

SOUTHERN AFRICA – DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

\$26.8 million

Total USAID/OFDA Funding to Southern Africa in FY 2013

\$3.8 million

Regional Programs with DRR Components

\$7.8 million

Programs in Zimbabwe with DRR Components

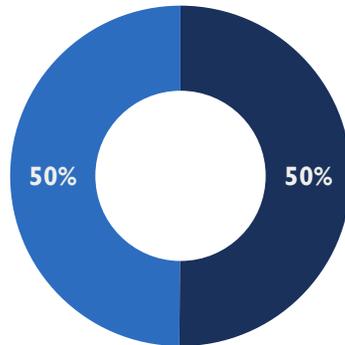
\$2 million

Programs in Zambia with DRR Components

10

Partners Implementing FY 2013 Programs with DRR Components

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY PROGRAM TYPE IN FY 2013



■ Response Programs (50%) ■ Stand-Alone DRR Programs (50%)

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) FUNDING TO SOUTHERN AFRICA IN FY 2013

Stand-Alone DRR Programs \$13,534,639

\$13,534,639

TOTAL USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

OVERVIEW

- Southern Africa² faces numerous natural hazard events each year, including drought, floods, and cyclones, the effects of which can create or heighten humanitarian crises, such as acute food insecurity and malnutrition. Such disasters present significant challenges to vulnerable populations who often lack access to basic services and the resources necessary to cope with crises. In addition, environmental degradation, slow economic growth, and limited government capacity frequently compound existing vulnerabilities and exacerbate the impact of disasters in the region. In FY 2013, as in previous years, USAID/OFDA not only responded to urgent needs resulting from disasters, but also funded DRR programs that bolstered the ability of communities to prepare for and mitigate potential emergencies.
- USAID/OFDA's FY 2013 DRR activities in Southern Africa focused on instituting early warning systems for floods and cyclones, strengthening agricultural livelihoods to mitigate the effects of drought and food insecurity, and managing environmental health concerns to reduce the incidence of waterborne disease. USAID/OFDA funding also promoted efforts to build national and regional capacity for risk management and to create connections among DRR actors within local, regional, and international civil society organizations operating throughout the region.

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

² USAID/OFDA's Southern Africa region encompasses Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

STAND-ALONE DRR PROGRAMS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA's Southern Africa team provided approximately \$13.5 million for stand-alone DRR initiatives that improve preparedness and aim to mitigate and prevent the worst impacts of disasters. USAID/OFDA provided additional funding for regional and global stand-alone programs that include activities in Southern Africa to strengthen disaster preparedness and response. At the regional and country levels, USAID/OFDA and implementing partners engaged communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop effective strategies—tailored to the needs of at-risk populations—to reduce the risk of disasters. These programs all reflected USAID/OFDA's commitment to support capacity development; strengthen linkages among risk identification, monitoring, early warning, and early action; and expand partnerships and joint programming. 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 degradation, rapid urban growth, and climate change.

Global and Multi-Regional Programs Active in Southern Africa³

- **Action at the Frontline:** To develop knowledge products that facilitate greater understanding of resilience building at the community, civil society, and institutional levels, USAID/OFDA supports the Global Network for Disaster Reduction's "Action at the Frontline" program through FY 2013 assistance. Based on the findings of the "Views from the Frontline" initiative that highlighted the effects of small-scale, recurrent disasters on local communities, the network will research common enabling factors and limitations to recovery and adaptation. The knowledge products will also inform the establishment of new post-2015 frameworks for DRR, sustainable development goals, and climate change—all of which require strategic implementation at the local level. Beginning in 2013, the program will support 50 to 60 program sites worldwide, including 7 countries in Southern Africa, to train local populations in risk mitigation and encourage participation in disaster planning activities that build resilience to potential crises.
- **Improving Post-Harvest Storage of Sweet Potatoes:** In FY 2013, following the successful implementation of a similar pilot project in Afghanistan, USAID/OFDA initiated support to the International Potato Center and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to improve post-harvest storage of sweet potato crops in two African countries, including Malawi. In many parts of the world with poor soil or erratic rainfall, sweet potatoes are becoming an increasingly important crop due to its nutritional value and ability to grow in marginal areas. The project works to identify the most appropriate storage techniques for extending sweet potato shelf life, both for household consumption and commercial sale. Improved storage could positively affect food security and nutritional status by reducing post-harvest crop losses and augmenting household food supplies, while also enabling smallholder farmers to increase income by selling their crops at higher prices beyond the major harvest season.

