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**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

East and Central Africa Region

Situation Report #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

May 28, 2009

BACKGROUND

Chronic conflict, cyclical drought, floods, disease outbreaks, environmental degradation, rapid population growth, and limited government capacity present significant challenges to vulnerable populations in east and central Africa (ECA). The ECA region encompasses the Horn of Africa, as well as the Great Lakes region, including Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda, in addition to Sudan, Chad, and Egypt. The U.S. Government (USG) is currently providing humanitarian assistance in response to ongoing complex emergencies in DRC, Somalia, Sudan, Eastern Chad, and CAR, as well as regional food insecurity, including in Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia.

In response to emergency needs in the region, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$134 million in nutrition, protection, economy and market systems, coordination and information management, logistics and relief commodities, risk reduction, shelter and settlements, health care, and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions. In addition, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has provided nearly \$866 million in food aid in FY 2009 to date. The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has also provided nearly \$90 million in refugee and internally displaced person assistance in affected countries in FY 2009. In addition to D.C.-based staff and a regional office in Nairobi, Kenya, USAID/OFDA maintains permanent program staff in Ethiopia, Sudan, and the DRC to monitor humanitarian conditions, oversee and manage existing programs, and facilitate coordination and information sharing with implementing partners, local governments, and U.N. agencies.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Chad: Total IDP¹ Population	167,000	OCHA ² – January 2009
DRC: Total IDP Population	1.4 million	UNHCR ³ – March 2009
Ethiopia: Total Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance	4.9 million	GFDRE MOARD ⁴ – January 2009
Kenya: Total Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance	3.5 million	FAO ⁵ – April 2009
Sudan – Darfur: Total IDP Population	2.7 million	OCHA – December 2008
Sudan – Non-Darfur: Total IDP Population	2.7 million	UNCHR – October 2008
Somalia: Total Population in Need of Emergency Assistance	3.2 million	FSAU ⁶ – January 2009
Uganda: Total Population in Need of Emergency Assistance in Karamoja Region	970,000	FAO – April 2009

FY 2009 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

USAID/OFDA Assistance to ECA	\$134,350,983
USAID/FFP ⁷ Assistance to ECA	\$865,715,000
State/PRM Assistance to ECA	\$89,949,855
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to ECA	\$1,090,015,838

CURRENT SITUATION

DRC

Ongoing violence in areas of North Kivu, South Kivu, and Orientale provinces, poor road infrastructure, and targeted attacks on humanitarian staff continue to result

in population displacement, protection concerns, and decreased humanitarian access in eastern DRC. Since the conclusion of joint Armed forces of the DRC

¹ Internally Displaced Person

² U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

³ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

⁴ Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOARD)

⁵ U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

⁶ FAO Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU)

⁷ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

(FARDC) and Rwanda Defense Force (RDF) operations to disband the FDLR on February 25, FDLR reprisal attacks against civilian populations have increased in areas of North Kivu Province, particularly in southern Lubero and Walikale territories, as well as South Kivu Province, according to OCHA. In addition, sporadic LRA attacks in Orientale province continue to exacerbate the security situation and impede humanitarian access.

According to U.N. reports, simultaneous displacement and returns continue in North Kivu Province. Between January 20 and April 8, violence resulting from joint FARDC–RDF operations, as well as fear of FDLR reprisal attacks, had displaced approximately 250,000 people in North Kivu Province, according to OCHA. However, improved security in other areas of North Kivu Province resulted in the return of approximately 300,000 individuals to areas of origin during the same time period.

Insecurity in South Kivu Province has also resulted in the displacement of an additional estimated 120,000 individuals since January 2009, according to OCHA. Deployments of MONUC and FARDC forces to South Kivu Province in preparation for a second offensive against the FDLR have also contributed to increased displacement due to populations' fears of potential clashes.

