

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

\$111.7 million

Africa Programs with DRR Components

\$52.8 million

East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia Programs with DRR Components

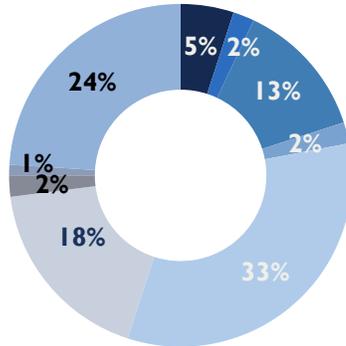
\$10.6 million

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

\$16.8 million

Latin America and the Caribbean Programs with DRR Components

USAID/OFDA¹ SECTOR-SPECIFIC FUNDING IN FY 2013



- Agriculture and Food Security (5%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (2%)
- Geohazards (13%)
- Global DRR (2%)
- Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (33%)
- Hydrometeorological Hazards (18%)
- Monitoring and Evaluation (2%)
- Protection (1%)
- Public Health and Nutrition (24%)
- Shelter and Settlements (<1%)

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) FUNDING IN FY 2013

Stand-Alone Sector-Specific DRR Programs	\$10,874,043
Sector-Specific Programs that Integrate DRR with Disaster Response	\$12,676,281
TOTAL SECTOR-SPECIFIC DRR FUNDING	\$23,550,324
TOTAL REGION-SPECIFIC DRR FUNDING	\$192,004,704
\$215,555,028	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA GLOBAL DRR FUNDING IN FY 2013	

OVERVIEW

- Natural and human-induced disasters adversely affect millions of people every year. To minimize the impact on vulnerable populations, USAID/OFDA supports DRR programs aimed at saving lives; protecting livelihoods, assets, and infrastructure before, during, and after disasters; and increasing communities' resilience to natural hazards. Many USAID/OFDA programs promote self-sufficiency in DRR by strengthening the capacity of communities and governments at all levels to identify, manage, and reduce the impacts of disasters. Other USAID/OFDA DRR programs promote preparedness and mitigation efforts to reduce the risk of disasters.
- USAID/OFDA's approach to DRR encompasses both technical interventions in specific sectors and region-specific, multi-sector interventions. In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$23.5 million for sector-specific DRR programs, including programs that supported research and advocacy and addressed transboundary risks. Of this funding, nearly \$10.9 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, nearly \$12.7 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)

SECTOR-SPECIFIC DRR PROGRAMS

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

Agriculture and Food Security Programs

- USAID/OFDA supports the U.N. 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 2013, USAID/OFDA provided FAO with nearly \$818,000 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 Central Asia and the Caucasus.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$264,000 to the International Potato Center, through a funding mechanism employed by USAID's Bureau for Food Security (USAID/BFS), to support the International Agriculture Research Centers (CGIAR). USAID/OFDA funding was used for research in Malawi and Ghana focusing on post-harvest storage of sweet potatoes in order to identify the most appropriate storage techniques for extending sweet potato shelf life, both for household consumption and commercial sales. Sweet potato is becoming an increasingly important crop in many parts of the world due to its nutritional value and ability to grow in areas with poor soil and erratic rainfall. Improved storage can positively affect food security and nutritional status by reducing post-harvest crop losses and augmenting household food supplies, while also enabling farmers to sell their crops beyond harvest season.
- To continue helping vulnerable farming communities to protect their crops from armyworm—an invasive pest that destroys harvests—USAID/OFDA provided more than \$203,000 in FY 2013 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.
- To prevent stored seed loss due to disease, flooding, or insect infestation, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$12,000 in FY 2013 to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) for an evaluation of seven USAID/OFDA-funded household-level seed storage programs in an effort to identify and document best practices. CRS has convened key stakeholders to analyze past interventions and plans to publish and disseminate the findings to relief and development agencies worldwide to facilitate improved seed storage practices and post-harvest crop management.
- USAID/OFDA continued to support the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) project throughout FY 2013 with prior year funding. LEGS endeavors to improve the quality and impact of livestock projects implemented in crisis environments by standardizing and disseminating livestock guidelines to humanitarian organizations. USAID/OFDA funding has facilitated the development of international criteria for the assessment, design, implementation, and evaluation of livestock interventions in emergency environments, in addition to supporting LEGS' core functions, ongoing publications, and global training program. The project has generated numerous web-accessible publications and launched a global training program in Arabic, English, and French.

Economic Recovery and Market Systems Programs

- With \$300,000 in FY 2013 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 FY 2013 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. The FY 2013 activities built off of previous USAID/OFDA-supported projects that improved coordination and information management, facilitated training and outreach, and updated learning materials in the West Africa region.

