

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

\$58.4 million

Asia Programs with DRR Components

\$34.7 million

Africa Programs with DRR Components

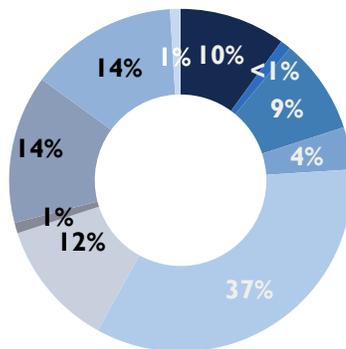
\$24.6 million

Latin America and the Caribbean Programs with DRR Components

\$1.2 million

Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia Programs with DRR Components

USAID/OFDA¹ GLOBAL FUNDING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PER SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Agriculture and Food Security (10%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (<1%)
- Geohazards (9%)
- Global DRR: Risk Management Policy and Practice (2%)
- Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (37%)
- Hydrometeorological Hazards (12%)
- Monitoring and Evaluation (1%)
- Protection (14%)
- Public Health and Nutrition (14%)
- Shelter and Settlements (1%)

IN FY 2014

Stand-Alone Global DRR Programs	\$14,824,126
Global Programs that Integrate DRR with Disaster Response	\$24,309,176
TOTAL GLOBAL DRR FUNDING	\$39,133,302
TOTAL REGION-SPECIFIC DRR FUNDING²	\$118,822,149
\$157,955,451	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA GLOBAL DRR FUNDING IN FY 2014	

OVERVIEW

- Natural and human-induced disasters adversely affect millions of people every year. To minimize the impact on vulnerable populations, USAID/OFDA supports disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs aimed at saving lives and protecting livelihoods, assets, and infrastructure before, during, and after disasters, while strengthening resilience to natural hazards. Programs promote preparedness and mitigation efforts to reduce vulnerability to disasters. Many programs emphasize building the capacity of communities and governments to identify, manage, and take action to reduce the impacts of disasters.
- USAID/OFDA's approach to DRR encompasses both single and multi-sector interventions at the worldwide, regional, and local levels. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$38.7 million for global DRR programs, including programs that supported research and advocacy and addressed transboundary risks. Of this funding, more than \$14.4 million supported stand-alone DRR initiatives, which engaged communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop effective measures to reduce the risk of disasters. In addition, more than \$24 million supported programs that integrated DRR activities into a broad range of disaster response interventions to not only meet immediate needs, but also strengthen people's ability to cope during subsequent crises.

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

² For more information, please see regional DRR Fact Sheets, available at: <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/disaster-risk-reduction/resources>

- Each USAID/OFDA DRR program promotes at least one of the five priorities identified by the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) that will be followed by the new framework in the coming year. USAID/OFDA has served as a lead supporter of DRR through its development assistance. USAID alone has provided approximately \$1.2 billion to support DRR in 91 countries during implementation of HFA 2005-2014.

SECTOR-SPECIFIC DRR PROGRAMS

USAID/OFDA implements DRR programs in several technical areas, including agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, geohazards, risk management policy and practice, humanitarian coordination and information management, shelter and settlements, hydrometeorological hazards, monitoring and evaluation, protection, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and public health and nutrition. Programs include activities aimed at controlling and reducing vector-borne diseases, enhancing disaster management capacity, monitoring seismic risks, implementing hydrometeorological early warning systems, promoting gender equality in DRR management, and reducing post-harvest seed loss. Overall, these programs aim to reduce risk and increase community resilience to potential shocks.

Agriculture and Food Security Programs

- USAID/OFDA supports the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in its efforts to develop regional cooperation mechanisms to address transboundary pests, promote the use of safer tools and techniques for locust control, and provide technical assistance for locust surveillance and monitoring. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided FAO with \$600,000 to continue conducting locust management activities worldwide, including efforts to establish the Pesticide Stock Management System in several countries; provide training to mitigate, prevent, respond to, and reduce the risk of emergency transboundary pest outbreaks; and strengthen national and regional capacities for transboundary pest interventions in Northwest Africa, East Africa, and the Red Sea Region. Since FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$2.9 million to support this project.
- To continue helping vulnerable farming communities to protect their crops from armyworm—an invasive pest that destroys harvests—USAID/OFDA provided more than \$156,000 in FY 2014 to the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA) to support community-based armyworm monitoring, forecasting, and early-warning mechanisms. The easily adaptable tools created by the project have enabled village farmers in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania to identify armyworm infestations and develop tailored mitigation strategies that reduce damage to crops and pasture. Detecting and responding to armyworm threats helps protect valuable crops and improve both food security conditions and livelihoods for approximately 2 million food-insecure people in eastern Africa. USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$639,000 to date to support DLCO-EA.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$36,000 to Tufts University for the dissemination of findings from an evaluation of community and animal health worker (CAHW) programs in the Horn of Africa. The evaluation, supported through funding from USAID/OFDA during a prior fiscal year, identified interventions that improved animal health and husbandry practices, increased access to animal health services, and enhanced livelihoods in communities with sustained interventions, as well as identified future intervention areas. In total, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$282,000 for this project, which ended in February 2014.
- With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in FY 2014 for an evaluation of seven USAID/OFDA-funded household-level seed storage programs in an effort to identify and document best practices to prevent stored seed loss due to disease, flooding, or insect infestation. CRS convened key stakeholders to analyze past interventions and published the findings through web-based learning materials³, facilitating improved seed storage practices and post-harvest crop management among actors worldwide. This project ended in February 2014.

