in FY 2008 and FY 2009, respectively. At the time of the earthquake, disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs were ongoing, disaster response programs from previous disasters were drawing to a close, and no OFDA staff remained in country. Most organizations operating in Haiti were engaged in longer-term development work, and many programs, resources such as office space, and non-governmental organization (NGO) staff were directly affected by the earthquake. However, a number of OFDA staff and USAR team members had previously worked in Haiti during prior OFDA responses.

In Pakistan, OFDA partners were actively implementing complex emergency humanitarian assistance programs at the time of the floods, and OFDA staff overseeing those programs were based in Islamabad. OFDA's familiarity with partners' staff and program strengths facilitated communications and helped OFDA scale up programs quickly and with confidence in partners' capacities. The significant presence of humanitarian NGOs in Pakistan, including non-OFDA partners, hastened the mobilization of funds and assessments of damages. OFDA was also able to utilize and expand an existing rapid response fund to provide assistance through dozens of local NGOs. These groups were able to access populations in regions not covered by traditional grantees, particularly flood-affected districts in southern Pakistan.

OFDA has frequently responded to earthquake- and tsunami-related disasters on Sumatra, including the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004. OFDA had previously partnered

with the Indonesian Red Cross, Mercy Corps, and several other NGOs and public international organizations (PIOs) to provide humanitarian assistance on the island of Sumatra. While OFDA did not have any ongoing programs at the time of the 2009 earthquake, OFDA's familiarity with the humanitarian community in Indonesia facilitated a quick and robust response.

OFDA and Other USG Response

At the height of the DART response in Haiti in January 2010, the team comprised approximately 545 individuals, including the USAR teams and USAID staff present for the response. The DART operated from January 13 through late April and played a key role in coordinating the response work of other USAID offices and USG agencies. USAID also activated an RMT in Washington, D.C., to support the DART and facilitate communication with interagency partners. The response underwent several phases, from search and rescue in the days immediately following the



Harlan Hale, USAID

A landslide resulting from the September 2009 earthquake destroys a road and destabilizes a house in rural West Sumatra Province, Indonesia.

earthquake, to emergency relief supply provision in the weeks following, to providing shelter solutions and helping restore livelihoods more than a year after the earthquake. In addition to assistance from USAID/Haiti, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP), USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), and OFDA, other USG agencies including the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) and U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) provided humanitarian assistance in response to the earthquake. Other USG agencies, including the departments of Health and Human Services and Homeland Security, played a role in the Haiti earthquake response. Following the close-out of the DART, OFDA staff remained in a Port-au-Prince program office to continue to coordinate humanitarian assistance and collaborate on transition to USG development programs.



IOM

Unusually heavy rains flood a low-lying area in a mountainous region in Pakistan.

In early August 2010, USAID deployed a DART to Pakistan to augment the program office, assess flood damage, and coordinate USG humanitarian assistance efforts. OFDA provided assistance through 11 NGO partners, as well as U.N. agencies and the GoP. The scale of the damage required a wide range of humanitarian interventions and contributions from other USAID offices, including USAID/Pakistan, USAID/FFP, State/PRM, and DoD, among others. OFDA programs remained ongoing throughout FY 2010, monitored by OFDA staff in the Islamabad program office.

In early October 2009, USAID deployed an 11-member DART to Indonesia and activated an RMT in Washington, D.C., to coordinate USG response efforts. Two field officers remained in Padang through mid-November 2009. Seven

OFDA partners provided a variety of emergency services to affected populations. In addition, DoD supplemented the OFDA response with logistical support and a mobile medical unit to augment local health facilities.

Additional information regarding OFDA's response to Haiti is available on pages 114-115 and 117-122; Pakistan on pages 72-73 and 79-90; and Indonesia on pages 69-70.

Coordination

In response to the Haiti earthquake and Pakistan floods, U.N. agencies quickly identified the need for coordination and activated the cluster system. In both countries, cluster meetings provided useful forums for strategic planning in coordination with government ministries and entities. In Haiti, humanitarian coordination bodies facilitated regular contact between ministries and NGO technical experts that can assist Haitian government officials in designing policies to address continued humanitarian need and transition from NGO-run to government-run programs that emphasize longer-term sustainability.

In Indonesia, the cluster system was established quickly following the September 2009 earthquake. The DART collaborated with the clusters to more effectively provide humanitarian assistance to those in need; for example, through the cluster system, the DART coordinated air operations on helicopters provided by DoD to airlift relief commodities to earthquake-affected areas, including areas that were otherwise inaccessible. DART members observed that coordination within each cluster was strong.

Conclusion

The earthquakes in Haiti and Indonesia and the floods in Pakistan affected vastly different numbers of people in different ways. Each disaster presented unique challenges to humanitarian responders and allowed OFDA to further refine its response mechanisms and tools for future responses. OFDA response options and staff adapted and demonstrated flexibility in responding to each of these sets of needs and many others during FY 2010. In response to each crisis, the OFDA disaster response teams used varying combinations of sectoral interventions, technical assistance, in-kind commodity donations, and other tools to meet emergency needs. Whether in response to large-scale displacement, disease outbreaks, natural disasters, or complex emergencies, OFDA quickly adapts regional or response teams to evaluate needs and facilitate an effective response.

Fueling the Future: OFDA Guidelines for Effective Energy Usage

By Karey Haywood

In recent years, humanitarian organizations have become increasingly concerned with the impact of household energy usage on disaster-affected populations, communities hosting displaced families, and the surrounding natural environment. In these settings, fuel-efficient stoves (FES) can decrease energy usage, reduce the time and burden of collecting firewood, and limit the exposure to physical attack for those gathering the firewood, as examples. OFDA has provided funding for FES through initiatives to reduce security risks for fuel gatherers, enhance food security, and decrease

tensions over natural resource depletion by reducing fuel consumption. However, program inconsistencies arose as best practices and technical guidance on these programs were unavailable to participating agencies.

In response to this need for technical guidance, OFDA initiated a partnership with USAID's Office of Infrastructure and Engineering and a grantee to develop a comprehensive toolkit for the planning, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of FES programs. The result—entitled “Fuel-Efficient Stove Programs in Humanitarian Settings: An Implementer’s Toolkit” and released in 2010—was the first published toolkit for FES programs. The toolkit helps organizations determine whether an FES program is feasible and appropriate in a given context, and design and manage the various phases of an effective FES program.

When introduced in an effective manner and within an appropriate setting, FES programs offer a variety of potential benefits to disaster-affected populations. FES activities can reduce the amount of fuel needed to cook, thereby reducing the number of fuel-gathering trips for women and children and their exposure to violence and abuse, a considerable threat in disaster-affected areas and temporary settlements. The production and sale of FES can create income-generating opportunities for local manufacturers and merchants, reduce the impact of health problems associated with smoke inhalation, and lessen the risks of uncontrolled fires. Furthermore, by reducing the amount of trees, shrubs, and roots used for fuel, FES can slow the depletion of natural resources and decrease the likelihood of potential conflicts over resources.

While much debate remains over which stoves are most useful in which contexts, this guidance and associated tools represent standard good practices for FES programs in humanitarian settings. The toolkit is an example of OFDA's ongoing efforts to apply science and technology innovations to disaster programming, incorporate lessons learned into disaster response efforts, and maximize the positive impacts of OFDA funding.



Laureen Reagan, USAID

A woman displaced by the floods in Pakistan prepares naan bread on a fuel-efficient stove.

Addressing the Needs of Women and Girls in Disasters

By Karey Haywood

Disasters can dramatically affect all people in their path, but the most vulnerable people in a society often experience a more devastating, longer lasting impact. For example, more than 75 percent of those who died as a result of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami were women, according to international media sources. Similarly, more than three times as many women than men died in the 2005 Pakistan earthquake. Women and girls often have additional vulnerabilities in complex emergency settings as well. Illustrating this point, the U.N. reported that more than 15,000 women were raped by combatants in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2009, and an estimated 200,000 rapes were committed in the 15 years since conflict began.

Such statistics demonstrate the disproportionate effect that disasters often have upon women and girls. In addition to the potential destruction of homes and livelihoods, women in emergency settings face increased vulnerability to sexual violence and reproductive health complications, as well as inequitable access to goods and services. In order to better identify the capacities and needs of disaster-affected populations, the humanitarian community must have an accurate understanding of the local differences in social status between men and women and how their roles can determine certain gender-specific impacts of disasters.

President Obama's Commitment to Women and Girls

On March 11, 2009, U.S. President Barack H. Obama signed Executive Order 13506 creating the White House Council on Women and Girls to ensure that federal policies and programs address female-specific concerns. The following month, President Obama appointed Melanne Verveer as Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues, serving as the director of the Department of State's newly created Office of Global Women's Issues, formed to advance the political, economic, and social empowerment of women around the world.

In April 2010, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary R. Clinton established the Secretary's International Fund for Women and Girls, a U.S. State Department-led, privately-funded initiative. The Fund provides targeted, high-impact grants to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working to combat violence, improve health and education, promote climate change solutions, and create economic and political opportunities for women and girls around the world.

Understanding Gender Relationships in Humanitarian Response

In many countries, women face discrimination in education, employment, health care, and right to property, commodities, and currency. Pre-disaster socio-cultural status often contributes significantly to female vulnerability during crises. When the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami struck, women were less likely than men to know how to swim and wore cumbersome garments that may have hindered escape from rushing waters. Many of those killed in the 2005 Pakistan earthquake were women crushed by their homes, from which they rarely ventured due to the cultural norms of their communities. Moreover, due to a gender-based division of labor in developing regions, women more regularly work in vulnerable employment—either in agriculture or informal employment with small, unregistered enterprises—raising their susceptibility to disasters due to dependence on the land and lack of a financial safety net.



Women await services at an OFDA-funded medical clinic in Darfur, Sudan.

In the face of emergencies, women often become the primary caregivers not only for their immediate families but also for friends, relatives, and community members. Women and older children frequently become heads of household in instances of high male casualties resulting from long-term armed conflict, or when male family members leave disaster-affected areas in search of work. According to the U.N., women and children account for 75 to 80 percent of displaced persons worldwide. Despite increased post-disaster responsibilities, women may face the same pre-disaster constraints, including limited access to important resources—such as skill development, land rights, employment, and social networks—that would allow them to better cope with and more quickly recover from disasters. This inequitable social status also increases vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) and affords little guarantee of security, given that few countries offer laws to protect women and still fewer countries enforce such laws.

Combatants in armed conflict have increasingly used rape and other forms of sexual violence as weapons of fear—brutality that combatants often continue in the form of domestic abuse following the end of hostilities. The protection of women and girls remains a concern in displacement camps and at aid access points, as disasters increase frustrations and weaken cultural standards and social cohesion. Relief organizations report a clear linkage between a lack of basic provisions and the sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls, as females who are displaced or in post-disaster situations are more likely to be coerced into trafficking and exploitation in exchange for food, shelter, or income.

Although women and girls are more often at risk, many men and boys also experience violence and face their own particular vulnerabilities. International organizations have recently begun to identify, acknowledge, and address the disaster-related needs of men and boys. For example, many times men are less likely to seek treatment for the psychosocial issues that arise from the inability to provide for their families after a disaster.

Global Response to Gender Programming

Recognizing the impact that neglect of women has had on sustainable peace and quality of life, governments and international bodies have begun to address gender in humanitarian response efforts. FY 2010 marked the 10-year anniversary of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, which urged member states to apply a gender perspective in peacekeeping and peace building, mainstream gender considerations into other programs, and provide for the protection of women in conflict settings. In recent years, the U.N. reaffirmed this commitment with the adoption of Security Council Resolutions 1820 and 1888, condemning the destructive impact of sexual violence, and Resolution 1889, recognizing past failures to include women in post-conflict reconstruction and peace-building efforts and suggesting ways to guarantee their inclusion.

OFDA Support for Gender-Sensitive Programming

Gender-sensitive programming not only is necessary to meet the needs of disaster-affected populations but also serves as an investment in recovery. Research has shown an increasingly positive correlation between favorable outcomes in poverty alleviation, economic growth, and general prosperity with investments in women and girls. USAID is committed to providing assistance that improves the lives of women, men, and children by promoting women's equality and empowerment worldwide. OFDA provides gender-specific guidance to grantees, as well as funding for programs that address the gender-specific needs of men, women, and children to enable populations to better prepare for and recover from disasters. Many

OFDA-funded programs aim to achieve more balanced gender equity or beneficiary targeting among populations that exhibit disproportionate male-female demographics, have undergone gender role switches or reversals, or are suffering from disaster-related conflict or tension between females and males. Many of OFDA's largest responses in FY 2010 included programs targeting women through specific activities and services in each sector. Of OFDA's FY 2010 funding, more than \$185 million—or 19 percent of OFDA's obligated funding—went to programs specifying gender relations as an integrated component of one or more sectoral interventions. Below are a few examples of the women-focused programs sponsored by OFDA in the past year:

Haiti

Following the devastating January 12, 2010, earthquake in Haiti, OFDA provided nearly \$4.9 million to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) for the restoration of essential services to displaced populations, including more than \$2.4 million for protection programs for vulnerable women and girls. Acknowledging the pre-disaster social and economic discrimination experienced by Haitian females, the grant focused on women and girls' disproportionate vulnerability to GBV, as well as their severe lack of access to information about available aid and services. The program sought to ensure the safety of women and girls by meeting basic hygiene, information, and security needs through effective modes of information distribution and implementation of safety measures, such as the installation of lighting near latrines.

To strengthen community-based efforts to prevent violence, the grant provided for the training of protection monitors on GBV sensitivity and for safety audits to identify the greatest risk factors for women and girls in settlements. IRC programs offered support to local women's organizations to increase access to services for sexual assault survivors, as well as to improve the coordination of gender-sensitive response efforts in the international community. Further ensuring the active participation of women in the disaster relief process, the IRC program specified that both women and men be consulted prior to establishing service location points. In addition, to generate economic opportunities, IRC designed cash-for-work programs requiring at least 40 percent female participation.

Sudan

Due to a lack of infrastructure, poor access to basic services, and an increase in ethnic conflicts, food insecurity remained a significant problem for the approximately 2 million returnees in Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei states of Southern Sudan. In FY 2010, OFDA provided more than \$1.1 million to the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) for a returnee reintegration and livelihood enhancement program that included several women-focused initiatives.

Despite little education and few economic opportunities afforded to Southern Sudanese women, ADRA's economic recovery and logistics and relief commodities programs sought to improve women's financial security by organizing savings and loans groups and providing education and skills training, allowing women to more actively invest in rebuilding their communities. Designed to target 500 entrepreneurial women, ADRA estimated the initiative reached 2,500 indirect beneficiaries by improving household incomes. OFDA funding increased access to basic household items by providing cooking utensils, washing items, and other resources to reduce the economic burden of the traditional female role and decrease post-disaster vulnerability. ADRA identified the most vulnerable groups, including pregnant women and female-headed households, as the first to receive blankets, water containers, mosquito nets, and soap.

In FY 2010, OFDA provided approximately \$2.2 million to Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) to improve the health status of women and children under five years of age in Upper Nile and Jonglei states in Southern Sudan. As a response to high infant and child mortality rates and the large number of birthing-related deaths, the initiative encouraged gender sensitivity among facility-based trainers and incorporated gender needs in program planning. By establishing women's wellness centers at primary health care facilities, existing and new staff members improved reproductive health services and better monitored and supported pregnant and lactating women. In addition, the centers allowed health care providers to conduct meetings with certified birth attendants and village midwives to create an improved referral system and make deliveries safer. OFDA funding also supported the distribution of safe-delivery kits, in addition to outreach events and community-level education targeting children and pregnant and lactating women.

Pakistan

Demonstrating gender awareness in each stage of relief programming not only prevents the reinforcement of inequality, but also anticipates risks facing vulnerable individuals and encourages female participation in the public sphere. Beginning in July 2010, flooding throughout most of Pakistan destroyed homes, crops, and livestock, in addition to displacing millions and compromising food supplies, hygiene conditions, and income sources. In response, OFDA provided \$3.5 million through an NGO grantee for emergency relief assistance to vulnerable flood-affected populations in Punjab Province, including funds for a cash-for-work scheme to train 90 women to conduct hygiene promotion sessions for other women and children in their villages.

The program developed an informal health promotion network focused on improving basic sanitation habits, while engaging and empowering women within their communities. The water, sanitation, and hygiene component included consultations with women to ensure safe and appropriate

locations for new water access points. Communities also received hygiene kits and education during separate, tailored training sessions for men, women, and children. The grant also provided extra plastic sheeting to establish separate spaces for men and women in shelters, according to cultural and religious privacy standards. Additional assistance for highly vulnerable groups, such as widows and female-headed households, aided the building of transitional shelters.

In FY 2010, OFDA also provided more than \$2.3 million to address the emergency livelihood needs of crisis-affected populations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sindh provinces of Pakistan. Female-headed households received prioritization in every program category, including priority at distribution points for safety and security reasons. The program provided hygiene and household kits that accounted for the specific needs of internally displaced women and ensured that up to 50 percent of protection intervention beneficiaries were girls.

To help families generate income, OFDA funding provided sewing equipment and materials to 200 extremely vulnerable, displaced female-headed families with prior sewing experience. The grant provided for capacity-building sessions to instruct female entrepreneurs on record keeping and market awareness. Such activities allowed those individuals to contribute to family income, thus generating additional funds to address critical needs.

Maintaining a Focus on Gender-Sensitive Programming

The international community has taken many steps in the past decade to mainstream gender sensitivity and address the unique post-disaster needs of men, women, and children. An understanding of female-specific needs arising from cultural standards and pre-disaster social discrimination enables OFDA grantees to plan and implement programs that ensure that women and girls take full advantage of emergency relief efforts. To support the continued inclusion of women and girls in disaster response activities, OFDA remains dedicated to understanding the complex and dynamic nature of relations between men and women in post-disaster contexts, addressing the specific needs of females in each sector of assistance, prioritizing vulnerable groups within responses, and measuring the gender-specific impacts of OFDA-funded programming.

Spotlight on the OFDA Logistics Team

By Dianna Long

Leading the U.S. Government international disaster response efforts, OFDA facilitates and coordinates the purchase and movement of emergency relief commodities worldwide. OFDA stockpiles relief supplies at regional warehouse hubs in Miami, Florida; Pisa, Italy; and Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

OFDA rapidly provides relief commodities to affected populations in the aftermath of a disaster. OFDA maintains a full-time logistics team that facilitates the procurement and delivery of these supplies. In addition to procuring and transporting commodities such as blankets, plastic sheeting for temporary shelter construction, family hygiene kits, and water treatment units, the logistics team works to identify and utilize the most effective transportation routes in countries with damaged infrastructure. The logistics team also provides technical assistance for evaluations of humanitarian pipelines to help ensure that relief commodities reach individuals in need in a quick, efficient, and cost-effective manner.

FY 2010 in Numbers

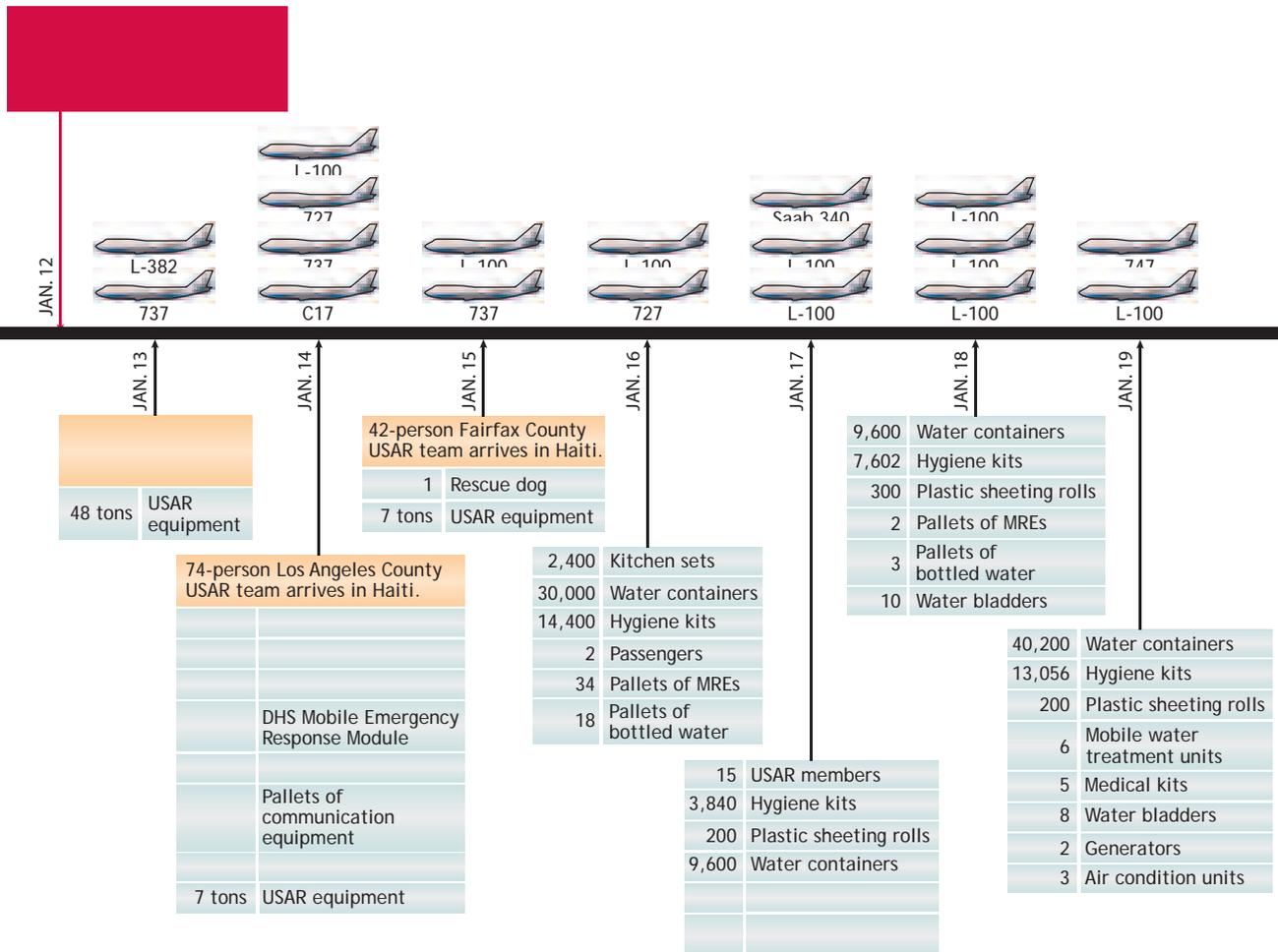
Number of Disasters for Which OFDA Shipped Commodities: **11**

Number of Airlifts: **108**

Value of Commodities Shipped: **Nearly \$27 million**

Full-Time Logistics Staff Members: **3**

Commodities Provided by the Logistics Team during

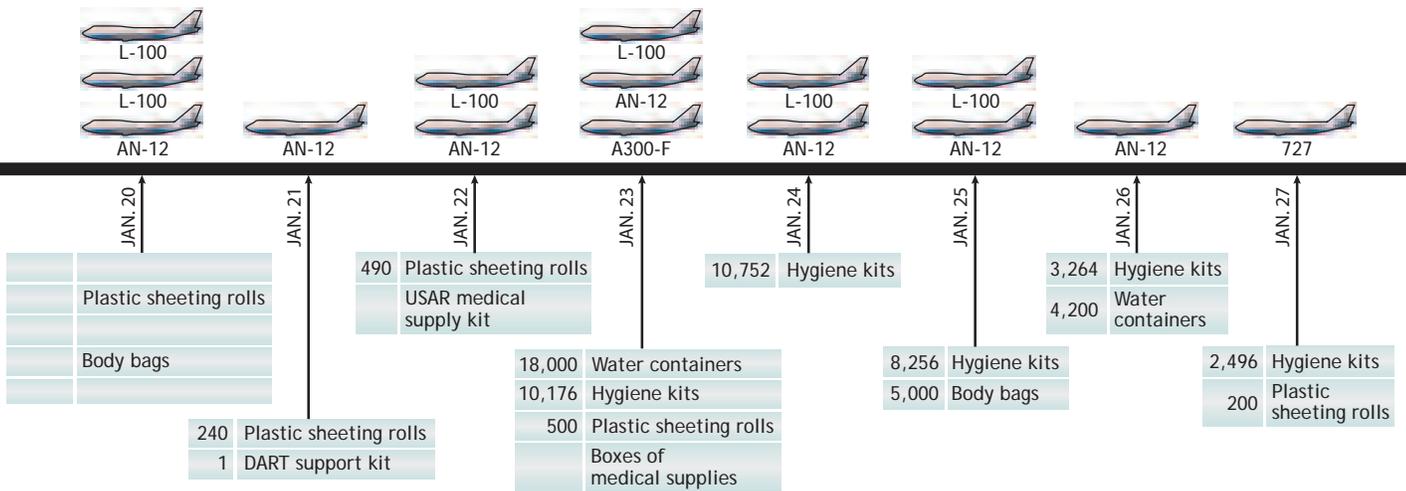




Diedra Spencer Jardine, USAID

The Indonesia DART team leader views relief supplies destined for earthquake-affected families in remote areas of Indonesia.

the First Two Weeks of the Response



KEY TO ACRONYMS

DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
MRE	Meal ready-to-eat
UNDAC	U.N. Disaster Assessment and Coordination
USAR	Urban search and rescue

During peak operational response times, OFDA calls on additional logistics staff who have trained with the logistics team on OFDA logistics operations and systems. Such staff include technical specialists who provide internal surge capacity, the U.S. Forest Service's Disaster Assistance Support Program employees, and the members of the Fairfax County and Los Angeles County USAR teams. Maintaining surge staff ensures that the logistics team can meet needs for emergency relief supplies following large-scale disasters.

OFDA Logistics Team Efforts During the Haiti Earthquake Response

The OFDA logistics team played a vital role in OFDA's response to the magnitude 7.0 earthquake in Haiti. Less than 24 hours after the earthquake struck on January 12, 2010, the OFDA logistics team was on the ground in Port-au-Prince working to restart airport operations so that the OFDA-supported USAR teams, international USAR teams, and other emergency response teams could begin their life-saving efforts. Logistics experts worked alongside members of the U.S. Air Force's Special Operations Command to ensure that more than 100 tons of search and rescue equipment were offloaded efficiently within 48 hours.

OFDA Commodities Airlifted to Haiti After the Earthquake

From January 13 to July 7, 2010, OFDA airlifted the following relief commodities to Haiti on a total of 62 airlifts:

- 21,230 rolls of plastic sheeting
- 40,616 kitchen sets
- 166,600 water containers
- 106,592 hygiene kits
- 11 portable water units
- 9 U.N. World Health Organization standard medical kits



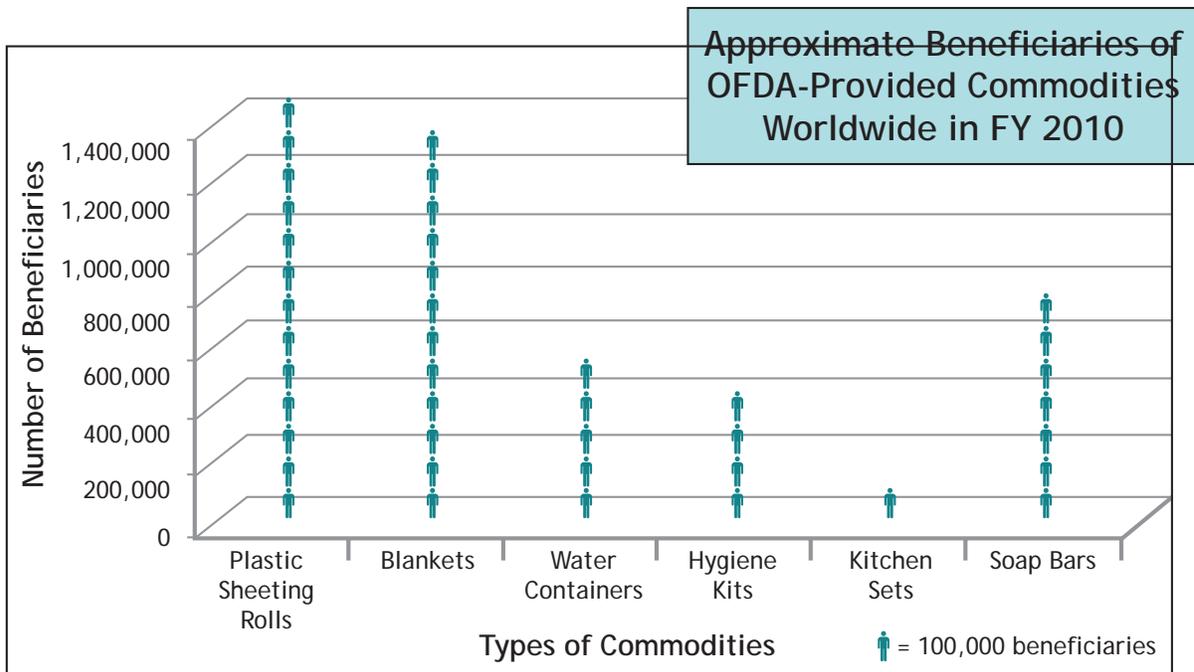
U.S. Embassy in El Salvador

Relief supplies airlifted from the OFDA warehouse in Miami, Florida, arrive in El Salvador for flood-affected populations.



Ziyaad Salam

The OFDA logistics team works to transport emergency relief supplies from OFDA’s warehouse in Dubai to Pakistan in response to flooding.





Micaela White, USAID

OFDA relief supplies are stored in a warehouse in Pisa, Italy, ready for onward delivery in case of an emergency.

ALLEVIATE SUFFERING REDUCE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DISASTERS
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During the first 30 days of the response, OFDA logistics officers in Washington, D.C., contracted more than 50 relief commodity flights. OFDA logisticians in Haiti—along with logisticians from the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Los Angeles County Fire Department—received and processed the flights. In addition, the six logisticians in Haiti and the logistics team in Washington, D.C., served as the civilian coordinators, assisting the U.S. military, the U.N., and the non-governmental community. The OFDA logistics unit supported airport and port operations; reported logistical needs; and provided USAR, medical, and pharmaceutical logistics support. OFDA logistics officers facilitated the airlift of Los Angeles County, Miami Dade, and Fairfax County USAR teams and

equipment to Haiti, as well as provided logistical support to all U.S. USAR teams working in Haiti. The timeline on pages 31-32 lists OFDA commodities delivered by the OFDA logistics team during the Haiti response.

The OFDA logistics team works closely with the Office of Acquisition and Assistance (OAA) in USAID's Bureau for Management to procure and transport emergency relief supplies. In many cases when commodities are not pre-positioned in OFDA warehouses, OFDA and OAA together completed procurements within 24 hours. Rapid procurements enable OFDA to transport needed supplies to a disaster-affected country within days of a request.



Micaela White, USAID

The OFDA logistics team and others work to deliver emergency relief items via helicopter to Port-de-Paix in northern Haiti.



Youth from Badakshan Province, Afghanistan, pose after participating in a flood response drill as part of a community emergency response team established under an OFDA-funded DRR program (Patricia Hampton, USAID).



