

AFRICA - DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

\$17.2 million

Total USAID/OFDA Funding with DRR Components in Africa in FY 2017

\$2 million

USAID/OFDA Funding with DRR Components in Southern Africa

\$12.3 million

USAID/OFDA Funding with DRR Components in East and Central Africa

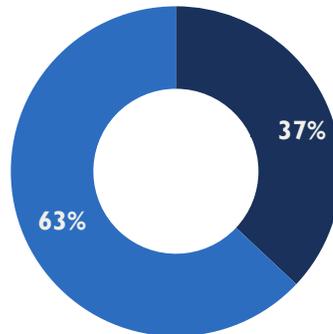
\$2.9 million

USAID/OFDA Funding with DRR Components in West Africa

18

Partners Implementing FY 2017 Programs with DRR Components in Africa

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY PROGRAM TYPE IN FY 2017



- Stand-Alone DRR Programs (37%)
- Programs that Integrate DRR with Disaster Response (63%)

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) FUNDING

FOR AFRICA² IN FY 2017

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Stand-Alone DRR Programs | \$6,332,950 |
| Programs that Integrate DRR with Disaster Response | \$10,883,058 |
| \$17,216,008 | |

OVERVIEW

- Many countries across the African continent face recurrent complex emergencies, frequent food insecurity, cyclical drought, and sudden-onset disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, and storms. In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA continued to respond to urgent needs resulting from disasters and support DRR programs that improve emergency preparedness and response capacity at local, national, and regional levels.
- USAID/OFDA's FY 2017 DRR activities in Africa included instituting early warning systems for natural hazards, strengthening agricultural livelihoods to limit the effects of drought and food insecurity, and engaging vulnerable communities to understand and implement disaster preparedness and mitigation practices. USAID/OFDA assistance also promoted efforts to build national capacity for disaster response and to connect DRR actors within local, regional, and international civil society organizations operating throughout the region.
- USAID/OFDA-supported initiatives included programs that integrated DRR activities into ongoing emergency response efforts, bolstering the capacity of stakeholders to respond to continuing crises, such as complex emergencies and food insecurity.

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

² USAID/OFDA divides Africa into three regions. The **East and Central Africa region** comprises Burundi, Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The **Southern Africa region** encompasses Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The **West Africa region** includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

STAND-ALONE DRR PROGRAMS IN AFRICA

In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$6.3 million for stand-alone DRR initiatives that improved preparedness and aimed to lessen the worst impacts of disasters. USAID/OFDA provided additional funding for regional and global stand-alone programs that strengthened disaster preparedness and response. At the regional and country levels, USAID/OFDA and implementing partners engaged communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop effective strategies—tailored to the needs of at-risk populations—to reduce the risk of disasters. These programs reflected USAID/OFDA’s commitment to supporting capacity development; strengthening linkages among risk identification, monitoring, early warning, and early action; and expanding partnerships and joint programming. Analysis of existing capacities and social, economic, and environmental trends guided programs. When possible, USAID/OFDA programs addressed underlying causes of recurrent disasters, including environmental and natural resource degradation, rapid urban growth, and weather-related shocks.

Regional Programs

East and Central Africa

- **Effective Desert Locust Control in Locust-Prone Countries:** Outbreaks of desert locust—a pest that feeds on a large variety of crops—can significantly impact agricultural and agro-pastoral production and food security. Multiple countries in the Horn of Africa region are vulnerable to desert locust outbreaks, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). With previous year funding, USAID/OFDA supported FAO to bolster locust surveillance, early warning, monitoring, reporting, and information management systems, as well as strengthen community capacity to prevent and respond to locust outbreaks. FAO is supporting training of trainers and timely locust surveillance and reporting in coordination with the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa and national agricultural ministries of participating countries.

Southern Africa

- **Periperi U:** To address increased demand for skilled professionals to manage disaster risks in Africa, USAID/OFDA continued to support the Partners Enhancing Resilience to People Exposed to Risks – Universities (Periperi U) program with previous year funding. The first program of its kind on the continent, Periperi U provided a platform for disaster-related training and research in DRR and humanitarian assistance through a network of Arabic-, English-, French-, Portuguese-, and Swahili-language universities. Previously hosted at the University of Cape Town since its inception in June 2006, the secretariat of Periperi U relocated to South Africa’s Stellenbosch University in 2011.
- **RESPOND:** In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA built on previous fiscal year support to the Rescue Program for National Development (RESPOND) initiative and bolstered the emergency response capacity of countries in Southern Africa through NGO Rescue South Africa. The program offered accredited rescue training courses and other capacity-building measures to first responders in Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, and Zambia, forming teams able to respond to sudden-onset disasters both locally and across the region.
- **DRR for Agro-Pastoral Communities in Southern Angola and Northern Namibia:** Communities in southern Angola and northern Namibia are vulnerable to recurrent natural hazards, such as drought and floods. With previous year USAID/OFDA funding, FAO supported agro-pastoralists to maintain access to food and livelihoods in the event of a disaster, building on efforts to promote collaboration between government officials and community members to foster resilience. In Angola, FAO’s activities included training community animal health workers and improving water infrastructure and animal nutrition. In Namibia, FAO worked to build government capacity for DRR, identify areas for improvement in soil and water management, and bolster the capacity of national meteorological services to monitor weather-related events.
- **CCCM and DRM Capacity Building:** Through the International Organization for Migration (IOM), USAID/OFDA supported activities to strengthen the capacity of disaster risk management (DRM) authorities in

Southern Africa, with activities in Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, and Zambia. Utilizing prior year funding, IOM developed country-specific capacity-building plans and DRM training curricula, as well as training materials to develop camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) skills to prepare officials to respond to possible drought-related displacement. The program concluded in December 2016.