Southern Africa Regional Programs

- **Agriculture and Livelihood DRR in the Zambezi River Basin:** With \$600,000 in prior fiscal year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to improve the resilience of farmers in four highly flood-prone districts in northern Namibia and southern Zambia—areas lying within the Zambezi River basin—through a project implemented by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The project, which concluded in March 2013, supported livelihood diversification and improved farming techniques by encouraging dry-season crop production, strengthening private-sector partnerships for produce marketing, and promoting the use of flood-resistant and short-cycle seeds. The program also trained participants in conservation agriculture techniques, farming practices that promote soil and water conservation and reduce crop losses during drought. In addition, the project aimed to strengthen regional DRR coordination mechanisms by facilitating interactions among national and regional authorities and by developing a common monitoring and evaluation framework for use by FAO partners.

³ Funding figures for global and regional initiatives represent program totals, including USAID/OFDA funding for activities implemented both within and outside Southern Africa.

- **Coordination and Advocacy for Conservation Agriculture in Southern Africa:** Through a regional conservation agriculture coordination and advocacy project, USAID/OFDA is supporting FAO to increase awareness and adoption of conservation agriculture techniques. Demonstration sites throughout southern Africa allow local communities, government and NGO staff, and policymakers to learn first-hand about the drought-mitigating benefits of conservation agriculture. FAO is also coordinating additional activities, including policy analysis on conservation agriculture. USAID/OFDA contributed \$500,000 for this project in FY 2013.
- **Coordination of Food and Agricultural DRR and Disaster Risk Management:** With \$800,000 in FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting FAO to coordinate food security and agricultural DRR and disaster risk management activities in southern Africa. FAO aims to reduce the region's vulnerability to disasters through increased collaboration among DRR actors, enhanced integration of risk prevention and mitigation into regional and national policies, and improved knowledge management. Project interventions include establishing a repository for best practices and lessons learned, offering technical assistance to the Southern African Development Community and other regional actors, and reinforcing working relationships with other U.N. agencies, particularly on regional initiatives.
- **DRR Degree Program for Southern Africa:** The African Centre for Disaster Studies (ACDS) at North-West University in South Africa is now in the fourth year of a USAID/OFDA-supported, five-year project to develop a transdisciplinary DRR training program intended to build the capacity of municipal- and provincial-level practitioners in disaster management and related fields. The project has researched and designed lesson modules on various emergency response and DRR topics and made them available online to multiple audiences, including NGO and government staff. Since FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$1.4 million for this project.
- **Land and Livelihoods Restoration through Holistic Management:** Through the Africa Centre for Holistic Management (ACHM), USAID/OFDA is supporting the restoration of degraded watersheds and pasture lands to enhance water supplies and food security in southern Africa. ACHM promotes a holistic land management approach, which re-establishes the symbiotic balance between plant growth, soil-building, and herd animals, thereby improving land productivity and water retention and reducing the risk of disaster in participating communities. The program directly benefits an estimated 76,000 people in Zimbabwe and trains relief agency staff from other nations in the region, including Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zambia, to encourage wider adoption of holistic land management. Since FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$5.9 million for this program. In addition, in FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$300,000 for an independent evaluation of the ACHM rangeland management program to identify best practices, as well as challenges, for implementation.
- **Partners Enhancing Resilience to People Exposed to Risks – Universities (Periperi U):** USAID/OFDA supports the Periperi U program to meet increasing demands for skilled professionals to manage disaster risks in Africa. The first program of its kind on the continent, Periperi U provides a platform for disaster-related training and research in DRR and humanitarian assistance through a network of Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, and Swahili-speaking universities. Previously hosted at the University of Cape Town since its inception in June 2006, the secretariat of Periperi U moved to Stellenbosch University in South Africa in 2011. Since FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$5 million for the program.
- **Regional Girls in Risk Reduction Leadership (G.I.R.R.L.) Program:** With nearly \$170,000 in USAID/OFDA funding from FY 2012, CARE and ACDS are implementing the G.I.R.R.L. project, a regional learning activity in southern Africa. The project provides technical assistance and promotes the integration of DRR approaches that account for the unique needs of adolescent girls into existing and proposed DRR programs. Interventions in Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe seek to reach more than 4,000 participants—comprising girls, government officials, and NGO staff—and address the challenges faced by girls in disaster and post-disaster situations.

