

# EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA – DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**\$345 million**

Total USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> Funding to ECA in FY 2014

**\$4 million**

Programs in South Sudan with DRR Components

**\$2.7 million**

Programs in Kenya with DRR Components

**\$1.2 million**

Programs in Somalia with DRR Components

**\$1 million**

Programs in Sudan with DRR Components

**8**

Partners in ECA Implementing FY 2014 Programs with DRR Components

## OVERVIEW

- East and Central Africa (ECA)—comprising Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda—faces a range of natural disasters and complex emergencies. Environmental hazards, including disease outbreaks, drought, and floods, negatively impact health, livelihoods, and food security.

Additional factors, such as conflict, climate variability, political instability, and limited government capacity, have further increased communities' vulnerability to disasters.

- USAID/OFDA supports DRR programs that build the capacity of at-risk communities to prepare for and respond to emergencies in ECA. USAID/OFDA also integrates strategic, context-specific DRR components into programs designed to strengthen community resilience and improve preparedness, mitigation, and emergency response capacities. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$12 million for DRR projects throughout ECA, including programs that integrate DRR with disaster response.

## DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) FUNDING TO ECA IN FY 2014

Stand-Alone DRR Programs	\$2,699,771
Programs that Integrate DRR with Disaster Response (RSP)	\$9,240,106

**\$11,939,877**  
TOTAL USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING TO ECA

## STAND-ALONE DRR PROGRAMS IN ECA

In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA's ECA team provided nearly \$2.7 million for stand-alone DRR initiatives that improve preparedness and aim to mitigate and prevent the worst impacts of disasters. USAID/OFDA provided additional funding for regional and global stand-alone programs that include activities in ECA to strengthen disaster preparedness and response. At the regional and country levels, USAID/OFDA and implementing partners engaged communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop effective strategies—tailored to the needs of at-risk populations—to reduce the risk of disasters. These programs all reflected USAID/OFDA's commitment to support capacity development; strengthen linkages among risk identification, monitoring, early warning, and early action; and expand partnerships and joint programming. Analyses of existing capacities and social, economic, and environmental trends guided programs. When possible, USAID/OFDA programs addressed underlying causes of recurrent disasters, including environmental degradation, rapid urban growth, and climate change.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

## Global and Multi-Regional Programs Active in ECA<sup>2</sup>

- **Frontline—Turning Community Views into Action:** To support strengthened resilience at the community level, USAID/OFDA supported the Global Network for Disaster Reduction’s (GNDR) Frontline–Turning Community Views into Action program with \$500,000 in FY 2014 assistance. Building on findings from the USAID/OFDA-funded GNDR Views from the Frontline and Action at the Frontline initiatives, the Turning Community Views into Action program aims to gather local-level baseline data on risks and vulnerability; utilize the data to strengthen resilience against small-scale, recurrent disasters; develop a more integrated, multi-hazard approach to DRR and disaster management; and influence local, national, and international actors to support resilience-building efforts in communities. The program will also inform new post-2015 frameworks for DRR, sustainable development goals, and climate change—all of which require strategic implementation at the local level. GNDR supported activities in more than 90 countries, including Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda, with FY 2014 funding.
- **Mitigating Earthquake Risks in Sub-Saharan Africa:** Earthquakes pose an increasing risk to areas prone to seismic activity in sub-Saharan Africa, as rapid urbanization has led to the construction of new buildings without consideration for seismic hazards. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$198,000 to Pennsylvania State University (PSU) to implement a pilot project for mitigating earthquake risks in sub-Saharan Africa. The PSU project will use data from the AfricaArray seismic network—a program that strengthens and maintains a network of seismic stations around Africa and assists African geoscientists and researchers with earthquake monitoring. The project seeks to train 10 individuals on seismic hazard assessment and risk mitigation, as well as introduce improved techniques for assessing seismic hazard and risk to inform new building codes. AfricaArray plans to work closely with the USAID/OFDA-funded Global Earthquake Model to review project results, develop an earthquake-risk scenario, and receive technical assistance.
- **Capacity Building for Armyworm Monitoring, Forecasting, and Early Warning:** In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$156,000 to the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA)—a regional organization established to monitor and respond to emergency trans-boundary pest outbreaks in nine countries in ECA—to educate and strengthen capacities of vulnerable farming communities in dozens of armyworm-prone districts in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania. Through community-based armyworm monitoring, forecasting, and early warning systems, DLCO-EA aims to reduce the damage armyworm causes to crops and pastures, thereby improving food security and livelihoods for targeted vulnerable rural communities.