- **Integrating Gender Issues Into DRR:** With previous fiscal year assistance, USAID/OFDA continued to support the African Centre for Disaster Studies at North-West University in South Africa to implement a program focused on mitigating the effects of disasters for adolescents, particularly girls, in Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, and Swaziland. Program activities included disaster preparedness and management training and developing emergency response strategies for adolescents.
- **Coordination and Advocacy for Conservation Agriculture in Southern Africa:** With previous year assistance, USAID/OFDA continued supporting FAO to increase awareness and adoption of conservation agriculture techniques through a regional program. Demonstration sites throughout Southern Africa allowed local communities, government and NGO staff, and policymakers to learn first-hand the drought-mitigating benefits of conservation agriculture. This program, funded in FY 2016, concluded in March 2017.
- **Southern Africa Regional Flash Flood Guidance System:** With previous year funding for the UN World Meteorological Organization (WMO), USAID/OFDA continued to strengthen the capacity of national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHSs) and emergency managers to facilitate rapid assessments of flash floods and other severe weather events. This effort aimed to increase the lead time for early warnings, allowing for rapid mobilization of preparedness and response activities in seven countries in Southern Africa. With USAID/OFDA and WMO support, NMHSs worked to develop country implementation plans to outline roles and responsibilities of critical stakeholders regarding awareness, forecasting, warning, and early action for hydrometeorological hazards, building toward an end-to-end forecasting and warning system. The program ended in September 2017.
- **ICS Training:** With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support a program seeking to further familiarize disaster responders in Southern Africa with the Incident Command System (ICS). A global standard for disaster management, ICS is a framework designed to integrate communications, equipment, facilities, personnel, and procedures during complex events, enabling more effective response operations within a common organizational structure to mitigate the impact of disasters. Through the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), USAID/OFDA increased response management skills of national first responders and national disaster response capacity by building train-the-trainer programs. In Namibia and South Africa, where USAID/OFDA has facilitated ICS activities since 2009, USFS supported the integration of ICS and other National Incident Management System (NIMS) components for Namibian and South African first responders.

West Africa

- **Improving SAM Management in Mauritania and Niger:** USAID/OFDA is supporting community-level management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Mauritania and Niger through Action Against Hunger/Spain (AAH/Spain). With \$500,000 in FY 2017 funding, AAH/Spain is collaborating with the governments of Mauritania and Niger to develop a pilot study that expands SAM treatment services in remote areas. The study will train community health workers in SAM management and adapt existing tools for monitoring and treating acute malnutrition cases. The USAID/OFDA-funded initiative is part of a broader strategy to use scientific evidence to bolster SAM treatment coverage.
- **Bolstering Resilience in the Sahel:** With \$500,000 in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA funding, FAO is supporting the Regional Resilience, Emergency, and Rehabilitation Office for West Africa/Sahel (REOWA) to strengthen resilience against conflict-related or climatic shocks among vulnerable communities in West Africa. With FAO support,

REOWA is providing food security and nutrition analysis and facilitating improved information sharing to coordinate more effective regional responses to chronic food insecurity.

- **Mapping and Managing Population Displacement in West Africa:** With \$500,000 in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA funding, IOM is improving the analysis and mapping of national and regional population movement to minimize disruptions to basic services when conflict or natural disasters displace people in West Africa. IOM is also training local NGOs and national authorities on international standards and best practices for displacement management and emergency preparedness and response in collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Overall, the program aims to increase government understanding of the humanitarian needs of displaced populations to assist national actors in providing targeted response, recovery, and development interventions in the region.
- **Improving Cash-Based Programming:** Since FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has supported the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP)—an initiative to improve the quality of cash- and voucher-based humanitarian programs through capacity building, research, and information sharing—through assistance to Action Against Hunger/U.S. (AAH/USA). USAID/OFDA continued supporting CaLP during FY 2017 to improve information sharing and coordination for cash transfer programming in eight West African countries.
- **Empowering Women Through Market-Based Food Assistance:** With previous year USAID/OFDA funding, the UN World Food Program (WFP) continued efforts to analyze the roles of women and men in West African food markets and identify gender-related gaps in food assistance and food markets during FY 2017. WFP aims to use the analysis to inform future market-based food assistance programs that strengthen the effectiveness of relief efforts while bolstering gender equality and women’s empowerment.
- **Applying Economic Analysis to Enhance Early Warning and Response:** Through Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), USAID/OFDA began a program aimed at improving early warning systems for food insecurity in West Africa during FY 2014. The program strengthened data collection and analysis for existing national early warning systems and increased the capacity of key stakeholders to use Household Economic Approach assessments. By encouraging integration of these assessments into early warning systems, SC/US helped national and regional stakeholders obtain a more comprehensive understanding of food insecurity at a local level. USAID/OFDA continued supporting the program in FY 2017, with SC/US implementing activities in seven countries in the region—Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal.
- **Building Resilience Among Chronically Vulnerable Households:** With prior year assistance through USAID’s Sahel Regional Office, USAID/OFDA continued supporting interventions to improve agricultural production, economic opportunity, nutritional status, water access, and sanitation conditions for vulnerable communities in Burkina Faso and Niger, thereby strengthening populations’ ability to withstand future crises.