- **Rescue Program for National Development (RESPOND):** Through Rescue South Africa’s RESPOND initiative, USAID/OFDA is helping build the emergency response capacity of countries in southern Africa. The project offers accredited rescue training courses and other capacity-building measures to first responders in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, and Zambia, with the goal of creating certified teams able to handle sudden-onset disasters both locally and across the region. Since FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$3.1 million for the project, including more than \$1.6 million in FY 2013.
- **Southern Africa Regional Flash Flood Guidance System:** With funding from a previous fiscal year to the U.N. World Meteorological Organization (WMO), USAID/OFDA continues to provide technical assistance to a regional flash flood guidance and early warning system for seven countries in southern Africa. The WMO program strengthens the capacity of national meteorological and hydrological services through cross-training of hydrologists and meteorologists and facilitates rapid assessments of flash floods, increasing the lead time for early warning and allowing for rapid mobilization of response activities. The project also encourages cross-border cooperation in monitoring flash floods, preparing flood warnings, and devising flood response strategies.
- **Views from the Frontline (VFL):** USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$625,000 since FY 2011 to support ACDS at South Africa’s North-West University to serve as the regional coordinating organization for the global VFL project. As a participatory action research project designed to bring the voices and concerns of vulnerable people into DRR policy and practice, VFL works to strengthen links among local, national, regional, and international civil society organizations.
- **Zambezi River Basin Flood Early Warning and Mitigation:** In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000 in continued support to a multi-year flood early warning and mitigation project jointly implemented by WMO, the U.S. Department of Commerce’s National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Geological Survey. In partnership with national disaster management entities, meteorological and hydrological services, and regional authorities, the project is developing a consensus-based strategy for a comprehensive early warning system for the Zambezi River basin.
- **Zambezi River Basin Initiative:** With \$2 million in prior fiscal year funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to reduce the risk and impact of flooding and other natural disasters in the six countries—Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, and Zambia—encompassing the Zambezi River basin. For the benefit of more than 235,000 people in the region, the project promotes conservation agriculture, natural resource management, small-scale irrigation, and the use of flood- and drought-tolerant seed varieties. The project also builds DRR and disaster management capacity in local communities and national Red Cross societies by developing community-based DRR committees, training national and community teams in disaster response management, and strengthening information-sharing relationships at the local, national, regional, and international levels.

Country-Specific Programs

Lesotho

- **Mountain Integrated Conservation Agriculture II (MICA II):** Supported with approximately \$2.1 million in USAID/OFDA funding from FY 2012, the two-year MICA II project continues to help more than 23,000 individuals in Lesotho reduce their exposure to drought and other natural hazards by building on the original MICA program’s efforts to strengthen rural mountain livelihoods. The project, implemented by CRS in partnership with CARE, promotes conservation agriculture and improves smallholder farmers’ access to markets and agricultural inputs. The project also trains farmers in community-based disaster risk management and in the formation of savings and lending groups to mitigate the impact of future shocks.

