SOUTH ASIA – DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017   SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

$45.6 million
Total USAID/OFDA Funding for South Asia in FY 2017

$33.4 million
Programs in South Asia with DRR Components
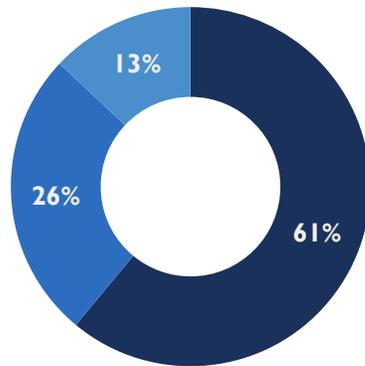
$27.5 million
Programs in Afghanistan with DRR Components

$2.3 million
Programs in Nepal with DRR Components

19
Partners Implementing FY 2017 Programs with DRR Components

USAID/OFDA[1] FUNDING
BY PROGRAM TYPE IN FY 2017

13%
26%
61%

■ Programs that Integrate DRR with Disaster Response (61%)
■ Response Programs (26%)
■ Stand-Alone DRR Programs (13%)

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) FUNDING
FOR SOUTH ASIA IN FY 2017

Stand-Alone DRR Programs	$5,761,041
Programs that Integrate DRR with Disaster Response	$27,637,852
$33,398,893	

OVERVIEW

- Populations throughout the South Asia region[2] face a range of natural hazards, including cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, floods, landslides, and tsunamis. Demographic changes, rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, and climate change have increased people's exposure to natural hazards, resulted in more frequent and severe natural disasters, and compounded the impact of complex emergencies. In addition, declining socio-economic conditions of some populations have increased vulnerabilities to hazards in the region. Governments in South Asia are investing in DRR and improving their countries' response capacities from the community to the national level, and USAID/OFDA is committed to helping these nations develop DRR and emergency response capacities.

- In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA emphasized DRR activities in South Asia's urban areas, particularly in cities that face seismic risks, and supported the development of public-private partnerships to reduce disaster risk. USAID/OFDA also enhanced existing DRR programs to build capacity for disaster early warning, response, and mitigation from the national to the community level. USAID/OFDA provided nearly $33.4 million in FY 2017 for DRR projects throughout South Asia, including programs that integrate DRR with disaster response.

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[1] USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)
[2] USAID/OFDA's South Asia region comprises Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

STAND-ALONE DRR PROGRAMS IN SOUTH ASIA

In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA provided nearly $5.8 million for stand-alone DRR initiatives in South Asia that improve preparedness and aim to mitigate and prevent the worst impacts of disasters. USAID/OFDA provided additional funding for regional and global programs that include activities in South Asia to strengthen disaster preparedness and response. At the regional and country levels, USAID/OFDA and implementing partners engaged communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop effective strategies—tailored to local contexts and the needs of vulnerable populations—to reduce disaster-related risks. These programs all reflect USAID/OFDA's commitment to support capacity development; strengthen linkages among hazard identification, monitoring, early warning, and early action; and expand partnerships and joint programming. Analysis of existing capacities and social, economic, and environmental trends guided programs.

South Asia Regional Programs

- **PEER:** USAID/OFDA has funded the Program for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER) since 1998 to promote disaster preparedness through the development of professional emergency responders and instructors. With USAID/OFDA support, the American Red Cross (AmCross), the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), and the National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) work in close coordination with local, regional, and national disaster management authorities and communities in six South Asian countries to strengthen and institutionalize technical standards for disaster preparedness and response in the region. PEER partners organize and conduct standardized trainings for disaster response professionals in community-based disaster preparation and response, hospital preparedness for mass casualties, medical first response, and collapsed structure search-and-rescue. PEER strengthens disaster response capacity throughout South Asia by establishing a network of trainers to independently train response personnel and developing a certification procedure for PEER-trained medical first responders and collapsed structure search-and-rescue professionals. USAID/OFDA provided more than $1.5 million for PEER in FY 2017.