Country-Specific Programs

Burkina Faso

- **Using MUAC to Scale Up and Simplify Treatment for Acute Malnutrition:** With \$800,000 in FY 2017 funding from USAID/OFDA, the Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA) is conducting research that supports the treatment of children experiencing acute malnutrition. Through a streamlined treatment protocol, which includes a single mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurement and a reduced dosage of ready-to-use therapeutic food based on MUAC results, ALIMA is working to simplify treatment and ensure a continuum of care for children facing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and SAM. Overall, ALIMA aims to improve the quality and coverage of acute malnutrition treatment programs by using MUAC and nutrition treatment data to determine whether the treatment protocol reduces morbidity and mortality rates, or produces results similar to the standard treatment but at a reduced cost.

Burundi

- **Strengthening Local Capacity to Respond to Emergencies:** The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), with \$500,000 in USAID/OFDA FY 2017 funding, bolstered the capacity of the Burundi Red Cross Society to prepare for and respond to humanitarian crises, especially needs associated with population displacement. Under the program, IFRC supported the pre-positioning of emergency shelter materials and relief commodities for up to 10,000 disaster-affected people, while providing training on community mobilization, logistics management, and needs assessment.
- **Displacement Tracking Matrix for Displaced Communities:** To strengthen the ability of humanitarian actors to respond to critical needs among vulnerable people in Burundi, USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000 in FY 2017 funding to support IOM to collect comprehensive data on population displacement. During the fiscal year, IOM expanded operations to seven provinces and coordinated with other organizations to track population movements and assess urgent needs among internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in Burundi. IOM also utilized USAID/OFDA assistance to monitor CCCM and shelter activities and strengthen humanitarian coordination and information management.
- **Strengthening OCHA Response Preparation Efforts in Burundi:** With \$500,000 in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to strengthen humanitarian coordination and information management capabilities in Burundi. Program initiatives included coordinating humanitarian preparedness efforts, supporting needs assessments, and bolstering in-country capacity to respond to humanitarian needs.
- **Food Security and Nutrition Analysis System Support:** With previous year assistance, USAID/OFDA supported FAO to collect, analyze, and communicate key information on food security and nutrition conditions and enhance resilience among vulnerable populations in Burundi. FAO also built local capacity to prepare for and respond to food security shocks and trained implementing partners to improve data collection techniques. The USAID/OFDA-funded program aimed to strengthen information sharing and coordination efforts among humanitarian actors addressing acute needs in Burundi.

Comoros

- **Building Capacity at Karthala Volcano Observatory:** The Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP), implemented by the U.S. Geological Survey, utilized previous year assistance from USAID/OFDA to continue strengthening earthquake and volcano monitoring and analytical capacities in Comoros during FY 2017. VDAP representatives built staff capacity, assessed equipment, and recommended upgrades at Comoros' Karthala Volcano Observatory. The program concluded in September 2017.

Ethiopia

- **Building Community Resilience in Rural Ethiopia:** In coordination with USAID/Ethiopia's Office of Assets, Livelihoods, and Transition, USAID/OFDA is strengthening resilience in rural Ethiopia. With nearly \$1.5 million in FY 2017 funding, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Project Concern International (PCI)—in coordination with Government of Ethiopia (GoE) officials and other stakeholders—facilitated the development of community-led strategies to alleviate the harmful effects of hydrometeorological disasters on rural livelihoods and improve household food security. The multi-year program focuses on improving the self-reliance of communities living in Ethiopia's increasingly drought-prone areas, including in Oromiya Region's Bale, East Hararghe, and West Hararghe zones.

Kenya

- **Strengthening Humanitarian Preparedness in Kenya:** To help prepare for and respond to humanitarian needs resulting from potential election-related unrest and violence, USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000 to the Kenya Red

Cross Society (KRCS) to pre-position emergency relief items and shelter materials across Kenya; combined with existing KRCS stockpiles, these items could assist up to 150,000 displaced persons.