- USAID/OFDA provided Adeso nearly \$201,000 in FY 2013 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. After using USAID/OFDA funding to directly train humanitarian actors on cash-based programming in previous years, Adeso focused in FY 2013 on developing teams of local trainers. Transitioning to a train-the-trainer approach allows more people to receive training while increasing sustainability by empowering local organizations to independently conduct future trainings.
- 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.
- USAID/OFDA continued to support the Small Enterprise Education and Promotion (SEEP) Network in FY 2013 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.
- With prior year USAID/OFDA funding, the Feinstein International Center at Tufts University conducted field-based and desk research in Haiti, Kenya, and Nepal on the impacts of emergencies—both natural and conflict-related—on livelihoods. Feinstein produced case studies and other publications to identify the effects of DRR programming on livelihoods assets and provide recommendations to achieve DRR outcomes.

Geohazards Programs

- In 1985, 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 27 years, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$25 million to support VDAP, including more than \$1.9 million in FY 2013. 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 allow local authorities to evacuate high-risk areas before a disaster occurs, reducing fatalities and economic loss. VDAP also provides training and technical 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. For example, in the LAC region in FY 2013, VDAP provided technical expertise and remote sensing data on eruption and unrest for active volcanoes in Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Peru.

² The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by the International Committee of the Red Cross, U.N., 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.

- The Global Earthquake Model (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. USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$700,000 in FY 2013 to continue support for a global and regional coordination body linking various existing earthquake programs to GEM work; a variety of global projects and activities on physical risk, social vulnerability, and resilience; and workshops around the world to build capacity and empower local experts. USAID/OFDA also provided more than \$21,000 in additional FY 2013 funding to the GEM Foundation to coordinate 11 projects on seismic hazards and determine their socioeconomic impacts.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$224,000 to GeoHazards International (GeoHazard) to support research on various factors that influence the efficacy of protective actions—actions individuals take while an event is occurring to protect themselves from injury or death. There are currently three main categories of actions taken during earthquakes: evacuation; drop, cover, and hold on; and the triangle of life. GeoHazard plans to use the research to develop context-specific guidelines for selecting appropriate protective actions in different locations and situations.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$200,000 to USGS in FY 2013 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 2013, USAID/OFDA utilized the agreement for several projects, including funding for USGS Earthquake Disaster Assistance Teams—a cadre of earthquake experts—to work in Haiti and Burma. The teams collaborated with USAID/OFDA partners to improve earthquake monitoring and collect valuable information about seismic hazards to enable communities to build structures more safely and reduce the impacts of future earthquakes.

Global DRR Programs

- To facilitate greater understanding of resilience building at the community, civil society, and institutional levels, USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000 in FY 2013 to the Global Network for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) for the Action at the Frontline program. Based on the findings from the “Views from the Frontline” initiative—which concluded in early FY 2013—that highlighted the effects of small-scale, recurrent disasters on local communities, GNDR is researching common enabling factors and limitations to recovery from disasters and adaptation to disaster risks. Active in nearly 60 sites worldwide, the program trains local populations in risk mitigation and encourages local participation in disaster planning activities that build resilience to potential crises.

Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management Programs

- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$3.7 million in FY 2013 to the International Medical Corps (IMC) for the IMC-led Building a Better Response project. USAID/OFDA funding supported the training of emerging humanitarian partners, in-person workshops for NGO personnel, and the completion of an e-learning course to improve humanitarian response and coordination. IMC plans to translate and further disseminate the learning tools developed and provide additional training opportunities to reach a wider audience. The project improves NGO readiness to respond to disasters by clarifying roles and responsibilities, thereby reducing the costs, gaps, and duplication that can result from poor coordination and lack of preparedness.
- USAID/OFDA maintains a partnership with the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to ensure robust humanitarian coordination as a means to prevent and respond to emergencies. In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$2.4 million to OCHA to support a number of activities aimed at strengthening coordination. In particular, FY 2013 funding from USAID/OFDA supported efforts to conduct outreach to inter-governmental organizations and other stakeholders in the Middle East, improve civil–military coordination, and support OCHA work in Afghanistan, Central Asia, Mali, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates.
- 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 2013 to the University of Georgia’s Office of

Information Technology Outreach Services (ITOS) to support 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 2013 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.

- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$351,000 to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) for the Sphere Project to develop new Sphere tools and materials, support training and capacity building for humanitarian actors, and translate Sphere materials into Arabic. By defining common minimum standards for humanitarian response, the Sphere Project identifies actions that both humanitarians and national authorities can take to improve preparedness and reduce risk for the future.
- USAID/OFDA continued to support the Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), maintained by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), with approximately \$290,000 in FY 2013. 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.
- To promote a culture of coordinated and integrated information management and analysis before, during, and after crises, USAID/OFDA provided \$200,000 in FY 2013 to the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) for the Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS). ACAPS works to increase and improve joint and multi-sectoral needs assessment processes, with a focus on capacity building, policy development, and support for decision making. In FY 2013, ACAPS built its roster of trained assessment experts, provided operational support to assessments, and conducted disaster needs analyses.
- USAID/OFDA provided Overseas Development Institute (ODI) nearly \$150,000 in FY 2013 to begin a 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 Organization of Islamic Cooperation, 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 plans to synthesize the findings of its research and disseminate the report to regional organizations, donors, humanitarian organizations, and policymakers to facilitate more effective humanitarian engagement during humanitarian crises.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$200,000 in FY 2013 to the U.N. Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (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 Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in 2015.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$75,000 to UNISDR for the production and dissemination of the 2013 Global Assessment Report on DRR, including translations into Arabic, French, and Spanish, as well as the creation of an electronic version. The report highlights the achievements of the HFA and the ongoing consultations for the post-2015 frameworks; analyzes risk patterns and trends worldwide; and provides policy guidance.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$40,000 in FY 2013 to support USAID’s Innovations for Youth Capacity and Engagement (IYCE) public-private alliance initiative. IYCE is a global program that uses games to address real world issues and critical development challenges. The initial IYCE pilot was launched in Jordan and focused on the development of a Facebook city-building game aimed at strengthening civic engagement among Jordanian youth. USAID/OFDA FY 2013 funding supported activities to assess opportunities for creating a new gaming initiative for Indonesian youth focused on disaster prevention, mitigation, and response.

- The World Bank’s Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery continued to use prior year funding from USAID/OFDA 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.

Hydrometeorological Hazards Programs

- USAID/OFDA provided the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) with nearly \$2.8 million in FY 2013 to improve global access to weather, climate, and hydrometeorological experts, data, and information. NOAA is assisting national, international, and regional entities to provide weather, climate, and hydrometeorological services to reduce loss of life and vulnerability to hydrometeorological extremes.
- With \$400,000 in USAID/OFDA support, USGS continued work in FY 2013 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.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$1 million to the U.N. World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of national meteorological and hydrological services to reduce the impact of hydrometeorological extremes, including floods, droughts, cyclones, coastal hazards, severe weather, and other climate-, water-, and weather-induced hazards. USAID/OFDA-supported WMO activities focused on improved monitoring, forecasting, and early warning of hydrometeorological and climate-related hazards.
- With prior year USAID/OFDA funding, the World Wildlife Fund continued to develop a guidance manual in FY 2013 to address flooding risk from tidal, fluvial, surface, and groundwater sources and improve the ability of communities and governments to reduce flood risk through natural resources management policy and practice.

Monitoring and Evaluation Programs

- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided support to ODI to maintain the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP)—a program that supports the humanitarian sector to improve performance through learning, peer-to-peer sharing, 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 2013, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$336,000 to Social Impact, Inc., for an evaluation of DRR approaches in the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector in the aftermath of the 2009 cholera outbreak in Zimbabwe.

Protection Programs

- 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. In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$125,000 to support Huairou Commission activities in Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, and Peru 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.
- With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support OCHA’s Protection Capacity (ProCap) and Gender Capacity (GenCap) rosters in FY 2013. 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.
- Throughout FY 2013, NRC used prior year USAID/OFDA funding to continue supporting the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, a global program that tracks, analyzes, and disseminates information on internal displacement.

Public Health and Nutrition Programs

- With \$1.3 million in FY 2013 USAID/OFDA support, the U.N. World Health Organization (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. WHO also promoted a classification system and series of standards for foreign medical teams (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. 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.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.3 million to fund an interagency agreement with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). USAID/OFDA funding was used to support 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.
- To improve the overall quality of emergency operations in the WASH sector, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.3 million to CARE to strengthen the Global WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian WASH activities, comprising U.N. 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. 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.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$700,000 in FY 2013 to 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.
- USAID/OFDA provided more than \$448,000 to AAH/USA in FY 2013 to support Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART)—an 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.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA transferred more than \$307,000 to USAID’s Bureau for Global Health (USAID/GH) to support surveillance and response efforts for Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus—a viral respiratory illness first reported in Saudi Arabia in 2012. The USAID/OFDA-supported activities focused on countries with high numbers of people likely to participate in the *hajj*, an annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca.
- 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 provided Merlin nearly \$147,000 in FY 2013 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.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$95,000 to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) in FY 2013 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.

- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$85,000 to the MENTOR Initiative to develop training courses on the control and reduction of vector-borne diseases (VBD) in humanitarian emergencies. The course—which will target up to 140 national and international senior health managers from across Africa, Asia, and Latin America—will use a train-the-trainer approach, enabling participants to subsequently train others on VBD.
- 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.