- **Providing Psychosocial Support for Disaster-Affected Populations:** USAID/OFDA has supported the UN World Health Organization (WHO) since 2013, including providing nearly $600,000 in FY 2017, to improve psychosocial interventions for disaster-affected populations in South Asia. With USAID/OFDA funding, WHO has developed and piloted a Problem Management Plus (PM+) manual that provides guidance for community health workers to deliver low-intensity psychosocial support. After initially evaluating PM+ in Pakistan, WHO adapted the manual and recruited research staff to evaluate the effectiveness of PM+ in Nepal in FY 2017. USAID/OFDA funding has also enabled WHO to collaborate with a USAID-funded program in India—implemented by the UN Development Program (UNDP)—that provides support to India's National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) to develop a pilot training program for psychosocial support preparedness. WHO has helped NIMHANS develop and test practical guidance and a curriculum, which could be utilized as a replicable global model for preparing for community-level psychosocial support during disasters.

- **South Asia FFGS:** Through the Global Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS), USAID/OFDA has worked with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Hydrologic Research Center, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and national meteorological and hydrological services to develop a regional South Asia FFGS and build government capacity in flash flood monitoring and warning. In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA provided an additional $300,000 to WMO to facilitate the application of this DRR technology in South Asia to lessen the impacts of flash floods and related landslides in the region. The implementation of the South Asia FFGS will enable national authorities to assess flash flood and landslide potential and improve lead-time for early warning to save lives.

Country-Specific Programs
Bangladesh

- **SERB:** Through USAID/Bangladesh, USAID/OFDA continued to support ADPC in FY 2017 to enhance the capacity of medical staff to effectively care for victims of disasters and Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) volunteers to conduct search-and-rescue operations. With USAID/Bangladesh and USAID/OFDA support, the Strengthening

Earthquake Resilience in Bangladesh (SERB) program has trained medical and support staff in public hospitals and health care facilities in Dhaka, Chittagong, Gazipur, Mymensingh, Sylhet, and Tangail cities and promoted coordination between first responders and medical staff during emergency response. In coordination with FSCD, ADPC also provided search-and-rescue equipment to first responders. With $70,000 in additional FY 2017 USAID/OFDA support and in coordination with ongoing USAID/OFDA-supported efforts through the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), ADPC worked with national and local authorities, NGOs, local institutions, and other key disaster management stakeholders to facilitate the development of integrated incident management systems and strengthen disaster response capacities across Bangladesh.

- **ICS Training:** Since the mid-1980s, USAID/OFDA has utilized technical expertise from USFS to institutionalize systems for disaster response and implement disaster management capacity-building programs internationally. USAID/OFDA provided more than $57,000 in FY 2017 to continue ongoing USFS technical support to the Government of Bangladesh to develop and operationalize the Bangladesh Incident Management System (BIMS)—a management framework based on the Incident Command System (ICS) designed to integrate personnel, equipment, procedures, facilities, and communications during disasters, enabling more effective response operations. During the fiscal year, USAID/OFDA supported USFS to lead IMS trainings for Bangladeshi representatives; accompany Bangladeshi officials on an ICS study tour in the Philippines; and conduct a workshop designed to adapt ICS principles and emergency operations center management to the Bangladeshi context.

Bhutan

- **Capacity Building in Disaster-Resilient Construction:** With $250,000 in USAID/OFDA funding, the UN Development Program (UNDP) continued supporting Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB) efforts to promote disaster-resilient construction practices in Bhutan throughout FY 2017. UNDP facilitated the training of community leaders, engineers, and builders, such as carpenters and masons, in each of Bhutan's 20 districts to incorporate disaster-resistant techniques when building and repairing structures. UNDP also supported RGoB efforts to develop and refine training materials and establish a group of local trainers to ensure program sustainability. UNDP support to RGoB has also assisted the development of a national system to track building typologies in relation to the natural hazards they face. By 2020, UNDP plans to support the RGoB to implement a pilot of the complete building typology, risk assessment, and vulnerability tracking system in at least one vulnerable district of Bhutan.

- **ICS Training:** Through nearly $67,500 in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support USFS to conduct ICS trainings in Bhutan and coordinate with the RGoB Department of Disaster Management on plans to establish national- and district-level emergency operations centers.

India

- **Climate and Disaster Risk Management in Urban Areas:** USAID/OFDA and USAID/India jointly support UNDP in India to reduce disaster risks in urban areas and enhance the capacity of urban communities to manage climate-related disasters. USAID-supported UNDP activities have included training officials in emergency response, integrating hazard mapping and risk analysis into city planning, promoting private sector investment in DRR, mainstreaming DRR and climate change activities into urban development programs, and training community members in disaster preparedness and response techniques. In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA provided UNDP with an additional $400,000 to strengthen institutional capacity and integrate DRR measures into urban development programs, with particular focus on private sector engagement and psychosocial support preparedness.