- **Bolstering Humanitarian Preparedness and Response During Kenya Elections:** In response to projections of civil unrest during the 2017 elections in Kenya, USAID/OFDA supported World Vision to co-lead election preparedness and response mechanisms. With \$150,000 in FY 2017 funding, World Vision developed a contingency plan for addressing humanitarian needs related to possible election-related displacement in the capital city of Nairobi and Eldoret, Isiolo, Kisumu, Marsabit, Mombasa, and Nakuru counties. World Vision pre-positioned emergency relief commodities—including food, shelter items, and other supplies—to support timely assistance for people affected by potential unrest.
- **Strengthening Community Resilience in Marsabit:** Marsabit—where many household livelihoods rely on agriculture and livestock—is vulnerable to cyclical drought, which can limit access to water and exacerbate food insecurity among populations in the county. In FY 2017, Food for the Hungry continued to support communities in Marsabit to mitigate the effects of drought and other natural hazards. With previous year USAID/OFDA funding, Food for the Hungry provided animal health services to strengthen livestock productivity, increased access to financial capital to bolster income opportunities, and integrated emergency contingency planning into pastoral activities. The program also helped improve access to safe drinking water through an innovative private service provision model that works to ensure efficient, reliable, and transparent water point operations and maintenance.
- **Building Adaptive Capacity in Kenya’s Arid Lands:** Previous year USAID/OFDA funding continued to support Welthungerhilfe to build community resilience to drought and other environmental shocks in Kenya’s Garissa, Mandera, Turkana, and Wajir counties. Program activities included facilitating access to safe drinking water by developing, repairing, and rehabilitating water sources; strengthening food security by providing veterinary interventions and training on animal health and fodder storage facility construction; and bolstering households’ ability to manage the effects of disasters through developing community-based disaster preparedness plans.
- **Building Resilience for Improved Emergency Nutrition Preparedness and Response:** With previous year funding, USAID/OFDA supported the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to provide nutrition interventions in eastern and northern Kenya. With USAID/OFDA funding, UNICEF distributed nutrition commodities, trained health care workers on high-impact nutrition interventions, promoted community awareness of acute malnutrition to improve timely detection and treatment, improved supply chain management of nutrition commodities, and strengthened the resilience of households in vulnerable areas of Kenya. UNICEF also supported research on Integrated Community Case Management to scale up nutrition outreach and service delivery—including treatment of MAM and SAM cases—at the household level and conducted nutrition assessments in several Kenyan counties, targeting areas facing critical nutrition conditions. The program, funded in FY 2016, concluded in September 2017.

Madagascar

- **Strengthening the Resilience of Communities Vulnerable to Floods:** To strengthen Madagascar’s disaster planning and preparedness and reduce the effects of flooding, CARE—with prior year USAID/OFDA assistance—continued efforts to raise community awareness of disaster planning and early warning systems, support the development of hazard risk reduction plans and policies, and develop and test a hydrometeorological early warning system. USAID/OFDA also supported CARE to pre-position shelter materials in flood-prone areas of the capital city of Antananarivo. The program concluded in October 2016.
- **LIVES:** In FY 2017, Land O’Lakes continued an initiative to build the resilience of three communes vulnerable to disasters in Madagascar’s Atsimo-Andrefana Region. With previous year USAID/OFDA funding, the Livestock Expansion and Stability (LIVES) program distributed livestock and supported establishment of community groups that coordinated to protect and expand livestock. The program concluded in September 2017.

Somalia

- **Supporting Drought Assistance in Somalia:** USAID/OFDA provided more than \$136,000 to strengthen national risk reduction plans, policies, and strategies in Somalia during FY 2017. With USAID/OFDA funding, an implementing partner trained national and state level disaster management agencies in several drought-affected states to strengthen hazard early warning information systems and improve humanitarian coordination. The partner also deployed a technical advisor to support the Federal Government of Somalia's National Drought Response Committee and deliver trainings to improve information management across affected states.
- **Radio Ergo:** To strengthen access to critical humanitarian information for vulnerable communities across Somalia, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$254,000 in FY 2017 assistance to an implementing partner. In coordination with UN agencies, media organizations, NGOs, and other stakeholders, the partner is supporting Radio Ergo, a broadcast service that disseminates disaster alerts and weather forecasts, and informs listeners on available disaster assistance. The radio service also broadcasts programs on agriculture, food security, health, and other key topics to help communities better prepare for and respond to disasters such as drought and floods.

PROGRAMS THAT INTEGRATE DRR WITH DISASTER RESPONSE

In addition to stand-alone DRR programs implemented to reduce the impacts of natural hazards in the region, USAID/OFDA integrated preparedness and risk reduction activities into disaster response, early recovery, and transition programs. These initiatives, which were in accordance with regional DRR strategies, incorporated risk reduction objectives into a broad range of sector interventions to increase vulnerable communities' ability to prepare for and respond to future shocks. In Africa during FY 2017, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$10.9 million for programs that strengthened the capacity of national, regional, and international actors to respond to urgent humanitarian needs; supported partners to respond to acute food insecurity and malnutrition; and bolstered community resilience by promoting sustainable livestock and agricultural practices.

Regional Programs

East Africa

- **Strengthening Community-Based Mechanisms to Respond to FAW Infestations:** With more than \$900,000 in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA funding, FAO supported community-based efforts to monitor and respond to infestations of fall armyworm (FAW)—an invasive insect species that can cause significant damage to both cash and staple crops, such as maize, rice, and sorghum—in East Africa. Through the program, FAO helped establish community-based forecasting and warning mechanisms for FAW infestations, training community members to identify FAW and facilitating community-level actions to minimize or avoid FAW-related crop losses in the region.