Shelter and Settlement Programs

- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$4,000 to support a USAID/OFDA shelter expert to participate in a learning event in Haiti about the post-disaster implementation of the neighborhood approach—defined by USAID/OFDA as an integrated and multi-sectoral analytical framework centered on the geographic confines of neighborhoods in order to address disaster risks in the urban environment. The learning event, held in Ravine Pintade in the capital city of Port-au-Prince, was also attended by NGO representatives from Guatemala, Peru, and Haiti.
- Through prior-year USAID/OFDA funding, the Shelter Center continued to augment existing data on shelter- and displacement-related research in the Shelter Center Library. The library compiles assessments, reports, and research into a centralized database from which relief agencies obtain guidance for developing DRR and response activities aimed at preventing, mitigating, and responding to the needs of displaced families during emergencies.

REGION-SPECIFIC DRR PROGRAMS³

Africa Programs

- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$112 million for country-specific and regional programs with DRR components that aim to improve national and local disaster preparedness in Africa, while mitigating and preventing the worst impacts of disasters, including death and loss of livelihoods.
- Many countries in Africa face recurrent complex emergencies, frequent food insecurity, sustained prevalence of acute malnutrition, cyclical drought, seasonal floods, and disease outbreaks, resulting in significant challenges to at-risk populations. Many cities in African countries have rapidly expanded, often in areas prone to floods, landslides, and other natural hazards, causing urban growth to outpace the capacity of local authorities to respond to disasters. Conflict also scatters populations, triggering large-scale displacement that multiplies the vulnerabilities of those forcibly uprooted, who often lack access to basic services, employment, and resources.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$2.6 million to CARE to stabilize and improve vulnerable communities’ food security and livelihoods in South Darfur State, Sudan, as well as support for community-based health and WASH activities. CARE supports the livelihood needs of affected populations through micro-credit activities and market rehabilitation programs, focusing on women and girls, as well as support for community animal health workers and agricultural workers. In addition, CARE continues to train local volunteers to educate communities on improved health and hygiene practices, including preventing disease spread and decontaminating safe drinking water containers.
- To address the drinking water contamination that riverine communities in South Sudan’s Upper Nile State face during each year’s six-month rainy season, in FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$2.5 million to Solidarités International to research and identify flood-safe shallow well designs that communities can use to access safe drinking water throughout the year. Shallow wells represent a cost-effective and sustainable technology that Solidarités will train communities to

³ Regional totals include USAID/OFDA funding for both stand-alone DRR programs and those integrated with disaster response.

manage after collaboratively settling on a design that is appropriate for the context of rural South Sudan. Solidarités also plans to train communities in improved well construction techniques, emphasizing best practices and safety, before aiding communities to construct their own wells.

- To enhance the capacity of disaster-prone communities in southern Zambia to handle future emergencies, USAID/OFDA is supporting Land O'Lakes' Sustainable Health and Agriculture for Resilient Populations project to promote effective cultivation practices and marketing of food and fodder crops, increase access to safe drinking water, provide trainings in good hygiene practices, and establish community-level early warning systems. The project received nearly \$2 million from USAID/OFDA in FY 2013 and is expected to benefit as many as 60,000 vulnerable Zambians.
- USAID/OFDA is supporting the partnership of IRC, Action Contre La Faim (ACF), and Zimbabwean NGO the Institute of Water and Sanitation Development to conduct activities that reduce disaster risk among communities in Manicaland and Masvingo provinces, Zimbabwe. Planned interventions include creating local emergency preparedness and response plans, establishing provincial- and district-level food security and nutrition committees, improving sanitation infrastructure, promoting sanitary hygiene practices, and training beneficiaries in agricultural practices that reduce land degradation. USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.8 million for the two-year project in FY 2013.
- Through Rescue South Africa's Rescue Program for National Development initiative, USAID/OFDA is helping build the emergency response capacity of countries in southern Africa. The project offers accredited rescue training courses and other capacity-building measures to first responders in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, and Zambia, with the goal of creating certified teams able to handle sudden-onset disasters both locally and across the region. Since FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$3.1 million for the project, including more than \$1.6 million in FY 2013.
- USAID/OFDA has contributed more than \$1.4 million to Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), including more than \$200,000 in FY 2013, to assist vulnerable households in central Mali's Mopti Region. The program is providing cash transfers and temporary employment opportunities to improve households' ability to address basic needs during the lean season. ACDI/VOCA is also distributing high-yield, drought-resistant seeds and fodder vouchers in support of households' agricultural and livestock-raising activities. In addition, the project aims to strengthen longer-term food security and disaster management capacity through trainings in local production of improved seeds, preparation of livestock for sale in markets, and village-level early warning and DRR.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$1.3 million to CRS to strengthen community, district, and provincial capacities to prepare for—and mitigate the hazards of—both cyclical and extreme weather events in southern Zimbabwe. Supported activities include training farmers in environmental management practices that prevent land degradation, as well as promoting the use of water treatment products and rainwater harvesting systems to improve communities' access to safe drinking water.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$1 million to Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) to improve early warning efforts for food insecurity in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal. The project aims to strengthen data collection and analysis for existing national early warning systems, increase the capacity of key stakeholders to conduct household economic assessments (HEAs), support seasonal HEAs to inform national and regional early warning analyses, and promote the use of information for early action. By encouraging the integration of HEAs into existing early warning systems, which often focus only on national-level economic conditions, the project helps national and regional stakeholders obtain a more comprehensive understanding of food insecurity at a local level.
- With nearly \$820,000 in FY 2013 funding, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) is expanding community gardening groups, launching cash-for-work programs, and raising awareness of disaster preparedness at the village level in the Batha and Lac regions of Chad. Approximately 900 people are benefitting from ACTED-led technical agricultural assistance, seed distributions, and motorized water points and solar dryers installments. In addition, ACTED-guided early warning systems will help improve community resilience to future shocks by systematizing data collection and information sharing, which communities can use to detect early signs of crisis. USAID/OFDA has supported ACTED activities in Batha Region since FY 2009, including a FY 2012 community gardening program that ended in August 2013.