- **ICS Training:** India's National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)—currently the world's largest dedicated disaster response force—was formed through deputation from internal security forces in 2005 for the purpose of specialized response to natural and man-made disasters. With $175,500 in USAID/OFDA funding, USFS coordinated with India's National Institute for Disaster Management and the NDRF throughout FY 2017 to review NDRF structures and procedures and evaluate how ICS concepts could be adapted and contextualized to support NDRF operations. With

USAID/OFDA funding, USFS has also conducted trainings on the Incident Response System (IRS)—India's version of ICS—to support the institutionalization of IRS at the state and district levels.

Nepal

- **Building District Response Capacity:** With $600,000 in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting AmCross to enhance the ability of the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) to strengthen emergency response systems and build the response capacity of NRCS district chapters. The three-year project will improve disaster information management and cash transfer programming by promoting effective management techniques in NRCS district chapters, including the development of integrated disaster information management systems and protocols for cash transfer programming. In addition, AmCross will conduct trainings in disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management, and support the development of hazard risk reduction plans.

- **Improving CCCM Capacity:** With approximately $400,000 in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA supported the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to strengthen the capacity of Nepal's National Security Forces (NSF)—mandated under the National Disaster Recovery Framework to conduct initial response operations—to manage camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) response activities, including establishing displacement sites in accordance with humanitarian principles and international standards. As part of the two-year program, IOM is facilitating trainings on the principles of protection and CCCM, while building the capacity of the NSF to coordinate with civilian authorities in the transfer of response functions following initial, emergency operations. As a key local responder, NRCS also participates in IOM's capacity-building activities to bridge the gap between immediate, NSF-led response activities and longer-term management of displacement situations by national, international, and local stakeholders.

- **Supporting Building Code Implementation Activities:** While national legislation mandates building code compliance, many municipalities in Nepal are unable to exercise effective control over building permit, construction, and inspection processes. To help address this issue, USAID/OFDA continued to support NSET in FY 2017 with approximately $1.2 million to enhance the capacity of municipal governments to develop and administer building permits and control systems, ensuring improved seismic performance. Through the Building Code Implementation Plan in Nepal (BCIPN) program—renamed Technical Support for Building Code Implementation Plan in Nepal (TSBCIPN) in FY 2017—NSET conducted a series of training courses for technical personnel, such as contractors and masons, and community orientation sessions to increase awareness of earthquake risks and safe construction practices.

- **Technical Assistance for Earthquake Preparedness:** In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA continued to support the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to provide technical assistance and training to NSET and other GoN organizations to improve earthquake monitoring and response in Nepal. With $100,000 in FY 2017 funding, USGS assisted NSET to develop an earthquake monitoring network in Kathmandu Valley that provides real-time data to the local and international community. USGS also provided guidance and training on technical topics, such as earthquake hazard assessments, that can improve building code provisions and help reduce disaster risk.

- **CADRE II**: As part of the regional PEER program, USAID/OFDA has supported AmCross and its partner NRCS since 2012 to strengthen local capacity in Nepal to respond to mass casualty incidents by training volunteers from at-risk communities in basic life support, search-and-rescue, and dead body management through the Community Action for Disaster Response II (CADRE II) program. Building on previous programming that strengthened local capacity to respond to mass casualty incidents, CADRE II continues PEER's efforts to build the capacity of communities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters in Nepal. With USAID/OFDA financial and technical support, the project trains communities in disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management to reduce the impact of natural disasters. Throughout the program, CADRE II seeks to strengthen and institutionalize response readiness at the community, village, district, and national levels.

- **Developing Resilience to Landslides:** With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA supported the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in FY 2017 to help farming communities in landslide-prone areas of Nepal's Nuwakot District protect their lives and livelihoods. FAO collaborated with the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development to map and prioritize the most landslide-affected communities. Throughout the multi-year program, FAO aims to build community resilience by protecting and rehabilitating agricultural land and infrastructure and helping farmers diversify crops and develop improved agricultural strategies. FAO also works with community leaders and the GoN to establish landslide monitoring and early warning systems.