Southern Africa

- **Strengthening Early Warning Systems to Safeguard Crops and Livestock in Southern Africa:** With \$1.25 million in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA funding, FAO strengthened country and regional information systems to collect and disseminate data on agriculture, food security, and nutrition conditions in Southern Africa, where prolonged drought has disrupted the livelihoods of vulnerable communities in some areas. During the fiscal year, FAO built local and regional drought response capacity, developed guidelines for monitoring and evaluating emergency agricultural interventions, and provided technical support for humanitarian assessments. Overall, the program aims to improve agro-pastoral production, safeguard livestock and livestock-based livelihoods, strengthen early warning surveillance systems, and improve response mechanisms to pests and plant and livestock diseases.
- **Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Southern Africa:** With \$500,000 in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA funding, OCHA continued to support emergency preparedness and response capacity in Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. Program activities included maintaining a platform for surge response in the region and bolstering the Southern African Development Community's

humanitarian coordination capabilities. OCHA also continued to develop risk analysis and emergency response preparedness guidelines in partnership with other UN agencies.

- **Managing Disaster Risks in Southern Africa:** With prior year assistance, USAID/OFDA continued supporting FAO to help develop and improve early warning systems and disaster response frameworks throughout Southern Africa. Program activities included establishing cross-regional farmer learning and exchange visits; providing technical support and training on collecting, analyzing, and disseminating food security data; and strengthening regional assessment committees. Through building disaster management capacity in institutions across the region, FAO advanced regional coordination on preparing for and responding to food security-related disasters.
- **Strengthening Resilience of Drought-Affected Populations:** USAID/OFDA continued responding to drought-related humanitarian needs in Southern Africa during the fiscal year, while also supporting efforts to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable populations to respond to future drought shocks. With previous year USAID/OFDA assistance, FAO established early warning systems and other tools that promote information sharing and provide advance notice of impending drought conditions; supported food security and nutrition analyses; and strengthened information management for livestock disease surveillance. The program concluded in July 2017.

Country-Specific Programs

CAR

- **Strengthening Information Management:** With more than \$121,000 in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA supported iMMAP to deploy an information management officer to CAR to support the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian WASH activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—from November 2016 to May 2017.

Chad

- **Strengthening Early Warning Systems:** With nearly \$270,000 in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA funding, an implementing partner continued to strengthen early warning systems in Chad’s Lac Region, where conflict has displaced populations and disrupted livelihood activities among vulnerable communities. The program developed and implemented local early warning systems that trigger alerts for extreme weather- and health-related crises through data collection and dissemination at the local level. The implementing partner also provided training to strengthen community knowledge of the systems.

Ethiopia

- **Strengthening Community Preparedness for Acute Malnutrition in Amhara:** Ethiopia’s Amhara Region experiences periodic drought and flooding, often leading to widespread disease transmission and recurrent spikes in acute malnutrition. With nearly \$2 million in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA funding, Concern is working to reduce acute malnutrition prevalence in Amhara, particularly among children ages five years and younger. Concern is also helping communities prepare for and mitigate long-term disaster risks by building local capacities related to agriculture, health, nutrition, and WASH. The program aims to expand the availability of MUAC screenings and support regular dissemination of nutrition information at the sub-national and community levels. This early warning information will help improve preparedness of health care facilities, including pre-positioning of supplies as needed.
- **Building Disaster Response Capacity in Ethiopia:** With an additional \$200,000 in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA continued supporting a technical assistance partnership between USFS and the GoE to improve the GoE’s disaster response capacity. Led by USAID/Ethiopia’s Office of Assets, Livelihoods, and Transition, USFS collaborated with the GoE National Disaster Risk Management Commission to establish a NIMS. A NIMS provides an organized, proactive approach to guide all levels of government—as well as NGOs and private sector stakeholders—working to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of disasters.

Kenya

- **Improved Emergency Nutrition Response and Building Resilience Against Drought in Kenya:**

USAID/OFDA is supporting the delivery of high-impact nutrition interventions in vulnerable areas of Kenya through UNICEF. With \$1.5 million in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA funding, UNICEF improved women and children's access to treatment for MAM and SAM, and strengthened DRR capacity in areas facing deteriorated nutrition conditions. UNICEF also provided technical assistance for nutrition surveys to guide future response activities in Kenya.

Lesotho

- **Emergency Livestock Response for Drought-Affected Households:** With previous year funding, USAID/OFDA continued supporting FAO to increase the resilience of livestock-dependent households. During the fiscal year, FAO rehabilitated and optimized existing water sources to improve livestock access to water, distributed livestock feed, enhanced land management practices, and bolstered a Government of Lesotho livestock vaccination campaign.

- **Nutrition Diversification and Enhanced Resilience in Lesotho:** With previous year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support CRS to assist vulnerable households in Lesotho's drought-affected districts of Mafeteng and Mophale's Hoek to restore agricultural production capacities and improve resilience to environmental shocks. CRS provided communities with access to subsidized agricultural inputs and conducted trainings on improved home gardening techniques to support the recovery and diversification of crops for household consumption and local markets. The program concluded in July 2017.