Economic Recovery and Market Systems Programs

³Learning materials are available here: <http://www.crsprogramquality.org/publications/2014/12/15/briefs-and-case-studies-on-seed-storage.html>

- With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support the Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) initiative—managed by the International Rescue Committee (IRC)—to build NGO awareness of, and capacity to implement, strategic economic recovery programming in crisis environments. The EMMA toolkit—a guidance manual on rapid market analysis for relief agencies—encourages the appropriate use of local market systems in disaster-affected areas and outlines suggested evidence-based projects to support the livelihoods of disaster-affected populations, thus reducing the impact of disasters on communities.
- Building on the success of the EMMA toolkit, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$250,000 to IRC in FY 2014 for the Strengthening Global Capacity for Markets in Crises project, which aims to build the capacity of humanitarian actors to ensure the use of high-quality market analysis. With USAID/OFDA support, IRC plans to develop an online emergency markets learning system; facilitate information sharing between practitioners through an online platform; develop technology for use in EMMA assessments and standardized tools for assessing EMMA data; and conduct pre-crisis market assessments in order to improve data collection and analysis.
- With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/USA) to implement the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP). CaLP researches and trains humanitarians on cash-based programming as a tool to enable vulnerable families to purchase needed items. Within this effort, CaLP provides trainings on various cash transfer mechanisms, tracks information on global programs, and researches and disseminates best practices and lessons learned to ensure that cash-based programs effectively reduce risk and build safer communities. USAID/OFDA’s funding enabled CaLP to increase coordination, knowledge, and capacity in West Africa—a region where USAID/OFDA supports multiple cash-based interventions—to implement cash and voucher programming in emergencies. During FY 2014, CaLP held two regional cash working group meetings and supported discussion groups with more than 1,200 participants to facilitate information sharing on cash programming.
- With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support Adeso in FY 2014 to develop a cadre of trainers across Africa specialized in cash-based interventions. Cash-based programming is playing a growing role in humanitarian response as it can circumvent many of the logistical challenges that often impede humanitarian assistance and empower beneficiaries to make their own recovery decisions, making them less vulnerable to future disasters. With USAID/OFDA funding, Adeso trained 74 humanitarian workers in five countries to become trainers of the Adeso curriculum on cash-based interventions during FY 2014. This train-the-trainer approach allows more people to receive training while increasing sustainability by empowering local organizations to independently conduct future trainings.
- USAID/OFDA continued to support the Small Enterprise Education and Promotion (SEEP) Network in FY 2014 with prior year funding to develop and provide training on the Minimum Economic Recovery Standards (MERS). Using MERS as a companion to the Sphere² Handbook, the SEEP Network trains humanitarians on economic interventions that improve the purchasing power of vulnerable households prior to, during, and following emergencies. USAID/OFDA funding has enabled SEEP to convene livelihoods stakeholders to encourage global implementation of MERS principles and supported efforts to operationalize MERS during humanitarian responses. SEEP is also developing an e-learning course module to broaden the availability of MERS.

Geohazards Programs

- In 1986, USAID/OFDA and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) established the Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP) after an eruption at Colombia’s Nevado del Ruiz volcano caused approximately 23,000 deaths. Over the past 29 years, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$28 million to support VDAP, including more than \$2.4 million in FY 2014 to support VDAP at the global level. At the request of host governments, VDAP scientists travel to volcanic areas around the world and use mobile volcano monitoring equipment to rapidly assess hazards and generate eruption forecasts. Early warnings provided by VDAP and local partners allow local authorities to evacuate high-risk areas before a disaster occurs, reducing fatalities and economic loss. VDAP also provides training and technical

² The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by the International Committee of the Red Cross, UN, NGOs, and donors to develop a set of universal minimum standards for humanitarian assistance and thereby improve the quality of assistance provided to disaster-affected persons and to enhance the accountability of humanitarian agencies.

assistance for local geologists to enhance preparedness and response for future volcanic events. VDAP primarily focuses on the East Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) regions, which have higher concentrations of potentially dangerous volcanoes. During the fiscal year, VDAP responded to 27 volcanoes worldwide. For example, in the LAC region in FY 2014, VDAP provided technical expertise—both remotely and in person—for volcanic events in Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Peru.