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

OFDA's Approach to DRR.....39

OFDA’s Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Natural and human-induced disasters adversely affect millions of people every year. To minimize the impact on vulnerable populations, OFDA supports DRR programs aimed at saving lives; protecting livelihoods, assets, and infrastructure before, during, and after disasters; and increasing communities’ resilience to natural hazards. OFDA programs promote self-sufficiency in DRR by strengthening the capacity of communities and governments at all levels to identify, manage, and reduce the impacts of natural disasters through sustainable, multi-sectoral programs.

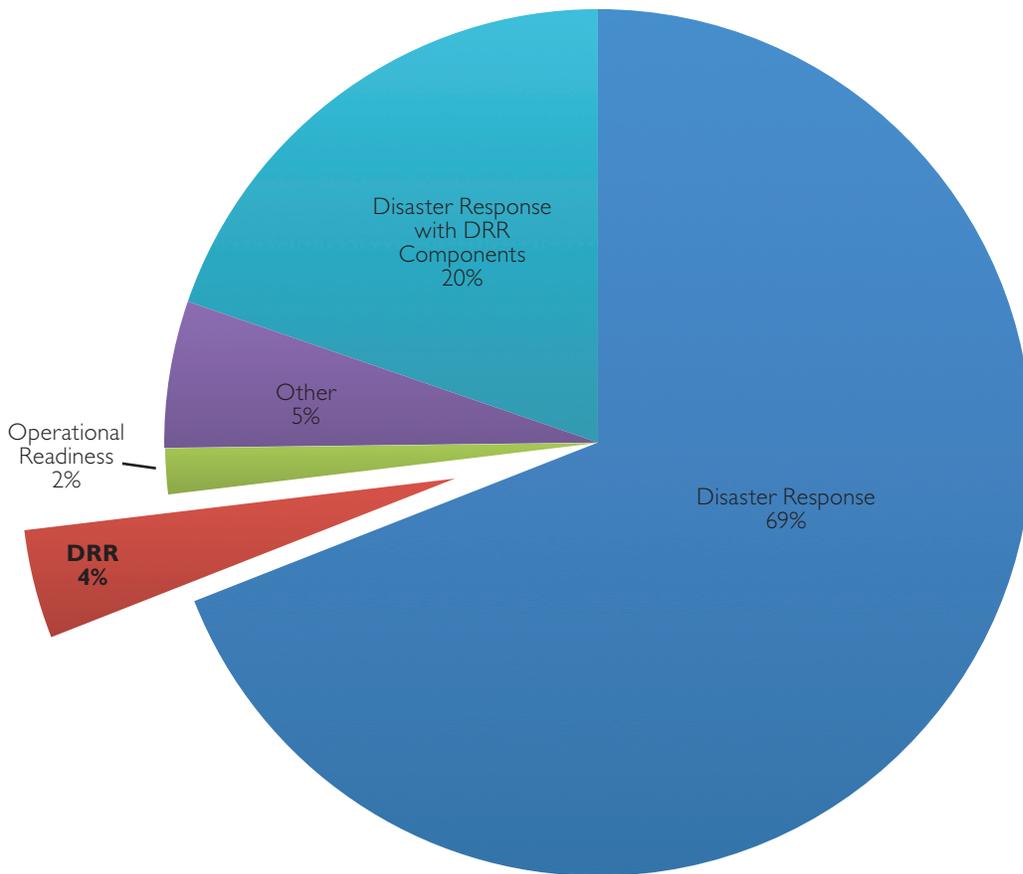
In FY 2010, OFDA allocated more than \$39 million—or 4 percent of its total obligated funding—to DRR programs.¹

OFDA obligated an additional 20 percent of its funding to disaster response programs with DRR components.² Of the \$39 million allocated to support DRR programs, more than \$9 million supported DRR programs as part of disaster response, more than \$30 million funded DRR initiatives within regional and global disaster support programs, and less than \$100,000 supported DRR components of OFDA operations and program support.

DRR and Disaster Response

OFDA funds disaster response programs to save lives, reduce human suffering, and mitigate the social and economic impact of disasters. In FY 2010, OFDA devoted more than \$9 million for DRR programs as part of the office’s disaster response efforts.³ OFDA also funded additional disaster response programs with DRR components.⁴

DRR Funding as a Proportion of OFDA’s Total FY 2010 Obligations



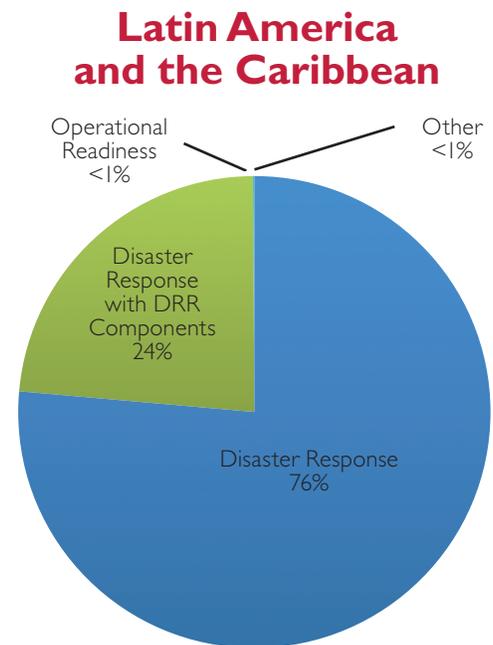
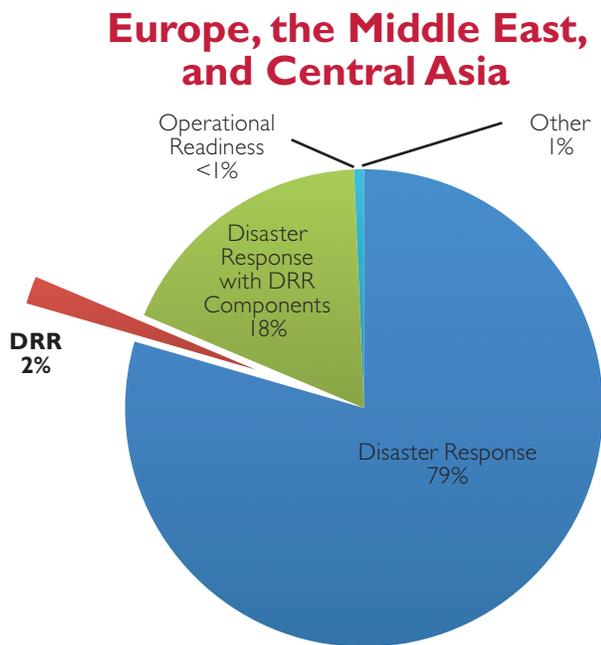
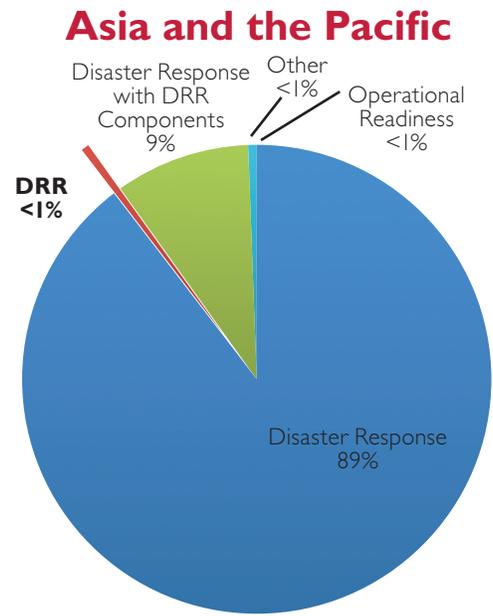
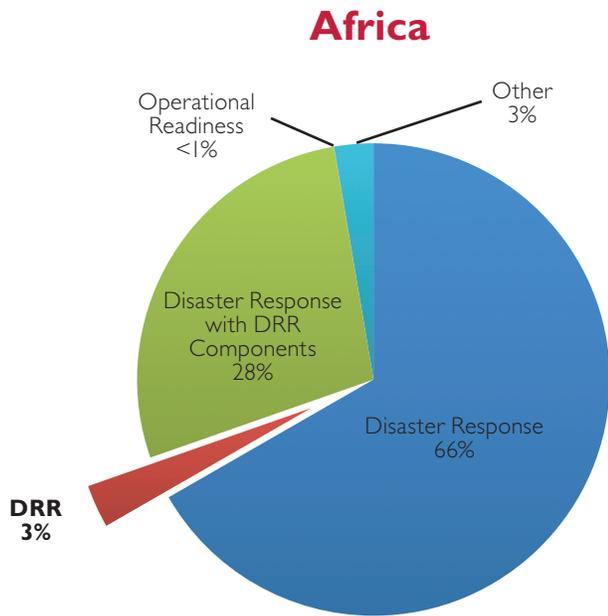
¹ See column entitled “DRR” on FY 2010 Funding Summary on pages 127 through 130 of this report.

² See column entitled “Disaster Response with DRR Components” on FY 2010 Funding Summary on pages 127 through 130 of this report.

³ See column entitled “DRR” in the section entitled “Disasters” on the FY 2010 Funding Summary on pages 127 through 130 of this report.

⁴ See column entitled “Disaster Response with DRR Components” in the section entitled “Disasters” on the FY 2010 Funding Summary on pages 127 through 130 of this report.

DRR Funding as a Proportion of FY 2010 Regional Disaster Response Funding



Such programs incorporate DRR into a broad range of sectoral interventions to not only meet current needs but also protect more people during subsequent crises. For example, OFDA works to ensure that transitional shelters provided to residents of earthquake-prone areas are seismically resistant, while transitional shelters in tropical storm zones

can withstand winds up to the force of a Category One hurricane. In addition, OFDA funds operational readiness initiatives—actions that OFDA takes internally to ensure preparedness to respond to disasters, such as maintaining fully stocked warehouses in three locations globally.

DRR and Regional and Global Disaster Support

In FY 2010, OFDA provided more than \$30 million for DRR initiatives within regional and global disaster support programs⁵ to strengthen disaster preparedness and response. OFDA provided additional funding for regional and global disaster support programs focused on disaster response with DRR components.⁶ Regional initiatives include both country- and community-level activities. At the regional level, OFDA and implementing partners engage communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations to work to develop effective strategies to reduce the risk of disaster tailored to the needs of local at-risk populations. The strategies reflect the principles that effective risk reduction programs must assess vulnerabilities and risks; account for the causes, nature, and frequency of disasters; and consider the distinct economic and social systems of each community. Where possible, OFDA programs address underlying causes of recurrent disasters, including environmental degradation, rapid urban growth, and climate change. By accounting for specifics of each location and targeting assistance to those living in the most at-risk areas, such programs reduce vulnerability to disasters.



Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

Community first responders from Vietnam receive training through the OFDA-funded Program for the Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER).

These regional and global disaster support activities, which OFDA funds to reduce the risk of a disaster, are enacted independently of a disaster response. Such activities focus

on enhancing local and regional early warning systems; improving local disaster planning and response, including search and rescue capacity; analyzing public health systems in countries in crisis; improving agricultural productivity and food security in drought-prone regions; and building the capacity of international and local disaster management bodies.

DRR and Operations and Program Support

In FY 2010, OFDA also devoted a small part of its budget—less than \$100,000—to DRR components of program and operational support.⁷ OFDA provided more than \$1 million in support of humanitarian safety and security initiatives in FY 2010; approximately \$50,000 of this amount was DRR funding to conduct capacity-building programs.

Looking to the Future—Through DRR

As a global leader in supporting worldwide DRR activities, OFDA advises U.S. Government colleagues—including individuals working in U.S. embassies and USAID missions in disaster-affected and vulnerable countries—on effective DRR approaches. OFDA also supports the development of sound DRR policies among key partners, such as U.N. humanitarian agencies and the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. In addition, OFDA DRR and sectoral experts have provided technical expertise to host nations on DRR.

OFDA's support for DRR programs reduces the risk of disasters on vulnerable populations. Such investments—including the three categories of OFDA funding for DRR discussed above—bridge the gap between relief and development by helping people build and sustain better lives through enhancing the resiliency of vulnerable groups, reducing susceptibility to disasters, and strengthening disaster preparedness and response mechanisms.

⁵ See column entitled “DRR” in the section entitled “Regional and Global Disaster Support” on the FY 2010 Funding Summary on pages 127 through 130 of this report.

⁶ See column entitled “Disaster Response with DRR Components” in the section entitled “Regional and Global Disaster Support” on the FY 2010 Funding Summary on pages 127 through 130 of this report.

⁷ See columns entitled “Disaster Response with DRR Components” and “DRR” in the section entitled “Operations and Program Support” on the FY 2010 Funding Summary on pages 127 through 130 of this report.



Jan Wessel, USAID

A farmer participating in an OFDA-funded conservation agriculture project in Zambia stands amidst his cassava field.

DISASTERS SAVE LIVES ALLEVIATE SUFFERING REDUCE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DISASTERS SAVE LIVES ALLEVIATE SUFFERING REDUCE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DISASTERS SAVE LIVES ALLEVIATE SUFFERING REDUCE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DISASTERS



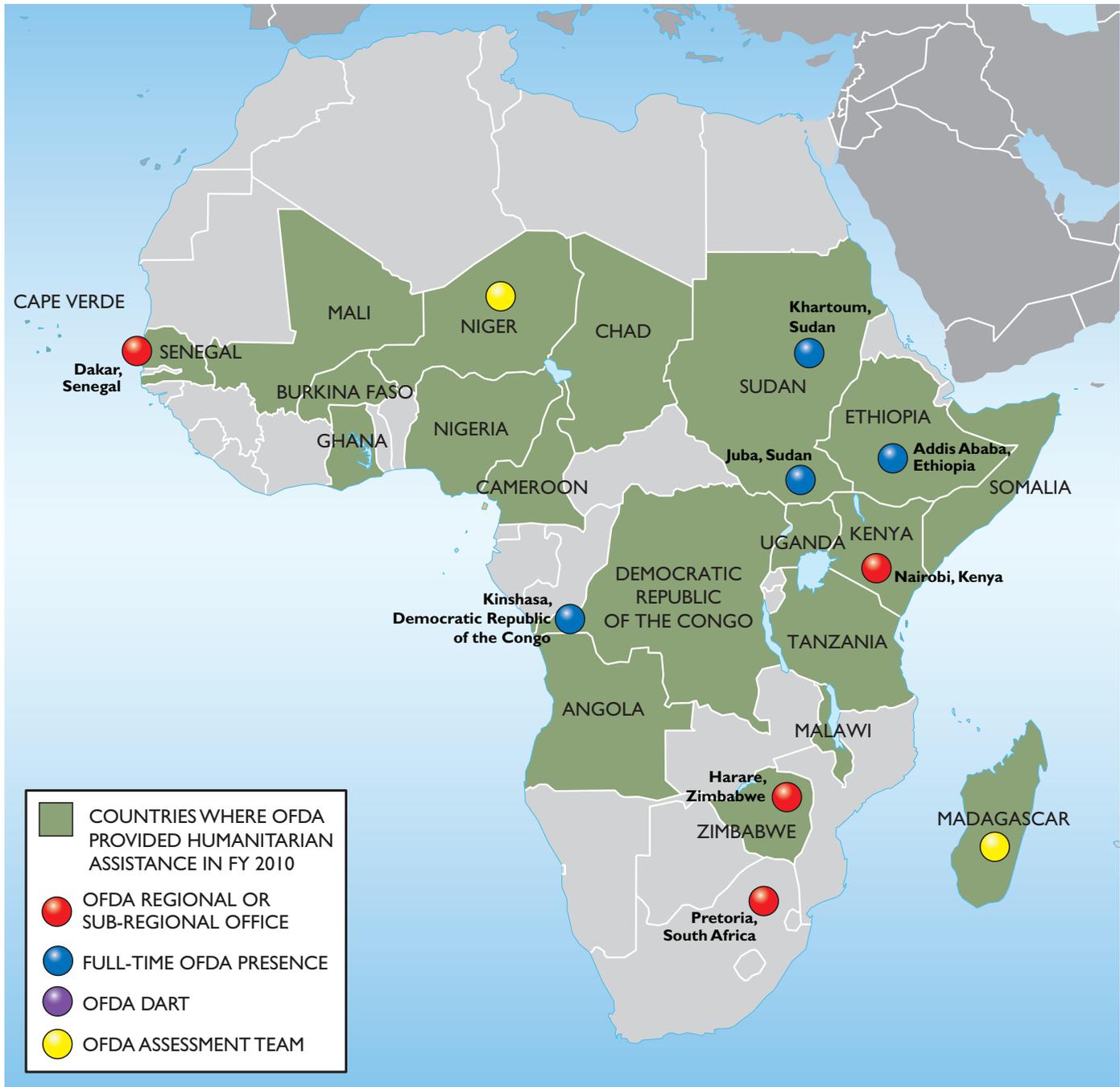
A woman smiles at her daughter at an OFDA-funded acute malnutrition treatment center in Maradi Region, Niger, operated by implementing partner SC/UK (Johs Pierce, USAID).



AFRICA

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AFRICA REGIONAL SUMMARY



OFDA responded to 24 disasters in 20 countries in Africa in FY 2010. Complex humanitarian emergencies continued in Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe. OFDA also responded to flooding in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Niger, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda; food security crises and drought in Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, and Niger; lead poisoning in Nigeria; a cholera outbreak in Cameroon; a cyclone in Madagascar; refugee returns in Angola; and earthquakes in Malawi.

In total, OFDA provided more than \$216 million in funding for disaster response programs in Africa; of this amount, more than \$6.3 million supported DRR projects, and more than \$59.8 million supported disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA deployed assessment teams in response to disasters in Madagascar and Niger. In addition, OFDA maintained regional offices in Kenya, Senegal, and South Africa, and field offices in the DRC, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe.



ANGOLA

Refugee Returns

In October 2009, the governments of Angola and the DRC each expelled large numbers of the other country's nationals.¹ According to IOM, Angola had periodically expelled Congolese populations since 2003, but the October 2009 events marked the first time the DRC had expelled Angolan populations. The U.S. Embassy in Luanda reported that more than 52,000 returnees arrived in Angola between October and December 2009. As of mid-December, nearly 12,000 individuals remained in transitional camps in Cabinda, Uige, and Zaire provinces in northern Angola awaiting return to areas of origin or resettlement in cities. The Government of Angola and humanitarian agencies provided emergency shelter, health, and WASH interventions to camp-based populations. Assessments by IOM and USAID/Angola in mid-October and late November, respectively, indicated that displaced persons returning to areas of origin required assistance to reestablish subsistence farming and sustainably resettle.

On December 16, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Dan W. Mozena declared a disaster due to the remaining humanitarian needs of the repatriated population. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Angola for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs—including seeds and tools—to benefit 800 households returning to areas of origin in Uige Province.

Implementing Partner in Angola

IOM

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



BURKINA FASO

Floods

On September 1, 2009, flooding in Burkina Faso's capital city Ouagadougou killed eight people, affected approximately 150,000 others, and caused a partial closure of the central hospital, according to OCHA. The floods occurred after approximately 10.5 inches of rain fell in 12 hours, the highest recorded one-day rainfall since 1919, according to the Government of Burkina Faso (GoBF). Flood-related damage

¹ Populations expelled from Angola were Congolese refugees, and populations expelled from the DRC were Angolan refugees.

displaced more than 63,000 individuals who temporarily sought shelter in schools, churches, and mosques. Flooding also disrupted the electrical power supply and Ouagadougou's water system. Although immediate response efforts by OFDA and others effectively addressed the emergency's initial stage, humanitarian needs persisted into FY 2010.



CRS

People cook at a school hosting flood-displaced populations in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

On October 2, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Samuel C. Laeuchli redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing effects of the floods in FY 2010. In response, OFDA provided funding for housing repair activities, benefitting 2,400 displaced individuals. Activities supported by OFDA included technical assistance to train local builders and displaced populations in sustainable construction techniques, as well as vouchers to provide beneficiaries with suitable construction materials.

OFDA also provided funding for WASH interventions targeting 4,000 people. WASH programs included the installation of water and sanitation facilities at transitional displacement sites and hygiene promotion activities, including training of hygiene committees, provision of cleaning and hygiene equipment, and dissemination of hygiene messages.

Implementing Partner in Burkina Faso

CRS

OFDA Assistance² \$604,801

² In FY 2009, OFDA provided \$1.45 million in response to the floods. Please see OFDA's FY 2009 Annual Report for additional information.



BURKINA FASO

Floods

Between early July and early August 2010, heavy rains led to flooding in eight provinces throughout Burkina Faso. According to the GoBF, the floods killed 16 people and severely impacted more than 105,000 people in 34 villages, including more than 84,800 people in the three most-affected provinces of Namentenga, Sanmatenga, and Gnagna in eastern Burkina Faso. Following the onset of the flooding, the GoBF—along with UNICEF, WFP, and other relief agencies—delivered emergency relief supplies, including emergency food aid, to disaster areas.

On August 10, 2010, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Deborah E. Klepp declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Ouagadougou for a voucher program that provided food and non-food commodities to approximately 1,000 flood-affected individuals.

Implementing Partner in Burkina Faso

CRS

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



CAMEROON

Cholera Outbreak

In early May 2010, a cholera outbreak began spreading in six regions in northern Cameroon, predominantly in Far North Region. By the end of FY 2010, the Government of Cameroon had reported 7,869 cases, resulting in more than 515 deaths and representing a cholera incidence approximately 13 times higher than Cameroon’s average yearly caseload. The case fatality rate of nearly 7 percent significantly exceeded the 1 percent emergency threshold for cholera. Poor hygiene and inadequate access to clean water, exacerbated by heavy rains and flooding, contributed to the scope of the outbreak, according to WHO.

On August 26, 2010, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Lisa Peterson declared a disaster due to the effects of the cholera outbreak. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Yaoundé for health training to build local capacity, as well as for the purchase and distribution of medical supplies for use in health facilities and cholera treatment centers.

Implementing Partner in Cameroon

WHO

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



CAPE VERDE

Floods

During September and October 2009, heavy rains throughout Cape Verde, particularly on the island of São Nicolau, caused extensive flooding and landslides. According to the U.S. Embassy in Praia, the floods and landslides on São Nicolau killed at least three people, destroyed houses and roads, and displaced more than 150 people in the island’s capital city, Ribeira Brava. Although the Government of Cape Verde and the Red Cross of Cape Verde (RCCV) provided sufficient shelter and relief supplies to affected populations through mid-October, additional heavy rains on October 20 and 27 exacerbated conditions, resulting in further humanitarian needs.



RCCV

Residents survey flood and landslide damage on the island of São Nicolau, Cape Verde.

On October 28, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Marianne M. Myles declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Praia for the distribution of emergency relief supplies to affected populations.

Implementing Partner in Cape Verde

RCCV

OFDA Assistance \$25,000



Internal and sub-regional conflict, displacement, frequent natural shocks, and limited resources, as well as periodic poor harvests, have contributed to an ongoing complex emergency in Chad. Since late 2005, inter-ethnic conflict, fighting between Government of Chad (GoC) forces and armed opposition groups, and cross-border raids from Sudanese militias based in neighboring Darfur have continued throughout eastern Chad. More than 170,000 Chadians were internally displaced as of September 2010, increasing the need for humanitarian services.

Displacement within Chad has occurred simultaneously with the presence of nearly 270,000 Sudanese refugees who have fled into the eastern region of Chad since the start of the Darfur complex emergency in 2003. In September 2010, UNHCR reported that more than 314,000 refugees from Sudan and the CAR resided in camps within Chad, taxing limited local resources. Regional conflict continued to impact internally displaced and refugee populations, as well as Chadian communities that host IDPs and refugees, hampering local agriculture, livestock rearing, and other livelihood activities. Late-onset and erratic rainfall resulted in poor growing conditions for cereal crops and pastures throughout most Chadian regions during 2009, leading to a significant reduction in the October 2009 cereal harvest and poor pasturage for livestock, according to FAO. By March 2010, approximately 60 percent of households, or 1.6 million people, in western Sahelian Chad were food-insecure, according to WFP.

On December 3, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Sue L. Bremner redeclared a disaster in Chad due to the complex emergency and ongoing humanitarian needs. In FY 2010, OFDA provided more than \$8.6 million to support emergency programs in Chad, benefitting up to 2.6 million people, including IDPs, host community members, and populations affected by flooding, food insecurity, and malnutrition. Funding priorities included agriculture and food security, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics and relief commodities, and WASH interventions. Through various grantees, OFDA provided seeds and other agricultural inputs to increase the food security of more than 121,000 individuals, including approximately 80,300 IDPs in eastern Chad, and supported activities promoting sustainable water use and good hygiene practices. OFDA has provided humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in Chad since FY 2004 based on continued assessments of outstanding needs.

In FY 2010, OFDA provided humanitarian assistance to up to 1.5 million IDPs in eastern Chad, as well as returnees and host community members. OFDA-supported agriculture

and livelihoods programs worked to build resiliency to food insecurity through seed and agricultural tool distributions, while health and nutrition interventions included emergency medical care, nutritional recuperation, and programs intended to strengthen public health and malaria control services. Interventions in WASH increased emergency and long-term access to clean drinking water.



UNICEF

A mother holds her six-week-old baby in Abéché, Chad, at an OFDA-supported social action center.

In FY 2010, FFP provided a total of 70,310 MT of PL 480 Title II emergency food assistance to food-insecure individuals in Chad. Of this, 47,660 MT was provided to Darfur refugees, Chadian IDPs, and affected host populations in eastern Chad; 18,400 MT was provided to drought-affected populations in central and western Chad; and 4,250 MT was provided to CAR refugees and affected host populations in southern Chad.

In FY 2010, State/PRM assisted internally displaced Chadians, Sudanese and CAR refugees, and other conflict-affected populations in Chad. Funding priorities included education, primary and maternal health care, livelihoods, logistics support, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions.

Implementing Partners in Chad

ACF, ACTED, Air Serv International, CRS, FAO, IMC, the MENTOR Initiative, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, and World Concern Development Organization

OFDA Assistance\$8,630,116



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Complex Emergency

Since 1998, regional armed conflict has resulted in death and displacement in the DRC. Indirect consequences of fighting, such as disease, malnutrition, and neonatal- and pregnancy-related complications, have caused the majority of deaths. In FY 2010, U.N. and NGO staff reported an increased incidence of gender-based violence (GBV). Continued clashes between armed opposition groups and government forces resulted in new and sustained displacement, particularly in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces. By the end of FY 2010, nearly 2 million people remained displaced countrywide, according to OCHA. Of the total, approximately 890,000 resided in North Kivu Province, while nearly 650,000 resided in South Kivu Province.

Insecurity attributed to the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), which increased significantly in the DRC in 2008, continued to impact populations in Haut-Uélé and Bas-Uélé districts, Orientale Province. LRA-related violence that commenced in CAR in January 2010 caused approximately 1,500 people from CAR to seek refuge in the DRC.

Also in FY 2010, poor infrastructure, forced child recruitment into armed groups, ongoing violence, and reduced access to agricultural land and traditional markets contributed to a deterioration of humanitarian conditions in the DRC. In addition, attacks on NGO and U.N. staff continued to restrict humanitarian access and hinder response efforts.

On October 7, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Samuel V. Brock redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in the DRC. In response, OFDA provided nearly \$24 million, benefitting IDPs, host communities, and other affected populations in the DRC.

In North Kivu Province, OFDA programs benefitted up to 1.2 million conflict-affected individuals in FY 2010. OFDA supported programs aimed at improving access to and quality of emergency health care, including psychosocial and medical support to victims of GBV. OFDA also supported programs that improved nutritional practices, bolstered livelihoods through cash-for-work projects, restarted and improved agricultural activities, built sustainable water infrastructure, and enhanced humanitarian access and communication systems.

In South Kivu Province, OFDA supported agriculture and food security interventions, providing seeds and tools, as well as fishing equipment and capacity-building training to strengthen more than 43,000 beneficiaries' livelihoods. Through grantees, OFDA provided emergency shelter material and essential household items to IDPs, returnees, and other affected populations in the province. OFDA programs in Orientale Province benefitted populations

affected by the LRA and other conflict-affected populations in the province. Where security permitted, OFDA interventions in LRA-affected areas restored livelihoods by replacing tools and seeds to increase agricultural production, as well as by offering cash-for-work opportunities that concurrently enhanced water and sanitation infrastructure. In addition, psychosocial programs provided tailored support to conflict-affected children.



Jack Myer, USAID

IDPs receive water from an OFDA NGO partner near Goma, DRC.

USAID also responded to emergency needs through FFP, which contributed 59,280 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to conflict-affected and other vulnerable populations.

State/PRM provided funding for refugee repatriation and reintegration programs also benefitting receiving communities, as well as conflict victims, in the DRC. Funding priorities included shelter, primary education, psychosocial support, livelihoods, water and sanitation, and civilian protection.

Implementing Partners in the DRC

AAH/USA, Concern, CRS, IMC, IRC, Medair, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Première Urgence, Samaritan's Purse, SC/UK, Solidarités, UNICEF, WFP, WHH, and World Relief

OFDA Assistance \$23,900,616



ETHIOPIA

Complex Emergency

Consecutive seasons of failed rains, a rapidly growing population, increased inflation, endemic poverty, and limited government capacity have led to chronic food insecurity and water shortages in large areas of Ethiopia. In FY 2010, populations in many areas of the country continued to confront significant humanitarian challenges, including conflict, malnutrition, and delayed food assistance deliveries. In Somali Region, armed combatant activity and security operations disrupted trade networks, and restrictions on the movement of people and livestock, combined with the failure of past rains, exacerbated food insecurity.

The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) identified 5.2 million people requiring emergency food assistance in FY 2010.

On October 5, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Tulinabo Mushingi redeclared a disaster in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia. In response to persisting food insecurity and malnutrition concerns throughout Ethiopia, OFDA provided more than \$23 million for rapid response programs, as well as sustained interventions to address nutrition, protection, water, and food security needs countrywide. OFDA also supported humanitarian coordination and information management and provided logistics support and relief commodities to food-insecure populations.

In response to malnutrition among vulnerable populations in Ethiopia, OFDA supported emergency nutrition interventions—including programs designed to train health workers to manage acute malnutrition—benefitting up to 500,000 people in FY 2010. OFDA-supported health programs provided at least 2.2 million pastoralists in Ethiopia with urgently needed health services. OFDA agriculture interventions focused on providing affected populations with the necessary tools to improve food security, including strengthening livestock disease surveillance, monitoring, and reporting systems, benefitting more than 1.5 million people.

In FY 2010, OFDA continued to incorporate risk management activities into response programs. By improving local capacity to address malnutrition, maintain dependable sources of water, and generate income, OFDA worked to support the needs of local populations and enhance existing coping mechanisms to respond to recurrent shocks and challenges that continue to impact humanitarian conditions in Ethiopia. In FY 2010, OFDA staff based in Ethiopia continued to monitor and assess health, nutrition, and food security conditions and identify priority humanitarian and risk management interventions.



Jane Strachan, USAID

A woman in Somali Region, Ethiopia, returns from washing clothes at an OFDA-supported water point.

FFP contributed more than 494,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to Ethiopia. FFP provided wheat, sorghum, peas, beans, vegetable oil, and corn-soy blend in response to urgent food needs.