Madagascar

- **Southern Madagascar Drought Relief and Capacity Building:** With prior year funds, USAID/OFDA continued to support CARE to respond to drought-related needs in southern Madagascar, while simultaneously strengthening vulnerable communities' capacity to cope with future shocks. In FY 2017, CARE distributed drought-tolerant seeds, farming tools, and other agricultural inputs; trained farming communities in conservation agriculture techniques; and bolstered livelihoods through cash-for-work activities—such as dredging drainage canals and planting windbreaks—to mitigate future impacts of weather-related shocks.

- **Increasing Resilience to Environmental Shocks in Androy and Anosy:** With previous year funding, USAID/OFDA supported FAO to improve food security and increase resilience to environmental shocks among drought-affected farming households in southern Madagascar's Androy and Anosy regions. In FY 2017, FAO continued to support vulnerable populations with agricultural inputs, such as seeds; community crop diversification trainings; and initiatives to strengthen agricultural information sharing.

- **Nutrition Diversification and Enhanced Resilience in Androy:** With prior year assistance, USAID/OFDA partner CRS continued to bolster food security among vulnerable populations in Androy while strengthening resilience to future shocks. Program activities during the fiscal year included distribution of vouchers for agricultural inputs—such as fertilizer, livestock, and seeds—and community training sessions on sustainable agricultural practices. The program concluded in June 2017.

- **Improving Agricultural Production and Food Security in Madagascar:** In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA—with prior year funding—continued to support the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) to strengthen the food security of drought-affected households in Madagascar. ADRA distributed drought-resistant seeds and other agricultural inputs; facilitated conservation agricultural practices that reduce soil use, conserve water, and promote more resilient crops; and supported farmers to complete training courses and cascade that training to others within their communities. The program concluded in August 2017.

Malawi

- **Increasing Malawian Smallholder Farmers' Access to Improved Storage Technology:** With \$275,000 in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting a Purdue University program aimed at improving food security, increasing household income, and reducing post-harvest storage loss in Malawi. The program targets an estimated 1,600 farmers, providing related trainings and Improved Crop Storage bags. The bags aim to reduce post-harvest loss from insects and rodents and enable farmers to store legumes and maize for more than one year after harvest.
- **Bolstering Agricultural Productivity in Southern Malawi:** USAID/OFDA—with previous year funding—supported PCI in FY 2017 to mitigate the impact of drought on affected households in southern Malawi's Balaka and Machinga districts. The program reached an estimated 42,000 drought-affected people with activities to improve post-harvest storage and utilize household gardens to supplement income and nutritional needs, thereby strengthening community resilience to the agricultural impacts of future natural disasters.
- **Improving Household Food Security in Southern Malawi:** With prior year USAID/OFDA funding, CARE continued to build resilience and restore agricultural livelihoods among drought-affected households in Malawi's Mulanje, Nsanje, and Phalombe districts. CARE partnered with ADRA to distribute drought-tolerant seeds and provide farmers with irrigation equipment and agricultural training to prepare for and respond to environmental shocks. The program concluded in July 2017.
- **Supporting Livelihoods in Drought-Affected Communities:** With previous year funding from USAID/OFDA, SC/US trained farming households in conservation agriculture, post-harvest storage, and water management techniques to improve drought-affected communities' ability to withstand drier conditions. USAID/OFDA-supported SC/US activities also included disseminating nutrition information and providing agricultural technical assistance, benefiting an estimated 82,500 people in Malawi's Chiradzulu and Zomba districts. The program concluded in July 2017.
- **Emergency Food Security Assistance for Drought-Affected Populations:** With previous year funding to Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB), USAID/OFDA strengthened the resilience of vulnerable communities by supporting trainings on agricultural diversification, market skills, nutritional security, and post-harvest loss mitigation. Oxfam/GB also facilitated seed fairs during the fiscal year to increase smallholder farmers' access to diverse agricultural inputs. The program concluded in September 2017.

Mali

- **Strengthening the Resilience of Children:** As part of USAID/OFDA's response to the complex emergency in Mali, one implementing partner, with prior year funding, continued to support emergency protection interventions for vulnerable children affected by the crisis and recurrent environmental shocks. In addition to training authorities in child protection practices and registering and providing services for unaccompanied children, the partner conducted activities designed to build long-term protection capacity in the country. Program initiatives included technical support for the development and implementation of a national child protection plan and conducting advocacy and training sessions to raise awareness of child protection issues among officials at all levels of government. The program concluded in November 2016.

Mozambique

- **Drought-Tolerant Crops Improve Food Security and Nutrition:** In coordination with USAID's Bureau for Food Security, USAID/OFDA continued to support the International Potato Center (IPC) in FY 2017 to improve communities' access to drought-tolerant varieties of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes. With prior year USAID/OFDA funding, IPC worked to bolster nutritional knowledge and increase agricultural management capacity among drought-affected households.

- **Seed Provision and Training Program to Foster Livelihood Recovery:** With previous year USAID/OFDA funding, World Vision supported the recovery of agricultural livelihoods in drought-affected communities of Mozambique’s Gaza and Tete provinces. USAID/OFDA-funded interventions included provision of drought-tolerant seeds and training in conservation agriculture techniques. The program ended in June 2017.