Malawi

- **Drought Mitigation through Irrigation Promotion and Conservation Agriculture Extension II (DICE II):** USAID/OFDA is increasing the capacity of vulnerable Malawian households to mitigate the effect of weather-related shocks through a CARE-implemented project supported with prior year funding. DICE II seeks to extend drought mitigation approaches refined during previous programs, including the original DICE program, to approximately 20,000 people in the Dowa, Ntcheu, and Salima districts of Malawi's Central Region. Interventions include establishing small-scale irrigation schemes, introducing conservation agriculture techniques, enacting savings-and-loan groups, and strengthening local early warning systems. USAID/OFDA contributed more than \$1.8 million in FY 2012 for this three-year program.
- **Karonga Empowering Emergency Preparedness (KEEP) Project:** With more than \$1.1 million in previous fiscal year funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting the CRS-implemented KEEP project, which seeks to reduce vulnerability to recurrent natural disasters, such as floods, for nearly 39,000 people in Karonga District, northern Malawi. Specifically, KEEP brings together communities, local government officials, and local NGOs to improve early warning and alert systems that will enhance the capacity of vulnerable populations to respond during future emergencies. To mitigate the impact of potential disasters, the project also works with individuals to establish savings-and-loan groups and address poor sanitation conditions and hygiene practices.

Mozambique

- **Increasing Resilience to Climatic Shocks in Zambezia Province:** With \$1.7 million in ongoing FY 2012 funding, USAID/OFDA supports International Relief and Development (IRD) to mitigate the impact of climatic shocks for nearly 30,000 people residing in the Zambezi and Shire River basins of northern Mozambique's Zambezia Province. The two-year project works to reduce the risk of waterborne-disease transmission during floods and to improve community access to water during dry periods by installing rainwater harvesting systems, rehabilitating wells, promoting point-of-use water treatment products, and training beneficiaries in positive hygiene and sanitation practices.
- **Mitigating Disaster with Sweet Potatoes:** With \$1.8 million in prior fiscal year funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support the International Potato Center's efforts to advocate planting new, drought-tolerant sweet potato varieties in Mozambique, which help combat Vitamin A deficiency and mitigate drought effects. By its completion in September 2013, the two-year project had reached an estimated 600,000 people in five provinces throughout the country.
- **Reduction of Vulnerability to Drought and Other Climate-Related Disasters in Southern Mozambique:** USAID/OFDA continues to help approximately 39,000 people in Inhambane Province, southern Mozambique, reduce their vulnerability to drought and other climate-related disasters through an IRD-implemented project supported by nearly \$4.9 million in FY 2012 funding. The project promotes conservation agriculture techniques; the planting of drought-resistant crops; the production of vegetables for consumption and sale; and the establishment of secondary income-generating activities, including beekeeping. The two-year project also works to improve community access to water during dry periods by installing rainwater harvesting systems and rehabilitating water wells.
- **Seed Quality Improvement and Loss Prevention:** With approximately \$266,000 in funding from a previous fiscal year, USAID/OFDA worked to reduce post-harvest seed loss and improve the quality of seeds available in Cabo Delgado Province through a two-year program implemented by the Aga Khan Foundation to increase food security in northern Mozambique. The project, which concluded in June 2013, aimed to train as many as 4,200 farmers in seed selection based on crop performance, post-harvest seed processing, and proper seed storage. The program also introduced a seed storage system for households to help preserve seed quality and reduce losses.