State/PRM provided support to Somali, Sudanese, and Eritrean refugees and other conflict-affected populations in Ethiopia in FY 2010. Priorities for funding included assistance for unaccompanied minors, education, health, livelihoods, nutrition, protection, WASH, and interventions to prevent and respond to GBV.

Implementing Partners in Ethiopia

ADRA, CHF International, Concern, FAO, GOAL, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, OCHA, Samaritan's Purse, SC/UK, UNDSS, UNICEF, and WFP

OFDA Assistance \$23,239,313



GHANA

Floods

In August and September 2009, heavy rains caused flooding in Northern, Upper East, and Upper West regions of Ghana. Between September 4 and 22, Bagre and Kompienga reservoirs in neighboring Burkina Faso released significant amounts of water into the White Volta River, exacerbating the flooding. According to the U.N., the floods killed 24 people and affected nearly 140,000 others in approximately 660 communities. Government of Ghana and U.N. assessment teams reported that the floods destroyed more than 6,350 houses, 13 schools, and 38,000 acres of agricultural land.

On October 5, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Julie A. Furuta-Toy declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Ghana for the distribution of emergency relief commodities—including cooking utensils and blankets—to flood-affected households in Northern Region.

Implementing Partner in Ghana

Opportunities Industrialization Centers International

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



KENYA

Food Insecurity

The collective impact of recurrent seasons of failed or poor rainfall, sustained high food prices, and localized conflict led to deteriorating food security conditions in FY 2010 in Kenya, particularly among pastoralist populations. According to the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), a joint U.N., Government of Kenya, and NGO consortium, approximately 3.8 million people throughout Kenya, as well as more than 300,000 refugees primarily from Somalia and Sudan, required emergency food assistance through February 2010. Continued poor rainfall particularly affected pastoralist and marginal agricultural communities in Coast, Eastern, North Eastern, and Rift Valley provinces.

Following an above-normal February to March short rains harvest and the early onset of the March to September long rains, food security improved in most areas of Kenya. By the end of FY 2010, ample rainfall had improved pasture and water availability, resulting in higher quality livestock and increased milk productivity for pastoralists in most areas. Following the long rains assessment, the KFSSG reported that approximately 1.6 million people required emergency food assistance, representing a 50 percent decrease compared

to the previous assessment. However, populations in areas of Turkana District in Rift Valley Province and Isiolo and Marsabit districts in Eastern Province remained highly food-insecure due to below-normal rainfall and higher than average cereal prices, according to OCHA. Insecurity in Somalia and resulting refugee flows into northern Kenya continued to negatively affect humanitarian response and host community coping mechanisms at the end of FY 2010.



Asa Piyaka, USAID

Two community health workers oversee the distribution of supplementary food in Turkana Central District, Kenya.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger redeclared a disaster due to food insecurity and contributing factors. In response, OFDA provided more than \$10 million in nutrition, WASH, economic recovery and market systems, community disaster risk reduction, humanitarian coordination and information management, and humanitarian studies assistance.

OFDA nutrition programs in North Eastern and Rift Valley provinces targeted more than 2.6 million food-insecure people. OFDA-supported WASH programs, including rehabilitating community water sources and constructing water catchments to protect livestock assets and support pastoralist livelihoods, benefitted more than 84,000 individuals. In addition, NGOs providing WASH assistance used cash-for-work programs to enable vulnerable families to purchase food when assets were inadequate to sustain the household. OFDA grantees constructed additional sanitation facilities and conducted hygiene promotion trainings to mitigate negative nutritional and health effects of

food insecurity. OFDA also supported community planning to mitigate risk due to future droughts and developed a monitoring system for food insecurity among vulnerable populations in urban areas.

FFP provided 109,840 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, including cornmeal, corn-soy blend, sorghum, vegetable oil, wheat flour, and yellow split peas, to affected Kenyan and refugee populations.

State/PRM assisted refugee populations in Kenya through education, health, protection, and WASH programs.

Implementing Partners in Kenya

ACTED, Concern Worldwide, Horn Relief, IFRC, IMC, Kenya Red Cross Society, Merlin, Mercy USA, OCHA, SC/UK, UNICEF, and WHH

OFDA Assistance \$10,204,556



In early 2009, poor rainfall resulted in severe food insecurity in 45 communes in the Atsimo-Andrefana, Androy, and Anosy regions of southern Madagascar, according to the Government of Madagascar (GoM) National Office for Natural Disasters Preparedness.

In March, OFDA partners noted that households in affected areas had begun employing coping strategies, including selling livestock or other assets, such as plows needed for planting, to purchase food. In May, a joint assessment by FAO and WFP concluded that drought had caused a significant reduction in the staple crop production in affected years compared to the previous year, including a 50 percent decrease in the maize harvest in some areas and a 20 percent decrease in manioc and sweet potato harvests. By mid-2009, UNICEF reported GAM levels of 14.5 percent in Anosy and 10.9 percent in Androy and Atsimo-Andrefana, close to the 15 percent emergency threshold and indicating increased levels of acute malnutrition and food insecurity as a result of the drought. In October 2009, the U.S. Embassy in Antananarivo noted that food insecurity continued to affect more than 613,000 people.

On October 30, 2009, U.S. Ambassador R. Niels Marquardt redeclared a disaster³ due to the effects of food insecurity. In response, OFDA provided \$300,000 for an agricultural input

³In FY 2009, OFDA provided nearly \$228,000 in response to the complex emergency. Please see OFDA's FY 2009 Annual Report for additional information.

program, focusing on drought-tolerant seeds, to benefit approximately 6,500 drought-affected farming households in southern Madagascar. The program included distribution of approximately 3 kg of sorghum seed per household, as well as technical assistance for farmers and sorghum seed multiplication through a partner NGO to improve food security in the region.

Implementing Partner in Madagascar

FAO

OFDA Assistance \$300,000



On March 10, 2010, Tropical Cyclone Hubert struck the southeast coast of Madagascar with sustained wind speeds averaging more than 60 mph. The cyclone and subsequent heavy rains and floods affected more than 97,000 individuals, resulting in 53 deaths and displacing more than 38,000 others, according to the GoM. In addition, heavy rainfalls due to the cyclone flooded approximately 123,000 acres (50,000 hectares) of farmland and damaged or destroyed more than 4,300 houses and nearly 60 public buildings.

On March 17, 2010, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Eric W. Stromayer declared a disaster due to the effects of the cyclone. In response, OFDA contributed an initial \$50,000 through USAID/Madagascar for emergency relief supplies—including water containers and chlorine solution—and distribution of OFDA-supplied plastic sheeting to benefit cyclone-affected populations. Following the immediate response, OFDA deployed a regional advisor to assess needs and monitor programs.

In response to identified humanitarian needs, OFDA provided additional funding to promote economic recovery and strengthen livelihood opportunities for an estimated 74,800 individuals. OFDA-funded early recovery measures included seed provision, technical assistance to farmers, and cash-for-work and food-for-work activities to rehabilitate roads, bridges, and irrigation canals.

Implementing Partners in Madagascar

ADRA and CARE

OFDA Assistance \$900,077



MALAWI

Earthquakes

Beginning on December 6, 2009, a series of earthquakes struck Karonga District, northern Malawi. The quakes included a magnitude 6.0 earthquake that struck on December 20, according to USGS. The earthquakes killed 4 people, injured approximately 300 others, damaged nearly 4,000 buildings, and affected an estimated 28,000 individuals, according to OCHA. The Government of Malawi (GoM) set up a camp to shelter 3,000 displaced people. The GoM, U.N. agencies, and NGOs distributed emergency relief supplies and food aid to affected populations.



Walter D. Mooney, USGS

Earthquakes in December 2009 caused this ground fracture in Karonga District, northern Malawi.

On December 21, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Peter W. Bodde declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquakes. In response, OFDA contributed an initial \$50,000 through USAID/Malawi to provide locally procured WASH materials, including soap, water containers, and water

treatment solution, for approximately 2,700 people affected by the earthquakes. More than \$500,000 in additional OFDA funding supported WASH interventions—including community-level hygiene training and latrine construction at primary schools, benefiting more than 7,760 people—and home and school repairs for approximately 3,750 individuals.

Following the earthquakes, OFDA provided funding for two USGS scientists to provide technical assistance to the GoM Geological Survey Department (GSD) as part of a USGS Earthquake Disaster Assistance Team (EDAT). The team visited the earthquake sites to assess local geology and provided the GSD with recommendations for improving seismic monitoring and earthquake preparedness. The EDAT also presented assessment findings at an earthquake hazards and preparedness workshop convened by the GSD, USGS, and USAID, with more than 150 participants from Malawi's scientific, emergency management, education, and engineering sectors.

Implementing Partner in Malawi

CRS

OFDA Assistance⁴\$550,743



MALI

Food Insecurity

Two years of inadequate rains led to severe drought conditions in northern Mali beginning in early 2010. As a result of the drought, residents of Gao, Kidal, and Timbuktu regions experienced significant food insecurity due to livestock deaths, loss of pasture, and water shortages, according to the U.S. Embassy in Bamako. Affected populations began resorting to negative coping mechanisms, including selling livestock. Pastoralists confronted challenging conditions for seasonal migrations, including poor pasture conditions on traditional migration routes and limited water resources en route, according to FEWS NET. On February 5, the Government of Mali requested international assistance to meet humanitarian needs resulting from the drought.

On February 19, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Gillian A. Milovanovic declared a disaster due to the high levels of food insecurity in Mali. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through

⁴In addition to disaster response funding, OFDA provided \$23,498 in disaster risk reduction funding to support the USGS EDAT.

USAID/Mali for the transport of emergency food assistance and animal feed to benefit affected populations.

Implementing Partner in Mali

Mali Red Cross

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



NIGER

Floods

On September 1, 2009, flooding resulting from heavy rainfall and a dam breach on the Telwa River affected approximately 79,000 people, according to OCHA. The floods killed 3 people, displaced 850 families, and destroyed approximately 3,000 houses in the city of Agadez and three nearby villages in northern Niger; according to the Government of Niger (GoN). Flooding also resulted in the deaths of at least 4,000 heads of livestock and damaged or destroyed roads, schools, and water and power infrastructure. The GoN established a National Coordination Committee, which developed an action plan and requested support from international donors to help meet identified needs. Although immediate response efforts by OFDA and others effectively addressed the emergency's initial stage, humanitarian needs persisted into FY 2010.



STR/AFP

Residents of the city of Agadez, northern Niger, walk and play in a flooded street.

On October 5, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Eric P. Whitaker redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing humanitarian effects of the floods in Niger in FY 2010. In response, OFDA provided \$500,000 for cash-for-work activities and voucher programs targeting 1,150 flood-

affected individuals directly and 40,000 people indirectly. The cash-for-work activities helped restore the livelihoods of flood-affected populations while rehabilitating markets, gardens, roads, and WASH infrastructure. In addition, the intervention sought to improve WASH conditions among the targeted beneficiaries through hygiene promotion activities, including training of 150 people to provide further training to other members of the community. According to OFDA's implementing partner in country, beneficiaries used 96 percent of cash earned through the program to purchase food and bolster household food security during the severe food insecurity crisis that struck Niger in FY 2010.

Implementing Partner in Niger

Mercy Corps

OFDA Assistance⁵ \$500,000



NIGER

Food Insecurity

Beginning in September 2009, residents of agro-pastoral and pastoral zones throughout Niger experienced increasing food insecurity and rising acute malnutrition rates as a result of failed harvests—caused by short seasonal rains during the 2009 growing season—and a second consecutive year of poor pasture conditions for livestock due to prolonged drought. According to FEWS NET, the September 2009 harvests failed completely in 20 to 30 percent of agricultural villages in some rural areas of Diffa and Zinder regions; other severely affected regions included Maradi, Tahoua, and Tillabéri, according to the GoN and relief agencies. Nationwide cereal production decreased by 31 percent in 2009 compared to the 2008 harvest, as reported by OCHA. FEWS NET reported that the hunger season began in January in many areas rather than the typical April or May.

In December 2009, the GoN appealed for international assistance. In May 2010, following assessments, the GoN and U.N. agencies reported that 3.3 million people faced severe food insecurity and 3.8 million people faced moderate food insecurity. The 7.1 million food-insecure people represented nearly 48 percent of Niger's population. By May, more than 50 percent of populations in some departments in Tillabéri and Maradi regions were experiencing severe food insecurity. As of the end of FY 2010, FEWS NET reported

⁵In FY 2009, OFDA provided \$50,000 to support WASH activities in response to the floods. Please see OFDA's FY 2009 Annual Report for additional information.

that at least 20 percent of Niger's pastoral population had lost all or nearly all of its livestock.

While assessments indicated sufficient food availability in urban markets due to trade inflows from surrounding nations, high food prices limited households' ability to purchase food. As a result of poor agricultural production and decreased earnings from livestock sales, FEWS NET reported that approximately 30 percent of households in affected villages migrated to urban centers and areas of flood-recessional cropping in search of work in early 2010, a higher number and earlier start date to seasonal migration. The increase in labor supply resulted in a 30 percent decline in average daily wages in urban areas, leading to increased vulnerability of both migrating and urban populations.

In addition, remote villages reported limited quantities of millet and sorghum—the staple crops—available at the weekly market, necessitating travel to larger markets 5 km away or farther. OFDA and FFP staff observed that households coped with food insecurity by eating fewer meals, diluting millet and sorghum with more water than usual, and consuming traditional famine foods, such as the anza dilo pea or jiga leaf, both of which require days or weeks of soaking to remove toxicity and bitterness.



Johns Pierce, USAID

Community mobilizers from OFDA partner Helen Keller International teach nutrition awareness at a village in Diffa Region, Niger.

The poor harvest resulted not only in food insecurity nationwide, but a significant rise in acute malnutrition rate among children less than five years of age. The 2010 OFDA-funded nationwide Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) Nutritional Survey—conducted by the GoN and UNICEF between May 24 and June 16—found a nationwide GAM rate of 16.7 percent, above the WHO emergency threshold level of 15 percent, as well as a 35 percent increase from the 2009 SMART survey rate of 12.3 percent countrywide. Diffa and Maradi regions recorded the highest GAM rates at 22.1 and

19.7 percent, respectively. OFDA and FFP assessment teams, which visited Niger regularly during FY 2010, found that households throughout Niger lacked sufficient resources to adequately support a child who was enrolled in, or had completed, an acute malnutrition treatment program, thereby prolonging treatment and increasing the likelihood of readmission. Household food insecurity thus served not only as a cause of acute malnutrition, but also as an inhibitor to successful treatment.

On January 14, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Bernadette M. Allen declared a disaster due to the effects of food insecurity and acute malnutrition in Niger. In FY 2010, OFDA provided more than \$16.3 million to support nutrition, economic recovery and markets systems, agriculture and food security, and WASH activities, as well as local food procurement and distribution, humanitarian coordination and information management, humanitarian air support and logistics, and emergency relief supply distribution.

OFDA-funded programs prevented, treated, and mitigated acute malnutrition, targeting nearly 960,000 children under five years of age through community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) activities, including procurement of ready-to-use therapeutic and supplementary foods, procurement of essential medicines, active screening, data collection and analysis, and nutrition and feeding education programs. Given a comparatively strong infrastructure for supporting SAM treatment in GoN health structures, including SAM cases with complications at hospitals, OFDA's response focused not only on scaling up the treatment of SAM cases, but also on securing sufficient nationwide coverage for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, one of the most significant gaps early in the response.

OFDA response activities emphasized economic recovery and livelihood interventions, such as cash-for-work and cash transfer programs designed to increase the purchasing power of food-insecure households in pastoral and agricultural areas. OFDA-funded cash programs helped nearly 200,000 beneficiaries avoid negative coping mechanisms, such as reducing food intake, eating difficult-to-digest wild foods, migrating from villages, taking loans, or selling livestock. In addition, the cash infusion allowed families to cultivate their own plots during the planting season from April to August, rather than working on other people's land, thus helping to limit potential food insecurity and malnutrition following the September 2010 harvest.

OFDA's response to the crisis also included seed fairs and seed distributions to provide farmers with sufficient agricultural inputs to increase the chances of an adequate harvest in September 2010, as well as local procurement and distribution of emergency food assistance. OFDA agriculture and food security interventions targeted more than 174,000 beneficiaries.

USAID also responded to food insecurity in Niger through FFP, which provided more than 47,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to benefit affected populations nationwide. In addition, FFP provided grants for the local procurement of food and launched a food voucher program in affected areas.

Implementing Partners in Niger

Concern, CRS, FAO, Helen Keller International, IFRC, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Oxfam/Great Britain, SC/UK, UNICEF, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Belgium, WFP, and World Vision

OFDA Assistance⁶ \$16,306,308



Beginning in early 2010, many villagers, primarily children, contracted lead poisoning through artisanal gold mining from lead-rich ore and processing of the ore in homes and village compounds in Zamfara State in northern Nigeria. An OFDA-funded CDC assessment determined that 70 percent of homes in Bukkuyum and Anka Local Government Areas had soil lead concentrations more than 250 times the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency threshold for intervention. By the end of FY 2010, lead poisoning had affected approximately 18,400 people and resulted in the deaths of 200 to 400 children, according to OCHA and MSF. In the affected area, approximately 2,400 people required urgent medical treatment, including more than 1,700 children under the age of five. MSF, UNICEF, and WHO provided medical treatment and worked with the Government of Nigeria to mitigate further risk, and the Zamfara State Government, in conjunction with TerraGraphics and the Blacksmith Institute, worked to decontaminate villages.

On August 27, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Robin R. Sanders declared a disaster due to the effects of the lead poisoning. In response, OFDA provided \$80,000 through USAID/Nigeria for a public awareness campaign on the health risks of illegal mining.

⁶In FY 2010, OFDA provided support for treatment of acute malnutrition and cash interventions through three DRR programs valued at a total of \$4.65 million. Implementing partners Helen Keller International and UNICEF adapted their DRR programs to respond to emergency malnutrition needs, while SC/UK's cash transfer intervention helped bolster household purchasing power and food security. In addition, Mercy Corps reported that 96 percent of beneficiaries in the OFDA-funded flood response program, valued at \$500,000, in Agadez Region, northern Niger, used income from cash-for-work activities to purchase food.



UNICEF

Workers lay fresh soil after removing earth contaminated with lead in Tungar Garu village in Nigeria's Zamfara State.

Implementing Partner in Nigeria

UNICEF

OFDA Assistance \$80,000



From August to October 2009, heavy rains resulted in flooding throughout Senegal, particularly affecting the Pikine suburb of the capital, Dakar, and the city of Saint Louis in northern Senegal. Local authorities in Pikine reported flooding in 17 of 21 neighborhoods in the low-lying eastern section of the suburb, which lacks a functional sewer system. Relief agencies reported that flooding affected 11 districts in Saint Louis. Floods killed 4 individuals and affected more than 350,000 people nationwide, including approximately 24,000 people in Pikine and nearly 93,000 people in Saint Louis who required assistance, according to WHO. In response, the Government of Senegal (GoS) activated a disaster relief plan, provided pumps to drain floodwaters, and appealed for international support. However, a combination of continued rainfall, a shallow water table, and poor drainage rendered water removal difficult, and malaria and waterborne diseases became health concerns in both Pikine and Saint Louis. Although immediate response efforts by OFDA and others



Christophe Tocco, USAID

Floods inundate roads in Dakar's Pikine Est neighborhood, Senegal.

helped address the emergency's initial stage in FY 2009, humanitarian needs persisted into FY 2010.

On October 5, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Jay T. Smith redeclared a disaster due to ongoing humanitarian effects of flooding in FY 2010. In response, OFDA provided funding for emergency relief supplies, WASH interventions, and disaster risk reduction activities. In Pikine, OFDA provided nearly \$400,000 for removal of standing water; debris, and garbage, as well as WASH facility rehabilitation and hygiene education activities. In Saint Louis, OFDA provided nearly \$150,000 for removal of standing water and debris, repair of drainage channels, and rehabilitation of school latrine and drinking water systems. OFDA funding also supported training of 42 teachers and 4,000 students in hygiene education and maintenance of WASH facilities, as well as capacity-building of 11 community youth associations to support local authorities' flood mitigation and preparedness activities.

Implementing Partners in Senegal

CRS and Plan International

OFDA Assistance⁷\$546,048

⁷In FY 2009, OFDA provided \$50,000 for WASH activities. Please see OFDA's FY 2009 Annual Report for additional information.

 **SOMALIA**
Complex Emergency

Since 1991, widespread violence, endemic poverty, recurrent droughts, and floods have generated a complex emergency in Somalia. From December 2006 to January 2009, fighting between the Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG), backed by Ethiopian forces, and armed militias opposed to the TFG led to further deterioration in humanitarian conditions. Following January 2009 Ethiopian troop withdrawals, conflict among armed militia groups in Somalia continued to displace populations and limit humanitarian access to affected areas. As a result, more than 600,000 Somali refugees fled the country and approximately 1.4 million IDPs, including long-term IDPs and those displaced by recent fighting, remained uprooted within Somalia by the end of FY 2010. From January to June 2010, approximately 3.2 million Somalis required humanitarian assistance, according to the FAO Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). Successful April to June 2010 rains led FSNAU to report that approximately 2 million Somalis required humanitarian assistance between July and December 2010.

The combined effects of consecutive seasons of failed or poor rainfall, conflict, floods, rising inflation, displacement, and diarrheal disease outbreaks exacerbated food insecurity and resulted in significant acute malnutrition rates in Somalia. U.N. and partner agencies coordinated efforts to improve humanitarian access, but insecurity and targeted attacks against relief staff continued to hinder the provision of emergency assistance to affected populations.



A young girl washes clothes with water from a recently reinforced well in Somalia.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Michael E. Ranneberger redeclared a disaster due to the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2010. Despite security

constraints and limited access, OFDA provided nearly \$16.7 million to support humanitarian assistance programs in Somalia in FY 2010, benefitting up to 1.1 million people. OFDA's assistance included support for innovative agriculture and food security programs designed to increase income levels for up to 876,000 individuals, including IDPs and host community members. The activities included cash-for-work programs and training in fisheries management and sanitary livestock slaughter techniques.

In response to malnutrition among vulnerable populations in Somalia, OFDA supported emergency nutrition interventions, including programs designed to train health workers to manage acute malnutrition, benefitting up to 189,000 people. OFDA-supported health programs increased access to essential health services for up to 118,000 vulnerable Somalis. In addition, OFDA provided support for WASH interventions that benefitting up to 1.1 million individuals through the promotion of healthy sanitation practices and the construction of water infrastructure to improve access to safe drinking water. OFDA also provided logistics support and relief commodities and supported economic recovery and market systems, humanitarian coordination and information management, and protection activities.

USAID also responded to emergency needs through FFP, which contributed more than 18,650 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to Somalia.

State/PRM provided support to Somali refugees in Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Yemen.

OFDA Assistance \$16,667,075



SUDAN

Complex Emergency

In FY 2010, populations in Sudan continued to experience the effects of multiple conflicts, including displacement and insecurity, with resulting humanitarian needs in Darfur, Southern Sudan, and eastern Sudan. Between FY 2003 and FY 2010, conflict in Sudan's western region of Darfur affected more than 4.7 million people, including approximately 2 million IDPs. Periodic conflict continued in Darfur in FY 2010 among armed opposition factions, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), militias, and various ethnic groups.



Trevor White, USAID

IDPs at a camp in Darfur, Sudan, load donkeys with water.

In Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei, displaced populations continued to return to places of origin and rebuild livelihoods, despite ongoing tension. IOM estimated that approximately 2 million people returned to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas from 2005 through September 2010, straining scarce resources and weak infrastructure. During FY 2010, increased Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks in the south caused new displacements in isolated areas, creating additional humanitarian needs. According to UNHCR, an estimated 120,000 people remained displaced in Western Equatoria State as of October 2010 due to LRA attacks.

In 2010, the National Congress Party and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement continued to implement the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) through the Government of National Unity (GNU). The formation of the GNU officially ended more than two decades of north-south conflict. During the conflict, famine, fighting, and disease killed more than 2 million people, forced an estimated 500,000 Sudanese to seek refuge in neighboring countries, and displaced an additional 4 million individuals within Sudan.



Michaleen Richer, USAID

A man collects water from a water point in Ed Daein, South Darfur, Sudan.

In eastern Sudan, the GNU and the Eastern Front opposition coalition signed the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement in 2006. However, in 2010, humanitarian needs persisted in the area, which has experienced slow recovery following decades of conflict.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Mark L. Asquino redeclared a disaster due to the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2010. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

In FY 2010, OFDA provided nearly \$93 million to support humanitarian activities in Sudan, including more than \$58 million to fund emergency programs in Darfur. OFDA programs targeted approximately 6.2 million beneficiaries countrywide with humanitarian assistance. Programs in health, WASH, and agriculture and food security accounted for nearly 70 percent of OFDA's support. In Darfur, OFDA sought to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of conflict-affected individuals and promote early recovery activities where security for beneficiaries and humanitarian staff permitted. In Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, OFDA supported delivery of essential humanitarian services to IDPs and returnees, focusing on health, agriculture and food security, and WASH activities in areas with high IDP return rates.

FFP provided more than 320,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations in Sudan. FFP also provided more than \$2.2 million to WFP to distribute food vouchers in North Darfur and Northern Kordofan states.

State/PRM assisted refugees and conflict victims in Sudan through protection, health, nutrition, education, WASH, mine risk reduction, and livelihood programs, as well as interventions to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.

Implementing Partners in Sudan

ACTED, ADRA, ARC, CARE, CHF International, Christian Mission Aid, Concern, CRS, FAO, GOAL, IMC, IOM, IRC, Medair, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Millennium Relief and Development Services, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Norwegian People's Aid, OCHA, Pact, SC, Tearfund, Terre Des Hommes, UMCOR, UNFPA, UNICEF, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières, WHO, World Relief, and World Vision

OFDA Assistance \$92,856,838



Above-normal rainfall beginning in early August 2010 resulted in floods across 13 states in Sudan, severely impacting Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states. According to OCHA, the floods affected approximately 290,000 individuals, of whom at least 63,000 people required humanitarian assistance. The GNU

reported that the floods damaged or destroyed nearly 16,000 houses throughout the country.

On September 7, 2010, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Robert W. Whitehead declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Sudan for emergency shelter and emergency relief supplies, including water purification tablets and safe water containers, for affected populations in Southern Sudan.

Implementing Partner in Sudan

IOM

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



TANZANIA

Floods

Continuous heavy rains beginning on December 24, 2009, resulted in flooding in central and southwest Tanzania, particularly in Dodoma and Morogoro regions. The Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) reported that floods affected more than 50,000 people, including more than 20,000 displaced to camps established by the Government of Tanzania (GoT). The floods contaminated water sources and significantly damaged houses, agricultural and pastoral land, and infrastructure, including Tanzania's central railway line. In response, the GoT established temporary shelters for displaced populations and coordinated relocation and search and rescue efforts. TRCS responded to the needs of affected populations through the distribution of emergency relief supplies, such as blankets, first aid kits, mosquito nets, soap, tents, and water containers.

On January 11, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Alfonso E. Lenhardt declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Tanzania for emergency relief supplies, including blankets and water containers, benefitting approximately 80,000 individuals.

Implementing Partner in Tanzania

TRCS

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



UGANDA

Landslides and Floods

Continuous heavy rains in late February and early March 2010 resulted in landslides and floods in eastern Uganda. On March 1, a landslide buried three villages in Bududa District, near the Kenya-Uganda border, resulting in approximately 100 deaths and leaving more than 200 people missing, according to the Government of Uganda (GoU). In addition, flooding resulted in at least 100 deaths and affected more than 10,000 people in Amuria, Budaka, Bududa, Bukwo, Butaleja, Katakwi, Manafwa, Mbale, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Pallisa, and Sironko districts, as reported by the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS). The GoU and URCS deployed assessment teams to affected areas, and the GoU dispatched medical and search and rescue teams to the landslide site. URCS responded to the needs of affected populations through the distribution of emergency relief supplies, including blankets, kitchen sets, tents, and water containers.



Gwynne Zodrow

Ugandans search for relatives buried beneath a landslide caused by flooding.

On March 4, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Jerry P. Lanier declared a disaster due to the effects of the landslide and floods. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Uganda for 650 household kits for affected populations.

Implementing Partner in Uganda

URCS

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



ZIMBABWE

Complex Emergency

Despite significant improvements during FY 2010, humanitarian conditions for most Zimbabweans remained difficult due to a decade of economic decline characterized by hyperinflation, high unemployment rates, and poor maintenance of infrastructure for agricultural production, power generation, health, and WASH. Although the severe economic crisis began easing in 2009, approximately 3.5 million people received emergency food assistance during the peak hunger season from November 2009 to February 2010—representing approximately half the figure from the previous year, but still approximately a quarter of Zimbabwe's population. Ongoing political tensions between transitional government partners the Zimbabwe African National Union–Patriotic Front (ZANU–PF) and

the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) continued to inhibit progress toward recovery and result in occasional violence. In addition, farm seizures continued to disrupt agricultural production and led to increased displacement of farm workers.

On October 15, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Donald S. Petterson redeclared a disaster in Zimbabwe due to the complex emergency. In response, OFDA provided nearly \$20.4 million to support agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, nutrition, protection, and WASH activities, as well as to provide relief supplies to affected populations.

Programs implemented by OFDA and partners helped prevent a recurrence of the widespread cholera outbreak that affected Zimbabwe in 2008/2009. OFDA provided



IMC

A woman stands by a new latrine constructed through an OFDA-funded WASH project in Shamva District, Mashonaland Central Province, Zimbabwe.

nearly \$7.7 million for WASH interventions in FY 2010, including hygiene promotion activities, distribution of water purification tablets and water containers, and efforts to improve water quality and access, including rooftop rainwater harvesting projects at schools and for vulnerable households that benefitted more than 28,000 people.

In FY 2010, OFDA contributed more than \$6.4 million for agriculture and food security programming in Zimbabwe, including support for conservation agriculture and low-input gardens to improve food security and nutrition for vulnerable households. In addition, OFDA-funded programs assisted farmers in accessing seeds and agricultural inputs and helped smallholder farmers market agricultural products.

In addition, FFP contributed more than 74,000 MT of PL 480 Title II emergency food assistance, including pulses, bulgur, sorghum, and vegetable oil, to feed vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe.

State/PRM supported protection and assistance programs for refugee and IDP populations in Zimbabwe and Zimbabwean refugees and vulnerable migrants in neighboring countries.

Implementing Partners in Zimbabwe

ADRA, Africare, CARE, CRS, FAO, GOAL, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, OCHA, Oxfam/Great Britain, SC/UK, and other implementing partners

OFDA Assistance⁸ \$20,397,335

⁸In FY 2009, OFDA provided more than \$23.2 million in response to the complex emergency. Please see OFDA's FY 2009 Annual Report for additional information.