Namibia

- **Strengthening Food Security Monitoring and Response:** With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support WFP to strengthen the capacity of the Government of the Republic of Namibia to design and manage emergency responses following natural disasters. Activities included technical assistance for needs assessments and training in logistics, such as supply chain and warehouse management. The program concluded in March 2017.

Nigeria

- **Building Disaster Management Capacity in Nigeria:** With more than \$332,000 in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA funding, USFS ICS experts began to provide technical assistance to bolster the disaster management capacity of the Government of Nigeria (GoN) National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), which is responsible for coordinating disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, and response activities across the country. During the two-year program, USAID/OFDA will support the development of a national emergency operations center and NEMA staff trainings on relevant NIMS processes and procedures.
- **Humanitarian Response to the IDP Crisis in Gombe:** Through an NGO partner, USAID/OFDA continued efforts to strengthen the capacity of GoN agencies, civil society organizations, and community structures—including child protection committees—to provide care and support for IDPs and host communities in northeastern Nigeria’s Gombe State. With prior year funding, the NGO provided training on case management, child protection in emergencies, and psychological first aid. The partner also established safe spaces and supported health education for children. The program concluded in December 2016.

Somalia

- **Improving Flood and Drought Risk Management in Somalia:** With \$1 million in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA assistance, an implementing partner is providing vulnerable communities with hazard early warning information to aid sustainable natural resource management and facilitate drought and flood preparedness and response. Through a comprehensive monitoring network and regular data collection, the partner is also conducting assessments to improve existing early warning systems, and training NGO workers and members of local and national disaster management agencies on drought and flood management.
- **Strengthening Capacity for Disaster Response:** As part of its ongoing response to Somalia’s complex emergency, USAID/OFDA continued efforts to bolster disaster response capacity in the country. With more than \$2.5 million in FY 2017 assistance, a USAID/OFDA partner is strengthening disaster and information management processes, as well as humanitarian coordination, through support to national and local disaster management authorities.

Swaziland

- **Bolstering Conservation Agriculture Capacity:** During FY 2017, USAID/OFDA continued to support FAO to provide agricultural interventions that address the impact of drought and mitigate the effects of a future drought. With previous year funding, FAO reached farming households in Swaziland’s Hhohho, Lumbombo, Manzini, and Shiselweni regions with conservation agriculture trainings and seed distributions. Through instruction on conservation agriculture, which involves soil management practices to improve crop yields and land sustainability, the program aimed to increase livelihood opportunities in drought-affected communities.
- **El Niño Agriculture and Food Security Recovery Project:** With previous year assistance, USAID/OFDA supported World Vision to improve food security among drought-affected households in Lubombo and Shiselweni.

World Vision procured and distributed cow pea and sorghum seeds to beneficiaries and trained farmers on conservation agriculture practices and livestock management. The program, funded in FY 2016, concluded in July 2017.

Zimbabwe

- **Agriculture Improvement Activities for Drought-Affected Communities:** In response to prolonged drought conditions, USAID/OFDA supported rapid humanitarian interventions, as well as longer-term recovery efforts, to improve agricultural livelihoods among vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe. With previous year assistance from USAID/OFDA, CARE bolstered agricultural production in Masvingo Province, providing vouchers for seeds and other agricultural inputs and training households in conservation agriculture techniques.
- **Zimbabwe El Niño Relief:** In FY 2017, CRS continued to support agriculture recovery activities for drought-affected populations in Matabeleland South Province. With previous year USAID/OFDA assistance, CRS distributed seeds and other agricultural inputs, provided vouchers redeemable for livestock, and facilitated training sessions on conservation agriculture practices. In addition, CRS improved community access to financial services by supporting savings and internal lending associations—a sustainable method for community members to accumulate savings, with opportunities for lending and borrowing funds as needed.
- **Safeguarding Livelihoods of Drought-Affected Communities:** With previous year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support the International Rescue Committee (IRC) during FY 2017 to facilitate the recovery of livestock and agricultural livelihoods among drought-affected households in Chipinge and Chiredzi districts. IRC provided subsidized supplementary feed and veterinary services to improve the condition of livestock, allowing farmers to sell excess livestock at higher prices and to maintain existing animals for draft power. To further strengthen agricultural recovery, IRC also provided beneficiaries with vouchers to purchase drought-resistant seeds and other agricultural inputs, and trained farmers in conservation agriculture methods.
- **Emergency Food Security Response for El Niño-Affected Populations:** In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA continued to support Oxfam/GB to implement agricultural and food security interventions in Zimbabwe’s drought-affected districts of Gutu and Matobo. With prior year funding, Oxfam/GB provided seeds and livestock supplementary feeding, trained individuals in agricultural preparedness and livestock management, and strengthened the capacity of community-based animal health care workers. The program, funded in FY 2016, concluded in July 2017.
- **Zambezi Valley Emergency Livelihoods Project:** World Vision—with previous year USAID/OFDA assistance—strengthened household resilience to weather-related shocks during FY 2017. The NGO conducted trainings on animal husbandry and conservation for veterinarians and smallholder farmers, respectively; provided community trainings in fodder production and land management; rehabilitated livestock facilities; and worked with other organizations to distribute seeds to prepare households for the next farming season. The program, funded in FY 2016, ended in July 2017.
- **Livelihood, Food, and Nutrition Security for Smallholder Farmers:** With previous year funding from USAID/OFDA, FAO strengthened food security, protected livelihoods, and supported acute malnutrition screenings in drought-affected communities of southern Zimbabwe’s Bulilima, Gwanda, Insiza, Tsholotsho, and Umzingwane districts. FAO supplied farmers with subsidized livestock fodder and seeds for drought-tolerant crops, and conducted technical trainings to ensure efficient use of the inputs. FAO also provided technical support to livestock managers and lead farmer committees to help reinvest profits from the sale of subsidized livestock fodder and seeds toward community initiatives that address future agricultural needs. Additionally, FAO trained village health workers to identify childhood malnutrition, refer cases, and follow-up with patients, strengthening capacity at the village level to identify and treat acute malnutrition. The program, funded in FY 2016, concluded in August 2017.

USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING FOR AFRICA IN FY 2017¹

| LOCATION | PROGRAM | ACTIVITY | PARTNER | SUBTOTAL | TOTAL |
|--|--|--|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR STAND-ALONE DRR PROGRAMS² | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Using MUAC to Scale Up and Simplify Treatment for Acute Malnutrition | Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications, Nutrition | ALIMA | \$800,000 | \$800,000 |
| Burundi | Strengthening Local Capacity to Respond to Emergencies | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements | IFRC | \$500,000 | \$1,500,000 |
| | Displacement Tracking Matrix for Displaced Communities | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | IOM | \$500,000 | |
| | Strengthening OCHA Response Preparation Efforts in Burundi | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | OCHA | \$500,000 | |
| Ethiopia | Building Community Resilience in Rural Ethiopia | Risk Management Policy and Practice | CRS and PCI | \$1,492,920 | \$1,492,920 |
| Kenya | Strengthening Humanitarian Preparedness in Kenya | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements | KRCS | \$500,000 | \$650,000 |
| | Bolstering Humanitarian Preparedness and Response During Kenya Elections | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | World Vision | \$150,000 | |
| Somalia | Supporting Drought Assistance in Somalia | Risk Management Policy and Practice | Implementing Partner | \$136,135 | \$390,030 |
| | Radio Ergo | Risk Management Policy and Practice | Implementing Partner | \$253,895 | |
| West Africa Regional | Improving SAM Management in Mauritania and Niger | Nutrition | AAH/Spain | \$500,000 | \$1,500,000 |
| | Bolstering Resilience in the Sahel | Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems | FAO | \$500,000 | |
| | Mapping and Managing Population Displacement in West Africa | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | IOM | \$500,000 | |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR STAND-ALONE DRR PROGRAMS | | | | | \$6,332,950 |
| USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS THAT INTEGRATE DRR WITH DISASTER RESPONSE | | | | | |
| CAR | Strengthening Information Management | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | iMMAP | \$121,210 | \$121,210 |
| Chad | Strengthening Early Warning Systems | Risk Management Policy and Practice | Implementing Partner | \$265,488 | \$265,488 |
| East Africa Regional | Strengthening Community-Based Mechanisms to Respond to FAW Infestations | Agriculture and Food Security | FAO | \$944,000 | \$944,000 |
| Ethiopia | Strengthening Community Preparedness for Acute Malnutrition in Amhara | Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH | Concern | \$1,995,141 | \$2,195,141 |
| | Building Disaster Response Capacity in Ethiopia | Risk Management Policy and Practice | USFS | \$200,000 | |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Kenya | Improved Emergency Nutrition Response and Building Resilience Against Drought in Kenya | Nutrition | UNICEF | \$1,500,000 | \$1,500,000 |
| Malawi | Increasing Malawian Smallholder Farmers' Access to Improved Storage Technology | Agriculture and Food Security | Purdue University | \$275,000 | \$275,000 |
| Nigeria | Building Disaster Management Capacity in Nigeria | Risk Management Policy and Practice | USFS | \$332,010 | \$332,010 |
| Somalia | Improving Flood and Drought Risk Management in Somalia | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Natural and Technological Risks | Implementing Partner | \$1,000,000 | \$3,500,209 |
| | Strengthening Capacity for Disaster Response | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Implementing Partner | \$2,500,209 | |
| Southern Africa Regional | Strengthening Early Warning Systems to Safeguard Crops and Livestock in Southern Africa | Agriculture and Food Security | FAO | \$1,250,000 | \$1,750,000 |
| | Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Southern Africa | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | OCHA | \$500,000 | |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS THAT INTEGRATE DRR WITH DISASTER RESPONSE | | | | | \$10,883,058 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN AFRICA IN FY 2017 | | | | | \$17,216,008 |

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of September 30, 2017. This chart captures all USAID/OFDA DRR funding provided in FY 2017; program descriptions in the fact sheet reflect USAID/OFDA-supported DRR programs active during the fiscal year, regardless of year of funding.

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:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>