- USAID/OFDA provided \$300,000 to USGS in FY 2014 to support the Natural Hazards Mitigation Interagency Agreement, a partnership that enables USAID/OFDA to quickly access USGS experts in the fields of biology, geographic information systems, hydrology, landslides, seismology, and tsunamis to assist before, during, and after natural disasters. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA utilized the agreement for several projects, including funding for an USGS Earthquake Disaster Assistance Teams (EDAT)—a cadre of earthquake experts—to work in the Union of Comoros following an earthquake. During a joint assessment with USAID/OFDA staff, the EDAT team visited affected areas and advised the Government of the Union of Comoros regarding the feasibility of displaced populations safely returning to home areas.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$198,000 to Pennsylvania State University to implement a pilot project for the mitigation of earthquake risks in Sub-Saharan Africa. The project will use data from the AfricaArray seismic network, a program that strengthens and maintains a network of African geoscientists and researchers, to train 10 individuals on seismic hazard assessment and risk mitigation, as well as to introduce improved techniques for assessing seismic hazard and risk to inform the development of new building codes. AfricaArray will work closely with the USAID/OFDA-funded Global Earthquake Model (GEM) Foundation to review project results, develop an earthquake-risk scenario, and to receive technical assistance. Earthquakes pose an increasing risk to areas prone to seismic activity in sub-Saharan Africa, as urbanization has led to the construction of new buildings that do not take into account seismic hazards.
- The GEM Foundation is a public-private partnership that encourages the development and deployment of tools and resources for earthquake risk assessment worldwide. With USAID/OFDA support, hundreds of experts, organizations, and practitioners are working to develop global databases, methodologies, tools, and open-source software for assessing the effects of seismic activity on communities. With \$30,000 from USAID/OFDA GEM finalized information tools that can be applied to regional contexts after the project's completion in September 2014. USAID/OFDA also provided more than \$499,000 in FY 2014 funding to the GEM Foundation to support the implementation of GEM in developing countries, focusing on East and Central Africa, Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia.
- With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support GeoHazards International (GHI) for research on various factors that influence the efficacy of protective actions during earthquake shaking—actions individuals take while an earthquake is occurring to protect themselves from injury or death. The program aims to reduce vulnerability among populations living in earthquake-prone areas by developing and promoting context-specific guidelines on protective actions to take during an earthquake.

Global DRR: Risk Management Policy and Practice Programs

- USAID/OFDA provided \$200,000 in FY 2014 to the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to support the UN World Conference on DRR, scheduled for March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. In the lead-up to the conference, UNISDR is facilitating discussion among stakeholders—through a number of worldwide regional meetings, among other activities—to identify new risks, as well as opportunities for action. These preparatory meetings will inform the development of a post-2015 framework for DRR, a follow-on to the *Hyogo Framework for Action: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster 2005-2015 (HFA)*.
- To support resilience-building at the community-level, USAID/OFDA is supporting the Global Network for Disaster Reduction's (GNDR) “Frontline—Turning Community Views into Action” program with \$500,000 in FY 2014. Building on findings from the USAID/OFDA-funded “Views from the Frontline” and “Action at the Frontline” initiatives, GNDR is designed to strengthen local capacity and leadership to build resilience in the face of everyday

disasters. The program aims to enable civil society organizations and communities to understand shocks and stresses that impact their resilience; identify partnerships and actions based on local capacities and resources while they learn, discover, innovate, and share local-level strategies and actions; while creating influence and political space to effect national and global policies. GNDR will implement this program in 15 countries.

- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided \$200,000 to the International Council of Volunteer Agencies to improve the humanitarian community's knowledge and utilization of the Sphere Project, which establishes minimum standards for provision of life-saving humanitarian interventions. Activities funded in FY 2014 included a Farsi/Persian translation of the Sphere Handbook; an Arabic-language version of the Sphere Handbook in eBook format; support of global training workshops, including training of trainers; and the development of a set of training materials on Sphere principles and standards. The final product—a menu of 30 modules for 90-minute training sessions, which can be targeted to a variety of thematic uses and a broad range of participants including communities, national authorities, and humanitarian actors—was tested with a variety of practitioners and launched in early 2015.
- Building on prior year support, USAID/OFDA provided \$1 million in FY 2014 to The World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) to assist developing countries with reducing their vulnerability to natural disasters by incorporating DRR and climate change adaptation activities into country development strategies, as well as by supporting country-led implementation of the DRR goals stipulated in the HFA. Since FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$5 million to support the GFDRR.

Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management Programs

- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA continued to support the International Medical Corps (IMC) for the IMC-led Building a Better Response (BBR) project. USAID/OFDA funding supports the training of emerging humanitarian partners, in-person workshops for NGO personnel, and an e-learning course to improve humanitarian response and coordination. During the year, IMC held consultations and modified curriculum based on feedback to tailor the in-person workshops to a wider audience. In addition, IMC completed and launched an e-learning training for humanitarian stakeholders to better understand the humanitarian response architecture. This e-learning is open to all free of charge and culminates with a Certificate from the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative. In total, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$7.2 million to IMC for BBR, including \$1.5 million in FY 2014.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$1.2 million to IMC in FY 2014 to enhance knowledge and coordination among humanitarian actors, including government personnel, in order to improve the efficiency of international humanitarian operations. With USAID/OFDA support, IMC will develop a training exercise that will provide the opportunity for key staff to coordinate a simulated emergency response, during which they will build and apply knowledge of international coordination structures in a learning environment. Participants will ultimately utilize knowledge gained during the simulation to benefit the overall coordination systems of the wider humanitarian architecture.
- Building on prior year support, USAID/OFDA provided additional funding in FY 2014 to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) to enhance its capacity and that of its partners to deliver humanitarian assistance in high-risk environments. With USAID/OFDA support, UNICEF is strengthening risk management coordination, collaboration, and capacity development at headquarters-, regional-, and country-levels by deploying staff to the field to provide technical support; reviewing risk management guidelines, processes, and standards; supporting a risk management policy dialogue; and revising guidelines on humanitarian negotiations. USAID/OFDA has provided \$680,000 to UNICEF for this intervention, including \$200,000 in FY 2014.
- USAID/OFDA maintains a partnership with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to ensure robust humanitarian coordination as a means to prevent and respond to emergencies. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided \$5 million to OCHA to support a number of activities aimed at strengthening coordination. In particular, FY 2014 funding from USAID/OFDA supported efforts to conduct outreach and strengthen partnerships with other global rising actors; funding included support to OCHA's Gulf Liaison Office (GLO) in Abu Dhabi.

- To support the continued development and maintenance of a global geospatial data repository to serve humanitarian operations, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$374,000 in FY 2014 to the University of Georgia's Office of Information Technology Outreach Services (ITOS) for the Geographic Information Support Team (GIST) geographic data repository. The GIST data repository strengthens the planning and coordination of relief and risk reduction activities by organizing, processing, and improving access to geospatial data for the humanitarian community. ITOS also develops applications for, and provides other geospatial services to, the humanitarian community. The FY 2014 program expanded upon previous USAID/OFDA support to ITOS, enabling the continuation of existing data services, advisory capacity, and geospatial application development, while also supporting a new initiative to work with OCHA on the development and sharing of common operational datasets through a web interface.
- USAID/OFDA continued to support the Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), maintained by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), with more than \$290,000 in FY 2014. EM-DAT provides the relief community and general public with information on all recorded disasters since 1900, allowing for trend analyses and historical comparisons to improve risk assessment and preparedness for future disasters.
- With FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) for the Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS). ACAPS aims to enhance the resilience of communities affected by conflict and disasters through timely and appropriate humanitarian action, based on a strong evidence base. With USAID/OFDA funding, ACAPS seeks to: strengthen the capacity of actors to undertake multi-sector assessments and analysis of humanitarian crises to support humanitarian decision making; share situational awareness in humanitarian crises through the deployment of experts to support joint analysis and assessment processes; and develop methods and approaches to enable cost-effective and timely analysis of crises.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided \$750,000 to the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP) to organize and host a Global Forum for Improving Humanitarian Action (Global Forum). With USAID/OFDA funds, the ALNAP network, in collaboration with OCHA, the World Humanitarian Secretariat (WHS), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and the League of Arab States, engaged in planning for the Global Forum, scheduled for June 2015 in New York City. The Global Forum aims to support a consultation process that helps shape and develop the agenda for the 2016 WHS on the basis of evidence and diverse viewpoints, with an aim to improve responses in light of current challenges and opportunities in the humanitarian system.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000 to support preparations for the WHS, scheduled for May 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey. The summit aims to bring together global humanitarian actors to put forward a new agenda for humanitarian action that will ensure the world's most vulnerable receive timely, life-saving assistance.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$580,000 to support ALNAP's work to improve humanitarian performance through learning, peer-to-peer sharing, evaluations, and research. ALNAP uses the broad range of experience and expertise within its membership to produce tools and analysis relevant to the humanitarian sector, including a library of preparedness and DRR-focused learning resources, the State of the Humanitarian System report, and evaluations of humanitarian action. In FY 2014, ALNAP supported a pilot of the ALNAP Evaluation of Humanitarian Action Guide, the first complete interagency guide for evaluation in the humanitarian sector in English, Spanish, and French. ALNAP also enhanced the availability of learning materials on the Humanitarian Evaluation and Learning Portal and brought evaluators together for discussion on new evaluation tools.
- With FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support the Overseas Development Institute's (ODI) Humanitarian Policy Group's research project—initially focused on Africa and Asia—to improve understanding of the role of regional organizations, such as the Association of South East Asian Nations, the African Union, and the OIC, during humanitarian responses. The project incorporates research and fieldwork to explore the roles various organizations play during a humanitarian response, the rationale for regional organization involvement, the degree to which the approaches of regional organizations differ from those of traditional humanitarian actors, and whether there is a model or best practice that can be used to guide humanitarian interaction with regional organizations during disaster responses. ODI has disseminated findings to regional organizations, donors, humanitarian organizations, and

policymakers to facilitate more effective humanitarian engagement during humanitarian crises. This project ended in June 2014.

- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided \$100,000 to UNISDR for the drafting, launch, and global roll-out of the UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) in 2015. The GAR increases the effectiveness of DRR interventions at the national, regional, and international levels by monitoring risk patterns and trends, as well as identifying progress in, and providing policy guidance for, DRR.
- With FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support UNISDR for the fourth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, which brings together thousands of stakeholders to strengthen DRR efforts worldwide through better communication and coordination. Held May 19–23, 2013, the fourth session provided a unique opportunity for participants to shape the new global framework for DRR and resilience that will replace the HFA in 2015. This program ended in April 2014.
- USAID/OFDA provided an additional \$100,000 to UNISDR in FY 2014 to enhance the capacity of local authorities and national governments to manage disasters and build resilience in their communities. With USAID/OFDA funding, UNISDR will determine how the HFA has led to concrete change, therefore providing guidance for the new global framework for DRR. Findings will support risk sensitive planning and investment, ultimately leading to more resilient communities and livelihoods.
- Building on prior year assistance, USAID/OFDA continued to fund NRC to support the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC), a global program that tracks, analyzes, and disseminates information on internal displacement, highlighting potential areas of intervention for humanitarian actors. USAID/OFDA has provided \$1.8 million to support IDMC, including \$900,000 in FY 2014.
- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$400,000 to continue support of the Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC's) Humanitarian Principles project. With USAID/OFDA's support from FY 2013 and FY 2014, NRC has continued to raise awareness principles and their practical relevance with States and non-government humanitarian actors through a variety of activities, including: outreach activities, roundtable discussions and meetings; research; dissemination of information products; and evidence-based learning.
- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$400,000 to iMMAP to support the rapid deployment of information management officers to humanitarian clusters requiring information management (IM) support, as well as to enhance overall IM capacity at the field-level. With USAID/OFDA funding, iMMAP is facilitating coordination through improved data and information sharing among humanitarian actors, using established standards and supporting various common information platforms used during humanitarian response within the Cluster coordination framework.

Hydrometeorological Hazards Programs

- USAID/OFDA provided the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) with nearly \$2.8 million in FY 2014 to improve the capacity of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) to deliver weather, climate, and hydrometeorological information and warnings to reduce loss of life and vulnerability to hydrometeorological extremes. Activities included the Chatty Beetle to improve dissemination of warnings to population, 3-D printed meteorological equipment to improve monitoring of hydrometeorological observations, and capacity building on climate prediction.
- With \$300,000 in USAID/OFDA support, USGS continued work in FY 2014 to reduce flood risk in Africa and Asia by strengthening the capacity of regional and national hydrometeorological institutions to monitor, model, forecast, and develop strategies on flood management and early warning in transboundary rivers.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$1.5 million to the UN World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in FY 2014 to strengthen the capacity of NMHSs to reduce the impact of hydrometeorological extremes, including floods, droughts, cyclones, coastal hazards, severe weather, and other climate-, water-, and weather-induced hazards. An example of a USAID/OFDA-supported WMO activity is the implementation of Global Flash Flood Guidance System, which supports more than 50 countries to improve flash flood warnings, thereby reducing the number of lives lost.

Monitoring and Evaluation Programs

- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$294,000 to 3ie to improve the lives of vulnerable populations in post-disaster settings, accelerate the recovery process, and increase resilience by increasing the quality and quantity of information gained through impact evaluations in humanitarian contexts. 3ie will increase the evidence-base of what works and why among humanitarian interventions; synthesize findings on implementation and effectiveness; build capacity to produce and use evidence from high-quality impact evaluations; and make findings available to key policy makers.
- With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support Social Impact, Inc. for an evaluation of DRR approaches in the WASH sector in the aftermath of the 2009 cholera outbreak in Zimbabwe. This project ended in March 2014.

Protection Programs

- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided \$150,000 to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) to strengthen the capacity of local governments and NGOs to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV). The project will focus on the Philippines—the third most disaster-prone country in the world—to ensure that trained staff in affected areas have the capacity to implement an effective GBV response. The project aims to strengthen the municipal- and provincial-level mechanisms and local NGOs—the first responders following a disaster—to support interventions after a disaster event, as well as improve overall GBV data collection.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$300,000 to HelpAge International during FY 2014 to train more than 300 humanitarian staff to provide age- and disability-inclusive humanitarian assistance. The project aims to increase the skill, capacity, and knowledge of humanitarian actors to meet the needs of the most vulnerable during a crisis by providing training and technical support to ensure an appropriate response.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$400,000 IRC to support protection mainstreaming into humanitarian activities. IRC will enhance its Protection Mainstreaming Resource Kit, which includes the tools needed to develop, implement, and monitor protection aspects of programming; introduce the kits in three countries experiencing active conflict; and share lessons learned in order to enhance protection mainstreaming efforts at the global level.
- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$450,000 to IRC in FY 2014 to support enhanced psychosocial support programming for children, improving their ability to cope with, and heal from, trauma, exposure to violence, and conflict. With USAID/OFDA support, IRC is developing a toolkit, which includes basic trauma relief activities for children showing signs of distress and basic parenting support activities, among other resources.
- USAID/OFDA provided more than \$317,000 in FY 2014 to Terre des Hommes to support the continued roll-out of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS), which aims to improve the quality, predictability, and accountability of humanitarian response efforts to child protection concerns in emergencies. With USAID/OFDA funding, Terre des Hommes is introducing the CPMS in eight countries, as well as providing global support for the integration of CPMS in the larger humanitarian framework. As of September 2014, nearly 14,000 people had accessed the CPMS via the CPMS website or through distribution of hard copies in English, French, Spanish, and Arabic.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$120,000 in FY 2014 to the Tides Center/Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict (Watchlist) to evaluate the effectiveness of the UN-led Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM), which collects information on violations against children in armed conflict and uses this information to prompt a response. The Watchlist will gather feedback from communities where interventions have occurred to measure the impact of these interventions and provide recommendations to improve on response effectiveness moving forward.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.4 million to support OCHA's Protection Capacity (ProCap) and Gender Capacity (GenCap) rosters. ProCap and GenCap maintain rosters of protection and gender specialists with capacity to rapidly deploy to emergencies worldwide and provide technical input to actors working to prevent and respond to emergency-related gender and protection concerns.