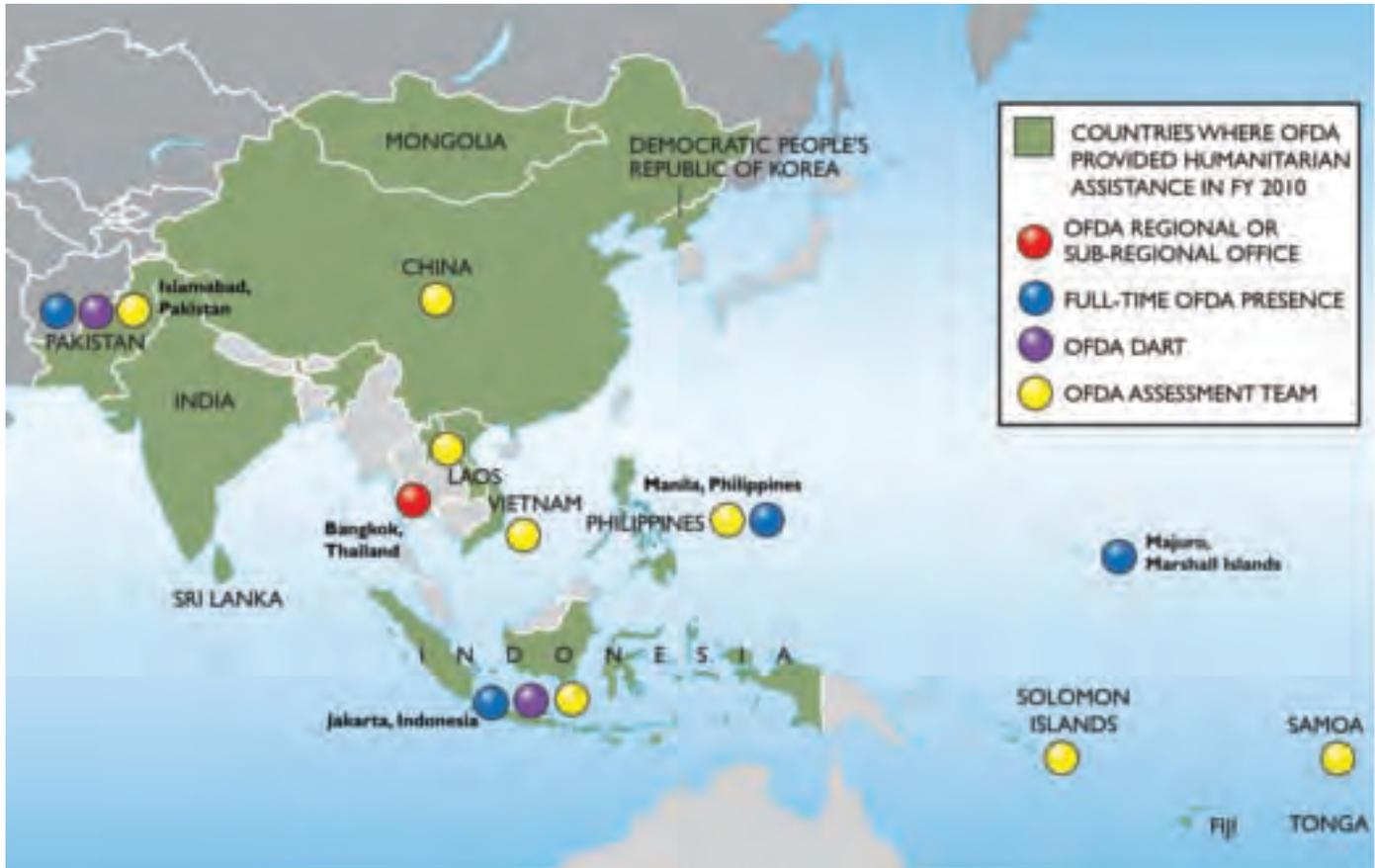
Flood-affected Pakistanis receive OFDA relief supplies, including heavy wool blankets to guard against the cold (IOM).



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ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGIONAL SUMMARY



OFDA responded to 23 disasters in 14 countries in Asia and the Pacific in FY 2010. Flooding affected China, India, Laos, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam. OFDA also responded to the ongoing complex humanitarian emergencies in Pakistan and Sri Lanka; tropical cyclones in Fiji and the Philippines; landslides in China and Pakistan; a winter emergency in Mongolia; volcanoes in Indonesia and the Philippines; tsunamis in Samoa, the Solomon Islands, and Tonga; and earthquakes in China and Indonesia.

In total, OFDA provided more than \$162 million in funding for disaster response programs in Asia and the Pacific; of this amount, nearly \$1 million supported DRR programs, and more than \$15 million supported disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA deployed DARTs in response to flooding in Pakistan and the earthquake in West Sumatra, Indonesia, and deployed emergency teams to respond to other disasters in China, Indonesia, Laos, Pakistan, the Philippines, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, and Vietnam. In addition, OFDA maintained a regional office in Bangkok, Thailand, a field office in Islamabad, Pakistan, and humanitarian staff in the Philippines, Indonesia, and the Marshall Islands.

CHINA
Earthquake

On April 14, 2010, a magnitude 6.9 earthquake, followed by a series of strong aftershocks, struck China's northwestern Qinghai Province. The earthquake's epicenter was located nearly 16 miles (25 km) from Jiegu Township, the capital of the Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. According to the Government of China (GoC), the earthquake killed nearly 2,700 people, injured 12,100 individuals, and displaced approximately 100,000 people. The earthquake destroyed an estimated 85 percent of houses in and around Jiegu Township and disrupted electrical, water, and communications systems.



Snowland Service Group

Earthquake-affected people in China search for salvageable building materials amidst the rubble.

On April 14, 2010, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Robert Goldberg declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake. In response, OFDA provided an initial \$100,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Beijing for emergency relief supplies.

On April 19, the OFDA principal regional advisor for East Asia and the Pacific deployed to China to assess emergency needs. After the assessment, OFDA provided additional funding for emergency medical and water testing equipment.

Implementing Partners in China

Qinghai Red Cross and Red Cross Society of China

OFDA Assistance\$404,728

CHINA
Floods

Between May and August, 2010, monsoon rains caused widespread flooding in several central and southern Chinese provinces, particularly Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, and Guizhou. According to the GoC, flooding affected more than 29 million people and resulted in 260 deaths. The GoC allocated funding from a central government relief fund and dispatched civilian and military forces to affected areas to assist with evacuations, emergency relief supply distribution, and levee fortification.



China Out/AFP

Chinese rescuers evacuate residents from their flooded homes in Jiangxi Province, China.

On June 24, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Jon M. Huntsman declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Beijing for emergency relief supplies.

Implementing Partner in China

Red Cross Society of China

OFDA Assistance\$100,000



CHINA

Floods

During June and July 2010, continued flooding resulted in 968 deaths and affected approximately 134 million individuals across central and southern China, according to IFRC. Severe floods and landslides in central China temporarily displaced more than 3 million people and destroyed an estimated 140,000 houses, according to the GoC Ministry of Civil Affairs (MoCA). In response, the GoC allocated funding to provide emergency shelters and rebuild collapsed houses in the most affected provinces of Anhui, Henan, Hubei, Chongqing, Guizhou, Jiangxi, Sichuan, and Yunnan. The GoC MoCA dispatched nearly 400,000 civilian and military forces to affected areas in eight provinces to distribute emergency relief commodities and assist with evacuations and levee fortification.



China Out/AFP

Chinese residents evacuate their flooded homes in Fuzhou, Jiangxi Province, in central China.

On July 30, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Jon M. Huntsman declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$100,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Beijing for emergency relief supplies, primarily for populations in Shaanxi and Sichuan provinces.

Implementing Partner in China

Red Cross Society of China

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



CHINA

Landslides

On August 8, 2010, heavy rainfall caused landslides in Zhouqu County, Gansu Province, resulting in more than 1,100 deaths, according to international media sources. Local media reported that the mudflow in affected areas was nearly six feet deep, covering an area approximately 3 miles (5 km) long and 500 yards (460 m) wide. In response, the GoC dispatched nearly 3,400 civilian and military forces to affected areas to distribute emergency relief commodities and assist with evacuations. Chinese authorities conducted search and rescue operations and evacuated approximately 45,000 people, one-third of the total Zhouqu County population, to safer areas.



Frederic J. Brown/AFP

Residents carry supplies of water while making their way along rocks and gravel amid the rubble of landslide devastation in northwest China's Gansu Province.

On August 10, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Jon M. Huntsman declared a disaster due to the effects of the landslides. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Beijing for emergency relief supplies.

Implementing Partner in China

Red Cross Society of China

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Floods

Heavy rains in August 2010 increased water levels in rivers in northeastern China, causing downstream flooding in the northwestern border provinces of the DPRK. The floods damaged or destroyed transportation infrastructure, nearly 7,500 houses and public buildings, and more than 18,000 acres (7,285 hectares) of farmland, according to IFRC. Flooding particularly affected the estimated 350,000 residents of Sinuiju city, where the majority of the damage occurred. In addition, IFRC reported loss of access to clean drinking water resulting from the inundation of Sinuiju's main pumping station and water treatment plant.

On August 26, 2010, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Kurt M. Campbell declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided approximately \$600,000 for emergency relief supplies and health activities to train hospital workers in the proper use of distributed medicines and equipment. OFDA programs benefitted approximately 215,000 flood-affected individuals.

Implementing Partners in DPRK

Mercy Corps and Samaritan's Purse

OFDA Assistance\$600,001



FIJI

Cyclone

Between March 14 and 16, 2010, Tropical Cyclone Tomas, with wind speeds of approximately 130 mph and gusts of up to 175 mph, made landfall on the northern islands of Fiji, resulting in extensive damage to houses and crops. According to IFRC, the cyclone most severely affected the northern island groups of Lau and Lomaiviti, as well as Vanua Levu Island. The U.S. Embassy in Suva reported one death and the temporary displacement of approximately 18,000 people to 240 evacuation centers. In addition, international media sources reported sea surges of up to 23 feet and flood damage to buildings.

On March 17, 2010, U.S. Ambassador C. Steven McGann declared a disaster due to the effects of the cyclone. In response, OFDA provided \$100,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Suva for emergency relief supplies, including

temporary shelter materials, water purification tablets, and water containers, for affected populations.

Implementing Partner in Fiji

Fiji Red Cross Society

OFDA Assistance\$100,000



INDIA

Floods

Heavy rains from September 29 through early October 2009 led to widespread flooding in southern India, causing extensive damage in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka states. In total, the floods affected an estimated 4.1 million persons and caused 355 deaths, according to IFRC. Floods damaged more than 370,000 houses and nearly 697,000 acres (282,000 hectares) of agricultural land, according to the U.N. and IFRC. At the peak of the disaster, the Government of India (GoI) accommodated more than 400,000 flood-affected individuals in temporary relief camps. The GoI also mobilized search and rescue teams and air and water assets to evacuate flood-affected populations.



Balaka Deh, USAID

U.S. Ambassador Timothy J. Roemer participates in an emergency relief supply distribution to flood-affected families in India's Leh District.

On October 7, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Timothy J. Roemer declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$100,000 through USAID/India for emergency relief supplies to meet the immediate needs of affected populations in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Implementing Partners in India

CARE and Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

OFDA Assistance\$100,000



INDIA

Floods

On August 6, 2010, heavy rains resulted in flash floods in Leh District, Ladakh Region, Jammu and Kashmir State. The U.S. Embassy in New Delhi reported that the floods caused at least 196 deaths, displaced more than 600 families, and affected approximately 2,500 families in total. Floods and landslides damaged or destroyed more than 2,000 houses as well as hospitals, government buildings, and transportation infrastructure. In response, the Gol dispatched more than 6,000 army and paramilitary personnel to assist with debris clearing, search and rescue operations, and relief efforts, according to IFRC. Anticipating the 2009/2010 winter, the Gol identified shelter as a priority need for populations affected by the flooding.

On September 9, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Timothy J. Roemer declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/India for emergency relief supplies, including mattresses, pillows, and blankets, for 400 families in Leh town and Kargil area in Ladakh Region.

In addition, State/PRM provided support to restore damaged agricultural lands and repair flood protection bunds in Tibetan settlements and farmlands affected by the Ladakh flash floods.

Implementing Partner in India

SC/India

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



INDONESIA

Earthquake

On September 30, 2009, a magnitude 7.5 earthquake struck approximately 30 miles off the western coast of Sumatra Island in Indonesia. The quake and subsequent aftershocks caused significant damage to infrastructure in West Sumatra Province, particularly affecting Padang and Pariaman cities and surrounding villages. The Indonesian National Disaster Management Agency reported that the earthquake killed 1,117 people and moderately or severely damaged nearly 182,000 houses. The earthquake, as well as subsequent heavy rains and landslides, affected approximately 1.2 million people, according to the U.N.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Cameron R. Hume declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake.

In response, OFDA provided an initial \$300,000 through USAID/Indonesia for shelter and WASH assistance. OFDA also airlifted 340 rolls of plastic sheeting, 6,720 family hygiene kits, 7,200 ten-liter water containers, and 6 generators to Padang to help meet the immediate needs of earthquake-affected populations.

In the weeks following the immediate response, OFDA provided additional assistance, including support for economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics and relief commodities, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities. With OFDA support, partners helped reconstruct damaged houses and provided transitional shelters to more than 50,000 earthquake-affected individuals in West Sumatra. OFDA-funded WASH assistance included hygiene awareness campaigns, water infrastructure reconstruction activities, and infrastructure maintenance training, benefitting approximately 32,000 individuals. In addition, OFDA-supported local and mobile clinics provided health care services for nearly 400,000 people. In total, OFDA-funded programs benefitted approximately 995,000 earthquake-affected individuals.



Danumurthi Mahendra, USAID

After surviving Indonesia's magnitude 7.5 earthquake, a couple receives hygiene kits and other OFDA-provided relief supplies.

From October 5 to 25, OFDA deployed an 11-person DART to Indonesia and activated a Washington, D.C.,-based RMT to support the DART. Two OFDA field officers remained in Indonesia through November 11 to monitor assistance programs and ensure donor coordination.

In addition, in response to a request from the Government of Indonesia (Gol) for technical assistance and with OFDA support, a USGS Earthquake Disaster Assistance Team (EDAT) traveled to Padang to support the Indonesian Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG). The EDAT assessed the earthquake and landslide damage in and around Padang and provided tools to improve earthquake hazard mitigation in the country.

DoD provided logistical support to transport emergency relief commodities and personnel to earthquake-affected areas. In addition, DoD deployed a Humanitarian Assistance Rapid Response Team mobile medical unit to augment local medical facilities in the city of Padang.

Implementing Partners in Indonesia

AmRC, Build Change, CARE, CHF International, CRS, Handicap International, IFRC, IMC, Mercy Corps, OCHA, SC/US, and World Vision

OFDA Assistance\$7,839,120



INDONESIA

Volcano

On August 29, 2010, the Mt. Sinabung volcano in Karo District, North Sumatra Province, launched volcanic material more than 4,900 feet (1,500 meters) into the air. In the days following the initial event, Mt. Sinabung experienced larger eruptions on five separate occasions, depositing ash more than 1 mile (1.6 km) from the volcano. The GoL National Disaster Management Agency reported that the eruption killed two people and affected residents in 25 villages. The GoL evacuated more than 30,000 individuals residing in the immediate vicinity of the volcano to shelters in neighboring towns.

On August 30, 2010, U.S. Ambassador-Designate Scot A. Marciel declared a disaster due to the effects of the volcano. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Indonesia for emergency relief supplies, including water containers, tarps, and hygiene kits, to benefit affected populations. In addition, Ambassador-Designate Marciel, along with USAID/Indonesia staff and the OFDA principal regional advisor for East Asia and the Pacific, traveled to Medan city, North Sumatra Province, to conduct a damage assessment and determine humanitarian needs.

In addition, with funding from OFDA, the USGS VDP assisted the Indonesia Center of Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation by providing remote sensing data, technical assistance, and a new seismic monitoring system for Mt. Sinabung.

Implementing Partner in Indonesia

Indonesian Red Cross Society

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



LAOS

Floods

Beginning September 29, 2009, remnants from Typhoon Ketsana caused heavy rainfall in southern Laos, leading to severe flooding, particularly in Attapeu, Saravan, and Xekong provinces. Floods affected approximately 178,000 individuals, killed 17 people, and displaced more than 9,600 households, according to the Government of Laos (GoL) National Disaster Management Office. Flooding damaged approximately 63,000 acres (25,000 hectares) of cropland, 32 schools, 14 irrigation systems, 3 hospitals, and more than 1,800 houses—including more than 1,000 damaged beyond repair—in five southern provinces, according to the U.N. On October 9, the GoL officially requested international assistance to support flood-affected families.



Brian Heidel, USAID

Shelter reconstruction begins following floods in southern Laos.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Ravic R. Huso declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided an initial \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane for emergency relief supplies and tool kits for flood-affected populations.

OFDA also funded WASH activities for women and children, including the distribution of hygiene supplies, and supported the rehabilitation of WASH facilities damaged by the floods, benefitting an estimated 80,000 people. In total, OFDA programs benefitted approximately 92,000 flood-affected individuals. In addition, an OFDA regional advisor visited affected areas to assess humanitarian conditions and determine assistance needs.

Implementing Partners in Laos

UNICEF and World Vision

OFDA Assistance¹\$350,000

¹ In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 to the Lao Red Cross Society in response to the floods, bringing the total OFDA assistance for the floods to \$400,000.



MONGOLIA

Winter Emergency

During late 2009 and early 2010, temperatures as low as -50 degrees Fahrenheit, heavy snowfall, and icy conditions limited access to food, fuel, and medical supplies for populations in central and western Mongolia. More than 13,000 people resided in communities rendered inaccessible by accumulated snow and ice, according to the Government of Mongolia (GoM). In addition, by mid-February 2010, approximately 212,000 herders lacked sufficient access to food and fuel. GoM governors and country officials declared local snow disasters, or dzuds, in more than 65 counties and districts in 11 provinces.



Ron Libby, USAID

Dead livestock, killed by extremely cold temperatures, are piled together in a field in Mongolia.

In February, U.S. Ambassador Jonathan S. Addleton and the USAID Representative to Mongolia conducted a four-day field assessment of affected provinces to evaluate humanitarian needs resulting from the extreme winter conditions. In early March, an OFDA regional advisor conducted a follow-up assessment and noted that 3.6 million livestock had died due to dzud conditions, affecting the livelihoods of 400,000 herders, according to the GoM National Emergency Management Agency. In addition, health officials reported continued medicine and food shortages.

On February 22, 2010, Ambassador Addleton declared a disaster due to the effects of the winter emergency and dzud conditions. In response, OFDA provided an initial \$50,000 through USAID/Philippines² for emergency relief supplies, such as protective clothing and medicine.

² USAID/Philippines directed the funding due to the fact that no USAID Mission existed in Mongolia at the time.

To address medical concerns for vulnerable populations arising from supply shortages due to the winter conditions, OFDA provided a grant to strengthen child health and nutrition services in dzud-affected areas. In total, OFDA funding benefitted more than 60,000 individuals.

Implementing Partner in Mongolia

UNICEF

OFDA Assistance\$299,625



PAKISTAN

Complex Emergency

Between August 2008 and August 2010, conflict between the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and militants in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province and northern Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) displaced more than 3.6 million people. On October 17, 2009, the GoP commenced another military offensive in South Waziristan Agency, FATA, resulting in additional population displacements to southern KPk Province, primarily in Dera Ismail (D.I.) Khan and Tank districts. Nearly 90 percent of all displaced conflict-affected individuals resided with host families in KPk Province, while the remaining 10 percent relocated to organized camps.

Spontaneous and unassisted returns to areas of origin in KPk Province began occurring in June 2009, followed by a GoP-assisted returns process that began in mid-July 2009. Between July 2009 and July 2010, approximately 2.1 million displaced people returned to areas of origin in KPk Province. In addition, as of early September, 31 out of 35 camps established for conflict-affected populations had closed, with the largest remaining camp—Jalozai camp in Nowshera District—housing approximately 96,000 individuals primarily from Bajaur and Mohmand agencies, FATA. Although returns to South Waziristan had occurred spontaneously since the spring of 2010, organized returns had not begun as of November 2010.

On October 9, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Anne W. Patterson redeclared a disaster for FY 2010 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan and requested continued OFDA assistance. Following deactivation of a DART in July 2009, OFDA established a program office in Islamabad to respond to urgent humanitarian needs and monitor ongoing programs.

During FY 2010, OFDA provided nearly \$18.6 million to meet displacement-related humanitarian needs and support sustainable returns to former conflict areas. OFDA supported health, nutrition, humanitarian coordination and

information management, economic recovery and market systems, shelter and settlements, protection, agriculture and food security, and WASH activities. OFDA also provided logistics support for the delivery of food assistance. In addition, OFDA supplied collapsed structure search and rescue kits from a regional warehouse in Dubai to assist local emergency personnel in responding to mass-casualty events such as the October 2009 market bombing in Peshawar.

Many OFDA programs in KPK Province simultaneously addressed the immediate and longer-term needs of conflict-affected populations through community-focused WASH programs that benefitted more than 2.2 million people and cash-for-work activities that also focused on rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure in areas of return. To help treat and reduce the incidence of malnutrition in KPK Province and FATA, OFDA provided micronutrient supplements and de-worming medicines to more than 725,000 children under five years of age.

To help conflict-affected families reinstate household livelihood activities, OFDA supported temporary employment, cash grant, and cash voucher programs that provided nearly 100,000 returnee families with immediate purchasing power by helping individuals acquire income-earning assets, such as sewing machines and livestock. In addition, OFDA-funded agriculture and food security programs provided 5,000 farming families with seeds and other agriculture inputs to improve the likelihood of future successful harvests.

In response to emergency food needs of conflict-affected populations, FFP supported local and regional procurement of nearly 32,800 MT of food assistance in addition to providing 82,210 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance.

State/PRM helped meet humanitarian needs through the provision of emergency relief commodities, as well as support for camp coordination and camp management, health, protection, humanitarian coordination, shelter, and WASH activities.

OFDA Assistance \$18,550,531



PAKISTAN
Landslides

On January 4, 2010, landslides in Hunza Nagar District in Pakistan’s Gilgit-Baltistan region buried houses in two villages, created a dam of debris, and formed a lake 16 miles long on the Hunza River. The landslide affected approximately 27,000 people in four districts along the river, including

more than 16,000 people who were evacuated from at-risk villages downstream and nearly 1,700 people whose houses were lost to the landslide and lake.

On January 11, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Anne W. Patterson declared a disaster in response to the damage caused by the landslides. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Pakistan for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies to affected populations.

In response to a request from the GoP National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), USAID/Pakistan facilitated the travel of two dam experts from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to Pakistan in early August. The dam experts traveled to Gilgit-Baltistan to conduct an assessment of the landslide, man-made spillway, and lake and provided guidance to the GoP on methods of effectively reducing water levels without endangering populations downstream.

Implementing Partner in Pakistan

Pakistan Red Crescent Society

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



PAKISTAN
Floods

Unusually heavy monsoon rains led to widespread flooding in late July and August 2010 and affected 18.1 million people in 82 of 122 districts in Pakistan—one-fifth of the country’s territory, according to the GoP NDMA. Floodwaters displaced millions of people to temporary camps and marooned families on small plots of land, levees, and rooftops. Flash floods destroyed critical bridges, roads, and other infrastructure in northern Pakistan, isolating more than 400,000 people and necessitating delivery of food and relief commodities by air.

By the end of 2010, flooding had resulted in 1,985 deaths and destroyed an estimated 2 million houses countrywide, the majority located in Punjab and Sindh provinces. In addition, floods damaged approximately 5.8 million acres (2.3 million hectares), or 25 percent, of total standing crops harvested in September and October. In Sindh and Balochistan provinces, standing water prevented farmers from rehabilitating and cultivating agricultural land for the winter growing season. During late August and September, approximately 95 percent of families displaced by floods in KPK and Punjab provinces were able to return to flood-affected communities, but approximately 85 percent of individuals in parts of southern Pakistan remained displaced into the winter months. As a

result, more than 12 million people continued to require humanitarian assistance at the end of FY 2010.



IOM

A flood-affected family resides under OFDA-provided plastic sheeting as an emergency shelter solution in Pakistan.

On July 30, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Anne W. Patterson declared a disaster in response to damage resulting from the floods. In response, OFDA immediately provided the NDMA with emergency relief commodities from the regional warehouse in Dubai, including inflatable rescue boats and mobile water treatment units. In early August, OFDA deployed a DART to Pakistan to join in-country and regional OFDA staff in assessing humanitarian needs and work closely with the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad to coordinate USG humanitarian assistance. On August 9, OFDA activated a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART.



IOM

Beneficiaries use OFDA relief supplies to make a temporary home following floods in Pakistan.

In FY 2010, OFDA provided more than \$115 million for emergency programs in agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management,

nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH to benefit flood-affected populations in Pakistan. OFDA also provided logistics support for humanitarian airlift operations. OFDA funded 24 flights of emergency relief commodities to Pakistan, carrying a total of 58 inflatable rescue boats, 13 mobile water treatment units, 15 million water purification tablets, 12 water storage bladders, more than 208,000 water containers, 237,000 blankets, 96 concrete saws, and more than 12,100 rolls of plastic sheeting.

By the end of FY 2010, OFDA-funded health interventions, including a countrywide disease surveillance network, diarrhea treatment centers, and basic medicines, had benefitted more than 9 million people. OFDA-funded WASH programs and water purification units collectively provided safe drinking water to nearly 2 million people per day. In total, OFDA-funded programs benefitted up to 10 million flood-affected individuals.



IOM

OFDA shelter materials protect flood-displaced families from the sun and other potentially harmful weather conditions in Pakistan.

In FY 2010, FFP responded to emergency needs in Pakistan with 28,000 MT of PL 480 Title II emergency food assistance and funding for the local and regional procurement of 179,853 MT of food assistance. FFP also funded two food voucher programs designed to reach 65,500 flood-affected households.

USAID/Pakistan's sector-specific development programs in health, economic growth, agriculture, and education were also revised to accommodate the emergency WASH needs of flood-affected Pakistanis, as well as to support early recovery assistance in agriculture and food security, community development, education, health, minority rights, and women's rights. Early recovery assistance included programs for the removal of standing water to allow farmers to plant crops and to reduce the incidence of waterborne disease.

State/PRM supported the distribution of relief commodities and programs to provide emergency shelter and water purification supplies to flood-affected families. State/PRM assistance also supported preventative health measures and the rehabilitation of community water supply systems.

In support of humanitarian efforts, DoD provided air support to and within Pakistan, halal meals, and pre-fabricated steel bridges. As of October 1, DoD aircraft had assisted in the rescue and evacuation of approximately 20,000 flood-affected individuals and delivered more than 6,200 MT of emergency relief supplies to areas inaccessible by road.

OFDA Assistance \$115,005,721



PHILIPPINES

Tropical Storms

On September 26, 2009, Tropical Storm Ketsana, known locally as Ondoy, made landfall in the northern Philippines with wind speeds of approximately 53 mph. In the space of two days, Luzon Island received the equivalent of a typical monsoon month's rainfall, causing the most extensive flooding the capital had experienced in more than 40 years. Subsequent storms in the following weeks compounded the effects of the disaster. According to the Philippines National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), resulting floods and landslides killed 990 people, injured nearly 760 others, and affected nearly 10.2 million individuals.

Floodwaters damaged or destroyed more than 307,000 houses, as well as roads, bridges, schools, and agricultural land, according to NDCC estimates. The World Bank reported that losses and damages to crops, property, and infrastructure resulting from the storms amounted to nearly \$4.4 billion, or 2.7 percent of the Philippine gross domestic product.

On September 28, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Kristie A. Kenney declared a disaster due to the effects of the tropical storms. In response, OFDA provided more than \$6 million to assist individuals affected by tropical storms in the Philippines. OFDA and grantees procured, transported, and distributed emergency relief commodities.³ OFDA assistance also included funding for economic recovery and humanitarian coordination and information management activities, logistical support, and WASH and health programs.

In coordination with the U.S. Embassy in Manila and Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GoRP)

³ Ambassador Kenney redeclared a disaster on October 7, 2009, to initiate storm-response funding for FY 2010.

authorities, OFDA arranged two charter flights that delivered emergency relief items—including shelter materials, hygiene kits, water containers, and soap—for distribution to approximately 24,000 families. In addition, OFDA-supported WASH activities, including evacuation center cleanup, hygiene promotion, household water treatment, distribution of water vouchers, and bathing shelter and latrine construction, benefitted approximately 70,000 people. OFDA funding also supported cleanup efforts focused in the Manila metropolitan area. OFDA-funded activities benefitted approximately 856,000 individuals.



Amber Callaway, USAID

Residents of Luzon Island in the Philippines transport OFDA-provided water containers and other relief supplies to houses flooded by a series of tropical storms.

In addition to providing material support, OFDA deployed a regional advisor, military liaison officer, WASH advisor, and information officer to the Philippines to assess storm impacts and coordinate USG assistance.

FFP provided 11,550 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, consisting of rice and vegetable oil.

USG assistance included contributions from DoD and USDA. Through U.S. Pacific Command, DoD provided equipment,

transport, and logistics support, including helicopters and Zodiac boats for search and rescue efforts. In addition, DoD personnel already in country for a scheduled exercise provided medical and dental screenings, and DoD engineers conducted infrastructure assessments, removed debris, and cleared roads.

USDA provided approximately 7,680 MT of food assistance, including rice and non-fat dry milk, through the Food for Progress program in cooperation with the GoRP Department of Agriculture.

Implementing Partners in the Philippines

ADRA, AmRC, CRS, IOM, Oxfam/GB, SC/US, Samaritan's Purse, WFP, WHO, and World Vision/US

OFDA Assistance\$6,022,417



PHILIPPINES
Volcano

From December 15 to 26, 2009, increased volcanic activity prompted the GoRP to evacuate more than 47,000 people living within a 5-mile radius of Mayon volcano in Albay Province, Luzon Island. The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) raised the warning category for Mayon volcano to Alert Level 4—one step below full eruption—due to daily volcanic earthquakes and lava and noxious gas emissions. Displaced individuals took refuge in 29 evacuation centers, according to OCHA.



Charism Sayat/AFP

Evacuees affected by the Mayon volcano return home with their belongings in the outskirts of Legazpi City, Albay Province, the Philippines.

On December 29, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Kristie A. Kenney declared a disaster due to the effects of volcano-related

displacement. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Philippines for emergency relief supplies for displaced populations.

Volcano monitoring equipment, training, and consultation during the eruption from OFDA through the previously funded global USGS VDAP contributed to successful warning and evacuation procedures at Mayon volcano.

Implementing Partner in the Philippines

Philippine National Red Cross

OFDA Assistance\$50,000



SAMOA
Tsunami

On September 29, 2009, a magnitude 8.1 earthquake occurred off the coast of Samoa, 120 miles south of the capital city, Apia. The earthquake generated a tsunami with waves reaching more than 10 feet (3 m), according to USGS. The tsunami particularly affected the south and southeastern coast of Upolu Island, while also affecting villages on Savai'i, Manono, and Apolima islands. The earthquake and associated tsunami affected a total of 4,500 individuals, killing 143 people, injuring more than 335 others, and destroying approximately 450 houses, according to IFRC.



AFP

Significant damage in Upolu, Savai'i, Manono, and Apolima islands in Samoa results from the September 2009 tsunami.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Arnold H. Campbell declared a disaster due to the effects of the tsunami. In response, OFDA provided an initial \$100,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Apia for emergency relief commodities.