Namibia

- **Conservation Agriculture Program for Northern Namibia:** Through the National Cooperative Business Association's CLUSA International program (CLUSA), USAID/OFDA is conducting a three-year project to reduce Namibians' vulnerability to weather-related shocks by training more than 10,000 farmers from the country's drought-prone northern regions in conservation agriculture, including land preparation, planting, weeding, harvesting, and post-harvest techniques. USAID/OFDA provided more than \$2.1 million in FY 2012 to support this project.
- **Reducing Risks of Population Displacement in Southern Africa:** In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA contributed \$750,000 to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to enhance regional coordination and response capacity for displacement situations in collaboration with key government officials and national stakeholders, such as national Red Cross societies. The project has established a regional support hub in Namibia, which offers trainings in disaster risk management and camp management activities to participants in Botswana, Mozambique, and Namibia.
- **Strengthening Emergency Food Distribution Scheme:** With \$400,000 in USAID/OFDA funding from a previous fiscal year, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) is strengthening the capacity of the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) to effectively design and manage an effective response in the aftermath of natural disasters. Activities include technical assistance for food security and disaster needs assessments, as well as trainings in logistics, supply chain, and warehouse management. Through this project, USAID/OFDA also supported the GRN to conduct its 2013 food security assessment, which helped determine the severity of food insecurity in Namibia.

South Africa

- **Incident Command System (ICS) Program:** Since FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$700,000 to support a multi-year program seeking to further familiarize South African grassland and forest wildfire responders with the ICS model. A global standard for fire management, ICS is a framework designed to integrate personnel, equipment, procedures, facilities, and communications during complex events, enabling more effective response operations within a common organizational structure. Through the U.S. Forest Service, USAID/OFDA is thus increasing national disaster response capacity by building train-the-trainer programs, as well as the response management skills of South African responders.

Swaziland

- **Mitigating Negative Impacts of Climate Change:** With more than \$3.4 million in previous fiscal year funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting IRD to implement a three-year, community-based drought mitigation program in southern Swaziland. The project integrates agricultural interventions and water and sanitation activities in 15 drought-prone *tinkhundla*—sub-district-level administrative divisions—by training more than 3,400 participants in conservation agriculture techniques and by forming community gardening groups. The program is also promoting safe hygiene practices and installing rainwater harvesting systems and borehole pumps for the benefit of more than 30,000 people.

Zambia

- **Integrated Food Security and Risk Management (INFORM):** In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA contributed approximately \$776,000 for a community-led disaster and natural resource management program implemented by NGO Concern in Western Province, Zambia. The project built and maintained the capacity of community- and district-level disaster management committees to prevent, mitigate, and respond to the impacts of disasters. Concern also educated farmers on sustainable use of natural resources via conservation agriculture and small-scale irrigation systems, both of which mitigate the livelihood impacts of drought. By its completion in April 2013, the project had benefited an estimated 178,000 people.
- **Integrating Adolescents into Peri-Urban Risk Reduction in Zambia:** Through CARE, USAID/OFDA supported a small-scale project to better integrate the needs of adolescents, particularly girls, into DRR efforts in the

Kanyama settlement on the outskirts of Lusaka, Zambia. Drawing on methodologies tested through the G.I.R.R.L. project piloted by USAID/OFDA partner ACDS at North-West University, the project provided DRR training to approximately 270 teenage students from two Kanyama schools and 30 mentors from existing DRR committees. Covered topics included community risk analysis and DRR plan development, with a focus on engaging adolescent girls in identifying their disaster-related vulnerabilities and enhancing community efforts to mitigate risks. Supported by nearly \$200,000 in USAID/OFDA funding from FY 2012, this project ended in September 2013.