- USAID/OFDA provided \$326,000 to the UN World Health Organization (WHO) in FY 2014 to support the development of a new manual to improve psychosocial interventions for disaster-affected populations. The manual aims to provide guidance for community workers to facilitate the effective delivery of psychosocial support, as staff from community-based organizations or primary health service providers often provide psychosocial services during a crisis. With this funding, WHO is conducting a pilot to determine the manual's effectiveness on improving the delivery of psychosocial support.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$2.6 million to UNICEF to support a number of protection interventions. With this funding, UNICEF will enhance all aspects of GBV prevention, care, and case management. UNICEF will also improve the provision of mental health and psychosocial support in emergencies by encouraging adherence to established guidelines, developing a monitoring and evaluation framework, and supporting the Interagency Standing Committee on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Reference Group to provide global-level leadership. With an additional \$246,000 from USAID/OFDA, UNICEF will also support monitoring of child protection activities through the development of a methodology and toolkit for monitoring the child protection sector, which will simultaneously lead to learning and expertise for monitoring activities.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$147,000 to the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) to improve emergency response through protection of adolescent girls and implementing safe, market-based livelihood recovery programs. The project aims to develop tools and guidance to increase relevant actors' capacity to address the needs of, and risks to, adolescent girls, as well as implement safe, gender-sensitive livelihood interventions in emergency settings, including those that target adolescent girls, drawing from lessons learned. The project will target interventions to gaps identified in two WRC reports: *I'm Here: Adolescent Girls in Emergencies* and *Double Edge Sword: Livelihoods in Emergencies*.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$297,000 to UNICEF in FY 2014 to support the Child Protection Working Group, a sub-group of Global Protection Cluster. With this support, UNICEF aims to provide timely support, including technical assistance and capacity building, to humanitarian actors working on child protection issues in ongoing and new emergencies. UNICEF will focus support on information management, assessments, and case management.
- USAID/OFDA continues to support UNICEF in FY 2014 to build better practices for primary prevention of sexual violence against women and girls affected by conflict. The project strengthens positive social norms that protect women and girls from violence, while working to change social norms that serve to hide or encourage forms of violence. The project aims to promote the establishment of self-sustaining social rules, eventually reinforced through legislation, policies, and other concrete activities. USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$2.2 million to support this program, including nearly \$850,000 in FY 2014.
- The Huairou Commission works globally to develop strategic partnerships and linkages among grassroots women's organizations, advancing their capacity to collectively influence politics and enhance sustainable community development practices. With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support Huairou Commission activities to foster collaboration between local communities, government officials, and local authorities to establish risk- and vulnerability-reducing priorities and plans, as well as expand the Huairou Commission's Community Practitioner Platform on Resilience, which builds intercommunity support to promote women's empowerment and gender-equitable DRR activities. This project ended on September 30.

Public Health and Nutrition Programs

- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided \$1.2 million to fund an interagency agreement with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), continuing a multi-year partnership between USAID/OFDA and CDC. Assistance from USAID/OFDA supported research projects evaluating the impact of a variety of projects, including hand-held solar lights in Haiti; a Local Area Monitoring and Tracking System for pregnant women in South Sudan; a mortality surveillance program using text messages; school-based mental health interventions; and multi-year seasonal cash transfers to prevent malnutrition in Burkina Faso.
- With nearly \$1.1 million through *Action Contre le Faim* (ACF), USAID/OFDA supported activities that strengthened local capacity for nutritional analysis, particularly in Chad, Ethiopia, and Kenya. ACF, as part of a consortium