- **Earthquake Preparedness in Urban Areas:** Since FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has supported IOM to identify, prepare, and preserve more than 80 open spaces in the Kathmandu Valley to ensure the sites are available for displaced populations and other humanitarian purposes, such as for distribution centers and warehouses, following an earthquake. With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA supported IOM to promote and preserve the open spaces in Kathmandu Valley and expand the program to five cities in Nepal's Western Development Region to strengthen earthquake preparedness. With USAID/OFDA funding, IOM continued to raise public awareness, increase the capacity of GoN and district authorities to respond to disasters, and ensure comprehensive and sustainable approaches to disaster response.

- **Strengthening Flood Resilience:** Since FY 2014, USAID/OFDA has supported Practical Action to establish a flood early warning system, enhance emergency response capacity, increase community awareness, and facilitate collaboration between local and national government entities in Nepal's Ilam and Jhapa districts, which are located in the flood-prone Kankai River basin. Through prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continues to enable Practical Action to expand its activities into the Kamala River basin, a more densely populated flood-prone area. The Practical Action program is designed to establish links between the Kamala and Kankai river basin flood early warning systems, the GoN Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, and FFGS. In addition, Practical Action supports efforts to engage the private sector in DRR and provides loans to disaster-affected communities to facilitate economic recovery.

Pakistan

- **Building Resilience Against Drought Impacts:** With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support an implementing partner to assist households in Sindh's Tharparkar District to mitigate the impact of drought on livestock and water supplies. With USAID/OFDA support, the partner has reached nearly 144,000 people with livestock feed and fodder and trainings on drought-efficient livestock and rangeland management since 2015. The trainings focus on animal health and hygiene techniques, including dry fodder management, proper vaccination, and quarantining sick animals to prevent the spread of disease. The partner also implements cash-for-work activities to repair key water storage infrastructure and train communities on water system maintenance.

- **Technical Assistance for Tsunami Preparedness:** USAID/OFDA has supported USGS to provide technical support for tsunami preparedness in Pakistan since FY 2011. USGS shares technical information on earthquake and tsunami risks in the Makran coastal region of Baluchistan Province with Pakistani authorities and meets with emergency officials to lay the groundwork for tsunami evacuation maps and other tsunami preparedness activities. In coordination with local Pakistani institutions, USGS interviewed more than 60 eyewitnesses of the 1945 Makran tsunami, which followed a magnitude 8.1 earthquake in the Arabian Sea. With prior year USAID/OFDA support, USGS is compiling the information collected during the interviews to increase scientific understanding and public awareness of the region's tsunami hazards.

- **Disaster Preparedness Through Digital Cash Transfers:** With prior year funding, USAID/OFDA, in collaboration with the USAID Global Development Lab, continued in FY 2017 to support the implementation of a pilot program in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province that seeks to use technology to improve the distribution and monitoring of humanitarian cash transfers. The program provides digital

cash transfers through a technology platform to manage data and payments, in pursuit of greater transparency and accountability, as well as reduced costs and faster delivery of assistance.

- **Community-Based Disaster Risk Management:** From FY 2011–2017, USAID/OFDA supported a program to help communities in Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh provinces better manage disaster risks. The implementing partner collaborated with UNDP, the One UN Disaster Risk Management project, and the Government of Pakistan (GoP) National Disaster Management Authority, as well as GoP provincial- and district-level disaster management agencies, to develop community-level disaster risk management plans, pre-position emergency relief items, and repair flood protection walls and drainage structures to protect against floods. Program activities concluded in March 2017.

- **Building Resilience Through Community-Based Disaster Risk Management:** USAID/OFDA continued supporting an implementing partner through early FY 2017 to improve the capacity of vulnerable populations in Sindh to manage disaster risk through sustainable preparedness and mitigation measures. Program activities, which concluded in December 2016, included assisting vulnerable communities to establish village disaster management committees, providing community-based disaster risk management training, conducting disaster risk assessments, and developing hazard risk reduction plans and policies.