OFDA provided additional funding for logistical support and emergency relief supplies, including hand tools, hygiene kits, plastic sheeting, and water containers for more than 2,600 people in Lepa, Saleapaga, and Tiavea villages. OFDA also provided equipment to the Government of Samoa (GoS) National Emergency Operations Center to support response efforts and funding for disaster risk reduction activities in tsunami-affected areas, including the installation of tsunami warning devices and basic training on tsunami awareness and alerts in 150 villages.

Implementing Partners in Samoa

GoS Disaster Action Council, GoS National Disaster Management Office, IFRC, Samaritan's Purse, and Samoa Red Cross Society

OFDA Assistance\$1,421,010



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Tsunami

On January 4 and 5, 2010, a series of earthquakes occurred off the coast of Western Province in the Solomon Islands. The quakes included a magnitude 7.2 earthquake that generated a tsunami that struck Rendova and Tetepare islands in Western Province, damaging or destroying approximately 500 houses, according to the U.S. Embassy in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. The Government of the Solomon Islands (GoSI) reported that the earthquakes and resulting tsunami affected water sources on Rendova Island, along with boats—a primary form of transportation—and other property on Tetepare Island.

On January 6, 2010, U.S. Ambassador to Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu Teddy B. Taylor declared a disaster due to the effects of the tsunami. In response, OFDA provided \$75,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Port Moresby for emergency relief supplies distributed to affected individuals.

In addition, OFDA staff visited affected areas to assess humanitarian conditions and meet with GoSI officials, international partners, and beneficiaries. OFDA staff reported that the GoSI and humanitarian community had responded quickly to mitigate the deterioration of humanitarian conditions, in part due to disaster preparedness and mitigation programs that OFDA has supported in the Solomon Islands since 1995.

Implementing Partner in the Solomon Islands

Solomon Islands Red Cross Society

OFDA Assistance \$75,000



SRI LANKA

Complex Emergency

Beginning in 2006, renewed violence between the the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) separatist movement displaced an estimated 300,000 people within Sri Lanka and affected a total of more than 432,000, according to UNHCR. Following the GoSL incursion into the last LTTE stronghold and the death of the LTTE leader, the President of Sri Lanka officially announced the end of the 25-year civil conflict on May 19, 2009. As a result, many of the remaining 280,000 IDPs made plans to return to areas of origin.

Following the end of the civil war, the GoSL established a Presidential Task Force to oversee the return and resettlement of IDPs and refugees, as well as early recovery activities, landmine removal, shelter development, and infrastructure repairs in affected regions. By the end of FY 2010, the GoSL announced that the Ministry of Resettlement had assisted the return approximately 265,000 IDPs, many of whom had been temporarily housed in the Manik Farms and other IDP camps.

On December 4, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Valerie Fowler redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in Sri Lanka and needs arising from IDP returns in FY 2010. In response, OFDA provided more than \$9.7 million in humanitarian assistance to IDPs and returnees.

OFDA-funded assistance included support for WASH interventions, programs to assist communities in the replacement of household and productive assets, and cash-for-work activities to restore markets and repair damaged infrastructure. OFDA also supported transitional shelter development for nearly 40 percent of the resettled IDPs. In total, FY 2010 funding from OFDA benefitted up to 352,000 IDPs and other conflicted-affected individuals.

In addition to responding to the needs of IDPs and returnees, OFDA worked to reduce the impact of natural hazards in vulnerable regions, stabilize conflict-affected communities, and support community efforts to rebuild markets and infrastructure.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Sri Lanka through FFP, which contributed 22,230 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance and supported the local procurement of nearly 3,560 MT of food assistance for IDPs and returnees in the north. FFP also supported a cash- and voucher-for-work program designed to both rehabilitate productive assets and to provide approximately 7,000 returnee households with food assistance.

In FY 2010, State/PRM helped meet the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected populations in Sri Lanka by providing

cash shelter grants for returning IDPs, supporting camp management activities in remaining IDP sites, funding protection and reintegration programs for returnees, and facilitating return and reintegration for returning refugees.

The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement supported humanitarian demining to clear high priority land for access, resettlement, and agriculture.

Implementing Partners in Sri Lanka

ACTED, IOM, Sarvodya, UMCOR, U.N. Office for Project Services, and World Vision

OFDA Assistance\$9,742,913



SRI LANKA
Floods

Beginning on May 14, 2010, heavy rains associated with the May to August monsoon season led to flooding and landslides in Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Ratnapura, Anuradhapura, Matara, Puttalam, Nuwara Eliya, Galle, Mannar, Kurunegala, Trincomalee, and Jaffna districts of Sri Lanka. According to the GoSL Disaster Management Center, flooding and resulting landslides killed 28 people, displaced approximately 15,000 individuals, and affected approximately 606,072 others. In addition, power systems and other infrastructure suffered damage.



Al Dwyer, USAID

A resident of an IDP camp in northern Sri Lanka shelters himself from heavy rainfall.

On May 20, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Patricia A. Butenis declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding and landslides. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Colombo for emergency relief supplies.

Implementing Partner in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society

OFDA Assistance\$50,000



TONGA
Tsunami

On September 29, 2009, a magnitude 8.1 earthquake occurred in the Samoa Island Region of the Pacific Ocean, 440 miles north-northeast of Nuku'alofa, the capital city of Tonga. The earthquake generated a tsunami surge with waves reaching more than 10 feet (3 m), according to USGS. The waves particularly affected the small northern island of Niuatoputapu, located 400 miles north of Nuku'alofa. On Niuatoputapu Island, the tsunami killed 9 people, injured 7, displaced approximately 470 others, and damaged or destroyed approximately 135 houses. The earthquake and associated tsunami also damaged water storage facilities and crops.

On October 6, 2009, U.S. Ambassador to Fiji C. Steven McGann declared a disaster due to the effects of the tsunami. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Suva, Fiji, for emergency relief commodities for affected populations.

Implementing Partner in Tonga

Tonga Red Cross Society

OFDA Assistance\$50,000



VIETNAM
Typhoon

Beginning on September 29, 2009, Typhoon Ketsana made landfall in Vietnam with wind speeds of approximately 93 miles per hour, bringing sustained heavy rains in 12 provinces throughout central Vietnam. Prior to landfall, the Government of Vietnam (GoV) evacuated an estimated 370,000 people. Floods and resulting landslides affected 3 million people and caused 163 deaths. The typhoon and subsequent floods damaged approximately 450,730 houses,



Heather Huppe, USAID

Residents of central Vietnam search for belongings amid personal property destroyed by strong winds and heavy rains associated with Typhoon Ketsana.

more than 163,000 other buildings, and approximately 233,000 acres (94,000 hectares) of cropland. The GoV mobilized search and rescue teams and air assets to evacuate flood-affected populations and assisted with debris cleanup efforts.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Michael W. Michalak declared a disaster due to the effects of Typhoon Ketsana. In response, OFDA provided an initial \$100,000 through USAID/Vietnam to support relief operations of the Vietnam Red Cross Society.



Heather Huppe, USAID

A Vietnamese family near Hai Duong city receives OFDA-provided household kits to alleviate suffering following Typhoon Ketsana.

OFDA also supported the distribution of household kits to flood-affected families and the development of a cash transfer program to allow affected families to purchase emergency and early recovery items locally. OFDA programs benefitted more than 100,000 individuals.

Implementing Partners in Vietnam

AmRC, IFRC, and SC/US

OFDA Assistance\$1,005,750

Responding to Pakistan's Historic Floods: An Unprecedented Disaster Warrants an Unparalleled Response

By Kylie Holmes

The 2010 monsoon season led to exceptional flooding throughout Pakistan, resulting in an unprecedented humanitarian emergency. Continuous rainfall, flash floods, and riverine flooding covered more than 160,000 km² of land—an area larger than the states of New York and New Jersey combined. As floodwaters swept over the country, military helicopters and individuals manning small boats rushed to rescue thousands of people marooned on rooftops and small plots of raised land. By October 2010, floods had affected more than 18 million people, including at least 11 million individuals who were left homeless.

How Does This Disaster Compare to Others in Pakistan's History?

Since 1900, Pakistan has experienced 159 events classified as “natural disasters,”¹ including 67 floods, 23 earthquakes, 23 tropical cyclones, 20 landslides and avalanches, 10 epidemics, and 1 drought, as well as 15 disasters related to extreme temperatures. Pakistan has also experienced periodic conflict that resulted in large-scale population displacement.

The highly publicized 2005 Muzaffarabad earthquake killed more than 70,000 people and left 5 million homeless. Conflict in northwestern Pakistan in early 2009 displaced more than 3 million people—one of the largest and fastest occurring incidences of internal displacement in history. In terms of total number of people affected, however, seven of the 10 most severe disasters in Pakistan since 1900 were floods, the largest of which were the monsoon floods of 2010.

How Does the Humanitarian Community Respond to a Disaster of This Magnitude?

Working in support of the Government of Pakistan (GoP) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), relief agencies immediately recognized that the scale of the disaster and the unprecedented number of affected individuals far exceeded the capacity of any single organization or entity to respond. Many of the relief organizations quickly grasped the enormity of the emergency, but were also actively responding to large-scale humanitarian needs in other countries, such as Haiti. Pakistan was still reeling from a crisis



OFDA Geographic Information Unit

Area affected by Pakistan's 2010 floods.



OFDA Geographic Information Unit

Flood-affected area superimposed on the U.S. East Coast. Images are to scale.

¹ The information presented here is taken from EM-DAT: the OFDA-funded CRED International Disaster Database. A “disaster” event is only included in the database if it meets one or more of the following criteria: a) 10 or more people were killed; b) 100 or more people were affected; c) the host government called for international disaster assistance; d) the host government declared a state of emergency.

² Internal Displacement Monitoring Center

What Factors Contributed to Flooding in Pakistan?

Weather-Related Factors:

- The South Asian monsoon and its interaction with two regional weather systems
- La Niña over the tropical Pacific
- Three to 14 times more rainfall than normal in some areas—often occurring within a 36 to 48-hour timeframe.

Human Factors and Increased Vulnerability:

- Increased population density and changes to settlement patterns, with populations living in floodplains and other hazard-prone areas, according to the World Meteorological Organization
- Changes to the watershed and river systems that modified natural flow patterns

What Factors Helped Save Lives in Pakistan?

Flood Monitoring and Forecasting:

- Flood modeling and forecasting by the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)
- Timely warnings issued by PMD to relevant authorities and the public

Evacuation:

- Advanced evacuation of vulnerable populations living in floodplains in central and southern Pakistan

Humanitarian Response:

- Large-scale relief activities initiated by humanitarian organizations, donors, and GoP entities

of internal displacement from its northwestern border areas; many of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) were living in communities that became severely affected by floods. (See “The Phenomenon of Pakistani Hospitality: Communities Help Each Other Cope with Crisis” on page 86.)

At the time of the floods, much of the U.N. cluster system—composed of thematically-focused coordinating bodies—remained intact from the 2009 IDP response to begin coordinating international response efforts in support of the NDMA. Relief agencies immediately augmented staff, pulling emergency personnel from nearby countries to mount their response. OFDA deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to Pakistan to join in-country and regional staff in assessing humanitarian needs and coordinating with the NDMA, other donors, and relief agencies.



IOM

A beneficiary erects an emergency shelter using OFDA-provided plastic sheeting. Shelter became a priority need addressed through national and international efforts after floods inundated nearly 2 million homes in Pakistan.

Rescue Operations and Logistical Needs

When flooding began, the Pakistani and U.S. militaries immediately commenced rescue operations, pulling people from the rooftops of houses and raised embankments. In the initial days of the crisis, OFDA also responded by dispatching inflatable Zodiac boats to support ongoing rescue efforts and conduct small-scale delivery of relief supplies. Transport of relief supplies by road had become impossible in parts of Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province, where flash floods tore bridges from their foundations. Floods had also destroyed or submerged road networks countrywide. As a result, military aircraft were utilized to deliver food and relief commodities to inaccessible areas. To improve the humanitarian community's ability to reach these areas, OFDA provided \$4 million to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to help establish the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service, which gradually assumed responsibility for delivery of relief supplies by helicopter.

Meeting Humanitarian Priorities with Limited Resources

Due to the scale of the disaster, the NDMA requested that humanitarian community focus on four priority sectors: health, food, shelter, and water; sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). With the collective resources available, the GoP, international donors, and relief agencies sought to provide targeted, needs-based assistance, beginning with interventions designed to prevent a deterioration in public health and with a particular focus on averting a health crisis caused by outbreaks of waterborne diseases.



Baranas Khan/AFP

Pakistani rescuers help survivors in a flood-affected area.

WASH and Health: Responding to One Crisis While Trying to Prevent Another

Flooding emergencies of this scale can often result in the spread of waterborne disease, particularly when families are displaced to crowded camps with limited access to sanitation facilities and safe drinking water. In Pakistan, floods damaged municipal water systems, boreholes, wells, and other infrastructure on which people depend for safe drinking water. Humanitarian organizations with WASH programs stressed the importance of providing flood-affected communities with clean water to prevent individuals from drinking from a contaminated source and contracting a waterborne disease. Recognizing safe drinking water as an urgent need, OFDA-funded programs quickly restored damaged or contaminated water sources serving millions of people. In areas where existing sources could not be easily repaired or disinfected, OFDA sent in mobile water treatment units from its warehouse in Dubai. Water treatment units provided by OFDA were each capable of providing 100,000 liters of safe drinking water per day. Some 15 million OFDA-funded water purification tablets were also delivered to areas without potable water, providing approximately 1 million people with a one-month supply of safe drinking water.

At the height of the emergency, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), the WASH Cluster lead agency, estimated that

more than 13 million people in Pakistan urgently required clean water. By the end of September, cluster members were reaching nearly 4 million people daily with safe drinking water, of which OFDA was providing approximately half through a combination of direct assistance and funding to relief agencies. OFDA grantees also built thousands of communal latrines and provided hygiene education to improve sanitation conditions in camps and other areas housing displaced families.

Despite the efforts of the humanitarian community, tens of thousands of families continued to collect water from unsafe sources, increasing the likelihood of waterborne disease. To mitigate this risk, OFDA, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), and the GoP Ministry of Health worked to expand the Disease Early Warning System (DEWS), a network of permanent and mobile medical clinics that monitors, reports on, and responds to outbreaks of disease in order to prevent and minimize potential epidemics. OFDA had been supporting DEWS in Pakistan since 2008. Within two weeks, the DEWS network expanded coverage from 20 flood-affected districts to 64; more than 9 million people had visited a medical facility or clinic under DEWS surveillance, and total patient consultations increased from a few hundred thousand per week to more than 1.2 million at the peak of the emergency.

In early August 2010, DEWS reported an increased number of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases in several flood-affected provinces. In some of these areas, the increase was sudden and outside normal seasonal trends. OFDA and others immediately funded additional mobile health clinics and worked through WHO to establish diarrhea treatment centers (DTCs) in the most at-risk districts. By late September 2010, more than 40 DTCs were operational in three dozen flood-affected districts, diagnosing AWD and working rapidly to rehydrate affected individuals. These DTCs enabled health workers in Pakistan to maintain an uncommonly low fatality rate for AWD, with deaths occurring in less than 0.01 percent of admitted patients.

Food Assistance: Fast and Flexible

Floods inundated grain silos, food warehouses, and shops, in addition to submerging more than 3.6 million hectares of agricultural land. This left millions of people without food, resulting in an estimated 10 million people requiring food assistance. The humanitarian community responded with emergency food distributions through WFP. USAID was the single largest contributor to the WFP operation in Pakistan through USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP). The USAID response was immediate, flexible, and focused on providing life-saving food supplies, including ready-to-eat food, high-energy biscuits, and fortified wheat flour. In addition to food dispatched from regional warehouses, FFP provided cash grants to WFP, which allowed the organization to purchase food supplies, such as wheat, locally and transport the food



Asif Hassan/AFP

Flood-affected Pakistanis struggle for water from a water tanker in Sindh Province.

where it was needed most. Local purchase also contributed to Pakistan's economic recovery by providing a cash injection to local vendors who were also affected by the floods.

Shelter: Needs Surpass Supply and Self-Recovery Takes Place

The floods damaged 1.7 million homes across Pakistan, displacing millions of people to camps, spontaneous settlements, and host communities. The humanitarian community immediately identified the provision of emergency shelter materials as one of the primary relief priorities; unfortunately, the scale of the emergency surpassed the available shelter supply and local manufacturing capabilities. During the two months of the response, OFDA transported 12,000 rolls of reinforced plastic sheeting to Pakistan from its Dubai warehouse, in addition to providing funding to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and others for shelter programs. By October 1, more than 60,500 families had received OFDA plastic sheeting.

Many of the international organizations and donors responding to Pakistan's floods had depleted and not yet replenished stockpiles used in response to the Haiti earthquake, which occurred just six months prior. Although Pakistan remained one of the leading global manufacturers of the tents and high-quality plastic sheeting used by relief agencies, local factories quickly reached their manufacturing capacity due to the sudden, increased demand. By October 1, more than two months after flooding began, the Shelter Cluster had reached just 26 percent of families requiring emergency shelter support. For this and other reasons, the majority of displaced families engaged in self-recovery activities—constructing shelters from salvaged building materials and locally available resources. Although standing water remained in areas across southern Pakistan, families overwhelmingly desired to return to their homes—or close to their homes—rather than stay in camps. As such, the humanitarian focus quickly began to shift to providing early recovery assistance in areas of return, helping flood-affected families rebuild their lives.



Children smile outside a mobile health clinic in Pakistan.

Recovery Takes Root

As displaced families returned home, many households reused plastic sheeting to repair damaged houses or construct a transitional shelter utilizing traditional techniques and plastic sheeting, combined with locally-available and salvaged materials. By early October, families were already rebuilding traditional mud-walled houses in Charsadda District, KPK, through a WFP food-for-work program. To promote self-recovery, OFDA grantees supplemented plastic sheeting with additional framing and building materials—such as bamboo, wooden beams, corrugated iron sheeting, and toolkits—to help IDPs construct interim living spaces or repair damage to homes. Relief organizations, including OFDA partners, also began building winterized shelters in high mountain valleys affected by floods. These shelters provided families with a warm, dry room to pass the winter months.

As populations continued to return home en masse, the need for DTCs in areas of displacement decreased. As a result, health officials began converting DTCs into

treatment facilities for other common illnesses, such as acute respiratory infections or malaria. OFDA worked with partners to relocate mobile health clinics to areas of return. OFDA grantees also temporarily employed crews of workers to clear debris in areas of return and reconstruct health facilities and the associated water, sanitation, and electrical infrastructure. Wherever possible, OFDA grantees employed local workers to repair water points by replacing or fixing damaged pumps, water reservoirs, and storage tanks. These activities helped families return home by providing them with both a temporary source of income and access to safe drinking water.

In agricultural areas of Punjab and Sindh Province, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP undertook a large program—jointly funded by OFDA and USAID/Pakistan—to provide wheat seed, vegetable seed, fertilizer, and veterinary care to small farmers to enable them to take advantage of the winter planting season and maintain the health of surviving livestock. OFDA-funded programs also temporarily employed small farmers to repair irrigation



Pakistani community members participate in a cash-for-work program to repair irrigation systems in southern Pakistan.

canals in their flood-affected communities, providing families with the resources to buy essential goods while rehabilitating infrastructure critical to agricultural production. Although the full impact of USAID's agricultural recovery programs is difficult to quantify, FAO estimates that the activities helped more than 260,000 farming families plant crops before the onset of winter. Programs also assisted at least 45,000 families with the feeding and care of livestock, relied upon by many families for both food and income.

Moving Forward

Faced with an unprecedented disaster, OFDA worked with the GoP and agencies from across the USG and the international community to meet the immediate needs of flood-affected people in Pakistan. Focusing on key needs and gaps in the response, OFDA helped mitigate the spread of waterborne diseases, provide flood-affected families with emergency shelter, improve the humanitarian community's ability to provide relief items in inaccessible areas, and provide families with the tools to enable them to start recovering from the effects of the disaster.

By January 2011, the six-month anniversary of the floods, flooding in some areas had not fully subsided; however, the vast majority of Pakistanis had returned home. On January 31, 2011, the NDMA announced the official end of the relief phase in Pakistan for all provinces except Sindh, where more than 147,000 people remained in camps. OFDA, in coordination with USAID/Pakistan and humanitarian agencies, has shifted many programs to help families return and reintegrate into flood-affected communities, but still continues to provide targeted support to displaced families in Sindh and elsewhere.

OFDA WASH Programs in Pakistan

By Patricia Shea

In July and August 2010, monsoon rains caused widespread flooding, affecting more than 18 million people in one-fifth of the country's territory and leading to the worst natural disaster in Pakistan's history. OFDA quickly responded to help address the humanitarian needs of the millions of people suffering in the wake of the monsoon rains. With floodwaters damaging and contaminating water systems and infrastructure, among the most pressing needs was ensuring that affected individuals could obtain clean drinking water and access other water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, such as soap, latrines, and water purification supplies. With funding from OFDA, various organizations rapidly implemented WASH programs and provided sanitation and hygiene supplies to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases among flood-affected populations.

Beginning in August 2010, OFDA partners delivered safe drinking water, chlorine tablets and sachets, and hygiene supplies while simultaneously restoring damaged infrastructure throughout Pakistan. WASH supplies delivered by OFDA grantees included 15 million water purification tablets that chlorinated 150 million liters of

water, PUR sachets and other water purification supplies, and thousands of bars of soap. Implementing organizations also worked with the Government of Pakistan's Provincial Disaster Management Authorities to set up portable water treatment systems that provided people with safe drinking water. OFDA procured 13 water purification units that had the capacity to treat a total of 1.1 million liters of water—enough for approximately 220,000 people—each day. With floodwaters contaminating pre-existing water sources, NGOs worked to rehabilitate, repair, and disinfect these water sources and to reduce the risk of future contamination. At the height of the emergency, OFDA provided clean drinking water to nearly 2 million people each day.

To prevent the spread of waterborne diseases, OFDA grantees also focused on sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, such as hand washing, and built communal latrines for use by displaced people. During a time when access to clean water was limited, these WASH and health interventions helped prevent a major outbreak of waterborne diseases such as cholera. Through various WASH programs, OFDA not only provided safe drinking water when many water sources were contaminated but also promoted better hygiene practices, positively impacting populations long after the floodwaters receded.



Distributed by OFDA grantees, posters such as the one to the right promoting better sanitation and hygiene practices helped prevent the spread of waterborne diseases among flood-affected populations in Pakistan.

The Phenomenon of Pakistani Hospitality: Communities Help Each Other Cope with Crisis

By Kylie Holmes

Populations in northwestern Pakistan abide by an unwritten code of conduct called *Pashtunwali*. According to scholars, hospitality is a central theme of *Pashtunwali*, as is *panah*, the practice of providing refuge to all guests seeking help. Over the last two years, Pakistan has experienced several emergencies—including conflict and extensive flooding—that have resulted in large-scale displacement. In response, Pakistani communities have provided the bulk of assistance, demonstrating their tradition of hospitality by welcoming displaced families into their homes and providing thousands of meals to strangers on a daily basis. OFDA strives to provide humanitarian assistance that complements local relief efforts and minimizes the impact of displacement on hospitable communities with limited resources.

Hosting Those Displaced by Conflict

During 2009, fighting between the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and militants in northwestern Pakistan caused more than 3 million people to flee the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province for safer areas. Later that year, additional military operations in South Waziristan Agency displaced another 380,000 people. The ongoing conflict resulted in a steady stream of internally displaced persons (IDPs) into nine districts in KPk: Mardan, Swabi, Charsadda, Peshawar, Nowshera, Lower Dir, Malakand, Dera Ismail (D.I.) Khan, and Tank.

Between January 2009 and January 2011, more than 3.4 million people had been displaced from their homes—nearly 90 percent of whom were taken in by other Pakistanis. Often, host families did not know the men, women, and children arriving at their doors, nor how long they would be staying. However, thousands of host families readily provided shelter, food, and water to IDPs for several months. To accommodate the displaced—often 40 people or more per household—families consolidated sleeping space and belongings, moving their own families into one room and dividing the remaining areas among guests.



Laureen Reagan, USAID

Damage from floodwaters to buildings, such as those pictured above, caused numerous Pakistanis to seek shelter with other families.

Due to the overwhelming number of individuals living with host families for months or more at a time, the international community focused not only on providing IDPs with assistance, but also on providing support to the families hosting them. Nearly two-thirds—more than \$75 million—of OFDA's combined assistance for Pakistan's conflict-affected individuals in FY 2009 and FY 2010 directly benefited IDPs and host families in KPK, with the remainder benefiting families returning to former conflict areas. Direct support to host families included programs to alleviate crowded conditions by expanding living spaces—often through the construction of an additional room or temporary shelter. With OFDA support, relief agencies also established mobile medical clinics that served multiple host communities and a voucher program that allowed IDPs to purchase additional food and household items—reducing the strain on host families. Other cash-for-work, cash grant, and rental assistance programs allowed IDPs to pay for a portion of their host family's household expenses. (For more information on OFDA's assistance to conflict-affected individuals in Pakistan, please see pages 71-72.)

Hosting Those Displaced by Floods

Beginning in late July 2010, two months of unusually heavy monsoon rains and flooding throughout Pakistan affected more than 18 million people across the country. At the height of the emergency, flooding had impacted one-fifth of Pakistan's total land area. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), more than 11 million people lost their homes to floods, of whom more than 3 million sought shelter with host families or acquired shelter materials on their own. More than 7.7 million others required additional assistance, such as the plastic sheeting provided by OFDA, to meet emergency shelter needs.

In northern Pakistan, sudden torrents tore riverside houses from their foundations and destroyed bridges, roads, and other infrastructure. Although these flash floods caused extensive damage, most of the destruction was confined to the narrow river valleys. As a result, families with damaged or destroyed houses in places such as Swat District sought shelter with host families in neighboring areas, many of whom had hosted people displaced by conflict in 2009. As flooding intensified in hosting districts such as Charsadda, Nowshera, and Mardan, many host families became flood-affected themselves. In high-altitude districts such as Gilgit-Baltistan, displaced individuals with damaged houses continued to reside with host families for six months or more.

In southern Pakistan, flooding occurred more slowly than in the north, as water from the Indus River's many tributaries combined to form a river that was more than 15 km wide in some places, as shown in imagery from NASA's Earth Observatory. Due to the widespread flooding, traditional hosting arrangements became impossible as large swaths

of land—entire districts in some cases—were inundated by floodwaters. Some families in Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan provinces were able to stay with friends and family in Lahore, Karachi, and Quetta cities. However, due to the extent of the flooding, millions of others were displaced to camps, community buildings, or makeshift settlements along raised roadways and river embankments.

Other Community-Driven and Private Support

The United States was the single largest donor for Pakistan flood relief, with more than \$430 million in assistance provided by September 30, 2010, and additional funding provided in FY 2011.¹ (For more information on OFDA assistance to flood-affected families in Pakistan, please see pages 72-74 and 79-85.) However, private individuals and organizations—local and international—were collectively the second largest donor group, providing a total of more than \$350 million in assistance, according to the U.N. Remarkably, the majority of in-kind assistance, including hot meals, shelter, blankets, and clothes, was provided by individual Pakistani citizens and local groups; such assistance is not reflected in overall funding figures.

Local Support for Flood-Affected Families

When thousands of displaced families congregated in spontaneous settlements, schools, mosques, and camps, Pakistanis in nearby villages provided IDPs with cooked meals, blankets, and clothes. In GoP-managed camps, the Pakistani army distributed food rations and tents from its stockpiles. Local religious organizations and charities also collected donations from unaffected areas, distributed household items and hygiene supplies to the displaced, and served hot meals to displaced individuals and families. Although difficult to quantify, support from local entities was estimated to comprise well over half of all assistance provided to flood-affected individuals, according to Nadeem Ahmed, Former Chairman of the GoP National Disaster Management Authority.

Assistance from Pakistan's Private Sector

Among the multitude of private donors were Pakistani businesses and private organizations. For example, although Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL) reportedly suffered more than \$29 million in losses due to the floods, the company provided approximately \$500,000 in direct support to flood-affected families, more than \$200,000 of which was provided by PCTL employees themselves. PCTL also provided 500 free phones with unlimited local and national calls to camps in Sindh and Balochistan provinces, allowing displaced families to communicate with friends and relatives in other areas. Another company, Telenor Pakistan,

¹ OFDA continued to provide funding for humanitarian programs in response to the flooding in FY 2011. Information about FY 2011 funding will be available in OFDA's FY 2011 Annual Report.

provided assistance valued at more than \$790,000, including radio airtime dedicated to flood relief information, funding to the Pakistani Red Crescent Society, and a mechanism that quadrupled employees' individual monetary donations.

According to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, American companies also generously responded to Pakistan's floods, with more than 80 companies collectively providing approximately \$15 million in assistance, including donations of more than \$1 million each from Coca-Cola, General Electric, Microsoft, and Procter and Gamble.

Continuing the Tradition

Pakistan's tradition of hospitality has eased back-to-back crises in Pakistan, with host communities and local organizations providing the bulk of assistance to the displaced. Many families accepted IDPs into their care for two years in a row—particularly those in central and southern KPk. Because these repeated influxes of IDPs place a significant burden on communities, local governments, and families with limited resources, OFDA has made a concerted effort to provide targeted humanitarian assistance that supports IDPs as well as the communities hosting them. However, in an emergency of the magnitude of Pakistan's recent floods, all venues of humanitarian assistance—public, private, local, national, and international—are needed to collectively meet overwhelming and widespread needs.

The Value of Partnerships: How OFDA and Partners Collaborated to Respond to Flooding in Pakistan

By Katherine Echeverria

OFDA leads the U.S. Government (USG) in responding to international disasters, collaborating with a variety of partners in each disaster response. In Pakistan, where monsoon flooding affected more than 18 million people beginning in mid-2010, OFDA worked closely with the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and members of the humanitarian community to ensure that the USG provided appropriate and timely assistance in coordination with other donor countries.

In large-scale disasters, OFDA and its implementing organizations are able to broaden the USG response by working with USG partners that possess specific and unique technical capabilities. In collaboration with OFDA, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) can contribute military personnel, supplies, and equipment to international humanitarian missions. Agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Energy contribute valued technical expertise that informs OFDA's response decisions, while the U.S. Department of State's 24-hour Operations Center works in collaboration with OFDA's Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Teams (RMTs) to gather the latest information and field questions from everyone from journalists to high-level USG officials.

USG Partners Join Forces to Curb Devastation

As monsoon rains and flooding intensified in late July and August 2010, tens of thousands of Pakistanis found themselves trapped on islands of land surrounded by rising flood waters. In coordination with OFDA, DoD deployed military helicopters and C-130 planes to rescue and transport people to safety, as well as to deliver urgently needed relief supplies and ready-to-eat halal meals. In such a manner, DoD rescued more than 26,000 people throughout the response. At the request of the GoP and based on diminishing humanitarian needs, DoD gradually withdrew resources as the rescue phase came to a close. DoD maintained a decreased presence to deliver food rations provided by the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and other relief supplies through November 2010. Prior to officially closing humanitarian operations, DoD provided 20 pre-fabricated steel bridges to temporarily replace bridges washed away by flood waters. As is the case in other disaster responses, OFDA's military liaison officers worked directly with DoD to ensure that all military assistance was coordinated with the GoP and adhered to basic humanitarian principles.