- comprising four NGOs, provided technical assistance to humanitarian stakeholders to analyze the causal determinants of under-nutrition, propose effective interventions, and monitor and evaluate the impact of nutrition interventions.
- The Coverage Monitoring Network (CMN)—implemented by Action Against Hunger/U.S. (AAH/USA) and other NGOs—strengthens humanitarian response efforts by identifying and responding to barriers to accessing community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) interventions. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$898,000 through ACF to support the CMN to provide direct technical support to health and nutrition professionals designing, implementing, and analyzing CMAM coverage assessments. USAID/OFDA support facilitated the CMN’s efforts in nine countries—including Burkina Faso, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, and South Sudan—where vulnerable populations are at risk for malnutrition.
 - In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA—with more than \$642,000 in assistance—supported World Vision to develop and pilot a mobile health (mHealth) application in Chad, Kenya, Mali, and Niger. The mHealth application capitalizes on the prevalence of mobile technology to strengthen the ability of health workers to manage data for CMAM interventions. The mHealth application aims to improve the quality of care for children with acute malnutrition by supporting health workers to accurately collect and store patient data and to access information needed to make effective treatment decisions.
 - USAID/OFDA provided more than \$448,000 to AAH/USA in FY 2014 to continue supporting Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART)—a multi-year initiative and methodology to collect accurate and reliable nutrition anthropometric and mortality data to inform nutrition response activities and reduce malnutrition risk. With USAID/OFDA support, AAH/USA serves as a neutral, non-operational project convener and technical advisor for the adoption of SMART across the humanitarian sector.
 - Mental disorders can impede individuals from accessing needed humanitarian support. In FY 2014, IMC began assessing the adaptation of mental health guidelines in humanitarian settings, with a focus on the Central African Republic, the Philippines, and South Sudan. USAID/OFDA supported IMC with \$450,000 to evaluate the integration of mental health into general health care in those settings and to share lessons learned with other actors to support the integration of mental health interventions across humanitarian response efforts.
 - In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided \$300,000 through IRC to strengthen access to reproductive health interventions for crisis-affected populations. IRC worked to build the capacity of health-related training institutions and service providers to deliver quality reproductive health care in emergency settings by facilitating clinical training and disseminating reproductive health resources.
 - With approximately \$150,000 in FY 2014 assistance, USAID/OFDA supported IRC to begin developing and piloting a new protocol for treating moderate acute malnutrition, using extensive analysis of existing therapeutic and supplementary feeding programs.
 - Vulnerable populations are often at risk of multiple diseases, particularly vector-borne diseases, such as malaria. Through \$150,000 in FY 2014 assistance, USAID/OFDA supported the MENTOR Initiative to analyze integrated vector management strategies in humanitarian settings, with the aim of supporting relief actors across humanitarian sectors to better integrate disease management and the control and reduction of vector-borne diseases (VBD) into response activities.
 - With \$150,000 in assistance, USAID/OFDA supported WHO to improve the effectiveness of health care provided by foreign medical teams (FMTs) in the wake of a disaster. WHO promoted a classification system and series of standards for FMTs; managed a global registry of FMTs; strengthened the capacity of host countries to request, register, and coordinate FMTs; and improved the ability of WHO and its partners to coordinate and monitor the activities of FMTs.
 - To improve the overall quality of emergency operations in the WASH sector, USAID/OFDA continued supporting CARE to strengthen the Global WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian WASH activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—Rapid Assessment Team (RAT). The RAT seeks to provide timely, comprehensive data regarding the location and condition of affected populations to a variety of humanitarian actors. With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA funded the establishment of a standing RAT, comprising three full-time

employees who will facilitate the rapid deployment of teams of skilled personnel as needed to support the design and implementation of WASH assessments in the aftermath of emergencies, to inform response and mitigation activities.

- With prior year assistance, USAID/OFDA continued supporting the Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN) to support capacity-building in emergency nutrition. With USAID/OFDA funding, ENN worked to expand the readership of its Field Exchange and Nutrition Exchange publications, supported an online forum to provide remote technical support to food and nutrition sector practitioners, conducted technical research, created and informed guidance, and convened technical meetings. ENN also used prior-year USAID/OFDA funding to build international, national, and individual knowledge and capacity to respond to food security and nutrition emergencies.
- Protracted crises severely impact overall health systems and the ability of health professionals to analyze distortions to the disrupted systems. To strengthen health professionals' capacity to analyze health systems in the context of a crisis, USAID/OFDA continued supporting Merlin with prior year funding to implement training courses based on the WHO-developed Analyzing Disrupted Health Sectors (ADHS) manual. USAID/OFDA funding supported a scholarship program to provide training to health professionals working with disaster-affected populations, as well as improvements to the training website to sustain the long-term impact of the course.
- UNICEF continued to use prior year funding from USAID/OFDA to support the work of emergency WASH advisors at UNICEF's regional offices worldwide, expand the number and diversity of decision-makers involved in disaster responses, and improve regional coordination. With USAID/OFDA support, UNICEF adapted global WASH methodologies for application to local and regional contexts, developed integrated response plans for WASH in emergencies, and trained implementing agencies on emergency WASH programming.
- USAID/OFDA continued supporting the UN World Food Program (WFP) to conduct a study on the use of mid-upper arm circumference—a measurement commonly used to determine if a patient is acutely malnourished—in nutrition surveillance systems in an effort to identify best practices and better identify populations at risk for malnutrition.
- With prior year assistance from USAID/OFDA, WHO continued work to reduce morbidity and mortality caused by communicable diseases during emergencies by developing and updating country-specific communicable disease profiles, conducting communicable disease assessments for acute humanitarian emergencies, strengthening disease surveillance systems, and providing field epidemiological support for the control of communicable diseases. Lastly, WHO utilized USAID/OFDA support to create and coordinate the management of a global oral cholera vaccine (OCV) stockpile of 2 million doses; strengthen preparedness and surveillance systems for responding to a cholera emergency; and monitor and evaluate the impact of OCV during responses to cholera outbreaks.