## ECA Regional Programs

- **Fifth Africa Regional Platform for DRR:** With funding from the previous fiscal year, USAID/OFDA supported the Fifth Africa Regional Platform for DRR, hosted by the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) in the city of Abuja, Nigeria, between May 13–16, 2014. UNISDR convened local, regional, and national stakeholders at the regional platform to develop Africa’s post-2015 framework for DRR, which will be considered at the Third UN World Conference on DRR in Sendai city, Japan, in March 2015. The post-2015 framework, which will guide the implementation of DRR strategies throughout the region, aims to build resilience in cities and engage the private sector in DRR practices.

## Country-Specific Programs

### *Ethiopia*

- **Building Disaster Response Capacity in Ethiopia:** With ongoing previous-year funding, USAID/OFDA in FY 2014 continued supporting a technical assistance partnership with the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to establish an organizational response framework—the National Incident Management System (NIMS)—to improve the GoE’s capacity to respond to disasters. While led by USAID/Ethiopia’s Assets, Livelihoods, and Transition Office, the

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<sup>2</sup> Funding figures for global and regional initiatives represent program totals, including USAID/OFDA funding for activities implemented both within and outside ECA.

partnership is implemented by the U.S. Forest Service in collaboration with the GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector. A functional NIMS establishes and provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide all levels of government, as well as NGOs and the private sector, working to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of disasters.

### ***Kenya***

- **Nutrition Response Capacity Preparedness in ASALs and Urban Areas:** With \$2.3 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2014 funding, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is improving preparedness and nutrition response capacity in Kenya’s arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) and urban areas. UNICEF has bolstered response actors’ preparedness and emergency nutrition response capacity through improved program coordination, planning, budgeting, and implementation—emphasizing women and children ages five years and younger. As part of the project, UNICEF works directly with the Government of Kenya (GoK) at the national and county levels to improve emergency response coordination. At the county level, the UNICEF project assisted in developing action plans with key stakeholders to increase investment in nutrition interventions for populations in the ASALs.
- **Improving Knowledge and Coordination of Cash Transfer Programs:** USAID/OFDA provided more than \$395,000 in FY 2014 funding to Action Against Hunger/U.S. (AAH/USA) to improve coordination and preparedness for cash transfer programs among response actors and the GoK. The AAH/USA program recognizes the importance of building additional capacity for integrated cash transfer programming implemented during protracted, slow-onset emergencies, especially in the ASALs. As part of the program, AAH/USA gathered evidence and knowledge of cash transfer preparedness in Kenya to improve the capacity of humanitarian actors.
- **Indicator Development for Surveillance of Urban Emergencies:** With continued USAID/OFDA support from FY 2013, Concern coordinated humanitarian information sharing of indicators that detect and monitor urban emergencies in Kenya, with the ultimate aim of creating a tool that enables early response to disasters in urban settings. In FY 2014, Concern continued collecting surveillance and long-term food price data from the capital city of Nairobi, identifying an emerging food security crisis in the process. In response, humanitarian actors organized cash transfers to affected populations to mitigate food insecurity.

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## **PROGRAMS THAT INTEGRATE DRR WITH DISASTER RESPONSE**

In addition to stand-alone DRR programs implemented to prevent or mitigate the effects of hazards in the region, USAID/OFDA integrated preparedness and mitigation into disaster response, early recovery, and transition programs. These initiatives, which were in accordance with regional DRR strategies, incorporated risk reduction objectives into a broad range of sector interventions to increase the resilience of communities to future shocks. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA sought to prevent and treat acute malnutrition, improve food security, and strengthen livelihoods throughout ECA.