- **Livestock Management and Holistic Grazing Program:** In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA began support to a community-based livestock production and marketing project implemented by partner Land O'Lakes to improve food security and build the resilience of approximately 6,700 people in Zambia's Southern and Western provinces. To help reduce vulnerability to hazards and rebuild livelihoods following years of floods and livestock disease outbreaks, the program provided goats to local pastoralists—many of whom lost entire herds to such crises—and helped beneficiaries find markets for their animals. The program also worked in collaboration with Zambian partners to further develop local veterinary services. In addition, the project promoted holistic rangeland management based on ACHM methodologies, teaching communities how to create grazing plans and improve soil quality using goat manure. Such activities diversified communities' livelihoods strategies, rebuilding asset bases that may serve as buffers against potential shocks. USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$2.4 million to the program, which ended in March 2013.
- **Sustainable Health and Agriculture for Resilient Populations (SHARP):** To enhance the capacity of disaster-prone communities in southern Zambia to handle future emergencies, USAID/OFDA is supporting Land O'Lakes' SHARP project to promote more effective cultivation practices and marketing of food and fodder crops, increase access to safe drinking water, provide trainings in good hygiene practices, and establish community-level early warning systems. The project received nearly \$2 million from USAID/OFDA in FY 2013 and is expected to benefit as many as 60,000 vulnerable Zambians.
- **Zambia Fodder Pilot:** USAID/OFDA is supporting the efforts of Land O'Lakes to reduce fodder shortages and improve livestock health and production in Southern and Western provinces, thereby reducing vulnerability to the natural hazards—notably drought and floods—that typically affect these areas. Initiated in 2012 with nearly \$2 million in USAID/OFDA funding, this two-year project aims to research, develop, and test fodder and fodder-seed production systems while promoting fodder and fodder-seed production as a viable alternative livelihood to some vulnerable households in targeted areas. Land O'Lakes plans to disseminate research findings through a field manual and fodder production training modules, allowing other organizations working across the region to establish similar pilot initiatives.

Zimbabwe

- **Building Disaster-Resilient Communities in Zimbabwe:** USAID/OFDA is supporting the partnership of International Rescue Committee (IRC), Action Contre La Faim (ACF), and Zimbabwean NGO the Institute of Water and Sanitation Development to conduct activities that reduce disaster risk among communities in Manicaland and Masvingo provinces, eastern Zimbabwe. Planned interventions include improving sanitation infrastructure, promoting sanitary hygiene practices, training beneficiaries in agricultural practices that reduce land degradation, establishing provincial- and district-level food security and nutrition committees, and creating local emergency preparedness and response plans. USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.8 million for the two-year project in FY 2013.
- **Cholera Mitigation Through Community Health Clubs:** In an effort to reduce disease outbreaks related to poor sanitation and hygiene in Zimbabwe, USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$500,000 to the Zimbabwe Association for Applied Health Education and Development (ZimAHEAD) in FY 2012 for the establishment of 480 new community health clubs in four districts of Manicaland Province. These clubs trained up to 36,000 individuals in basic health and

hygiene knowledge, along with the usage of point-of-use water treatment products, such as WaterGuard. The program ended in September 2013.