Shelter and Settlements Programs

- USAID/OFDA provided to the Graduate Center of the City University of New York (CUNY Center) more than \$34,000 during FY 2014 to digitize and transfer its disaster management research collection to the Texas A&M University's Cushing Memorial Library and Archives to ensure open public access to documentation to inform future responses to disasters worldwide.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$250,000 to InterAction during FY 2014 to support the Shelter and Settlements Working Group, which is a platform aimed at improving the effectiveness and quality of humanitarian shelter and settlement programs worldwide. Members of the working group share best practices and help shape international policies on shelter and settlement issues.

USAID/OFDA GLOBAL DRR FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

SECTOR	ACTIVITY	PARTNER	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
USAID/OFDA GLOBAL DRR FUNDING²				
Agriculture and Food Security	Agriculture and Food Security	DLCO-EA	\$156,077	\$3,692,186
	Agriculture and Food Security	FAO	\$600,000	
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Tufts University	\$36,109	
	Natural and Technological Risks	USDA	\$2,900,000	
Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	IRC	\$274,958	\$274,958
Geohazards	Natural and Technological Risks	GEM Foundation	\$499,200	\$3,510,326
	Natural and Technological Risks	GEM Foundation	\$30,000	
	Natural and Technological Risks	Pennsylvania State University	\$198,126	
	Natural and Technological Risks	USGS	\$2,483,000	
	Natural and Technological Risks	USGS	\$300,000	
Global DRR: Risk Management Policy and Practice	Risk Management Policy and Practice	GNDR	\$500,000	\$700,000
	Risk Management Policy and Practice	UNISDR	\$200,000	
Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	CRED	\$290,195	\$14,576,156
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	iMMAP	\$300,000	
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	IMC	\$1,500,000	
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	IMC	\$1,200,000	
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	International Council of Volunteer Agencies	\$200,000	
	Protection	NRC	\$900,000	
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	OCHA	\$5,000,000	
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	OCHA	\$500,000	
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	ODI (ALNAP)	\$479,595	
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	ODI (ALNAP)	\$750,000	
Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	UNDP (WHS)	\$500,000		

	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	UNICEF	\$200,000	
	Protection	UNICEF	\$297,000	
	Protection	UNICEF	\$849,960	
	Risk Management Policy and Practice	UNISDR	\$100,000	
	Risk Management Policy and Practice	UNISDR	\$100,000	
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	University of Georgia	\$374,406	
	Natural and Technological Risks	World Bank	\$1,000,000	
	Program Support Costs	Various	\$35,000	
Hydrometeorological Hazards	Natural and Technological Risks	NOAA	\$2,750,000	\$4,550,000
	Natural and Technological Risks	USGS	\$300,000	
	Natural and Technological Risks	WMO	\$1,500,000	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	3ie	\$293,655	\$426,959
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	ODI	\$100,000	
	Program Support Costs	Various	\$33,304	
Protection	Protection	HelpAge International	\$300,000	\$5,476,370
	Protection	IRC	\$449,831	
	Protection	IRC	\$399,910	
	Protection	OCHA	\$397,211	
	Protection	Terre Des Hommes	\$317,122	
	Protection	Tides Center	\$120,000	
	Protection	UNICEF	\$2,623,212	
	Protection	UNICEF	\$246,100	
	Protection	WHO	\$326,350	
	Protection	UNFPA	\$150,000	
	Protection	Women's Refugee Commission	\$146,634	
Public Health and Nutrition	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	AAH/USA	\$448,038	\$5,506,969
	Nutrition	AAH/USA	\$898,313	
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition	ACF	\$1,055,905	
	Health	CDC	\$1,250,000	
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	IMC	\$450,000	
	Health	IRC	\$300,000	
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition	IRC	\$149,691	

	Health	MENTOR	\$150,000	
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition	World Vision	\$642,228	
	Health	WHO	\$150,000	
	Program Support Costs		\$12,794	
Shelter and Settlements	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	The CUNY Center	\$34,231	\$419,378
	Shelter and Settlements	InterAction	\$385,147	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA GLOBAL DRR FUNDING				\$39,133,302
USAID/OFDA REGIONAL DRR FUNDING				
Africa	DRR Funding			\$34,655,864
Asia and the Pacific	DRR Funding			\$58,441,672
Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia	DRR Funding			\$1,173,283
Latin America and the Caribbean	DRR Funding			\$24,551,330
TOTAL USAID/OFDA REGIONAL DRR FUNDING				118,822,149
TOTAL USAID/OFDA GLOBAL DRR FUNDING IN FY 2014				157,955,451

¹ 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.

² 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 and disaster risk reduction measures is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations and working with communities to reduce recurrent impact of natural hazards. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses and risk reduction activities around the world can be found at www.interaction.org and www.cidi.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:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at 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>