### **Country-Specific Programs**

#### ***Ethiopia***

- **Building Community Resilience in Rural Ethiopia:** Through USAID/Ethiopia, USAID/OFDA provided \$3 million in FY 2014 to Project Concern International (PCI) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to strengthen resilience in rural Ethiopia. The three-year program focuses on improving long-term climate change adaptive capacities in Ethiopia’s increasingly drought-prone areas, including in Oromia Region’s Bale, East Hararghe, and West Hararghe zones. The support enables CRS and PCI—working with government and other stakeholders—to enact community-led strategies to mitigate the harmful effects of climate change on rural livelihoods and improve household food security.

- **Replicating Resilience-Enhancing Activities Program:** With previous-year FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA supported Food for the Hungry (FH) in FY 2014 to enhance the resilience of vulnerable farming households in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region of Ethiopia. Among other activities, the program supported livestock management, seed and planting material distributions, and market linkages—reaching more than 11,000 individuals. To assist with economic recovery, FH also improved the adaptive capacity of rural households through credit and loan training, as well as provided financial tracking support to improve livelihood management. The FH program concluded in July 2014.
- **Disaster Risk Management Agricultural Task Force:** USAID/OFDA has continued to support capacity building at the GoE-established Disaster Risk Management Agricultural Task Force (DRM-ATF) with continuing FY 2013 funding to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which co-chairs the DRM-ATF. The DRM-ATF shares information on agricultural hazards and threats, conducts joint assessments, and improves the quality of food security, nutrition, and related early recovery interventions in farming and pastoral areas. The task force aims to improve the flow of information between the national and local levels, as well as mitigate, manage, and prepare for possible shocks and threats to the agriculture sector.
- **Building Resilience in Eastern Ethiopia:** With previous-year funding, USAID/OFDA provided support to Save the Children/UK (SC/UK) during FY 2014 for activities to improve the resilience of communities in Somali Region. SC/UK is promoting natural resource management, increasing livestock feed access, reducing livestock susceptibility to drought, and improving access to seeds. SC/UK also has worked to ensure that households have access to immediate economic opportunities, such as milk and marketing cooperatives. SC/UK activities in Somali Region are expected to conclude in December 2014.
- **Strengthening Nutrition in Somali Region:** USAID/OFDA support to Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) in FY 2014 helped the organization implement a 15-month nutrition program that focused on managing life-saving activities in drought-affected areas of Somali Region. Activities included treating nearly 6,000 children five years of age and younger experiencing moderate acute malnutrition and more than 3,100 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition through supplementary feeding programs, outpatient therapeutic sites, and stabilization centers. The program also trained medical personnel in preventing and managing acute malnutrition, and project staff worked with local health authorities to develop sub-district-level preparedness and response plans to strengthen their capacity to handle future nutrition emergencies. In total, SC/US reached more than 48,000 individuals in Ethiopia with supplemental feedings, infant and young child feeding activities, and nutrition training. The program is expected to end in October 2014.
- **Emergency Nutrition, Health Activities, and WASH in Ethiopia:** USAID/OFDA continued to support UNICEF for emergency health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions that prevent the deterioration of living conditions for drought- and conflict-affected populations. UNICEF’s USAID/OFDA-funded health and nutrition services program in Ethiopia, which ended in March 2014, assisted approximately 1.7 million people in hard-to-reach areas of Afar and Somali regions. UNICEF also supported access to community-based management of acute malnutrition, treating acute malnutrition with ready-to-use therapeutic foods at community homes, and strengthened emergency nutrition and WASH coordination at local and national levels.
- **Improving Livelihoods Through RAIN +:** USAID/OFDA continued to support Mercy Corps’ Revitalizing Agricultural/Pastoral Incomes and New Markets for Enhancing Resilience and Recovery (RAIN +) program to improve livelihoods opportunities in Ethiopia’s Oromiya and Somali regions during FY 2014. Mercy Corps protected against agricultural- and pastoral-asset loss during periods of drought and other environmental shocks by providing short-term employment opportunities to affected populations. The project also aimed to develop high-impact markets that spur private sector investment and local economic growth, as well as diversify livelihoods. As an example, Mercy