On October 15, 2008, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Samuel V. Brock redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in the DRC. In FY 2009 to date, the USG has provided more than \$122 million for agriculture and food security, economy and market systems, food assistance, health, nutrition, protection, refugee assistance, and water, sanitation, and hygiene programs, as well as the provision of relief supplies, primarily targeting internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other conflict-affected populations in North Kivu and Orientale provinces.

Eastern Chad

In early 2009, tensions along the Chad–Sudan border have continued, exacerbating the already insecure operating environment for relief agencies and resulting in frequent suspension of humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian operations remain restricted due to escalating attacks on aid organizations and rising tensions among IDPs, refugees, and the Chadian host population, resulting from competition over scarce resources. In addition, Chad experienced an influx of refugees fleeing conflict in CAR in early February.

Since late 2005, inter-ethnic conflict, fighting between Government of Chad forces and armed opposition groups, and cross-border raids from Sudanese militias based in neighboring Darfur have intensified, leading to the internal displacement of more than 167,000

Chadians and resulting in increased needs for humanitarian services.

Displacement within Chad has occurred in the context of an existing humanitarian emergency fueled by the migration of more than 250,000 Sudanese into the eastern region of Chad since the start of the Darfur complex emergency in 2003. An estimated 308,000 refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR) reside in camps in eastern and southern Chad, taxing limited local resources. In addition to affecting internally displaced and refugee populations, the conflict continues to impact communities that host IDPs and refugees, encroaching on agriculture, livestock rearing, and other livelihood activities.

On October 1, 2008, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Robert E. Gribbin redeclared a disaster in Chad due to ongoing insecurity and humanitarian needs. In FY 2009 to date, the has provided more than \$95 million for programming in refugee protection and assistance; psychosocial services; agriculture and food security; emergency food assistance; health; nutrition; and water, sanitation, and hygiene.

Ethiopia

Consecutive seasons of below-normal crop production and high food prices continue to contribute to nutrition and food security concerns in Ethiopia. According to the USAID-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), 7.5 million chronically food insecure people currently receive assistance through the GFDRE-managed PSNP. The GFDRE also identified an additional 4.9 million people in need of emergency food assistance through June. In total, food insecurity affects an estimated 12.4 million people throughout Ethiopia. In addition, resource and clan-related conflict in Oromiya and Somali regions in February has displaced an estimated 200,000 people that require immediate humanitarian assistance.

The delayed and erratic onset of the March to May 2009 *belg* rains has negatively affected populations in *belg* crop-dependant areas of Ethiopia, including the northeast highlands of Amhara and Tigray regions, most of SNNP Region, and parts of Oromiya Region. As a result, FEWS NET anticipates a below-normal crop production and a subsequent deterioration in food security and nutrition conditions in the coming months.

The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and NGOs report increasing malnutrition rates and admissions to outpatient therapeutic programs (OTPs) and stabilization centers (SCs) throughout drought-affected and highly food-insecure regions of Ethiopia. On May 6, WHO reported significant increases in OTP and SC admission rates in West Arsi Zone, Oromiya Region, including 1,000 children during the week of April 27. U.N. agencies dispatched emergency food

assistance for approximately 68,000 beneficiaries in West Arsi Zone and continue to monitor the situation.

On October 6, 2008, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Deborah R. Malac reissued a disaster declaration in response to humanitarian conditions in Ethiopia. To date in FY 2009, the USG has provided nearly \$155 million for logistics, relief commodities, refugee assistance, emergency food assistance, and humanitarian coordination and information management, as well as nutrition, economy and market systems, and agriculture and food security programs throughout Ethiopia.

Kenya

In Kenya, FAO reports that an estimated 3.5 million people require emergency food assistance as a result of the collective impact of drought, increased commodity prices, livestock disease, displacement resulting from post-election-related violence, and chronic underdevelopment. In addition, 850,000 children have enrolled in the School Feeding Program in recent months.