- **Community-Based, Food Security- and Livelihood-Centered DRR:** To foster household resilience to climatic shocks, USAID/OFDA partner GOAL is working with communities in Manicaland Province, eastern Zimbabwe, to implement conservation agriculture practices and improve livestock management techniques. The project aims to increase food security for approximately 67,500 Zimbabweans and reduce their exposure to potential natural hazards and other risks. Since FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$2.4 million for this three-year program, including nearly \$1 million in FY 2013.
- **DRR in Vulnerable Communities:** With \$1.2 million in FY 2012 funding to International Medical Corps, USAID/OFDA helped reduce vulnerability and increase resilience in five districts of northeastern Zimbabwe's Mashonaland Central Province. The project, which ended in October 2012, integrated community-based disaster management principles and sanitation and hygiene training to mitigate the various types of risks that may affect targeted districts. During its year-long implementation period, the project aimed to form 30 community disaster risk management committees, train 285 new and existing health care workers in disease early warning systems and other DRR tools, and reach more than 200,000 residents with messages promoting positive hygiene and sanitation practices.
- **Enhanced Resiliency to Droughts (ERD):** The CARE-implemented ERD project builds upon a previous USAID/OFDA-supported program and continues drought-mitigation activities in Masvingo Province, southeastern Zimbabwe. Emphasizing community-based DRR efforts, the program is training 70 people located in 10 drought-prone communities to serve as focal points, who will in turn teach DRR principles to more than 4,500 community members. The project also aims to develop local DRR plans of action, involving stakeholders in efforts to identify hazards and implement potential disaster mitigation measures. In addition, the ERD program will instruct farmers in conservation agriculture techniques, distribute multiple seed varieties to diversify production, and rehabilitate three water catchment sites to address farmers' water needs, ultimately benefiting up to 24,500 individuals. USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.1 million to the project in FY 2012.
- **Improved Food and Nutrition Security at National and Household Levels:** In partnership with FAO, USAID/OFDA provided \$750,000 in FY 2013 to improve food security and livelihoods for vulnerable rural households in Zimbabwe. The project builds upon efforts to decentralize coordination, allowing district- and provincial-level government participation in food security activities. FAO also plans to establish and oversee surveys and assessments to learn more about food security conditions as part of the project. In addition, FAO is promoting conservation agriculture techniques, as well as seed multiplication, which will help increase Zimbabwean farmers' access to certified, quality seeds.
- **Livestock for Accelerated Recovery and Improved Resilience:** With nearly \$2 million in USAID/OFDA prior fiscal year funding, partner Land O'Lakes is helping to strengthen the productive asset base of more than 6,000 vulnerable Zimbabweans in the provinces of Manicaland and Matabeleland South by promoting improved practices in small livestock and rangeland management. The two-year program provides goats to participating households, trains beneficiaries in animal care, and helps beneficiaries find markets for their animals. In addition, the project advocates holistic rangeland management, which helps improve soil conditions, reduce environmental degradation, and mitigate communities' exposure to natural hazards.
- **NGO Joint Initiative for Urban Zimbabwe:** Since 2006, USAID/OFDA has supported integrated assistance to at-risk populations living in and around the six largest urban centers in Zimbabwe through the Joint Initiative (JI) consortium—led by Mercy Corps and including Africare, CARE, CRS, and Oxfam. Although conditions in the country are gradually improving, some needs persist, and USAID/OFDA's nearly \$2.3 million contribution in FY 2013

supports the consortium's interventions for approximately 55,000 vulnerable individuals. The JI is expanding its agricultural and food security focus by promoting activities such as compost production that enhance environmental sustainability while diversifying income-earning opportunities.