Sri Lanka

- **Promoting Rainwater Harvesting in Sri Lanka:** With prior year support, USAID/OFDA and USAID/Sri Lanka continued to support the Lanka Rain Water Harvesting Forum (LRWHF) in FY 2017 to promote rainwater harvesting systems as a practical, disaster-resilient water supply option in areas of Sri Lanka that receive erratic rainfall. Over the course of the three-year program, LRWHF is educating government officials, community members, and school children on rainwater harvesting technology by installing demonstration units at schools, medical clinics, and houses throughout three districts of Northern and Uva provinces. LRWHF will also train approximately 150 officials throughout the three districts on the benefits of rainwater harvesting as a DRR tool. Additionally, the PALM Foundation—a LRWHF sub-partner—is establishing flood-resistant water systems, mobilizing communities to clean and repair wells, and promoting improved hygiene practices to ensure access to safe drinking water during disasters and mitigate future flood risks.

- **Strengthening National Response Capacity**: With prior year USAID/OFDA funding, the UN World Food Program (WFP) is bolstering the capacity of the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) to respond to disasters by supporting the implementation of the National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP)—a critical component of an effective disaster response. With USAID/OFDA support, WFP is providing technical support to the GoSL through July 2018 while the NEOP is implemented and tested. WFP's technical assistance focuses on strengthening GoSL coordination with humanitarian organizations, improving civil-military cooperation, developing national level contingency plans, and bolstering the GoSL's capacity to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations during a disaster.

PROGRAMS THAT INTEGRATE DRR WITH DISASTER RESPONSE

In addition to stand-alone DRR programs implemented to prevent or mitigate the effects of hazards in the region, USAID/OFDA integrated preparedness and mitigation into disaster response, early recovery, and transition programs. These initiatives, which were in accordance with regional DRR strategies, incorporated risk reduction objectives into a broad range of sectoral interventions to increase the resilience of communities to future shocks. In South Asia in FY 2017, USAID/OFDA sought to secure disaster-resistant access to safe drinking water, improve food security, and strengthen livelihoods through programs that integrated DRR with disaster response.

Country-Specific Programs
Afghanistan

- **Shelter and Settlements Assistance in Northern and Eastern Afghanistan:** USAID/OFDA provided $1.9 million to the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) in FY 2017 to support shelter and settlements and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities in Baghlan, Faryab, Laghman, and Nangarhar provinces. Targeting

nearly 3,400 conflict and disaster-displaced individuals, ACTED is providing transitional shelters and latrines, promoting improved hygiene practices, and training community members on hazard awareness and planning in northern and eastern Afghanistan, in addition to distributing relief items, including hygiene kits and water containers, to displaced populations. USAID/OFDA has supported ACTED to implement similar activities in northern and eastern Afghanistan since FY 2014. With prior year funding, ACTED has coordinated with other NGOs to assist more than 1,300 disaster-affected households in Badakhshan, Baghlan, Jowzjan, Kunar, Laghman, and Nangarhar provinces.

- **Strengthening Community and National Resilience:** In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA provided more than $1.8 million to the Aga Khan Foundation/U.S. (AKF/US) and its implementing partner FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance (FOCUS) to help residents of northeastern Afghanistan evaluate their hazards and vulnerabilities and develop plans and basic skills to prepare for, mitigate, and respond to disasters. Through the 12-month program, AKF/US will support the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, including through assessing hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks in disaster-prone locations throughout Badakhshan and Baghlan, conducting risk awareness seminars and emergency response trainings, and pre-positioning emergency relief items to ensure the rapid mobilization of life-saving commodities in the event of a natural disaster. USAID/OFDA also continued in FY 2017 to support a similar program implemented by AKF/US and FOCUS in Badakhshan and Baghlan that has reached more than 120,000 people with disaster preparedness training since 2009.

- **Emergency Preparedness and Response in Eastern Afghanistan:** With $2.4 million in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support IMC to improve the capacity of communities and NGOs in the high-risk provinces of Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, and Nuristan to prepare for and respond to natural disasters. IMC establishes community-level early warning systems and emergency response teams, raises awareness of disaster risks in hospitals and schools, and conducts other community-based disaster risk management activities. In addition, IMC pre-positions and distributes relief commodities and emergency shelter materials to ensure availability of relief supplies in the event of a sudden-onset disaster.

- **Information Management and Hazard Mapping in Afghanistan:** Information management and mapping tools are crucial to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters. With nearly $3.6 million in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support iMMAP to provide information management services, including hazard mapping for communities and DRR mapping activities for humanitarian organizations active in Afghanistan. iMMAP provides timely, accurate information to assist humanitarian access, coordination, and DRR. Additionally, iMMAP developed and currently manages the Afghanistan Spatial Data Center, which provides hazard maps and DRR data used by the GoA and more than 400 relief organizations.