Corps formed or financed 800 income-generating groups, including all women groups, in the Somali Region. The multi-year duration of RAIN + has enabled Somali Region government representatives to become familiar with Mercy Corps' market facilitation activities—including private investment, forums, input supply trade fairs, loans to commercial livestock traders, and microfinance investment—and advocate for the program, citing it as one of the most successful programs in the region. The project included support to a Somali microfinance institute, which by September 2013 had more than 2,600 clients and loaned more than \$596,000, with no reported losses regarding loan repayments. RAIN + funding had also provided early response assistance amidst severe drought conditions in February 2011, before an emergency was formally declared and drought conditions peaked in June 2011. To help prevent the spread of disease, Mercy Corps also increased access to safe drinking water and promoted behavioral change by educating communities on improved health and hygiene practices. Between FY 2009–2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$20.7 million to the RAIN + project in Ethiopia, which concluded in February 2014.

- **Pastoral Livelihood Assistance Through RECOVER+:** In FY 2014, though previous-year USAID/OFDA funding, Global Communities' (GC) Redirecting Ethiopian Communities to Overcome Vulnerability and Enhance Resilience, Plus (RECOVER+) program engaged agro-pastoralists in Ethiopia's Somali Region to strengthen livelihoods systems while reducing disaster risk caused by natural and human-induced shocks. From June 2013 to June 2014, the RECOVER+ program provided entrepreneurial and vocational training to individuals who sought employment outside of the pastoralist economy. RECOVER+ also aimed to improve the management of water systems, establishing 36 water management committees and providing committees with basic hygiene and sanitation training. GC also provided 450 households with training on livestock management to bolster agriculture and food security. In total, RECOVER+ provided agriculture and livelihood support to more than 39,000 individuals.

## **Kenya**

- **Strengthening Community Resilience:** USAID/OFDA continued supporting the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) in FY 2014 with previous-year funding. ACTED worked with communities in Samburu and Turkana counties, Kenya, to build capacity for disaster management and strengthen livelihoods resilience among populations in areas prone to drought or conflict. Specifically, ACTED engaged with community disaster-management committees—groups that manage disaster risks at the local level and engage with the government to advocate for DRR activities—to create response plans for local hazards and facilitate interactions with the country-level drought management authority. The ACTED program also strengthened income-generating activities among vulnerable households by providing technical support to livelihoods and women's groups. ACTED provided microfinance opportunities for nearly 1,000 people and supported 40 micro- and small enterprises. ACTED's program concluded in June 2014.
- **Kenya Elections Preparedness and Response:** USAID/OFDA partner CRS began implementing the Response to Pre- and Post-Election Violence project in preparation for possible election-related violence in Kenya's 2013 elections, pre-positioning relief supplies and establishing plans for rapid needs assessments and immediate response efforts. Following a peaceful election process, the CRS project continued in FY 2014 with previous-year USAID/OFDA support, focusing on support to conflict-affected returnees in Tana River County. Following violence related to the contentious December 2007 general elections, many people displaced from Tana River returned to areas of origin without assets or means of livelihoods. The CRS project helped strengthen food security for conflict-affected populations in Tana River by providing agricultural inputs, including seeds and tools, to more than 2,000 households. CRS also trained farmers on critical agronomic activities for farm management, such as land preparation, crop variety, and pest control. The project ended in February 2014.
- **Humanitarian Contingency Planning for General Elections in Kenya:** USAID/OFDA supported the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS)—the country's primary first responder to humanitarian emergencies—with ongoing FY 2013

funding to coordinate humanitarian actors participating in contingency planning through March 2014. KRCS worked to improve its ability to respond to conflict-related displacement and inter-communal violence in northern Kenya.