- **Rainwater Harvesting and Hygiene Promotion:** In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided \$1 million to support Medair's efforts to reduce the risk of waterborne disease among more than 126,000 rural community members in the southern Zimbabwean province of Matabeleland South. The program installed rainwater harvest systems at 16 schools and 12 health clinics to improve access to safe drinking water. The program, which ended in May 2013, also trained village health workers, community leaders, and other participants in good health and hygiene practices and promoted the usage of point-of-use water treatment products.
- **Reducing Community Vulnerability to the Impacts of Climate Change:** With more than \$1.5 million in prior FY funding, USAID/OFDA is continuing to enhance resilience and diversify agricultural production for approximately 2,400 households through ongoing DRR activities in Chipinge District, Zimbabwe. Through ACF, USAID/OFDA is distributing vouchers for agricultural inputs to farmers and providing farming equipment for communities to share during planting season. Beneficiaries also receive training in cultivation techniques and livestock management in addition to disaster mitigation and preparedness activities.
- **Reducing Risks of Population Displacement in Zimbabwe:** USAID/OFDA is supporting IOM's efforts to assist internally displaced persons, returned Zimbabwean migrants, vulnerable third-country nationals, and Zimbabwean communities at risk of displacement due to natural, socio-economic, or human-induced shocks. In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$750,000 for the project, which aims to provide temporary humanitarian assistance to displaced and returning populations while advocating durable solutions. The project also works to build local communities' capacity to prepare for disasters and to handle population movements. A similar year-long IOM program—supported with \$2 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2012 funding—ended in June 2013.
- **South Matabeleland Disaster Risk Management:** In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$1.3 million to CRS to strengthen community, district, and provincial capacities to prepare for—and mitigate the hazards of—both cyclical and extreme weather events in southern Zimbabwe. Supported activities include training farmers in environmental management practices that prevent land degradation, as well as promoting the use of water treatment products and rainwater harvesting systems to improve communities' access to safe drinking water.
- **WaterGuard:** As part of its response to the severe cholera outbreak in Zimbabwe in 2008/2009, USAID/OFDA began supporting the development and distribution of a personal water treatment product created by Population Services International (PSI). The resulting sodium hypochlorite solution, named WaterGuard, allows families to treat water at point of use for approximately one cent per day. With nearly \$1.5 million from USAID/OFDA since FY 2011, PSI continues to improve WaterGuard distribution networks in the country—particularly in rural areas—and to promote the use of WaterGuard and the adoption of positive hygiene and sanitation practices.
- **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Response:** With more than \$340,000 in FY 2012 funding to Oxfam/Great Britain, USAID/OFDA worked to reduce the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks for approximately 100,000 vulnerable Zimbabweans living in urban and peri-urban areas of Midlands Province. Project interventions included the mass promotion of safe hygiene practices through community health workers and city health personnel, as well as the establishment of community and school health clubs to encourage the maintenance of sanitary conditions at the household and community levels. This project concluded in February 2013.
- **Zimbabwe Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting (ZIMROOF):** Through the IRD-implemented ZIMROOF project, USAID/OFDA reduced rural Zimbabweans' exposure to waterborne diseases by installing rainwater harvesting

systems at 20 school locations, which improved access to safe drinking water for approximately 12,000 students, as well as residents of surrounding communities. The project, which ended in February 2013, also trained an estimated 6,000 community members in sanitary hygiene practices and the use of water treatment products. USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$1.6 million to this project in FY 2012.

USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

LOCATION	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	PARTNER	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
USAID/OFDA STAND-ALONE DRR FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA²					
Southern Africa	Coordination and Advocacy for Conservation Agriculture in Southern Africa	Agriculture and Food Security	FAO	\$500,000	\$3,759,571
	Coordination of Food and Agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	Risk Management Policy and Practice	FAO	\$800,000	
	Evaluation of Rangeland Management Programs	Agriculture and Food Security	ACHM	\$300,000	
	Rescue Program for National Development	Risk Management Policy and Practice	Rescue South Africa	\$1,659,571	
	Zambezi River Basin Flood Early Warning and Mitigation	Risk Management Policy and Practice	WMO	\$500,000	
Zambia	Sustainable Health and Agriculture for Resilient Populations	Agriculture and Food Security, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Land O'Lakes	\$1,999,901	\$1,999,901
Zimbabwe	South Matabeleland Disaster Risk Management	Agriculture and Food Security, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	CRS	\$1,269,206	\$7,775,167
	Improved Food and Nutrition Security at National and Household Levels	Risk Management Policy and Practice	FAO	\$750,000	
	Food Security and Livelihood-Centered Community-Based DRR	Agriculture and Food Security	GOAL	\$970,386	
	Reducing Risks of Population Displacement in Zimbabwe	Protection	IOM	\$750,000	
	Building Disaster Resilient Communities in Zimbabwe	Agriculture and Food Security, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	IRC	\$1,780,540	
	NGO Joint Initiative for Urban Zimbabwe	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Mercy Corps	\$2,255,035	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA STAND-ALONE DRR FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA					\$13,534,639
TOTAL USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA IN FY 2013					\$13,534,639

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. This chart captures all USAID/OFDA DRR funding provided in FY 2013; program descriptions in this fact sheet reflect USAID/OFDA-supported DRR programs active during the fiscal year, regardless of year of funding.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of September 30, 2013.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

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

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