Meanwhile, OFDA, USAID/Pakistan, and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) worked together both in Washington, D.C.,

and Pakistan to redirect available resources to support the GoP, and to adjust ongoing programs to deliver immediate assistance through existing partner organizations. While USAID focused on sector-specific programs, State/PRM supported the overall relief operations of the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross through multilateral grants. In addition, USG partners combined efforts where possible. For example, as part of a joint initiative to quickly replant huge tracts of drying agricultural land, USAID/Pakistan and OFDA provided a combined total of \$62 million to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to distribute seeds, fertilizer, and agricultural tools to enable farmers to plant wheat before the end of the winter planting season. FAO also provided livestock owners with animal feed and veterinary medicine to ensure that surviving livestock remained healthy through the winter. As the response moved from relief to early recovery, USAID/Pakistan increased support to the GoP and implementing agencies to rebuild and restore livelihoods and bolster Pakistani resilience in the face of future disasters. By working with other USG partners, OFDA was able to utilize other available resources to meet immediate needs and establish the groundwork for longer-term recovery and reconstruction for flood-affected communities.



An OFDA implementing partner provides medicine to a boy in Pakistan's Swat Valley.

As in many large-scale disaster responses, the Pakistan-based Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and RMT included staff from FFP who managed the food assistance component of the response. In total, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) provided nearly \$240 million for emergency and early recovery food assistance programs, including \$45 million in cash to WFP in November 2010 to prevent a food pipeline break that could have reduced food assistance for more than 5.7 million people. DART staff worked closely with WFP and GoP officials to determine the optimal combination of emergency food assistance, which included cash grants to WFP for local and regional food procurement, food vouchers through NGOs, and delivery of food, including high-energy biscuits, fortified wheat flour, and vegetable oil. OFDA and FFP collaborated

with the GoP and DoD to ensure that food was delivered to strategic locations throughout Pakistan.

OFDA relied on the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad and consulates throughout Pakistan to facilitate immediate USG assistance through their well-established contacts within the GoP. U.S. Embassy staff also contributed logistical support that enabled DART members to assess flooded areas and monitor programs in a challenging security environment.

The GoP Leads with OFDA Support

Soon after the flooding began, OFDA staff offered support to GoP National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) officials as they conducted field assessments, evaluated needs, and planned for an immediate and effective response. OFDA and the NDMA benefited from an existing robust relationship based on years of partnership established during previous disaster responses to persons displaced by conflict, as well as prior earthquakes and landslides. While the NDMA led the overall effort and contributed the contextual knowledge and logistical support needed to conduct assessments, OFDA contributed expertise gained from years of international disaster response experience.

As the lead response entity in Pakistan, the NDMA provided guidance to donors, U.N. agencies, and NGOs. For example, OFDA curtailed funding new relief projects at the end of January 2011 according to the GoP's directive to increase focus on early recovery activities, such as cash-for-work, cash transfer, and economic asset restoration initiatives. The NDMA led regular coordination meetings to bring all parts of the response together to ensure that all parties understood the GoP's priorities and plans, as well as to facilitate communication and coordination.

In November 2010, during the ongoing floods response, the GoP passed the National Disaster Management Act, legally institutionalizing the NDMA. As a result, OFDA was in a unique position to help strengthen NDMA capacity while collaborating with GoP officials to respond to the floods. In addition to providing equipment and technical support, OFDA funded the development of a centralized information management system to support both the recovery initiatives and the NDMA's future disaster response efforts.

The International Community Provides Pakistan with Support

OFDA worked closely with U.N. agencies and international donors to ensure a coordinated response with minimal overlap. Once the floods struck, the NDMA and the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) established centralized operations and coordination centers, respectively. At these coordination centers, NGO, donor, U.N., and GoP representatives met in sectoral groups known as clusters to discuss outstanding needs, share lessons learned, create action plans, and coordinate funding.

DART members regularly participated in cluster meetings to gain and share information that guided USG funding

decisions. In addition, DART staff often met with other donors to discuss planned relief activities, identify gaps in assistance, and ensure geographic coverage of programs—particularly in southern Pakistan, where limited humanitarian capacity existed prior to August 2011. Because each donor country has unique funding parameters determined by their respective governments, certain donor countries are better positioned to fund certain types of projects. However, the majority of donor-funded projects, including OFDA-funded projects, were included in the Pakistan Floods Emergency, Relief, and Early Recovery Response Plan, an appeal document created by the U.N. and GoP to match proposed projects with assessed needs, as well as to quickly raise funds. Donors used the appeal as a guiding document when deciding which programs to fund.

In addition to its own staff, OFDA relied on U.N. resources, including its pool of technical experts, to analyze assessment data, map service gaps, and establish distribution hubs throughout the country. U.N. data informed many of OFDA's response decisions, and distribution hubs facilitated the timely delivery of OFDA assistance. OFDA also supported U.N. programs. For example, OFDA's contribution to the U.N. World Health Organization for the Disease Early Warnings System (DEWS)—a network of permanent and mobile medical clinics that monitors, reports on, and responds to disease outbreaks—helped to prevent a disease epidemic during and after the floods.

Partners Hit the Ground Running

Perhaps OFDA's most important partners are its implementing organizations that deliver assistance to disaster-affected populations. In Pakistan, OFDA's partners proved essential, as many had previously established operations in the country to provide assistance to people displaced by conflict along the Pakistan–Afghanistan border. When the floods struck, OFDA relied on existing grantees for up-to-date information on the situation, and OFDA and grantees worked together to adjust ongoing programs to respond quickly to flood-related needs.

As the disaster intensified, OFDA provided funding to a wider variety of grantees, including local organizations. OFDA supported three local organizations directly and utilized a rapid response fund managed by an experienced international NGO. Through this response fund, OFDA provided training and small grants to 26 local sub-grantees for emergency and early recovery projects countrywide, building Pakistani disaster response capacity while also meeting immediate needs.

In Pakistan, OFDA's partnerships proved to be lifesaving. OFDA-funded programs that provided shelter and safe drinking water, prevented disease outbreaks, and restored livelihoods were complemented by U.N. and other USG-funded programs to ensure a comprehensive response that was in line with GoP priorities.

Supporting Volcano Risk Reduction in the Philippines and Indonesia

By Christy Forster

Since 1980, volcanic activity has killed more than 29,000 people, displaced approximately 1 million individuals, and caused billions of dollars in economic loss worldwide. For nearly 25 years, OFDA has worked to reduce casualties and minimize loss through the Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP)—the world's only international volcano crisis response team. Implemented by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), VDAP provides national volcano monitoring organizations with technical assistance, including training in hazard assessment, development of early warning plans, and installation of volcano monitoring equipment. Since 1986, OFDA has provided more than \$18 million to support this unique program, including approximately \$1.6 million in FY 2010. Since its inception, VDAP has responded to 25 volcanic crises and helped build capacity in 12 countries. This program has assisted national volcano monitoring counterparts to save tens of thousands of lives and prevent damage to property worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

At the request of governments in volcanically active areas throughout the world—and in collaboration with local counterparts—VDAP scientific teams use mobile volcano monitoring equipment to quickly assess hazards and generate eruption forecasts. By providing training and technical assistance to national volcano monitoring organizations, VDAP enhances preparedness and response to volcanic events. Through local geological agencies, VDAP assists local authorities to make informed and timely decisions, saving lives and minimizing economic disruption.

Responding to Crisis in the Philippines

Located in Albay Province in Bicol Region of southeastern Luzon Island, Mt. Mayon is the most active volcano in the Philippines. Since 1999, volcano monitoring equipment and training provided by VDAP to the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) have strengthened the capacity of the Government of the Philippines to forecast volcanic activity at Mt. Mayon. Through training in disaster preparedness, including hazard mapping and working with local volcanologists to develop detailed evacuation plans, VDAP has helped the Government of the Philippines minimize loss of life and livelihoods in the wake of volcanic events.

In July 2009, with remote technical assistance and monitoring equipment provided by VDAP, PHIVOLCS detected increased seismic activity at Mayon volcano and raised the warning category to Alert Level 2. In mid-December 2009, after months of sustained, low-level seismic activity, PHIVOLCS detected at least five minor explosions at Mt.



Indonesian Center for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation

The Mt. Sinabung volcano in North Sumatra, Indonesia, erupts, creating a vertical ash column.

Mayon. On December 14, PHIVOLCS raised the warning category for the volcano to Alert Level 3 and instructed local authorities to evacuate residents living within the 6 km Permanent Danger Zone. Following increases in seismic activity, gas emissions, and ash eruptions, PHIVOLCS raised the Alert Level to 4—one step below the highest level—on December 20.

By December 22, under the direction of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GoRP), the Provincial Disaster Coordinating Council had successfully evacuated nearly 46,000 individuals to 29 evacuation centers. The GoRP sent medical teams to the centers to prevent infectious disease outbreaks and address any volcanic ash-related health problems. To encourage people to remain in the centers until the alert level had been reduced, the GoRP also provided displaced individuals with additional

support, including Christmas meals and gifts, and evacuated their livestock to safe areas.

Recognizing that evacuees might have to wait months to safely return home, the Government of the Philippines requested U.S. Government assistance in supporting the displaced individuals. Following the U.S. Embassy's issuance of a disaster declaration on December 29, OFDA provided \$50,000 to the Philippine National Red Cross to provide relief supplies to populations displaced by Mt. Mayon's activity. Following a continued decline in volcanic activity since January 2, 2010, PHIVOLCS lowered the alert level to 2 on January 13. The GoRP's rapid, coordinated, and effective response to volcanic activity at Mt. Mayon is testament to the capacity building facilitated by OFDA through VDAP over the years.

Responding Quickly and Building Capacity in Indonesia

On August 29, 2010, Mt. Sinabung volcano, located in Karo District in North Sumatra Province, Indonesia, erupted for the first time in more than four centuries, blanketing the region with ash and causing more than 10,000 people to flee their homes. Of the 129 active volcanoes in Indonesia, Mt. Sinabung was classified as potentially active but low-risk by Indonesia's Center for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation (CVGHM). Indeed, with the nearest monitoring post located at Mt. Merapi—more than 240 miles away—officials had not been actively monitoring Mt. Sinabung.

Since 1994, OFDA has provided funding for the USGS to work with CVGHM to improve volcano hazard monitoring and response. Shortly after Mt. Sinabung's awakening, a VDAP team began providing assistance to CVGHM by monitoring remotely sensed data and consulting remotely with the center to help forecast additional eruptions. Thus, when the volcano erupted for the fifth and most explosive time on September 7, sending ash up to 16,400 feet in the air, CVGHM was prepared. Having forecast the event nearly two hours ahead of time, CVGHM had been able to transmit timely evacuation orders to authorities stationed near the volcano.

In August and September, an estimated total of 30,000 individuals were evacuated or displaced from the danger zone around Mt. Sinabung. OFDA provided \$50,000 to the Indonesian Red Cross Society to respond to the humanitarian needs of populations affected by Mt. Sinabung's activity. In addition, projecting beyond the immediate humanitarian situation, and recognizing the need for enhanced volcanic monitoring capacity at the newly active volcano, OFDA, through VDAP, provided CVGHM with volcano-monitoring equipment valued at approximately \$35,000 to establish a monitoring network near Mt. Sinabung. Consisting of the components to build a new seismic monitoring system, this new network has provided high quality data in real-time, allowing CVGHM to continuously monitor volcano-related seismic activity. These data can be used to forecast

volcanic eruptions, allowing the issuance of timely warnings to Indonesian government officials and nearby populations.

Conclusion

Whether focused on a known hazardous volcano with several deadly eruptions in the recent past—such as Mt. Mayon—or a long-dormant volcano considered to be low-priority—such as Mt. Sinabung—volcanic monitoring provides critical information on when to evacuate at-risk populations as well as when to encourage evacuees to return to their communities. Throughout the world, as growing human populations encroach further into areas of high volcanic hazard, the potential for deadly disasters and thus the need for advanced warnings and disaster mitigation planning have never been greater. The successes of VDAP in the Philippines and Indonesia in FY 2010 underscore the value of preparedness and long-term international partnerships and the establishment and maintenance of national monitoring networks.



USAID

АЗ МАРДУМИ АМРИКО

Women in Tajikistan pose for a photo during an OFDA-funded hygiene promotion event conducted by Save the Children/U.S. (Patricia Hampton, USAID).



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EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND CENTRAL ASIA REGIONAL SUMMARY



OFDA responded to 15 disasters in 14 countries in Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia in FY 2010. Complex emergencies affected Afghanistan, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Yemen. OFDA also responded to wildfires in Russia, food insecurity in Tajikistan, and floods in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Romania, and Tajikistan.

In total, OFDA provided nearly \$95 million in funding for disaster response programs in Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia; of this amount, nearly \$1.8 million supported DRR programs, and more than \$17 million supported disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA deployed staff to conduct assessments in response to the complex emergencies in Kyrgyzstan and Yemen, as well as the wildfires in Russia. OFDA also maintained full-time humanitarian staff in Iraq and Afghanistan. In addition, OFDA maintained a regional office in Budapest, Hungary, as well as a sub-office in Almaty, Kazakhstan, to respond to new disasters and monitor ongoing humanitarian programs.



AFGHANISTAN

Complex Emergency

Conflict and frequent natural disasters, including drought, floods, earthquakes, and avalanches, continue to contribute to population displacements and increased humanitarian needs throughout Afghanistan. In April 2010, a magnitude 5.3 earthquake displaced approximately 10,000 people in Samangan Province. In addition, widespread flooding in July and August in 16 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces affected approximately 200,000 people, according to the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA). Damaged infrastructure, lack of basic services, and insufficient disaster response and preparedness mechanisms, due in part to limited government capacity and economic development, further compound vulnerabilities in many affected communities.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) estimated that by early 2010, up to 414,000 IDPs resided in Afghanistan. Despite efforts by humanitarian organizations to facilitate returns to areas of origin in western and northern Afghanistan from displaced person camps in southern Afghanistan, returnees often encountered limited livelihood opportunities and insufficient basic services in home communities. Poor or inadequate infrastructure in Afghanistan's mountainous regions and conflict and persistent insecurity in the southern region also continued to limit humanitarian access.



Patricia Hampton, USAID

The complex emergency affects all members of Afghan communities, including children such as the ones pictured here.

On May 16, 2010, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Francis J. Ricciardone redeclared a disaster due to the effects of armed conflict and natural disasters in Afghanistan. In response to the complex emergency, OFDA provided nearly \$30 million in humanitarian assistance in FY 2010. OFDA continued to support a three-pronged approach to improving humanitarian responses in Afghanistan by funding grantees

to rapidly respond to acute needs following natural disasters and conflict; improve humanitarian indicator levels and build household economic resilience; and enhance humanitarian coordination and data collection and analysis.

In FY 2010, OFDA supported WASH, humanitarian coordination and information management, shelter and settlements, economic recovery and market systems, agriculture and food security, protection, nutrition, and health activities. OFDA also provided logistics and relief commodities and natural and technological risk reduction training. OFDA-funded programs in Afghanistan allowed partners to rapidly respond and adapt to emerging needs following natural disasters and conflict. OFDA continued to provide support to NGOs to pre-position emergency relief supplies in remote areas in preparation for the 2009/2010 winter and potential avalanches, complementing existing community-based disaster risk reduction activities in the country. OFDA-funded programs benefitted up to 1.2 million individuals in Afghanistan in FY 2010.

In response to significant flooding during July and August in central, eastern, and southern regions of Afghanistan, OFDA re-directed \$11 million from existing grants to provide families with essential household items and temporary shelter, as well as for partners to dispatch disease and nutrition surveillance teams. Grantees also distributed emergency health kits and water treatment supplies to avert a public health crisis after floods contaminated water sources and caused localized cholera outbreaks.

In addition, OFDA maintained a senior humanitarian advisor in Kabul to work with NGO, U.N., and international organization partners, as well as other USG offices, to assess humanitarian needs, program additional funding, and facilitate coordination.

In response to emergency food needs throughout Afghanistan, FFP provided 43,810 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance.

Through implementing partners, State/PRM provided repatriation and basic services to Afghan refugees and host communities in Pakistan and Iran, as well as returning refugees, displaced populations, and other conflict-affected groups in Afghanistan. State/PRM supported repatriation programs for refugees to encourage safe and voluntary returns to Afghanistan. In addition, State/PRM funded NGO projects focused on providing protection, livelihoods, and food security support, as well as emergency health, shelter, and WASH interventions.

Implementing Partners in Afghanistan

CARE, CHF International, CRS, FAO, IOM, IRC, NRC, OCHA, SC, Shelter for Life, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and other NGOs

OFDA Assistance \$29,928,017



ALBANIA

Floods

In January 2010, heavy rains and melting snow caused flooding in Shkoder and Lezha prefectures in northern Albania. Rising floodwaters submerged or isolated nearly 2,500 houses and led to the evacuation of more than 5,300 individuals, according to OCHA. The U.S. Embassy in Tirana reported that flooding affected approximately 11,000 people. The floods damaged roads, bridges, and water supply systems, temporarily interrupting the supply of safe drinking water to some affected areas. Floodwaters also inundated approximately 28,400 acres (11,500 hectares) of agricultural land. On January 5, Albanian authorities declared a natural disaster in Shkoder and Lezha prefectures.



James Berscheit, USAID

Heavy rain and melted snow inundate towns in Shkoder and Lezha prefectures, Albania.

On January 13, 2010, U.S. Ambassador John L. Withers II declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Albania for blankets, food, hygiene kits, and other emergency relief supplies.

Implementing Partner in Albania

Albanian Red Cross

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Floods

Between June 21 and 23, 2010, heavy rainfall caused flooding in northern, western, and central Bosnia and Herzegovina, submerging more than 4,000 houses and displacing approximately 13,000 people. The most affected areas included Doboju Jug, Usora, Tešanj, and Maglaj municipalities, according to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Red Cross Society. Flooding damaged electricity and water infrastructure, crops, roads, and bridges and caused more than 700 landslides, resulting in additional damage, as reported by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina (GoBH) Civil Protection Administration. On June 23, the GoBH dispatched military personnel to assist with evacuations, and local volunteers provided food and shelter to affected families.

On June 29, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Charles L. English declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Bosnia-Herzegovina for emergency relief supplies, including hygiene kits and blankets, to meet priority needs among affected populations.

Implementing Partner in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina Red Cross Society

OFDA Assistance \$51,129



HUNGARY

Floods

Beginning in mid-May 2010, heavy rains resulted in widespread flooding in northeastern Hungary. During the week of May 31, the Government of Hungary (GoH) declared a state of emergency in eight of Hungary's 19 counties due to flooding. By June 8, floods had displaced an estimated 5,000 individuals, resulted in 1 death, affected more than 543,000 acres (220,000 hectares) of farmland—approximately five percent of all arable land in Hungary—and destroyed more than 303,900 acres (123,000 hectares) of farmland. Rising water levels along the Bodva, Tarna, Tarnoca, Sajó, Hernád, and Szalajka rivers in northeastern Hungary, as well as along the Danube River in and around the Hungarian capital of Budapest, resulted in damage to transportation infrastructure. The GoH deployed more than 23,000 military, fire, and police personnel, as well as local volunteers, in relief operations.



U.S. Embassy in Budapest

Staff from the Hungarian Red Cross evacuate individuals from areas isolated by flooding using a rescue boat purchased by USAID.

On June 9, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Eleni Tsakopoulos Kounalakis declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods in Hungary. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the USAID Regional Services Center in Budapest for emergency relief commodities, including blankets, cots, and water pumps, for affected individuals.

Implementing Partner in Hungary

Hungarian Red Cross

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



The February 2006 bombing of the Al-Askari mosque in Samarra and ensuing sectarian violence resulted in the most significant wave of displacement in Iraq's history, prompting more than 1.6 million people—nearly 6 percent of the population—to flee their homes and increasing the total displaced population to more than 2.8 million people. Beginning in FY 2008, improved security conditions led to a decrease in conflict-related displacement and facilitated increased humanitarian access to vulnerable populations, including IDPs. On average, sudden-onset natural disasters and localized, sporadic violence displaced approximately 100 families per month in FY 2010, a significant decrease compared to the nearly 11,800 families displaced per month at the height of Iraq's conflict in 2006.

Between early 2008 and August 2010, approximately 399,300 individuals—or 14 percent of IDPs—had returned to areas of origin. However, approximately 30 percent fewer families returned in the first five months of 2010 compared

with the same period in 2009. IDPs cited a lack of basic services and employment opportunities in areas of origin as reasons to remain in areas of displacement or resettle elsewhere. At the end of FY 2010, approximately 2.4 million Iraqis remained displaced.

Throughout FY 2010, U.N. agencies and NGOs continued to identify and meet needs in regions of critical vulnerability countrywide. However, as conditions have stabilized, humanitarian needs have transitioned to recovery and longer-term development priorities.

On October 6, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Christopher R. Hill requested continued support from OFDA to respond to ongoing humanitarian needs in Iraq. In FY 2010, OFDA supported NGOs, U.N. agencies, and international organizations in assisting vulnerable populations, including IDPs, returnees, and host communities. OFDA implementing partners provided relief supplies to meet emergency needs, including those of communities displaced by persecution, violence, and floods. In areas hosting significant numbers of IDPs or returning families, grantees also supported agriculture and food security, provided economic recovery assistance, increased protection of vulnerable groups, and improved humanitarian indicators in health and WASH.



Lynn Marie Thomas, USAID

Community committee members meet with an OFDA shelter recipient in Anbar Province, Iraq.

Of the total funding from OFDA, \$3.8 million supported protection activities that targeted more than 700,000 people, leading to safer and more educationally conducive conditions for children and others. More than \$9.6 million in OFDA funding improved the health conditions of nearly 420,000 people through various activities, including basic hygiene education and safe water facilities. Totalling more than \$7.2 million, OFDA funding for agriculture and food security activities, as well as economic recovery and market systems activities, provided support for cash-for-work and agricultural production programs that benefitted more than 460,000 people.

A significant proportion of OFDA's efforts in Iraq focused on promoting durable solutions to displacement. OFDA supported humanitarian interventions that facilitated sustainable returns for displaced families desiring to return to areas of origin. In areas where return was not feasible or desirable, OFDA supported efforts to construct safe and secure transitional shelter for IDPs, returnees, and other vulnerable groups. OFDA implementing partners also rehabilitated existing IDP shelters in affected governorates. With more than \$10 million in OFDA funding in FY 2010, implementing partners improved housing conditions for nearly 300,000 vulnerable individuals.

In FY 2010, State/PRM supported protection, education, health, shelter, and psychosocial activities, as well as the distribution of emergency relief supplies and food assistance, for Iraqi refugees in neighboring countries, IDPs, returnees, and other populations affected by conflict.

Implementing Partners in Iraq

ACTED, CHF International, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, Mercy Corps, QED Limited, SC, and WFP

OFDA Assistance \$40,950,098

 **KYRGYZSTAN**
Complex Emergency

On April 6, 2010, opposition supporters in the city of Talas overtook a regional governor's office following the arrest of an opposition leader. The protests led to nationwide demonstrations on April 6 and 7, including violent protests in the capital city of Bishkek. On April 7, opposition forces ousted President Kurmanbek Bakiev and declared an interim government led by Roza Otunbayeva. The crisis exacerbated longstanding ethnic tensions in areas of Kyrgyzstan, particularly in Osh and Jalalabad provinces, where land and housing disputes between ethnic Uzbek and Kyrgyz populations have occurred for several decades. On the evening of June 10, tensions led to violent clashes in the city of Osh and spread to the city of Jalalabad. On June 13, the Government of Kyrgyzstan (GoK) declared a state of emergency in the greater region of southern Kyrgyzstan.

At the height of the unrest in mid-June, approximately 375,000 individuals were internally displaced in Kyrgyzstan, and an additional 92,000 people crossed the border to Uzbekistan. The GoK Ministry of Health estimated that 371 people were killed and 2,300 injured during the unrest. In the days following the violence, humanitarian agencies and local government officials recorded large-scale returns from

Uzbekistan to conflict-affected areas of Kyrgyzstan. By the end of FY 2010, up to 30,000 individuals remained displaced.

On April 13 and again on June 12, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Tatiana C. Gfoeller declared a disaster due to the humanitarian consequences of the complex emergency. In response, OFDA committed more than \$9.8 million to respond to humanitarian needs through programs in economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics and emergency relief commodities, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH. In addition, OFDA deployed four staff members to Kyrgyzstan to liaise with the humanitarian community, identify programming priorities, assess humanitarian needs, and coordinate emergency relief efforts with the U.S. Embassy in Bishkek.



Mercy Corps

Using a cash grant from OFDA partner Mercy Corps, this member of a conflict-affected community in Osh, Kyrgyzstan, begins her business as a seamstress.

During the initial phase of support, OFDA worked to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations—including individuals displaced at the Kyrgyzstan–Uzbekistan border, IDPs residing with friends or relatives, and other individuals who were not displaced but required assistance—in Osh and Jalalabad provinces. In subsequent months, OFDA transitioned to supporting early recovery activities, which focused on meeting shelter needs before the 2010/2011 winter; addressing psychosocial and protection needs of populations affected by violence, and providing livelihoods opportunities. In total, OFDA-funded programs benefitted up to 1.7 million individuals directly or indirectly affected by the complex emergency in Kyrgyzstan.

In addition, USAID responded to the crisis by providing emergency food assistance through the Emergency Food Security Program at FFP. By the end of FY 2010, FFP-supported programs had provided cash transfers, as well as direct distribution rations of locally and regionally procured commodities, to conflict-affected IDPs in Kyrgyzstan.

USAID also responded to humanitarian needs through OTI and USAID/Central Asian Republics. OTI implemented small-scale community improvement, rehabilitation, and stabilization activities, such as infrastructure rehabilitation projects, short-term income and employment opportunities, and media initiatives that increase access to reliable information and expand community dialogue. At the request of the interim GoK, USAID/Central Asian Republics provided medical supplies—including bandages, surgical kits, and syringes—to hospitals in Bishkek, Talas, Naryn, and Chui provinces. OTI distributed supplies to affected families in Osh and equipment for humanitarian information and coordination centers in Osh and Jalalabad.



U.S. Air Force

OFDA staff receive 16,660 pounds of DoD-transported relief supplies at the U.S. Transit Center at Manas to support relief operations in southern Kyrgyzstan.

State's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia and South and Central Asia provided medical supplies, emergency relief commodities, and logistical support in affected areas.

State/PRM supported health and shelter and settlements interventions and funded the transportation and provision of emergency relief supplies.

The USG also responded to humanitarian needs in Kyrgyzstan through DoD, which provided tents, medicine, and mattresses for distribution in affected areas.

Implementing Partners in Kyrgyzstan

ACTED, CitiHope International, CRS, IMC, Mercy Corps, NRC, OCHA, SC/US, UNFPA, and UNICEF

OFDA Assistance\$9,833,279



MOLDOVA

Floods

In June and July 2010, heavy rainfall in Central Europe caused flooding along the Prut and Nistru rivers in Moldova, affecting Briceni and Edinet counties in northern Moldova, Ungheni and Cahul counties in central Moldova, and portions of southern Moldova. According to the U.S. Embassy in Chisinau, floods displaced more than 4,000 people and damaged or destroyed more than 1,000 houses, approximately 125 miles (200 km) of roads, and an estimated 81,500 acres (33,000 hectares) of farmland. Floods also resulted in the death of at least one person, according to international media sources.

On July 9, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Asif J. Chaudhry declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. In response, OFDA provided funding through USAID/Moldova for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies—including kitchen sets, hygiene kits, and blankets—which met the humanitarian needs of approximately 5,000 people directly affected by the floods.

Implementing Partner in Moldova

IFRC

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



POLAND

Floods

Beginning May 16, 2010, heavy rains caused flooding in Slaskie, Podkarpackie, Opolskie, Swietokrzyskie, and Malopolskie regions in southern Poland. Flooding caused 18 deaths and resulted in the temporary evacuation of more than 30,000 people, according to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw and IFRC, respectively. In coordination with the Government of Poland, the Polish Red Cross Society provided emergency assistance, including food, shelter, and basic health services, to flood-affected individuals.

On May 21, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Lee A. Feinstein declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw for basic health services, shelter assistance, and emergency relief supplies, including hygiene products, for affected populations.

Implementing Partner in Poland

Polish Red Cross Society

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



PORTUGAL

Floods

On February 20, 2010, eight consecutive hours of heavy rains caused flash floods and landslides in Funchal, the capital city of the Portuguese island of Madeira, approximately 750 miles (1,200 km) southwest of the national capital, Lisbon. The floods killed 43 people, injured nearly 120 people, and displaced hundreds of others. Flooding and landslides also destroyed roads, buried cars under rocks and mud, and damaged buildings and water, communication, and power infrastructure. On February 20, the Government of Portugal dispatched to the island of Madeira rescue teams, divers, and equipment to clear blocked roads, replace destroyed bridges, and repair damaged electrical infrastructure.



Gregorio Cunha/AFP

Portuguese villagers clear the mud from a doorstep in Funchal, Madeira, Portugal.

On February 22, 2010, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires David Ballard declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding in Madeira. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through

the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon for emergency relief supplies, including food, clothing, and blankets, for individuals displaced by the flooding.

Implementing Partner in Portugal

Caritas Portugal

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



ROMANIA

Floods

In June and July 2010, heavy rains caused flooding that affected more than 400 localities in Romania. The most severe flooding occurred in the northeastern counties of Iasi, Neamt, and Suceva, where major rivers, including the Danube, Prut, and Siret, remained above flood stage through mid-July. The U.S. Embassy in Bucharest reported that flooding resulted in 25 deaths and the evacuation of more than 18,000 people from affected areas. In addition, floodwaters damaged or destroyed more than 9,000 houses, approximately 125 miles (200 km) of road, and more than 98,800 acres (40,000 hectares) of arable farmland, according to the Government of Romania.



World Vision

A flood-displaced family residing in an emergency camp in Romania selects ingredients for their next meal.



World Vision

A beneficiary receives a voucher for OFDA-funded emergency relief supplies to replace vital items needed in the aftermath of floods in northeast Romania.

On July 9, 2010, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Jeri Guthrie-Corn declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Bucharest for emergency relief supplies.

Implementing Partner in Romania

World Vision

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



RUSSIA

Wildfires

Beginning in July 2010, record high temperatures and drought resulted in the spread of wildfires in areas of western and southern Russia, particularly in the Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod, Ryazan, Vladimir, and Sverdlovsk regions and the Russian republics of Mari El and Mordovia. By the end of summer, approximately 7,000 wildfires had covered more than 1,600 square miles, caused an estimated 50 deaths, displaced approximately 5,000 individuals, and damaged more than 130 settlements, according to the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Affairs of Civil Defense, Emergencies,

and Disaster Relief (EMERCOM). EMERCOM led firefighting efforts in Russia, mobilizing more than 166,000 individuals to manage the wildfires.

On August 6, 2010, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Eric S. Rubin declared a disaster due to the effects of the fires. In response, OFDA provided an initial \$50,000 through USAID/Russia for the immediate distribution of emergency relief supplies, including blankets, hygiene kits, and bedding materials, to approximately 1,600 fire-affected individuals.