- **HAP:** USAID/OFDA provided IOM more than $4.8 million in FY 2017 to continue its Afghanistan Rapid Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP), which reduces vulnerability among Afghans affected by natural disasters by delivering life-saving emergency assistance, piloting DRR measures, and indirectly providing technical support to the GoA National Disaster Management Authority. DRR activities in FY 2017 included the construction of small flood-protection structures that involved community residents in construction, consultation, and maintenance processes. IOM also pre-positioned emergency relief supplies across the country to ensure quick mobilization of life-saving commodities in the event of a natural disaster. The program focuses on provinces prone to natural disasters while continuing to expand efforts to additional areas according to DRR capacity-building needs.

- **FASTER II:** In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA provided the International Rescue Committee (IRC) nearly $3.9 million to continue mitigating the effects of natural disasters and conflict on populations in Afghanistan's Badghis, Herat, Helmand, Khost, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, and Paktika provinces. USAID/OFDA supported IRC's Facilitating Afghanistan's Sustainability through Emergency Response (FASTER II) program—a continuation and expansion of a prior year program focused on capacity building of provincial management structures in the eight provinces. IRC's DRR activities include implementing infrastructure projects to reduce the impacts of recurring disasters, such as floods and landslides, and training community members on risk management awareness. FASTER also establishes community-based early

warning systems in target provinces and pre-positions and distributes relief commodities to ensure sufficient availability and effective distribution of life-saving supplies in the event of a sudden-onset disaster.

- **Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Afghanistan:** USAID/OFDA provided $200,000 to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in FY 2017 to bolster humanitarian coordination, information management and analysis, and advocacy for the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan. With USAID/OFDA support, OCHA continued to assess and monitor humanitarian needs and help plan response activities; lead the international humanitarian response architecture through the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Afghanistan Humanitarian Country Team; and manage humanitarian coordination through the global cluster system.

- **Building a Culture of Resilience:** Through $4.4 million in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support a DRR project implemented by Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) in Afghanistan's Badakhshan, Balkh, Bamyan, Daikundi, Faryab, Helmand, Jowzjan, Laghman, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunar, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Sar-e-Pul, Takhar, Uruzgan, and Zabul provinces. Initiated in FY 2010, the first phase of the project engaged residents to identify hazards that may affect their communities and gathered information on the locations of vulnerable populations, natural resources, and social service facilities. The resulting community hazard maps established potential disasters' nature, scope, and likely impact on property and livelihoods and informed local emergency preparedness plans. In the second phase of the project, SC/US is building the capacity of communities, civil society organizations, and the local government to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and improve emergency response effectiveness by increasing community awareness and providing trainings. In addition, SC/US is conducting agriculture, livelihood, and protection activities for internally displaced persons and returnees.

- **Improving Coordination in WASH Programming:** USAID/OFDA contributed more than $358,000 to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in FY 2017 to support effective management of the WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian WASH activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—in Afghanistan. With USAID/OFDA assistance, UNICEF supported a WASH Cluster coordinator and information management officer to bolster humanitarian coordination on WASH interventions, including facilitating access to safe drinking water for conflict-affected households and providing WASH services in public sites. During the fiscal year, the cluster coordinator also commenced the multi-year process of transferring cluster leadership to the GoA Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development by building government capacity to oversee WASH coordination.

- **Providing Critical Health Services for Crisis-Affected Communities:** Through nearly $2.7 million in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA supported WHO to pre-position medical kits and supplies for emergency use; provide primary health services to vulnerable populations; strengthen sentinel surveillance and support response to disease outbreaks; and train health personnel—including mental health staff, nurses, public health officers, and surgeons—on first aid, infectious disease response, and trauma care.

- **Providing Shelter and Settlements Assistance and Hazard Training:** USAID/OFDA provided ZOA $1.5 million in FY 2017 to support transitional shelters benefiting approximately 400 conflict-affected households, or 2,300 people, in Jawzjan and Sar-e-Pul provinces. As part of the program, ZOA is incorporating hazard-resistant measures into the shelters and also strengthening preparedness for recurrent disasters, such as floods, by supporting community councils to develop community DRR plans.