- USAID/OFDA is contributing to the improvement of food security in southern Mauritania through \$800,000 to FAO. FAO plans to train pastoral field school members in a variety of disaster risk management topics, including soil and water conservation, livestock management, and water point rehabilitation. In response to reported seed shortages in the country, FAO is also supporting multiplication farms to increase the local availability of early maturing, drought-resistant seeds and improve access to tubers, pulses, and vegetable seeds. Through a program that concluded in March 2013, USAID/OFDA provided FY 2012 support to FAO for the distribution of local seeds for sorghum, maize, and peas to vulnerable populations, and promotion of planting fruit trees and drought-resistant tubers in household or community gardens.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA committed \$500,000 to UNICEF to implement nutrition programs that reduce morbidity and mortality in children under five residing in urban slums in Kenya. UNICEF provides technical, logistical, and financial support to health facilities by enhancing information sharing, analysis of triggers of malnutrition, and testing key indicators for urban nutrition contingency efforts. UNICEF is also providing essential medical inputs for nutrition programs and strengthening national and local health system coordination.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA allocated \$250,000 through the U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) to coordinate and collaborate with Kenyan humanitarian actors to prepare for potential election-related humanitarian needs. The UNDSS presence in Kenya supported relief agencies to conduct humanitarian assessments and gauge existent needs.
- Through previous FY funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support in FY 2013 the FAO root and tuber program in Ethiopia's Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples regions. FAO introduces highly nutritious, drought-resistant crops—including cassava, taro, and sweet potatoes—in farming communities to improve household food security and address local nutritional challenges. Between August 2009 and July 2011, the program distributed root and tuber planting materials to more than 47,500 farming households.

East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia Programs

- In the East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia regions, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$52.8million for stand-alone DRR initiatives and DRR activities as part of disaster response programs in FY 2013.
- With nearly \$482,000 in FY 2013 USAID/OFDA support, the American Red Cross (AmRC) is reducing the potential impact of disasters in Burma by supporting the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) to design and implement DRR activities to help communities in the Ayeyawady and Yangon regions to mitigate, prepare for, and respond to disasters. By partnering with AmRC, MRCS is strengthening its capacity to help targeted communities and schools establish disaster safety committees, complete hazard analysis and vulnerability assessments, develop disaster safety plans, and conduct simulation and practice drills, among other activities. AmRC is also working with MRCS to establish emergency response teams trained in basic response skills and equipped with first responder kits.
- The Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF)—a network of U.N. agencies, NGOs, and international organizations in Cambodia—supports emergency preparedness in Cambodia by enhancing coordination and communication among humanitarian actors based in the country. With \$200,000 in FY 2013 assistance through WFP, USAID/OFDA is supporting the HRF to finalize sector-specific disaster contingency plans, ensure that coordination and information mechanisms are in place, consolidate assessment methodologies to fit the Cambodian humanitarian context, and provide relevant training for HRF participants, government authorities, and local NGOs.
- Many poor households and small business owners in Indonesia rely on microfinance institutions (MFIs)—such as rural banks and credit unions—that provide financial services to low-income populations. Following a disaster, MFIs can provide immediate loans, savings withdrawals, and other services to help affected people repair houses and businesses or replace tools and inventory. However, MFIs are often shuttered or slowed by the same disasters that affect their clients. Recognizing that MFIs can help communities recover after a disaster, in FY 2011 USAID/OFDA supported Mercy Corps to partner with technical experts and a commercial bank to build the capacity of Indonesian MFIs. USAID/OFDA continues to support Mercy Corps to provide training and technical assistance to Indonesian MFIs on the development of tools and financial services specifically designed for disasters. The public-private partnership also

increases access to short-term, post-disaster funding by providing a mechanism for emergency cash injections to MFIs. With an additional \$500,000 in USAID/OFDA support, Mercy Corps expanded the program in FY 2013 to target new MFIs, with 90 MFIs across nine of Indonesia's 34 provinces involved in the program by the end of the fiscal year.

- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA contributed more than \$5.5 million to WFP to continue providing technical support to provincial governments in the Philippines, including in Benguet, Cagayan, Laguna, and Sorsogon provinces, as well as to local authorities in Butuan, Cagayan de Oro, Davao, and Iloilo cities. With USAID/OFDA support, WFP is expanding its DRR activities to new areas in Batangas, Misamis Oriental, and Iloilo provinces. The project aims to enhance Government of the Philippines (GPH) logistics response capacity, improve vulnerability assessment and mapping, build GPH institutional disaster response management capacity, and enhance GPH national and local disaster preparedness and mitigation plans, including by incorporating climate change adaptation activities into risk reduction schemes. WFP is also forming new partnerships with academic institutions to integrate DRR into university curricula and provide opportunities for academics to share innovative DRR technologies with local communities.
- With \$150,000 in FY 2013 assistance through the International Organization for Migration (IOM), USAID/OFDA is strengthening the disaster response capacity of the Government of the Republic of Korea (GoROK). The program bolsters the GoROK's ability to assess and support emergency needs in the event of a humanitarian crisis through translating internationally accepted emergency response documents into Korean, hosting technical trainings for disaster authorities, and supporting the GoROK to develop emergency contingency plans. The program also aims to enhance GoROK officials and first responders' knowledge of international humanitarian standards and the ability to implement the standards during a crisis.
- USAID/OFDA is funding The Asia Foundation (TAF) in Vietnam to facilitate DRR public-private partnerships in Khanh Hoa and Nghe An provinces and Danang city. TAF launched the program in FY 2011 to build the disaster risk management capacity of small- and medium-sized enterprises located in areas vulnerable to natural disasters. Working with the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, government officials, and local NGOs, the project has established a disaster risk management training curriculum. In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$543,000 to expand the program to nine additional provinces, increase the number of partners, and institutionalize the role of business in disaster risk management in Vietnam.
- With additional USAID/OFDA support in FY 2013, IOM continued its rapid Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP) in Afghanistan to reduce vulnerability among Afghans affected or displaced by natural disasters by providing lifesaving emergency relief, piloting DRR measures, and providing technical support to the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA). DRR activities under the HAP include the construction of small flood protection structures in flood-prone areas, while involving community residents in consultation, construction, and maintenance processes. In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.3 million to support DRR-focused activities under a larger USAID/OFDA contribution to support the HAP.
- With \$1 million in FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA continued supporting a program to improve the capacity of vulnerable populations and key stakeholders in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk), Punjab, and Sindh provinces—parts of which were severely affected by the 2010 and subsequent year floods—to better manage disaster risks. With USAID/OFDA support, an implementing partner began the project in FY 2011 in collaboration with the U.N. Development Program, the One U.N. Disaster Risk Management project, and the Government of Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority, as well as its provincial- and district-level disaster management agencies. Activities have included helping communities develop disaster risk management plans, pre-positioning stocks of emergency relief items such as first aid kits, and repairing flood protection walls and drainage structures that strengthen communities' ability to withstand floods.
- With more than \$826,000 to NSET in FY 2013, USAID/OFDA continued its support of the three-year Public-Private Partnerships for Earthquake Risk Management (3PERM) program in Nepal, which improves disaster resilience in Nepal by engaging private companies in earthquake risk management. The program uses mass communications to raise earthquake hazard awareness within the private sector and the population at large. 3PERM also seeks to demonstrate the private sector benefits of earthquake risk management, establishing an economic incentive for investing

in risk reduction. To achieve its objectives, 3PERM produces publications and weekly awareness-raising television and radio programs in collaboration with local stakeholders and conducts regular consultative meetings with local corporations, businesses, and professional societies. In addition to receiving USAID/OFDA funding, 3PERM is also supported by private companies, which contributed funds for radio programs, workshops and meetings, and billboards in FY 2013.

Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia Programs

- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$10.6 million for stand-alone DRR initiatives and DRR activities as part of disaster response programs throughout Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia (EMCA). Recognizing the vulnerabilities present throughout EMCA, USAID/OFDA supports DRR projects to save lives, alleviate suffering, and reduce the economic and social impact of disasters. Programs measure and analyze disaster risks to identify and then implement risk-reduction solutions. USAID/OFDA provides technical assistance and technology transfer to build communities' and local governments' capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters.
- Natural hazards, such as earthquakes, droughts, floods, wildfires, and extreme winter weather, affect a range of countries in EMCA. In addition, rapid urban growth and environmental degradation in some countries have led to overcrowding and settlement in hazard-prone areas. Protracted conflict and limited governmental disaster management capacity in many EMCA countries compound the risks associated with natural disasters.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$2.3 million to IOM to increase resilience among vulnerable communities in Yemen's conflict-affected Abyan Governorate, making them less prone to future stresses and crises. The program aims to protect and rebuild livelihoods of vulnerable communities in Abyan by rebuilding livestock assets and providing tools for income-generating projects. In addition, the project aims to improve access to and management of water and sanitation resources through rehabilitation of water and sanitation sites and promotion of sustainable water management, making communities less prone to drought and waterborne illness.
- Emergency humanitarian conditions in Yemen—due to political crisis, ongoing conflict, and a worsening economic situation—continued to threaten the livelihoods and food security of a significant segment of the country's population in FY 2013. In response, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.9 million to International Relief and Development (IRD) to increase access to water and improve healthy hygiene practices for vulnerable communities in Hadramut and Al-Maharah governorates. Communities in these areas have experienced recurrent drought and conflict, which have placed pressure on an already weak water and sanitation system and increased vulnerability to disease outbreaks. With USAID/OFDA support, IRD will construct sand dams—water storage facilities under sand, protecting water from contamination and evaporation with minimal operational and maintenance costs—to provide nearly 13,000 beneficiaries with a clean, local, and reliable water source, even during periods of drought.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$750,000 to WMO to strengthen the capacity of national authorities throughout Southeastern Europe on hydrometeorological early warning systems. Partnering with NOAA to support national meteorological and hydrological service agencies in the region, WMO aims to reduce populations' risk to climate and weather-induced disasters, such as floods, droughts, and landslides, by enhancing the ability of national agencies to predict such events and subsequently communicate appropriate action to at-risk communities.
- While national disaster management capacity varies according to country, strengthening coordination at the regional level will improve disaster preparedness, early warning, and contingency planning capabilities with government and international partners throughout the EMCA region. In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000 to OCHA to improve disaster preparedness efforts, including DRR activities, and to provide specialized support in the event of sudden-onset disasters or crises through improved regional information management and coordination.
- Large areas of chronic food insecurity continue to affect populations in Yemen, with sporadic conflict a key driver. Yemen is also prone to desert locusts, which threaten agricultural production. In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$275,000 through an interagency agreement to USAID's Office of Food for Peace to support the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) in Yemen. With this funding, FEWS NET staff conduct analysis and produce monthly reports indicating the current food security situation and projected outlook for the coming months.

Humanitarian agencies utilize this information to identify particularly vulnerable populations and inform program interventions to reduce risk to future stresses.

Latin America and the Caribbean Programs

- During FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$16.8 million for DRR projects throughout LAC, including programs that integrate DRR with disaster response. These programs include risk identification, prioritization, and reduction, as well as post-disaster recovery and short-term rehabilitation projects. The focus of DRR funding in LAC is to enhance local and national self-sufficiency in disaster preparedness and management throughout the region. To this end, many of USAID/OFDA's programs in LAC target strengthening the capacity of established national and regional disaster management institutions to meet the majority of emergency needs after a catastrophic event.
- Countries in LAC experience a range of natural hazards, including earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, tsunamis, landslides, volcanoes, forest fires, and droughts. El Niño and La Niña, extreme phases of natural climate cycles, periodically exacerbate the impacts of hydrometeorological events in the LAC region. Environmental degradation and poor land-use management also increase populations' vulnerability to natural hazards.
- Established in 1989, the Regional Disaster Assistance Program (RDAP) is the primary vehicle for USAID/OFDA's support to manage disaster risk in LAC. USAID/OFDA's team of five regional advisors based in San José, Costa Rica, and a consultant network of 20 disaster risk management specialists dispersed throughout the region oversee and monitor RDAP programs. Since its inception, RDAP has improved the emergency response capacity of disaster management personnel and governments in LAC countries. Over time, USAID/OFDA support has shifted from a strictly instructional approach to providing more technical assistance for planning, strengthening, and centralizing the role of national organizations in disaster management. Through RDAP, USAID/OFDA has expanded local and regional capabilities, improved intra- and inter-governmental coordination, and strengthened disaster preparedness, mitigation, and risk management activities.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$1.5 million in FY 2013 to IOM for emergency flood mitigation and hurricane season preparedness in Haiti. IOM has collected aerial imagery, engaged with the local community, and prepared technical plans for its emergency flood mitigation project along the Millet Ravine in Port-au-Prince. The project, which benefits more than 60,000 Haitians living in low-lying areas, is building structures in the ravine to prevent future flooding and population displacement. IOM also began working in 30 high-risk IDP camps ahead of the 2013 hurricane season. Preparations included training community-based organizations on basic disaster preparedness and first aid, distributing emergency preparation supplies to IDP sites, and updating evacuation policies to include vulnerable IDP populations.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.3 million to CRS to implement the two-year United Neighbors project in 20 vulnerable urban neighborhoods of Chinandega Department, Nicaragua. The project increases communities' disaster resilience through a youth-led participatory neighborhood approach. CRS is working with local and national government representatives and neighborhood groups to conduct risk analysis, hazard mapping, and disaster planning exercises.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$805,000 to GOAL for operationalization of a neighborhood approach to reduce urban disaster risk in three neighborhoods in the Ulloa sector of the Honduran capital Tegucigalpa. Ulloa—a neighborhood characterized by limited urbanization regulations and home to low-income families—is vulnerable to a number of hazards, including flooding, land- and rockslides, and fires. GOAL's two-year project reduces the vulnerability of housing and critical infrastructure, protecting livelihoods, and increasing community capacity for disaster preparedness and response for more than 16,500 people. The Ulloa urban DRR project will serve as a model for risk reduction in other parts of Tegucigalpa and additional cities in Honduras.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$150,000 to AmRC in FY 2013 to increase the capacity of more than 75,000 people in 34 communities in the Bahamas, Belize, and Saint Lucia to help them better mitigate and respond to the adverse effects of climate change and disasters. The Saving Lives in the Caribbean Through Preparedness program builds on lessons learned from a previous USAID/OFDA-funded program, entitled Readiness to Respond. Through the Saving Lives program, AmRC is planning, implementing, and monitoring small-scale disaster mitigation projects, increasing long-