- **Nutrition and WASH Support Program:** With continuing FY 2013 USAID/OFDA funding, Mercy USA continued to improve community nutrition and WASH services at health facilities and communities in Garissa County, Kenya, with an emphasis on children ages five years and younger and pregnant and lactating women. Mercy USA's project also aimed to improve survival rates among women and children during disasters. Between May 2012 and January 2014—the duration of the project—Mercy USA reached more than 37,000 beneficiaries with nutrition and WASH assistance.
- **Building Resilience Through Livelihoods Protection:** USAID/OFDA provided ongoing support in FY 2014 to fund a local NGO Neighbours Initiative Alliance (NIA) to build community resilience to cyclical weather patterns in Kajido County, Kenya. NIA's project—which concluded in August 2014—improved access to clean water for livestock and community members, assisted income-generating groups within communities to promote women's economic empowerment, and supported households that lost livestock and resulting income-earning potential during recent droughts.
- **Enhancing Drought Resistance Among Pastoralist Communities:** With previous fiscal year support from USAID/OFDA, the Rural Agency for Community Development and Assistance (RACIDA) worked to enhance the resilience of local populations in northeastern Kenya's Mandera County against the effects of drought and related climate change hazards. RACIDA activities included building and rehabilitating local water infrastructure points, improving water governance, and promoting effective hygiene behaviors to prevent disease transmission. RACIDA's program concluded in August 2014.
- **Supporting Livestock Marketing During Drought Periods:** USAID/OFDA continued supporting SC/US in FY 2014 for a market-based approach to link livestock producers with meat markets and rehabilitate market infrastructure in Mandera. SC/US monitored livestock prices, trained butchers and meat traders on hygiene and sanitation, rehabilitated market infrastructure, and built local government capacity to support meat markets. SC/US's program ended in February 2014.
- **Emergency Nutrition Response and Support:** Previous-year USAID/OFDA funding to UNICEF contributed to the reduction of morbidity and mortality in approximately 1.7 million children ages five years and younger and women in Kenya's ASALs and urban environs. UNICEF's program sought to scale up high-impact nutrition interventions, both preventative and curative, at health facilities and within communities. UNICEF also continued support to the GoK to monitor nutrition outcomes to identify nutrition crises quickly and reinforce resilience to future shocks.
- **Improving the Nutritional Status and Resilience of Vulnerable Populations in the Urban Slums of Kenya:** In FY 2014, UNICEF continued to implement nutrition programs that reduce morbidity and mortality in children ages five years and younger residing in urban Kenyan slums through previous-year USAID/OFDA funding. UNICEF provided technical, logistical, and financial support to health facilities by enhancing information sharing, analyzing triggers of malnutrition, and testing key indicators for urban nutrition contingency efforts. UNICEF also provided essential medical inputs for nutrition programs and strengthened national and local health system coordination.
- **Wajir Community Resilience-Building Initiative:** Ongoing previous-year USAID/OFDA support to the Wajir South Development Association (WASDA), a regional NGO, in FY 2014 helped the organization strengthen community structures and improve resilience to droughts and other shocks experienced by pastoralists in Wajir County's South and North districts. WASDA activities focused on WASH interventions and projects to strengthen economic resilience, including cash-for-work activities to improve water infrastructure, as well as trainings for

community-level water management committee members to help offset negative effects of future water shocks. WASDA's USAID/OFDA-supported activities concluded in September 2014.

- **Strengthening Resilience of Drought-Prone Rural Communities:** With previous-year funding ending in May 2014, USAID/OFDA supported Welthungerhilfe (WHH) to provide WASH interventions in southeastern Kenya's Kitui and Makueni counties. The WHH project sought to reduce the impact of future droughts in those areas that experienced drought conditions in 2011 and 2012, focusing on improving sustainable water supplies among rural communities. Overall, WHH targeted nearly 37,000 people in Kitui and Makueni.
- **Arid and Marginal Lands Recovery Consortium Project:** In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA supported the FH-led Arid and Marginal Lands Recovery Consortium project with previous-year funding. The project sought to improve food security and household purchasing power in Kenya's drought-prone areas through emergency cash transfers and livelihoods-strengthening interventions, including livestock marketing, improved value chains, and horticulture production. During the five-year program—completed in December 2013—more than 888,000 people in vulnerable communities benefited from increased access to food and enhanced resilience to droughts. Since FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$20.7 million to support the project.
- **Increasing Drought Resistance in the ASALs:** Through previous year funding, USAID/OFDA supported USAID/Kenya for the Kenya Arid Lands Disaster Risk Reduction-WASH (KALDRR-WASH) Program through Millennium Water Alliance. KALDRR-WASH, which concluded in December 2014, helped increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, addressed environmental issues in Kenya's ASALs, and promoted improved hygiene and sanitation practices. Program activities also included building local capacity and changing high-risk hygiene and sanitation behavior to reduce disease and improve the health and wellbeing of at least 160,000 people in the ASALs.