Nepal
- **Strengthening Disease Surveillance and Health Sector Preparedness:** Following the April 2015 earthquake in Nepal, USAID/OFDA supported WHO to strengthen disease surveillance and provide essential health services to earthquake-affected populations. With prior year USAID/OFDA support, WHO continued in FY 2017 to facilitate the recovery of health services and reduce health risks in districts affected by the 2015 earthquake. By deploying emergency district support officers, WHO continues to conduct disease surveillance activities and provide technical support to local

health officials. WHO staff assist district-level public health offices to assess health facility capacity and medical supply stocks; monitor the safety and working conditions of health personnel; and develop contingency plans to increase preparedness for future disasters, among other activities.

Sri Lanka

- **Increasing Disaster Resiliency:** Following floods in Sri Lanka in May 2016, USAID/OFDA supported local NGO Sarvodaya—a USAID/Sri Lanka implementing partner—to provide WASH assistance to flood-affected populations and build the capacity of 20 villages in Colombo and Gampaha districts to prepare for and recover from future disasters. In response to further flooding in May 2017, USAID/OFDA provided Sarvodaya an additional $100,000 to provide relief items and WASH support to affected populations in Colombo, Galle, Gampaha, Kalutara, and Ratnapura districts and expand its capacity-building activities to additional villages across the five districts. With USAID/OFDA support, Sarvodaya is providing disaster preparedness and response trainings and helping communities develop and implement hazard risk reduction and disaster management plans.

USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING FOR SOUTH ASIA IN FY 2017[1]

LOCATION	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	PARTNER	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR STAND-ALONE DRR PROGRAMS[2]					
Regional	PEER	Risk Management Policy and Practice	NSET	$1,541,390	$2,440,990
	Providing Psychosocial Support for Disaster-Affected Populations	Protection	WHO	$599,600	
	South Asia FFGS	Natural and Technological Risks	WMO	$300,000	
Bangladesh	SERB	Risk Management Policy and Practice	ADPC	$70,000	$127,040
	ICS Training	Risk Management Policy and Practice	USFS	$57,040	
Bhutan	Capacity Building in Disaster-Resilient Construction	Risk Management Policy and Practice	UNDP	$250,000	$317,460
	ICS Training	Risk Management Policy and Practice	USFS	$67,460	
India	Climate and Disaster Risk Management in Urban Areas	Risk Management Policy and Practice	UNDP	$400,000	$575,500
	ICS Training	Risk Management Policy and Practice	USFS	$175,500	
Nepal	Building District Response Capacity	Risk Management Policy and Practice	AmCross	$600,000	$2,300,051
	Improving CCCM Capacity	Risk Management Policy and Practice	IOM	$400,052	
	Supporting Building Code Implementation Activities	Shelter and Settlements	NSET	$1,199,999	
	Technical Assistance for Earthquake Preparedness	Natural and Technological Risks	USGS	$100,000	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR STAND-ALONE DRR PROGRAMS					**$5,761,041**

	USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS THAT INTEGRATE DRR WITH DISASTER RESPONSE				
Afghanistan	Shelter and Settlements Assistance in Northern and Eastern Afghanistan	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	ACTED	$1,900,000	$27,537,852
	Strengthening Community and National Resilience	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements	AKF/US	$1,810,383	
	Emergency Preparedness and Response in Eastern Afghanistan	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements	IMC	$2,400,000	
	Information Management and Hazard Mapping in Afghanistan	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	iMMAP	$3,569,307	
	HAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Risk Management Policy and Practice	IOM	$4,850,000	
	FASTER II	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	IRC	$3,850,000	
	Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Afghanistan	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	OCHA	$200,000	
	Building a Culture of Resilience	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements	SC/US	$4,400,000	
	Improving Coordination in WASH Programming	WASH	UNICEF	$358,455	
	Providing Critical Health Services for Crisis-Affected Communities	Health	WHO	$2,699,707	
	Providing Emergency Shelter and Settlements Assistance and Hazard Training	Shelter and Settlements	ZOA	$1,500,000	
Sri Lanka	Increasing Disaster Resiliency	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Sarvodaya	$100,000	$100,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS THAT INTEGRATE DRR WITH DISASTER RESPONSE					$27,637,852
TOTAL USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN SOUTH ASIA IN FY 2017					$33,398,893

[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 2017; 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, 2017.

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 +1.202.821.1999.
  - 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