term community engagement, and providing refresher trainings to community members, national staff, and volunteers to reinforce disaster management skills and knowledge.

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>

USAID/OFDA GLOBAL DRR FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

SECTOR	ACTIVITY	PARTNER	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
USAID/OFDA GLOBAL DRR FUNDING²				
Agriculture and Food Security	Agriculture and Food Security	CRS	\$11,970	\$1,297,063
	Agriculture and Food Security	DLCO-EA	\$203,357	
	Agriculture and Food Security	FAO	\$817,564	
	Agriculture and Food Security	USAID/BFS	\$264,172	
Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	AAH/USA	\$300,000	\$500,877
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Adeso	\$200,877	
Geohazards	Natural and Technological Risks	GEM Foundation	\$21,371	\$3,089,805
	Natural and Technological Risks	GEM Foundation	\$699,663	
	Natural and Technological Risks	GeoHazard	\$224,320	
	Natural and Technological Risks	USGS	\$1,944,451	
	Natural and Technological Risks	USGS	\$200,000	
Global DRR	Risk Management Policy and Practice	GNDR	\$500,000	\$500,000
Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	CRED	\$290,075	\$7,736,159
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	IFRC	\$350,500	
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	IMC	\$3,696,508	
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	NRC	\$200,000	
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	OCHA	\$2,360,000	
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	ODI	\$149,670	
	Risk Management Policy and Practice	UNISDR	\$200,000	
	Risk Management Policy and Practice	UNISDR	\$75,000	
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	University of Georgia	\$374,406	
	Program Support Costs	USAID	\$40,000	

Hydrometeorological Hazards	Natural and Technological Risks	NOAA	\$2,750,000	
	Natural and Technological Risks	USGS	\$400,000	\$4,150,000
	Natural and Technological Risks	WMO	\$1,000,000	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	ODI	\$100,000	
	Monitoring and Evaluation	Social Impact, Inc	\$335,618	\$446,060
	Program Support Costs	Various	\$10,442	
Protection	Risk Management Policy and Practice	Huirou Commission	\$125,000	\$125,000
Public Health and Nutrition	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	AAH/USA	\$448,039	
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	CARE	\$1,289,047	
	Health	CDC	\$1,292,052	
	Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	ENN	\$700,000	
	Health	MENTOR	\$84,533	\$5,701,197
	Health	MERLIN	\$146,540	
	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	USAID/GH	\$307,497	
	Nutrition	WFP	\$95,000	
	Health	WHO	\$1,300,000	
	Program Support Costs		\$38,490	
Shelter and Settlements	Program Support Costs		\$4,163	\$4,163
TOTAL USAID/OFDA SECTOR-SPECIFIC DRR FUNDING				\$23,550,324
USAID/OFDA REGIONAL DRR FUNDING				
Africa	DRR Funding			\$111,728,430
East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia	DRR Funding			\$52,799,007
Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia	DRR Funding			\$10,627,775
Latin America and the Caribbean	DRR Funding			\$16,849,492
TOTAL USAID/OFDA REGIONAL DRR FUNDING				192,004,704
TOTAL USAID/OFDA GLOBAL DRR FUNDING IN FY 2013				215,555,028

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 2013; 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, 2013.

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.
- 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 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>