### *Somalia*

- **Ongoing Support to Somalia to Mitigate Disaster Impacts:** Ongoing previous-year USAID/OFDA support for DRR activities in Somalia included improving local authorities' ability to prepare for disasters, strengthening community access to humanitarian information, and introducing enhanced agricultural inputs. One USAID/OFDA implementing partner worked with the Federal Government of Somalia Ministry of Health to strengthen the health care system—training health staff, providing essential medicines, and supporting a region-wide referral system—through support to health centers and primary health units. Another partner sought to strengthen livelihoods assets for pastoral and agro-pastoral households; for example, the partner developed an information-sharing network between community animal health workers and pastoralists, where the health workers relayed animal health messages, livestock prices, and weather patterns to pastoralists within their locality via mobile phone technology.

### *South Sudan*

- **Fostering Economic Growth and Resilience through Agriculture:** USAID/OFDA continued to support Mercy Corps' economic recovery and agriculture programs in Unity State and Abyei Area in FY 2014. Through their Integrated Stimulus Package to Improve Resilience (INSPIRE) program, Mercy Corps worked to provide vulnerable households—such as internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees—with seeds and agricultural tools. INSPIRE also supported economic growth and resilience-strengthening activities in Unity and Abyei by providing households affected by floods, crop failure, and conflict with local employment opportunities, on-the-job trainings, and expanded access to financial services.
- **Community Resilience Initiative for Flood-Affected Communities:** Through previous fiscal year funding, USAID/OFDA supported FH to improve food security and sanitation in flood-affected areas of Jonglei's Fangak and Nyriol countries and Upper Nile's Ulang County.

- **WASH Assistance to Displaced Populations and Returnees:** With continued FY 2013 funding from USAID/OFDA, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) continued to build capacity to improve WASH conditions in Unity. IRC's projects included hygiene awareness training and improving sanitation infrastructure through the construction of hand pumps and latrines.
- **Vector-Borne Disease Control:** USAID/OFDA continued to support MENTOR's vector-borne disease (VBD) control initiative in South Sudan through April 2014 with previous-fiscal year funding. MENTOR's program worked to reduce the impact of VBDs—such as malaria and dengue fever—among IDPs and vulnerable host communities affected by floods, as well as conflict in Lakes, Upper Nile, and Warrap states. Following mass population displacement resulting from conflict in December 2013, MENTOR conducted VBD control activities, provided technical and material support to health centers for the diagnosis and treatment of VBDs, and trained health care workers on VBD diagnosis and case management.

### *Sudan*

- **Improving Food Security and WASH in Blue Nile:** In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$723,000 to World Vision to strengthen resilience through improving food security and increase support for WASH activities in Sudan's Blue Nile State. World Vision's activities to enhance food security included providing seeds to vulnerable households, training and equipping new community animal health care workers, and vaccinating livestock. In addition, World Vision trained community health workers, constructed latrines, distributed hygiene kits, and repaired hand pumps to expand access to safe drinking water and promote hygienic behaviors.
- **Strengthening Livelihoods Through Cash-for-Work:** USAID/OFDA provided more than \$280,000 in FY 2014 funding to the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) to promote positive livelihood coping mechanisms. With USAID/OFDA support, ADRA implemented a cash-for-work program for the construction of five low water bridge crossings in Blue Nile's Geissan and El Roseires districts.
- **Building Resilience in South Darfur:** In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA continued to support partner CARE to stabilize and improve vulnerable communities' food security situation and livelihoods in South Darfur, as well as implement community-based health and WASH activities. CARE supported livelihoods of affected populations—focusing on women and girls—through micro-credit activities and market rehabilitation programs, as well as community animal health workers and agricultural extension workers. In addition, CARE trained local volunteers to educate communities on improved health and hygiene practices, including preventing the spread of diseases and decontaminating safe drinking water containers. CARE's project concluded in September 2014.
- **Strengthening Community Value Chains for Vulnerable Communities in Darfur:** Through previous year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support the UN Development Program (UNDP) in FY 2014 to improve income opportunities among rural households and vulnerable community members by strengthening agricultural production and processing methods and promoting business development services—such as input supplies and training. UNDP is also working to monitor markets in Darfur to identify shifting patterns of trade and conflict in the region.
- **Multi-Sector Integrated Project Providing Humanitarian Assistance and Early Recovery Activities:** With ongoing FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support Concern to strengthen strategic partnerships with relevant Government of Sudan (GoS) ministries and foster community engagement for early recovery in West Darfur. Concern's FY 2014 activities included programming to enhance life-saving primary health care services and decrease malnutrition-related morbidity and mortality through curative and preventative nutrition services.