In addition, OFDA deployed two disaster management specialists to provide technical assistance, facilitate coordination, and determine the need for any further assistance to support fire management efforts. With assistance from USAID/Russia and the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, the technical team facilitated shipments of OFDA-provided firefighting supplies, including fire-resistant clothing, personal protective equipment, large water storage tanks, and backpack pumps, valued at more than \$830,000.



Svyatoslav Stoyanov, USAID

Dry conditions and high temperatures cause wildfires to spread to this village near Moscow, Russia.

Through U.S. European Command, DoD also provided medical kits and firefighting equipment, including hoses, mobile pumping stations, and personal protective equipment.

Implementing Partner in Russia

IFRC

OFDA Assistance \$881,750



TAJIKISTAN

Floods

Heavy rains from March to May 2009 resulted in flooding and mudslides in Tajikistan's Khatlon Province.¹ According to OCHA, the floods and mudslides killed 28 people and affected approximately 15,000 individuals, the majority of whom resided in Khurosan, Oumsangir, and Pyanj districts. In addition, the Government of Tajikistan reported that the floods severely damaged approximately 100,000 acres of farmland, resulting in widespread livelihood disruptions and food insecurity. Families who remained displaced at the onset of the 2009 winter season continued to require shelter assistance, and the entire affected population required additional assistance to restore livelihoods, improve WASH conditions, and combat food insecurity.

On December 3, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Necia L. Quast redeclared a disaster due to ongoing humanitarian needs among the flood-affected population. In response, OFDA provided emergency relief supplies and supported health, WASH, shelter and settlements, and protection interventions for affected individuals.

OFDA aimed to meet immediate needs by providing emergency relief supplies while also promoting early recovery from the floods. OFDA-supported health programming promoted a return to normalcy for flood-affected communities by working to improve access to health care and address mental health issues related to the disaster. In total, OFDA-funded programs benefitted up to 105,000 individuals directly and indirectly affected by floods in Tajikistan in FY 2010.

OFDA responded to poor WASH conditions and concerns of increased incidence of disease by supporting the construction of safe and hygienic latrines and hand washing facilities. OFDA funded health and hygiene promotion activities to build the capacity of affected families to prevent the spread of waterborne and hygiene related diseases. OFDA grantees also established and supported community water and sanitation committees that built on and worked with existing traditional Tajik community groups.

Implementing Partners in Tajikistan

ACTED, SC/US, UNICEF, and WHO

OFDA Assistance\$1,685,702

¹ For more information on OFDA's initial response to the Tajikistan Floods, refer to page 85 of OFDA's FY 2009 Annual Report.



TAJIKISTAN

Floods

In early May 2010, heavy rains caused flooding and mudslides in the town of Kulob and 10 surrounding districts in Tajikistan's Khatlon Province. The flooding killed 22 people, affected 6,408 others, and rendered nearly 1,100 houses uninhabitable, according to IFRC. The Government of Tajikistan activated the State Commission on Emergency Situations to oversee relief operations and recovery planning and worked in the months after the floods to re-house disaster-affected families in five newly-built settlements.



Patricia Hampton, USAID

Tajik women attend a community health event as part of OFDA's WASH flood response programming.

On May 12, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Kenneth E. Gross, Jr. declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Tajikistan for humanitarian relief supplies, including hygiene kits, blankets, first aid supplies, and other non-food items, for displaced individuals living in tent communities.

Implementing Partner in Tajikistan

SC/US

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



UZBEKISTAN

Complex Emergency

On June 10, 2010, tensions between ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbek populations led to violent clashes in Osh, Kyrgyzstan, and spread to the nearby city of Jalalabad in the following days. At the height of displacement, U.N. agencies



Viktor Drachev/AFP

An ethnic Uzbek man salvages belongings from the ruins of a destroyed house in the village of Shark, outside Osh, Kyrgyzstan.

registered approximately 92,000 individuals who had fled from Kyrgyzstan to Uzbekistan due to the violence. Seven camps in Uzbekistan's Andijan, Fergana, and Namangan provinces received the majority of the people who had fled the violence and crossed the border into Uzbekistan. By the end of June, relief agencies reported that nearly all individuals who had fled from Kyrgyzstan to Uzbekistan had returned to areas of origin.

On June 14, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Richard B. Norland declared a disaster due to the complex emergency and resulting displacement to Uzbekistan. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 for emergency relief commodities for affected populations.²

State/PRM provided support for health, logistics, emergency relief commodities, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions in Uzbekistan for individuals displaced from Kyrgyzstan. In addition, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia of the State Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (State/EUR/ACE) provided funding for emergency relief commodities.

Implementing Partner in Uzbekistan

UNICEF

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



Beginning in 2004, conflict between the Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) forces and al-Houthi opposition members has repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen and resulted in humanitarian needs. Since August 2009,³ when a sixth round of fighting began, the displaced population more than doubled to approximately 329,000 people. The latest round of conflict affected at least 1 million people in total and significantly reduced humanitarian access to populations requiring assistance.

A February 11, 2010, ceasefire between RoYG forces and the al-Houthi opposition improved security, increased humanitarian access, and prompted limited population returns to areas of origin. However, sporadic and isolated security incidents following the ceasefire continued to result in irregular humanitarian access and hinder large-scale population returns in FY 2010, according to U.N. agencies. IDPs cited destroyed houses, lack of employment opportunities, and asset losses as factors discouraging return.

In response to the crisis, OFDA provided nearly \$11 million in FY 2010 to support programming in conflict-affected areas of Yemen, including Al Jawf, Amran, Hajjah, and Sa'ada governorates, benefitting up to 343,000 vulnerable individuals. OFDA's seven implementing partners worked to improve and expand basic services, shelter, and access to essential household items in IDP camps. OFDA also provided support to host communities in accessible areas to improve humanitarian indicator levels in health and nutrition among the larger conflict-affected population.

OFDA prioritized assistance that was consistent with needs identified through available NGO assessment data and information gathered by OFDA staff. OFDA funding also supported humanitarian coordination, data collection and analysis, and trainings to improve community disease and nutrition surveillance and case management.

FFP provided 13,880 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, primarily wheat and pulses, to affected populations.

State/PRM also supported conflict-affected populations in northern Yemen and refugees and migrants from the Horn of Africa through contributions to international organizations that provided emergency relief and food commodities, as well as basic medical care, shelter, and protection assistance.

Implementing Partners in Yemen

ADRA, IOM, OCHA, RI, SC/US, UNICEF, and WHO

OFDA Assistance \$10,928,640

² OFDA also provided assistance to affected populations in Kyrgyzstan. For additional information, please refer to pages 99-100.

³ For more information on OFDA's FY 2009 response to the complex emergency in Yemen, refer to page 86 of OFDA's FY 2009 Annual Report



Khaled Fazaa/AFP

A displaced Yemeni child from Sa'ada Governorate carries water jugs at the Mazraq IDP camp in northern Yemen.



K-9 rescue teams from Fairfax County Urban Search and Rescue, working with USAID, leave the hangar to board a plane bound for Haiti at Dulles International Airport (Paul J. Richards/AFP).



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LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL SUMMARY



OFDA responded to 11 disasters in 8 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in FY 2010. Flooding caused extensive damage in Brazil, El Salvador, and Guatemala. OFDA responded to severe earthquakes in Haiti and Chile, wildfires in Colombia, a volcano in Guatemala, and tropical storms in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico. In addition, OFDA continued to build local capacity for disaster management through a regional program that has trained tens of thousands of individuals in emergency response.

In total, OFDA provided more than \$381 million for disaster response programs in Latin America and the Caribbean, largely in response to the Haiti earthquake; of this amount, more than \$89 million supported disaster response programs with DRR components. OFDA deployed emergency teams to Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, and Mexico. In addition, OFDA maintained a regional office in San José, Costa Rica, and established a field program office in Haiti. OFDA also maintained more than 200 on-call disaster response consultants throughout the region.



BRAZIL

Floods

Beginning in early April 2010, heavy rains caused flooding and mudslides in R o de Janeiro, Niter o, and S o Gonalo cities in R o de Janeiro State. According to international media sources, approximately 200 mudslides killed more than 220 people and displaced nearly 24,000 others. The Government of Brazil (GoB) reported that at least 10,000 houses in hillside shantytowns surrounding the affected cities were placed at risk. On April 7, the Governor of R o de Janeiro State declared a state of emergency. The GoB provided emergency relief funds to R o de Janeiro State to assist populations affected by the mudslides and flooding, and Brazilian troops deployed to affected areas to assist with rescue operations.



Antonio Pinheiro, USAID

Houses perilously perch on cliffs after rains and mudslides affect Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil.

On April 8, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Thomas A. Shannon, Jr., declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Brazil for emergency relief supplies to benefit affected populations.

Implementing Partner in Brazil

ADRA

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



BRAZIL

Floods

Beginning in mid-June 2010, heavy rains caused extensive flooding in Pernambuco and Alagoas states in eastern Brazil. According to international media sources, the floods resulted in at least 57 deaths and displaced more than

100,000 people. The governors of Pernambuco and Alagoas both declared states of emergency. In response, the GoB provided emergency funds to assist affected populations.

On June 22, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Thomas A. Shannon, Jr., declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided funding through USAID/Brazil for the local purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including hygiene kits, mattresses, and ceramic water purification filters, to flood-affected populations.

Implementing Partner in Brazil

CRS

OFDA Assistance \$112,333



CHILE

Earthquake

On February 27, 2010, a magnitude 8.8 earthquake struck near the coast of Maule Region in south-central Chile. The epicenter of the quake—the second strongest earthquake ever to hit Chile—was located offshore, approximately 70 miles (110 km) northeast of the city of Concepci n and 200 miles southwest of the capital city, Santiago. The initial earthquake was followed by a tsunami, 304 aftershocks measuring magnitude 5.0 or greater, and 21 aftershocks with a magnitude of 6.0 or greater. According to OCHA and the Government of Chile (GoC), the earthquake resulted in 486 deaths, affected approximately 1.8 million people, damaged or destroyed approximately 190,000 houses, and displaced thousands of individuals from damaged and destroyed houses.



Larry Sacks, USAID

Rubble from destroyed houses litters a beach after a tsunami struck the coast of Maule Region in Chile.

The earthquake caused major damage to buildings and infrastructure near the epicenter. The quake disrupted communications, electricity, water, and gas services in affected areas, particularly in the cities of Concepción, Santiago, Chillán, and Talca. In addition, the post-earthquake tsunami that struck the coastal town of Talcahuano and surrounding areas caused significant damage along parts of coastal Chile and in the Juan Fernández Islands. Immediately following the earthquake and tsunami, the GoC declared six catastrophe zones in Valparaíso, Metropolitana, O'Higgins, Araucanía, Bio Bio, and Maule regions.

On February 28, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Paul E. Simons declared a disaster in response to the effects of the earthquake. OFDA activated an RMT to coordinate the USG response, support OFDA disaster experts in Chile, and facilitate information-sharing and provision of assistance to earthquake-affected individuals. OFDA also deployed a 17-member DART to Chile to conduct assessments of humanitarian conditions in earthquake- and tsunami-affected areas, work with the U.S. Embassy in Santiago and the GoC to identify and respond to priority humanitarian needs, and coordinate the delivery of emergency relief commodities provided by OFDA.

OFDA assistance in response to the earthquake totaled more than \$8.8 million. OFDA supported the deployment of the U.S. Air Force Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS) field hospital, staffed by DoD medical practitioners, to affected areas. OFDA provided funding for the IFRC emergency appeal as well as for shelter and WASH programs benefitting 5,800 earthquake-affected individuals. OFDA also provided and transported 20 medium-duty generators; 4 additional tents for the EMEDS unit; 540 rolls of plastic sheeting from the OFDA warehouse in Miami, Florida, sufficient to provide temporary shelter to approximately 5,400 households; and 8 mobile water treatment units, benefitting approximately 80,000 people.

DoD provided humanitarian assistance in response to the quake, deploying two C-130 aircraft to Chile to assist with the transport of emergency relief supplies to disaster-affected areas. DoD also provided satellite phones to assist the response, as well as tents, tools, and hardware to help affected populations repair and rebuild housing.

Implementing Partners in Chile

ADRA, Chilean Red Cross, DoD, Fundación Imágina, GoC MoH, GoC National Emergency Office, and IFRC

OFDA Assistance\$8,873,542



COLOMBIA
Wildfires

Beginning in late December 2009, drought conditions resulted in approximately 360 wildfires in Colombia. The wildfires affected 12 departments, primarily in the central and eastern regions of the country, damaging more than 7,400 acres (3,000 hectares) of land, according to international media sources. The Government of Colombia (GoC) Office of Disaster Management reported eight houses affected by the wildfires between January 1, 2010, and March 31, 2010. The wildfires also killed a total of 31 people. In response, the GoC issued departmental- and district-level disaster declarations for 11 affected departments on January 8, 2010.



Bogotá Firefighters Corps

A firefighter works to extinguish wildfires in Colombia.

On January 11, 2010, U.S. Ambassador to Colombia William R. Brownfield declared a disaster due to the effects of the wildfires. In response, OFDA provided an initial \$50,000 through USAID/Colombia for the local purchase of firefighting tools and equipment, including hoses, rakes, chainsaws, and shovels. OFDA also provided firefighting equipment from the OFDA warehouse for use by local firefighters.

In addition, OFDA deployed four disaster risk management specialists to Colombia to assist the GoC with damage assessments, identify priority needs for additional programming, and help coordinate the local response. OFDA provided funding to deploy a team of firefighters from the U.S. Forest Service to Colombia to provide services and equipment in response to the wildfires.

Implementing Partners in Colombia

Colombian Red Cross Society and the U.S. Forest Service

OFDA Assistance\$701,058



EL SALVADOR

Floods

In early November 2009, flooding and landslides associated with Hurricane Ida and tropical depressions killed approximately 192 people, displaced more than 14,200 others, and affected a total of approximately 75,000 people in El Salvador. The heavy rainfalls and subsequent flooding and landslides occurred in San Vicente, San Salvador, La Libertad, La Paz, and Cuscatlán departments. Floods destroyed at least 220 houses, 103 schools, and 25 health centers, in addition to damaging more than 1,100 houses and 167 bridges.

On November 10, 2009, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Robert Blau declared a disaster in response to the damage caused by the flooding. In response, OFDA provided an initial \$100,000 through USAID/El Salvador for the purchase of safe drinking water, blankets, and aviation fuel. In addition, OFDA airlifted emergency relief commodities, including 200 rolls of reinforced plastic sheeting, 5,400 ten-liter water containers, 5,088 hygiene kits, and two 5,000-gallon water bladders, from the OFDA warehouse in Miami.



U.S. Embassy in San Salvador

Salvadoran soldiers help sort a delivery of OFDA-provided water containers, hygiene kits, plastic sheeting, and water bladders for flood-affected populations in El Salvador.

At the height of the emergency, OFDA deployed five disaster risk management specialists to conduct damage assessments and coordinate response efforts with local officials. OFDA also provided funding to immediately support economic recovery and market systems and shelter and settlements activities in affected regions after the storms had passed.

DoD provided transportation, equipment, and logistic support for emergency relief efforts in affected areas, including four U.S. military helicopters that delivered emergency relief commodities and conducted aerial assessments of affected areas.

Implementing Partner in El Salvador

SC/US

OFDA Assistance\$834,548



EL SALVADOR

Tropical Storm

In late May 2010, heavy rains associated with Tropical Storm Agatha caused flooding and mudslides in all 14 departments of El Salvador. According to the Government of El Salvador (GoES), mudslides and flooding killed 12 people and caused the evacuation of nearly 12,000 others. In addition, flooding and mudslides damaged or destroyed transportation infrastructure, nearly 100 houses, and at least 15 community health facilities.

On May 31, 2010, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Robert Blau declared a disaster due to the effects of Tropical Storm Agatha. In response, OFDA provided an initial \$100,000 through USAID/El Salvador for the local purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including fuel, shelter materials, and hygiene kits.

Soon thereafter, OFDA provided \$50,000 for the local purchase of additional hygiene kits. OFDA also deployed a three-person assessment team to conduct damage assessments in coordination with the GoES to determine additional humanitarian needs.

Implementing Partner in El Salvador

USAID/El Salvador

OFDA Assistance\$150,000



GUATEMALA

Tropical Storm and Volcano

In late May and early June 2010, heavy rains associated with Tropical Storm Agatha caused flooding and landslides in Sololá, Quetzaltenango, Retalhuleu, Suchitepéquez, Sacatepéquez, Escuintla, Totonicapán, Huehuetenango, and Quiché departments of Guatemala. On May 27, the Pacaya Volcano—located approximately 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of Guatemala City—erupted, covering the capital in a layer of ash. The combined effects of the tropical storm and volcano resulted in more than 170 deaths and approximately 90 injuries, according to the Government of Guatemala (GoG) National Emergency Commission (CONRED), and affected approximately 400,000 people. CONRED reported that flooding and ash destroyed more than 24,000 houses and led to the temporary evacuation of nearly 163,000 people. In addition, heavy crop damage occurred in areas where significant ash and pumice fell and where rivers overflowed banks.



Manuel Gramajo, USAID

USAID staff present locally purchased food for populations in need to Guatemalan officials.

On May 30, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Stephen G. McFarland declared a disaster due to the combined effects of Tropical Storm Agatha and the Pacaya Volcano eruption. In response, OFDA provided initial funding through USAID/Guatemala for the local purchase of emergency relief supplies, including blankets and shelter materials, for flood- and volcano-affected communities. Additional funding supported rebuilding efforts and voucher programs that enabled affected populations to replace lost economic assets. OFDA also provided 540 rolls of plastic sheeting from the OFDA warehouse in Miami to assist approximately 5,400 affected households meet emergency shelter needs.

In addition to the material assistance provided, OFDA deployed a nine-person assessment team, including a

regional advisor, a military liaison officer, and a Guatemala-based disaster risk management specialist.

DoD deployed a response team through U.S. Southern Command to augment the U.S. Military Group at the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala City, along with a helicopter detachment from Joint Task Force–Bravo to assist with the delivery of relief commodities and aerial assessments of damaged areas.

Implementing Partners in Guatemala

CRS, Mercy Corps, and Share

OFDA Assistance\$1,476,996



GUATEMALA

Floods

In late August 2010, heavy rains resulted in floods and mudslides in Guatemala, primarily in Suchitepéquez and Retalhuleu departments. By mid-September, floods and mudslides had killed 48 individuals, injured 30 others, caused nearly 14,300 to seek refuge in temporary shelters, and affected a total of 50,600 individuals, according to CONRED. Flooding also damaged and destroyed road and bridge infrastructure.

On September 6, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Stephen G. McFarland declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided an initial \$50,000 through USAID/Guatemala for the distribution of emergency relief supplies, including hygiene kits and blankets, to affected individuals. OFDA provided additional funding to purchase fuel for airlifts of relief commodities to disaster areas.

OFDA deployed a three-person assessment team to coordinate with staff from USAID/Guatemala, CDC, and CONRED; assess the effects of the floods; and determine priority needs. In response to a request from CONRED, OFDA activated an agreement with a local aircraft company to transport CONRED staff, structural engineers, and a geologist to conduct aerial damage evaluations and needs assessments.

Implementing Partner in Guatemala

CONRED

OFDA Assistance\$100,000



On January 12, 2010, a magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck southern Haiti, approximately 10 miles (16 km) southwest of the capital city, Port-au-Prince. The earthquake and subsequent aftershocks caused extensive damage in Port-au-Prince, including to the Haiti presidential palace and the U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) headquarters. The earthquake resulted in approximately 316,000 deaths, according to the Government of Haiti (GoH). In addition, the quake affected an estimated 3 million people, including approximately 2 million individuals displaced from areas of origin, according to the U.N. and IOM.

On January 13, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Kenneth H. Merten declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake. U.S. President Barack Obama appointed USAID as the lead USG agency for earthquake response and relief in Haiti. USAID coordinated a multi-agency, whole-of-government approach to the humanitarian crisis. In response to the earthquake, OFDA provided an initial \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince for an emergency response program. OFDA immediately deployed a DART to Haiti, which began arriving within 16 hours of the quake. The DART conducted USAR operations, assessed humanitarian conditions, established telecommunications

support for the GoH, provided information updates on the unfolding situation, and coordinated relief activities with the humanitarian community. In addition, the DART provided communications support to Haitian President René Prével in the days immediately following the earthquake. At its height, the DART comprised 545 individuals—511 USAR team members and 34 OFDA staff members. On January 12, OFDA activated a Washington, D.C.-based RMT to support the DART.

On January 16, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton and USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah visited Haiti to convey support to the people of Haiti and meet with Haitian President René Prével, other GoH officials, and the USG field relief team, including the DART. On January 18, the GoH declared a countrywide state of emergency and one month of mourning.

USAID-supported USAR teams from Miami-Dade Fire Rescue and the Fairfax County, Los Angeles County, and Miami City Fire Departments rescued 47 individuals in the two weeks following the earthquake.¹ In all, international search and rescue teams rescued 134 people, the most on record following a major crisis.

¹ For more information on OFDA-supported USAR efforts in Haiti, refer to pages 120-122.



L.A. County Fire Department

Residents of Port-au-Prince walk amidst the rubble after the January 2010 earthquake.

During FY 2010, OFDA provided nearly \$367.6 million in assistance to earthquake-affected populations. OFDA supported agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics and relief commodities, nutrition, protection, search and rescue, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities during the relief and recovery phases of the emergency. Over the course of FY 2010, OFDA provided more than 22,300 rolls of plastic sheeting to meet the emergency shelter needs of more than 1.1 million people and approximately 107,000 hygiene kits to benefit nearly 533,000 individuals. Additional OFDA funding supported safe, secure, and appropriate shelter solutions, including home repair and transitional shelter construction for an estimated 47,500 households, as well as mobile and fixed health clinics benefitting more than 225,000 displaced individuals and host families, child protection and psychosocial services for approximately 8,300 children, and gender-based violence prevention and response programs for more than 153,000 beneficiaries.



Sara Schomig, USAID

OFDA grantee Project Concern International distributes plastic sheeting, water containers, and hygiene kits to families in the Desprez neighborhood of Port-au-Prince.

FFP also responded to emergency food needs in Haiti through cash-for-work activities, food vouchers, and 115,320 MT of PL 480 Title II emergency food assistance. FFP contributed beans, corn-soya blend, peas, soy-fortified bulgur, rice, and vegetable oil in response to urgent relief needs.

OTI assistance helped rebuild damaged GoH infrastructure and support cash-for-work programs linking short-term income generation to longer-term recovery through rubble removal activities. In addition, OTI provided technical expertise to promote greater dialogue and transparency between the public, civil society, media, and the GoH on recovery plans.

USAID/Haiti supported cash-for-work activities to clear canals and improve the drainage capacity of spontaneous settlement sites. USAID/Haiti also provided emergency relief commodities and supported agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, education, health, infrastructure rehabilitation, logistics, shelter and settlements, livelihoods, protection, psychosocial support, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions.

State/PRM addressed humanitarian needs through child protection, emergency food, health, nutrition, WASH, and GBV response activities primarily through a number of international organizations along the Haiti–Dominican Republic border, as well as by way of other programs in support of repatriated Haitians and host families. PRM also supported targeted protection activities in Port-au-Prince and other parts of Haiti.

Under “Operation Unified Response,” DoD deployed more than 22,000 service members to contribute to the Haiti response, providing assistance through the transportation of personnel and emergency relief commodities, as well as the provision of health, engineering, and security services. DoD provided critical engineering and logistical support to reestablish operations at the air and sea ports. U.S. Air Force controllers organized more than 150 flights per day that brought more than 3.5 million tons of cargo to Haiti. U.S. aircraft and ships, including the floating hospital vessel USNS Comfort, provided medical personnel, hospital beds, and medical supplies to the relief effort. DoD medical staff in Haiti, including those aboard the USNS Comfort, treated more than 9,000 patients and completed more than 1,000 surgeries. Military aircraft assisted in aeromedical evacuation to the United States. DoD also assisted in providing imagery and assessment information of earthquake-affected areas.

Implementing Partners in Haiti

ACDI/VOCA, ACTED, ADRA, ARC, CARE, Center for International Studies and Cooperation, CHF International, CRS, Fairfax County, Family Health International, GOAL, Habitat for Humanity, Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, L.A. County, MEDAIR/Switzerland, the MENTOR Initiative, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Pan American Development Foundation, Plan International, Première Urgence, Relief International, SC/US, U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Concern Development Organization, and World Vision

OFDA Assistance \$367,588,999



HONDURAS

Tropical Storm

In late May 2010, heavy rains associated with Tropical Storm Agatha caused extensive flooding in Choluteca, Valle, Cortés, and Francisco Morazán departments. According to the Government of Honduras, the storm killed 18 people and caused the evacuation of more than 16,600 others. Tropical Storm Agatha damaged or destroyed more than 850 houses, more than 30 water distribution systems, and nearly 14,000 acres (5,700 hectares) of farmland.

On May 31, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Hugo Llorens declared a disaster due to the effects of Tropical Storm Agatha. In response, OFDA provided funding through USAID/Honduras for the local purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including blankets and shelter materials, for nearly 4,000 evacuees.

Implementing Partner in Honduras

World Vision/U.S.

OFDA Assistance \$50,000



MEXICO

Hurricane

On June 30, 2010, Hurricane Alex made landfall on the northeastern Mexican state of Tamaulipas, bringing heavy rainfall that caused flooding, road blockages, and infrastructure damage in low-lying areas of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon states. On July 8, Tropical Depression Two made landfall in hurricane-affected areas of northeastern Mexico, bringing additional rainfall. In response, the Government of Mexico (GoM) declared a state of emergency in 87 municipalities in the three affected states. The GoM reported that the hurricane and tropical depression killed 12 individuals; damaged or destroyed nearly 26,000 houses in Nuevo León, Coahuila, and Oaxaca states; and caused an estimated \$700 million in damage.

On July 10, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Carlos Pascual declared a disaster due to the effects of the hurricane. In response, OFDA provided an initial \$100,000 through USAID/Mexico for the local purchase and delivery of emergency relief supplies.



Daniel Núñez, USAID

An OFDA staff member and partners inventory kitchen sets provided by OFDA to the Mexican Red Cross for flood-affected families in northeastern Mexico after the landfall of Hurricane Alex.

In addition to the initial assistance, OFDA provided tools and 1,500 kitchen sets to hurricane-affected households. OFDA activated a five-person assessment team and deployed an OFDA military liaison officer as a humanitarian advisor to U.S. Northern Command to coordinate response efforts with DoD.

Implementing Partners in Mexico

Mexican Red Cross and GoM Civil Protection Department

OFDA Assistance \$482,469

OFDA and the Haiti Earthquake: Coordinating Many Actors, Leading One Response

By Rachel Kleinberg

In the late afternoon of January 12, 2010, a magnitude 7.0 earthquake jolted southern Haiti, causing violent shaking and toppling buildings. The quake quickly blanketed Port-au-Prince and the surrounding areas with clouds of dust as walls tumbled and buildings crumbled. The quake—the most powerful to rock the country in more than a century—killed an estimated 316,000 people and affected approximately 3 million others. The magnitude of the disaster made it clear that the U.S. Government (USG) would marshal a wide array of resources to respond. Putting knowledge of humanitarian principles to action, OFDA assumed its role as interagency lead to head a coordinated USG response.

Immediately following the earthquake, President Barack Obama pledged USG assistance to Haiti. Within hours, members of a USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) deployed to Haiti. DART members—including urban search and rescue (USAR) personnel—arrived in Haiti and immediately began conducting rescue operations, organizing logistics, establishing critical telecommunications support for the team and for the Government of Haiti (GoH), assessing humanitarian needs, and providing information updates on the unfolding situation.

The DART worked around the clock in arduous conditions to ensure that relief was delivered expeditiously and appropriately. At its height, the DART comprised 545 individuals, including 511 USAR personnel and more than 34 sectoral and disaster relief experts. Continuous interaction between the DART and Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) guaranteed a constant flow of information on humanitarian needs to U.S.-based decision makers. The DART worked alongside



Thony Belizaire/AFP

Haitians affected by the January 2010 earthquake earn money through a cash-for-work rubble removal project supported by USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives.



Rebecca Gustafson, USAID

USAID Administrator Dr. Rajiv Shah speaks to members of the interagency Haiti Earthquake Response Management Team hosted in an operations center at OFDA headquarters in Washington, D.C.

humanitarian aid workers and other USAR professionals from around the globe and provided information to those seeking information on the extent of the damages. With relief workers and supplies flowing toward Haiti, the DART organized its response efforts with the U.N.-led cluster system, other donors, and a network of grantee non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In addition to the DART, multiple USG agencies deployed staff to bring desperately needed assistance to Haiti. OFDA worked to coordinate and unify the multiplicity of actors and their many goals for a harmonized and comprehensive whole-of-government response to the earthquake.

Leadership and Coordination

Following President Obama's pledge to assist Haiti, an unprecedented number of agencies throughout the USG joined relief efforts. Acting under USAID's authority as

the lead federal agency for international disaster assistance, OFDA coordinated the expansive USG response, including through the provision of funding to other USG offices to send subject-matter experts to support the response. Using a whole-of-government approach, health care specialists, emergency management workers, and seismologists from domestic USG agencies worked alongside USAID relief and development personnel, as well as U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) personnel undertaking humanitarian operations, increasing the volume and diversity of topical experts at work in Haiti.

In coordination with OFDA, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) deployed disaster medical and mortuary assessment teams to attend to individuals injured or killed by the earthquake. The U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) sent four search and rescue

teams,¹ and DoD transported relief commodities to beneficiaries needing food, water, and other key survival items. With OFDA funding, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) installed seismic monitoring stations and mapped seismic hazards, generating information that is helping urban planners properly plan for reconstruction in areas most at risk of seismic activity. U.S. Peace Corps volunteers provided interpreters to enable technical experts to better communicate with Haitian counterparts.

In any disaster response supported by OFDA, a network of partner organizations implements the bulk of OFDA-funded projects, and Haiti was no exception. Through partner organizations, OFDA completed nearly 6,800 transitional shelters to house approximately 34,000 people, or more than 50 percent of the total number of shelters completed by the international humanitarian community, by the end of FY 2010. Together, OFDA, other donors, U.N. agencies, and NGO partners provided emergency shelter materials to 1.5 million individuals—the entire population targeted for assistance—in advance of the rainy and hurricane seasons. OFDA grantees contributed to an innovative effort to assess buildings for habitability—identifying houses safe for habitation and facilitating repair of structures that could become habitable through minor fixes—enabling families to move back home more quickly. Making each of those endeavors a success during a critical timeframe required that OFDA synchronize efforts with other USG personnel on the ground. As an example, the influx of shelter and other relief commodities pouring into Haiti required U.S. diplomatic personnel to negotiate with the GoH for expedited customs clearance for humanitarian supplies, allowing items like plastic sheeting to move from the cargo hold of a ship to a frame in an IDP camp within days rather than months.