- Delivering and Maintaining Health and WASH Activities in North Darfur:** GOAL continued to improve access to WASH facilities for conflict-affected IDP and rural communities in North Darfur with ongoing USAID/OFDA support from the previous fiscal year. GOAL's projects included conducting water quality tests and supporting motorized water systems that deliver water to more than 25,800 IDPs at Kassab camp.
- Promoting Resilience Among Communities in West Darfur:** In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA continued to support SC/US to increase access and improve quality of key services in the health, nutrition, protection, and WASH sectors in West Darfur. With USAID/OFDA support through April 2014, SC/US provided a range of health services and educated communities on disease prevention, hygiene, nutrition, and child protection concerns—including the prevention of child abuse and neglect, helping identify key child protection risks in the community, and implementing community-based child protection mechanisms.
- Promoting Sustainable Access to Basic Services and Economic Opportunities in Darfur:** With continued USAID/OFDA support through previous-year funding, the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) has worked to improve household food security, support emergency and transitional shelters, and promote access to sustainable water and sanitation services in South and East Darfur in FY 2014. UMCOR also supplied communities with seeds and farming tools, transitional shelters, and vocational trainings, as well as provided hygiene promotion activities and sanitation infrastructure construction and maintenance.
- Addressing Humanitarian Needs and Livelihood Priorities in Southern Kordofan:** Through previous-year funding, USAID/OFDA continued supporting Concern to enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities to improve food security and restore and protect livelihoods in GoS-held areas of Southern Kordofan. In FY 2014, Concern distributed crop seeds to increase access to food, improve the dietary diversity for households with malnourished children, and provide an additional source of income for community members.

#### USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2014<sup>1</sup>

LOCATION	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	PARTNER	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
<b>USAID/OFDA STAND-ALONE DRR FUNDING IN ECA<sup>2</sup></b>					
Kenya	Improving Knowledge and Coordination of Cash Transfer Programs	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	AAH	\$395,290	\$2,695,290
	Nutrition Response Capacity Preparedness in ASALs and Urban Areas	Nutrition	UNICEF	\$2,300,000	
ECA	DRR Learning Exchange With Partners	Administrative Support		\$4,481	\$4,481
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA STAND-ALONE DRR FUNDING IN ECA</b>					<b>\$2,699,771</b>
LOCATION	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	PARTNER	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
<b>USAID/OFDA DISASTER RESPONSE WITH DRR COMPONENTS IN ECA</b>					
Ethiopia	Building Community Resilience in Rural Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security	USAID/Ethiopia	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Somalia	Promoting DRR in Somalia	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Risk Management Policy and Practice	Implementing Partners	\$1,225,820	\$1,225,820
South Sudan	Fostering Economic Growth and Resilience Through Agriculture	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	Mercy Corps	\$3,936,987	\$3,936,987
Sudan	Strengthening Livelihoods Through Cash-for-Work	ERMS	ADRA	\$281,583	\$1,004,988
	Improving Food Security and WASH in Blue Nile	Agriculture and Food Security; WASH	World Vision	\$723,405	
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA DISASTER RESPONSE WITH DRR COMPONENTS FUNDING IN ECA</b>					<b>\$9,167,795</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN ECA IN FY 2014</b>					<b>\$11,867,566</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. This chart captures all USAID/OFDA DRR funding provided in FY 2014; program descriptions in the fact sheet reflect USAID/OFDA-supported DRR programs active during the fiscal year, regardless of year of funding.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of September 30, 2014.

## **PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION**

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at  
<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>