As USAR teams rescued people trapped in the rubble, relief agencies stepped in to treat their injuries and address the potential for communicable disease transmission at the crowded displacement camps that sprang up throughout affected areas. At the height of the response, members of the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for health activities—reported that primary health care services were available at 160 fixed and mobile sites, 31 percent of which were supported by OFDA. In addition, in FY 2010, OFDA grantees and humanitarian organizations funded by other donors installed more than 11,500 latrines in and around the largest and densest displacement camps, managed waste at the areas with greatest risks, and restored water infrastructure to provide safe drinking water at or above pre-earthquake levels. OFDA temporary employment

programs injected cash into local economies while engaging beneficiaries in earthquake response activities, such as rubble removal or sanitation facility construction. None of those efforts would have been effective without the arrival of the basic tools—including health kits and water storage and treatment equipment—necessary for implementation.

DoD coordination of air traffic at Port-au-Prince's damaged airport following the earthquake and efforts to open and operate the capital city's nearly destroyed port facilitated delivery of significant quantities of the emergency relief supplies that sustained programs and saved people's lives. In addition to bolstering critical logistics capacity, in the weeks immediately following the earthquake, DoD provided engineering specialists to assess structural damage to buildings and public infrastructure and served security details to enable safe food and relief commodity distributions to affected communities.

Transition and Looking Forward

Such efforts met the immediate humanitarian needs of earthquake-affected populations and allowed some OFDA staff to focus on coordinating with other USG agencies to meet longer-term needs, such as permanent, earthquake-resistant shelter in better-organized neighborhoods, economic and social recovery, improved basic nutrition, and reliable access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services. Through the end of FY 2010, OFDA staff in Haiti continued to assess humanitarian conditions, organize response activities through implementing partners, and build strong links with USAID/Haiti to ensure a smooth transition of relief operations to activities fostering longer-term recovery and development objectives.

¹ For more information on search and rescue efforts in Haiti, please see "Finding Life Amongst the Rubble: Urban Search and Rescue Operations in the Aftermath of the Haiti Earthquake" on pages 120-122.

Finding Life Amongst the Rubble: Urban Search and Rescue Operations in the Aftermath of the Haiti Earthquake

By Alison Lapp

The January 12, 2010, earthquake in Haiti caused damage on a historic scale. Equally historic was the unmatched success of rescue efforts by professionals who arrived within hours to save people trapped in the rubble following the magnitude 7.0 quake.

OFDA funding enabled urban search and rescue (USAR) teams to prepare and depart for Haiti immediately following the disaster and to achieve unprecedented results. Between January 13 and 23, international teams rescued a total of 134 people, the largest number of known rescues in an international disaster response. Of the total, OFDA-

supported U.S. teams rescued 47 individuals. At the peak of the search and rescue phase, 67 international USAR teams, comprising 1,918 staff and 160 dogs, were operating in Haiti. To the surprise of many, the teams rescued living survivors up to 11 days after the earthquake. On January 17, five days after the earthquake, U.S. USAR teams conducted a record-breaking 12 rescues in a single day—a first for an international USAR effort.

USAR efforts are one of the many ways that OFDA saves lives following earthquakes and other disasters that trap victims in the rubble of collapsing structures. OFDA maintains agreements with USAR teams from fire departments in Fairfax County, VA, and Los Angeles County, CA, for rapid mobilization of highly specialized rescue personnel. Following the Haiti earthquake, OFDA quickly activated USAR teams for immediate deployment, and by January 13, the first members of what would become a 114-person team from the Fairfax County Fire Department and a 72-person team from Los Angeles County Fire



L.A. County Fire Department

American USAR personnel rescue a man trapped in rubble as a result of the earthquake in Haiti.



L.A. County Fire Department

American and international USAR teams search a damaged building to locate and rescue individuals who survived Haiti's earthquake.

Department were on the ground in Port-au-Prince, serving alongside other members of USAID's Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART). OFDA also provided funding to enable four USAR teams supported by the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to deploy to Haiti. Including the teams from Miami-Dade County Fire Rescue, South Florida City of Miami Department of Fire-Rescue, the Virginia Beach Fire and Rescue Department, and the New York City Fire and Police departments, OFDA supported a total of 511 personnel and 29 search dogs conducting USAR operations in Port-au-Prince.

Following the end of search and rescue operations, USAR teams from the U.S. delivered three large tents, tent lighting systems, more than 1,400 bottles of water, a generator, and 40 air mattresses to two orphanages in the Port-au-Prince area. A USAR structural engineer conducted building assessments at both orphanages, rebuilt a perimeter wall, and provided orphanage management with information concerning the structural integrity of the buildings. Teams also donated tent supplies to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Port-au-Prince area hospitals for use in medical procedures and as child-friendly spaces.

USAID's USAR capacity goes far beyond simply providing search and rescue personnel to comb through rubble looking for survivors, and this was quite apparent in Haiti, where USAR team members provided invaluable assistance on many fronts. USAR structural engineers performed countless building assessments to determine whether buildings were safe for habitation, medical personnel conducted needs assessments and designed resupply plans at numerous health clinics and hospitals, and logisticians assisted in the re-opening of the port in Port-au-Prince and helped manage the delivery and distribution of relief supplies at the airport. USAR team mechanics also made necessary repairs to many U.S. Embassy vehicles and helped keep the small fleet of vehicles used for search and rescue in service. Members of the U.S. USAR teams staffed the U.N. On-Site Operations Coordination Center (OSOCC), which coordinated the overall international search and rescue effort. As the rescue phase of the operation came to a close, OFDA donated more than 30 large tent structures and 75 generators used by the American USAR teams to damaged hospitals, clinics, schools, and orphanages.

OFDA-sponsored USAR teams from the U.S. also contributed to increasing the long-term ability of Haitian first responders to save lives. On February 4, DART staff and U.S. USAR personnel in Haiti donated the components of a medium-sized USAR cache—equipment and tools that the teams had used during the earthquake response—to the Haitian Volunteer Firefighters Association through the Cap-Haïtien Fire Department. Worth \$500,000, the act augmented the Cap-Haïtien Fire Department's search and rescue capacity and its ability to conduct training exercises.

The Cap-Haïtien Fire Department plans to boost first-responder capacity and lead efforts to build a national USAR resource.

To further prepare Haitians to find and free individuals following future disasters, USAR personnel from Fairfax and Los Angeles counties returned to Haiti in July to train 25 volunteer first responders from fire departments throughout Haiti, including from the towns of Cap-Haïtien, Carrefour, Limbe, St. Marc, and Delmas. The training developed technical skills to locate and extricate trapped individuals, focusing on the proper use of the donated search and rescue equipment. In total, OFDA assistance for USAR operations following the Haiti earthquake totaled nearly \$58 million.

The Haiti earthquake destroyed buildings, cost many lives, and greatly impacted every person who experienced the earthquake and its aftermath. However, thanks to the efforts of international USAR teams, an unparalleled number of affected families also saw relatives pulled from the rubble. As a result of training provided by OFDA-supported USAR personnel, Haitian first responders are now better prepared than ever to take the lead in saving lives and helping to reunite families in the aftermath of future disasters.

Response Summary - FY 2010 Declared Disasters

Responses from October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date	Affected	Dead ¹	Disaster Assistance Provided by OFDA
Africa					
Angola	Refugee Returns	12/16/09	52,000	-	Agriculture and food security activities
Burkina Faso	Floods	10/02/09	150,000	8	Shelter and settlements and WASH activities
Burkina Faso	Floods	08/10/10	105,481	16	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Cameroon	Cholera Outbreak	08/26/10	7,869	515	Health activities
Cape Verde	Floods	10/28/09	150	3	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Chad	Complex Emergency	12/03/09	2,800,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies; agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, nutrition, protection, and WASH activities
DRC	Complex Emergency	10/07/09	1,970,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies; agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, nutrition, protection, and WASH activities
Ethiopia	Complex Emergency	10/05/09	5,200,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies; agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, protection, and WASH activities
Ghana	Floods	10/05/09	140,000	24	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Kenya	Food Insecurity	10/01/09	4,100,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies; implementation of humanitarian studies; economic recovery and market systems, humanitarian coordination and information management, natural and technological risks, nutrition, and WASH activities
Madagascar	Food Insecurity	10/30/09	613,000	-	Agriculture and food security activities
Madagascar	Cyclone	03/17/10	97,000	53	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies; Agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems activities
Malawi	Earthquakes	12/21/09	28,000	4	Shelter and settlements and WASH activities
Mali	Food Insecurity	02/19/10	-	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Niger	Floods	10/05/09	79,000	3	Economic recovery and market systems and WASH activities
Niger	Food Insecurity	01/14/10	7,100,000	-	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies and humanitarian air support; local food procurement and distribution; agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, humanitarian coordination and information management, nutrition, and WASH activities
Nigeria	Lead Poisoning	08/27/10	18,400	200 to 400	Health activities
Senegal	Floods	10/05/09	350,000	4	Provision of emergency relief supplies; natural and technological risks, WASH activities
Somalia	Complex Emergency	10/01/09	3,200,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies; agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, nutrition, protection, and WASH activities
Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/01/09	4,700,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies; agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities
Sudan	Floods	09/07/10	290,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies and shelter activities
Tanzania	Floods	01/11/10	50,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Uganda	Landslides and Floods	03/04/10	10,000	200	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Zimbabwe	Complex Emergency	10/15/09	3,500,000	-	Agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, nutrition, protection, and WASH activities

Response Summary - FY 2010 Declared Disasters

Responses from October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date	Affected	Dead ¹	Disaster Assistance Provided by OFDA
Asia and the Pacific					
China	Earthquake	04/14/10	100,000	2,698	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies; and health activities
China	Floods	06/24/10	29,000,000	260	Provision of emergency relief supplies
China	Floods	07/30/10	134,000,000	968	Provision of emergency relief supplies
China	Landslides	08/10/10	45,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Floods	08/26/10	350,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies and health activities
Fiji	Cyclone	03/17/10	18,000	1	Provision of emergency relief supplies
India	Floods	10/07/09	4,100,000	355	Provision of emergency relief supplies
India	Floods	09/09/10	12,500	-	Shelter and settlements activities
Indonesia	Earthquake	10/01/09	1,200,000	1,117	Deployment of a DART to conduct assessments and coordinate with government and relief agencies; activation of Washington, D.C.-based RMT; provision of emergency relief supplies; economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities
Indonesia	Volcano	08/30/10	30,000	2	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Laos	Floods	10/01/09	178,000	17	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies; and WASH activities
Mongolia	Winter Emergency	02/22/10	400,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies and health activities
Pakistan	Complex Emergency	10/09/09	3,600,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies; agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, nutrition, protection, and WASH activities
Pakistan	Landslides	01/10/10	27,000	13	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Pakistan	Floods	07/30/10	20,000,000	1,985	Deployment of a DART to conduct assessments and coordinate with government and relief agencies; activation of Washington, D.C.-based RMT; provision of emergency relief supplies; agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities
Philippines	Tropical Storms	10/07/09	10,181,673	990	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies; economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, and WASH activities
Philippines	Volcano	12/29/09	47,000	-	Deployment of OFDA staff to monitor humanitarian conditions; provision of emergency relief supplies
Samoa	Tsunami	10/01/09	4,500	143	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies; and natural and technological risk reduction activities
Solomon Islands	Tsunami	01/06/10	2,500	0	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies
Sri Lanka	Complex Emergency	12/04/09	432,000	-	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; agriculture and food security, economy and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, protection, risk reduction, and WASH activities
Sri Lanka	Floods	05/20/10	606,072	28	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Tonga	Tsunami	10/06/09	470	9	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Vietnam	Typhoon	10/01/09	3,000,000	163	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies; and economic recovery and market systems activities

Response Summary - FY 2010 Declared Disasters

Responses from October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date	Affected	Dead ¹	Disaster Assistance Provided by OFDA
Europe, Middle East, and Central Asia					
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	05/16/10	Between 319,000 and 414,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies; economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, natural and technological risk reduction, nutrition, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities
Albania	Floods	01/13/10	11,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Floods	06/29/10	13,000	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Hungary	Floods	06/09/10	5,000	1	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Iraq	Complex Emergency	10/06/09	2,400,000*	-	Provision of emergency relief supplies; agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities
Kyrgyzstan	Complex Emergency	04/13/10 and 06/12/10	467,000	371	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies; and economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities
Moldova	Floods	07/09/10	4,000	1	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Poland	Floods	05/21/10	30,000	18	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Portugal	Floods	02/22/10	-	43	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Romania	Floods	07/09/10	18,000	25	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Russia	Wildfires	08/06/10	5,000	50	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies and logistics support
Tajikistan	Floods	12/03/09	15,000	28	Provision of emergency relief supplies; health, shelter and settlements, protection, and WASH activities
Tajikistan	Floods	05/12/10	6,408	22	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Uzbekistan	Complex Emergency	06/14/10	92,000	0	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Yemen	Complex Emergency	-	1,000,000	-	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies; and health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities
Latin America and the Caribbean					
Brazil	Floods	04/08/10	24,000	220	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Brazil	Floods	06/22/10	100,000	57	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies
Chile	Earthquake	02/28/10	1,800,000	486	Deployment of a DART to conduct assessments and coordinate with government and relief agencies; activation of Washington, D.C.,-based RMT; provision of emergency relief supplies; health, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities
Colombia	Wildfires	01/11/10	-	31	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies, including fire fighting equipment
El Salvador	Floods	11/10/09	75,000	192	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies
El Salvador	Tropical Storm	05/31/10	12,000	12	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies
Guatemala	Tropical Storm and Volcano	05/30/10	397,808	174	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies
Guatemala	Floods	09/06/10	50,600	48	Provision of emergency relief supplies

Response Summary - FY 2010 Declared Disasters

Responses from October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date	Affected	Dead ¹	Disaster Assistance Provided by OFDA
Haiti	Earthquake	01/13/10	3,000,000	316,000	Deployment of a DART to conduct assessments and coordinate with government and relief agencies; activation of Washington, D.C.-based RMT; provision of emergency relief supplies; agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH activities
Honduras	Tropical Storm	05/31/10	16,600	18	Provision of emergency relief supplies
Mexico	Hurricane	07/10/10	26,000 households	12	Deployment of OFDA staff to assess impacts and coordinate assistance; provision of emergency relief supplies

Notes:

* This figure represents the number of people who remained displaced in Iraq in FY 2010.

1) A hyphen (-) in the dead and/or affected columns indicates that reliable information was not available.

Funding Summary - FY 2010

Obligations from October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010

Country/Region	Disaster Type	Declaration Date	Assistance Types					Total
			Disaster Response	Disaster Response with DRR Components	DRR	Operational Readiness	Other	
DISASTERS								
Africa								
Angola	Refugee Returns	12/16/09	\$50,000					\$50,000
Burkina Faso	Floods	10/02/09	\$604,801					\$604,801
Burkina Faso	Floods	08/10/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Cameroon	Cholera Outbreak	08/26/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Cape Verde	Floods	10/28/09	\$25,000					\$25,000
Chad	Complex Emergency	12/03/09	\$5,950,000	\$2,626,710			\$53,406	\$8,630,116
DRC	Complex Emergency	10/07/09	\$22,714,960		\$575,000	\$10,471	\$600,185	\$23,900,616
Ethiopia	Complex Emergency	10/05/09	\$16,426,399	\$5,962,099		\$5,315	\$845,500	\$23,239,313
Ghana	Floods	10/05/09	\$50,000					\$50,000
Kenya	Food Insecurity	10/01/09	\$211,553	\$8,929,068	\$1,063,935			\$10,204,556
Madagascar	Food Insecurity	10/30/09	\$300,000					\$300,000
Madagascar	Cyclone	03/17/10	\$900,077					\$900,077
Malawi	Earthquakes	12/21/09	\$50,000		\$500,743			\$550,743
Mali	Food Insecurity	02/19/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Niger	Floods	10/05/09	\$500,000					\$500,000
Niger	Food Insecurity	01/14/10	\$13,721,339	\$886,602	\$1,698,367			\$16,306,308
Nigeria	Lead Poisoning	08/27/10	\$80,000					\$80,000
Senegal	Floods	10/05/09	\$186,062	\$232,558	\$127,428			\$546,048
Somalia	Complex Emergency	10/01/09	\$1,894,193	\$14,772,882				\$16,667,075
Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/01/09	\$62,879,025	\$25,245,859	\$472,700	\$29,013	\$4,230,241	\$92,856,838
Sudan	Floods	09/07/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Tanzania	Floods	01/11/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Uganda	Landslides and Floods	03/04/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Zimbabwe	Complex Emergency	10/15/09	\$17,280,539	\$1,156,557	\$1,933,332		\$26,907	\$20,397,335
Total			\$144,123,948	\$59,812,335	\$6,371,505	\$44,799	\$5,756,239	\$216,108,826
Africa Total			\$144,123,948	\$59,812,335	\$6,371,505	\$44,799	\$5,756,239	\$216,108,826

Asia and the Pacific								
China	Earthquake	04/14/10	\$404,728					\$404,728
China	Floods	06/24/10	\$100,000					\$100,000
China	Floods	07/30/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
China	Landslides	08/10/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Floods	08/26/10	\$600,001					\$600,001
Fiji	Cyclone	03/17/10	\$100,000					\$100,000
India	Floods	10/07/09	\$100,000					\$100,000
India	Floods	09/09/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Indonesia	Earthquake	10/01/09	\$5,819,354	\$2,019,766				\$7,839,120
Indonesia	Volcano	08/30/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Laos	Floods	10/01/09	\$350,000					\$350,000
Mongolia	Winter Emergency	02/22/10	\$299,625					\$299,625
Pakistan	Complex Emergency	10/09/09	\$15,933,729	\$805,077	\$872,553	\$4,762	\$934,410	\$18,550,531
Pakistan	Landslides	01/10/10	\$50,000					\$50,000

Funding Summary - FY 2010

Obligations from October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010

Country/Region	Disaster Type	Declaration Date	Assistance Types					Total
			Disaster Response	Disaster Response with DRR Components	DRR	Operational Readiness	Other	
DISASTERS								
Pakistan	Floods	07/30/10	\$107,201,307	\$7,804,414				\$115,005,721
Philippines	Tropical Storms	10/07/09	\$5,799,464	\$222,953				\$6,022,417
Philippines	Volcano	12/29/09	\$50,000					\$50,000
Samoa	Tsunami	10/01/09	\$1,412,997		\$8,013			\$1,421,010
Solomon Islands	Tsunami	01/06/10	\$75,000					\$75,000
Sri Lanka	Complex Emergency	12/04/09	\$5,458,333	\$4,268,059			\$16,521	\$9,742,913
Sri Lanka	Floods	05/20/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Tonga	Tsunami	10/06/09	\$50,000					\$50,000
Vietnam	Typhoon	10/01/09	\$1,005,750					\$1,005,750
Total			\$145,060,288	\$15,120,269	\$880,566	\$4,762	\$950,931	\$162,016,816
Prior Year Disaster Cost - Replenishment of Relief Commodities								
Burma	Cyclone		\$548,848					\$548,848
Pakistan	Earthquake		\$193,450					\$193,450
Philippines	Typhoon		\$80,248					\$80,248
Total			\$822,546	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$822,546
Asia and the Pacific Total			\$145,882,834	\$15,120,269	\$880,566	\$4,762	\$950,931	\$162,839,362

Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia (EMCA)								
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	05/16/10	\$17,794,182	\$10,539,840	\$1,272,406		\$321,589	\$29,928,017
Albania	Floods	01/13/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Floods	06/29/10	\$51,129					\$51,129
Hungary	Floods	06/09/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Iraq	Complex Emergency	10/06/09	\$40,148,343		\$500,000	\$6,864	\$294,891	\$40,950,098
Kyrgyzstan	Complex Emergency	04/13/10 and 06/12/10	\$4,367,542	\$5,442,761			\$22,976	\$9,833,279
Moldova	Floods	07/09/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Poland	Floods	05/21/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Portugal	Floods	02/22/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Romania	Floods	07/09/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Russia	Wildfires	08/06/10	\$881,750					\$881,750
Tajikistan	Floods	12/03/09	\$1,015,202	\$670,500				\$1,685,702
Tajikistan	Floods	05/12/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Uzbekistan	Complex Emergency	06/14/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Yemen	Complex Emergency	-	\$10,558,483	\$370,157				\$10,928,640
Total			\$75,216,631	\$17,023,258	\$1,772,406	\$6,864	\$639,456	\$94,658,615
Prior Year Disaster Cost - Replenishment of Relief Commodities								
Georgia	Complex Emergency		\$72,000					\$72,000
EMCA Total			\$75,288,631	\$17,023,258	\$1,772,406	\$6,864	\$639,456	\$94,730,615

Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)								
Brazil	Floods	04/08/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Brazil	Floods	06/22/10	\$112,333					\$112,333
Chile	Earthquake	02/28/10	\$8,387,000	\$448,821			\$37,721	\$8,873,542
Colombia	Wildfires	01/11/10	\$701,058					\$701,058
El Salvador	Floods	11/10/09	\$834,548					\$834,548

Funding Summary - FY 2010

Obligations from October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010

Country/Region	Disaster Type	Declaration Date	Assistance Types					Total
			Disaster Response	Disaster Response with DRR Components	DRR	Operational Readiness	Other	
DISASTERS								
El Salvador	Tropical Storm	05/31/10	\$150,000					\$150,000
Guatemala	Tropical Storm and Volcano	05/30/10	\$1,034,744	\$442,252				\$1,476,996
Guatemala	Floods	09/06/10	\$100,000					\$100,000
Haiti	Earthquake	01/13/10	\$278,496,448	\$88,772,928		\$8,125	\$311,498	\$367,588,999
Honduras	Tropical Storm	05/31/10	\$50,000					\$50,000
Mexico	Hurricane	07/10/10	\$482,469					\$482,469
Total			\$290,398,600	\$89,664,001	\$0	\$8,125	\$349,219	\$380,419,945
Prior Year Disaster Cost - Replenishment of Relief Commodities								
Costa Rica	Flood		\$129,036					\$129,036
Haiti	Hurricane		\$641,956					\$641,956
Jamaica	Storm		\$149,752					\$149,752
Panama	Flood		\$85,536					\$85,536
Total			\$1,006,280	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,006,280
LAC Total			\$291,404,880	\$89,664,001	\$0	\$8,125	\$349,219	\$381,426,225
Disasters Total			\$656,700,293	\$181,619,863	\$9,024,477	\$64,550	\$7,695,845	\$855,105,028

Country/Region or Program	Assistance Types					Total
	Disaster Response	Disaster Response with DRR Components	DRR	Operational Readiness	Other	
REGIONAL AND GLOBAL DISASTER SUPPORT						
Africa						
Djibouti		\$1,000,000				\$1,000,000
East and Central Africa				\$29,438	\$65,076	\$94,514
Southern Africa	\$320,259	\$11,887	\$6,459,247			\$6,791,393
West Africa		\$27,904	\$6,850,000		\$20,964	\$6,898,868
Total	\$320,259	\$1,039,791	\$13,309,247	\$29,438	\$86,040	\$14,784,775
Asia and the Pacific						
Bangladesh			\$53,000			\$53,000
Burma			\$234,250			\$234,250
China			\$1,557,543			\$1,557,543
East Asia and Pacific	\$4,907		\$1,560,000	\$27,089	\$142,874	\$1,734,870
FSM and RMI			\$938,200	\$7,042	\$237,116	\$1,182,358
India			\$199,281			\$199,281
Indonesia			\$621,480			\$621,480
Pacific			\$750,000			\$750,000
South Asia			\$1,920,558	\$17,596	\$53,386	\$1,991,540
Total	\$4,907	\$0	\$7,834,312	\$51,727	\$433,376	\$8,324,322

Funding Summary - FY 2010

Obligations from October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010

Country/Region or Program	Assistance Types					Total
	Disaster Response	Disaster Response with DRR Components	DRR	Operational Readiness	Other	
REGIONAL AND GLOBAL DISASTER SUPPORT						
EMCA						
Central Asia			\$146,078			\$146,078
Europe			\$8,335	\$11,582	\$119,393	\$139,310
Total	\$0	\$0	\$154,413	\$11,582	\$119,393	\$285,388
LAC						
Caribbean			\$260,000			\$260,000
Central America	\$50,000	\$357,724	\$99,979			\$507,703
Latin America and Caribbean		\$5,732,334	\$2,295,196	\$2,041		\$8,029,571
South America			\$100,000			\$100,000
Total	\$50,000	\$6,090,058	\$2,755,175	\$2,041	\$0	\$8,897,274
Global						
Agriculture and Food Security			\$7,141		\$398,673	\$405,814
Geohazards			\$1,739,810			\$1,739,810
Hydrometeorological Hazards			\$1,066,000			\$1,066,000
Information Management and Coordination	\$11,012,373	\$1,648,824	\$2,432,252		\$150,213	\$15,243,662
Monitoring and Evaluation		\$349,234	\$4,957			\$354,191
Public Health and Nutrition	\$4,407,890	\$200,000	\$805,000	\$1,701,347	\$70,698	\$7,184,935
Shelter and Settlements					\$6,737	\$6,737
Vulnerable and IDP Protection	\$20,000	\$1,200,000	\$349,938			\$1,569,938
Total	\$15,440,263	\$3,398,058	\$6,405,098	\$1,701,347	\$626,321	\$27,571,087
Regional and Global Disaster Support Total	\$15,815,429	\$10,527,907	\$30,458,245	\$1,796,135	\$1,265,130	\$59,862,846

OPERATIONS AND PROGRAM SUPPORT						
Operations Support	\$16,535		\$51,891	\$14,684,501	\$14,441,821	\$29,194,748
Program Support	\$46,254	\$23,125	\$14,442	\$78,613	\$29,911,415	\$30,073,849
Operations and Program Support Total	\$62,789	\$23,125	\$66,333	\$14,763,114	\$44,353,236	\$59,268,597

SUMMARY - FY 2010 OFDA Funding and Budget Carryover						
Disasters	\$656,700,293	\$181,619,863	\$9,024,477	\$64,550	\$7,695,845	\$855,105,028
Regional and Global Disaster Support	\$15,815,429	\$10,527,907	\$30,458,245	\$1,796,135	\$1,265,130	\$59,862,846
Operations and Program Support	\$62,789	\$23,125	\$66,333	\$14,763,114	\$44,353,236	\$59,268,597
Total FY 2010 Obligated Funding	\$672,578,511	\$192,170,895	\$39,549,055	\$16,623,799	\$53,314,211	\$974,236,470
Budget Carryover to FY 2011						\$332,954,704
Total OFDA Budget for FY 2010						\$1,307,191,174

Disaster Summaries in this Annual Report

The disaster descriptions on the preceding pages cover USG FY 2010. Between October 1, 2009, and September 30, 2010, OFDA responded to 73 disasters.

Explanation of Assistance Covered

The present annual report documents only the financial record of FY 2010 assistance provided through OFDA's budget. In addition to OFDA funds delineated in the report, other USG entities provided humanitarian assistance in response to many of the disasters detailed in the preceding pages. When such information was made available, OFDA staff noted in the annual report the participation of other USG agencies.

Detailed Situation Reports and Fact Sheets on Major Disasters Available Separately

OFDA staff often produce information products, including situation reports and fact sheets, regarding declared disasters which include detail beyond what is provided in the case reports found in the annual report. Situation reports are four- to five-page documents that provide periodic updates on long-term, complex emergencies. Fact sheets are one- to three-page documents that focus on rapid-onset natural disasters or rapidly changing complex emergencies. For information on where to find current situation reports, fact sheets, and other related information, please see page 132.

Situation Reports, Fact Sheets, or Program Summaries Produced for Major Disasters and DRR Programs in FY 2010

AFGHANISTAN – Complex Emergency

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC – Disaster Risk Reduction

CHAD – Complex Emergency

CHILE – Earthquake

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO – Complex Emergency

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA – Disaster Risk Reduction Programs; Humanitarian Assistance in Review; Regional Situation Report

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC – Tsunami and Storms; Humanitarian Assistance in Review

ETHIOPIA – Complex Emergency; Humanitarian Assistance in Review

EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST, AND CENTRAL ASIA – Humanitarian Assistance in Review; Regional Fact Sheet

INDONESIA – Earthquake

GLOBAL – OFDA Annual Program Reviews; Disaster Risk Reduction

GLOBAL SECTOR UPDATES – Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Health; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Monitoring and Evaluation; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

HAITI – Earthquake

IRAQ – Complex Emergency

KENYA – Food Insecurity

KYRGYZSTAN – Civil Unrest; Complex Emergency

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN – Humanitarian Assistance in Review; Hurricane Season Fact Sheet; Disaster Risk Reduction

NIGER – Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

PAKISTAN – Complex Emergency; Floods; Landslides

PHILIPPINES – Tropical Storm

RUSSIA – Wildfires

SOMALIA – Complex Emergency

SOUTH, WEST, AND NORTH AFRICA – Disaster Risk Reduction

SOUTH ASIA – Humanitarian Assistance in Review

SRI LANKA – Complex Emergency

SUDAN – Complex Emergency

UGANDA – Humanitarian Assistance in Review

YEMEN – Complex Emergency

ZIMBABWE – Complex Emergency

Publication Credits

The OFDA FY 2010 Annual Report was researched, written, and produced by Sarah Bailin, Fiona Baker, Amber Callaway, Kelly Doley, Katherine Echeverria, Christine Forster, Lily Frey, Lisa Gabriel, Karey Haywood, Helen Ho, Darlene Hilburn, Kylie Holmes, Diedra Spencer Jardine, Rachel Kleinberg, Alison Lapp, Dianna Long, Caroline Luther, Erin Magee, Rachel Miller, Wesley Mossburg, Paul Perrin, Johs Pierce, Laureen Reagan, Nicholas Reese, Amy Shatsoff, and Patricia Shea of Macfadden & Associates, Inc. in Washington, D.C., under contract number DFD-I-00-06-00170-00. Auriana Koutnik also contributed to this report.

Maps created by Brendan Bartow and Dong Chung.

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

OFDA Publications

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

- The Field Operations Guide (FOG) is a pocket-sized manual that contains methodologies for conducting disaster assessments, as well as information on OFDA response procedures.
- In order 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 current situation reports and fact sheets on selected international disasters and crises, which describe the humanitarian situation and the corresponding USG response.

Current situation reports, fact sheets, the FOG, and the Guidelines for Unsolicited Proposals and Reporting are available on the Internet at OFDA's home page at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/. Fact sheets and situation reports are also available on OCHA's ReliefWeb home page at <http://www.reliefweb.int>.

Cover Photo Credits



Paul J. Richards/AFP

Front: Haitian women walk with goods past a destroyed building in Port-au-Prince.



Johs Pierce, USAID

Back: Women in rural Diffa Region, Niger, display OFDA-funded nutrition education materials produced by implementing partner Helen Keller International.



Alimentation de 9 à 12 mois

Quels aliments ?

- Fourra et Koko enrichi
- Aliments finement hachés ou écrasés et aliments que le bébé peut prendre à la main (fruits, légumes...)

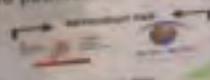
A quel rythme ?

- 3 fois par jour, plus un goûter

Quelle quantité ?

- Donner au moins les trois quarts (3/4) d'une tasse à chaque repas (une tasse égale 250 ml)
- Malgré que l'enfant à son propre bol la mère peut renforcer son alimentation

USAID



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