The poor performance of the October to December short rains has resulted in reduced short rain season crop production and diminished livestock production negatively affecting nutrition and food security among pastoralist populations dependent on livestock for their livelihoods. In addition, March maize prices remained 43 percent higher than in March 2008 further contributing to increased food security concerns. The U.N., government, and non-governmental organization consortium of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group also notes the potential for the delayed onset of the February to September long rains to negatively affect long rains crop production in Rift Valley, Western, and Nyanza provinces, which account for 90 percent national grain production.

On October 29, 2008, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger reissued a disaster declaration due to food insecurity in Kenya. USAID/OFDA has provided \$15 million to implementing partner Food for the Hungry as part of a Horn Food Price Crisis Regional strategy out of a total of nearly \$19 million in FY 2009 assistance. The program is designed to strengthen livelihood opportunities, protect and diversify household assets, and increase agricultural productivity among more than 663,000 vulnerable pastoralists and subsistence farmers throughout the northern and eastern regions of Kenya. In addition, USAID/FFP and State/PRM have provided more than \$96 million and nearly \$8 million in FY 2009 assistance, respectively.

Somalia

Consecutive seasons of below-normal crop production, drought conditions, high food prices, rising malnutrition rates, disease outbreaks, civil insecurity, and population displacement continue to exacerbate

food insecurity and livelihood conditions throughout Somalia. On February 11, FSAU released findings from the Post *Deyr* 2008/2009 Analysis identifying approximately 3.2 million Somalis require humanitarian assistance through June 2009, including 650,000 children under the age of five.

In addition, recent FSAU nutrition surveys among IDP populations in northern Somaliland and agro-pastoralist and pastoralist populations in Hiran Region of central Somalia identified critical nutrition conditions, including severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates ranging from 3.3 to 8.1 percent, significantly above the emergency threshold of 1 percent.

The security situation in Somalia remains fluid due to conflict between armed militias. In recent weeks, insecurity and active fighting between armed militias and Transitional Federal Government forces have resulted in significant displacement and loss of government control of most of south and central Somalia, including the strategically important town of Jowhar north of Mogadishu.

On October 31, 2008, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Michael E. Ranneberger redeclared a disaster in Somalia due to the complex emergency. To date in FY 2009, the USG has provided more than \$179 million for humanitarian assistance programs in Somalia, including more than \$9 million in USAID/OFDA funding to support agriculture and food security, economy and market systems, health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions. USAID/OFDA programs in Somalia are focused on flexible response to allow implementing partners to adjust to fluid security conditions and continue to reach beneficiaries.

Sudan

A continued decline in the operational environment in Darfur has characterized the first quarter of 2009, according to U.N. reports. The U.N. noted that intense military confrontations in January and February resulted in the displacement of more than 42,000 people from South Darfur to North Darfur. In addition, the early March expulsion and dissolution of the 16 international and domestic humanitarian relief organizations by the Government of Sudan has significantly reduced humanitarian operations in Darfur, Abyei Area, South Kordofan and Blue Nile. A joint U.N.–GNU assessment found that humanitarian agencies were largely addressing short-term program gaps created by the expulsions, but highlighted the risk of deteriorating conditions of vulnerable populations over the medium and longer term. The U.S., U.N. and other donors continue efforts to work with the Government of Sudan to reduce bureaucratic impediments for humanitarian organizations working in northern Sudan.

In late April, OCHA reported deteriorating humanitarian conditions in Southern Sudan due to increased inter-ethnic clashes, reduced humanitarian access, and potential flooding as the rainy season approaches. In addition, OCHA highlighted concerns that the disruption of humanitarian, recovery, and development services to communities in the Three Areas due to the early March NGO expulsions has negatively affected efforts to deliver peace dividends and activities supporting peace and stability.

The USG is the largest bilateral donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$4 billion for humanitarian programs in Sudan and eastern Chad since FY 2004, including nearly \$374 million in FY 2009 to date. The USG continues to support the implementation of the CPA and joins the international community in seeking a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Darfur. On October 16, 2008, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Alberto M. Fernandez renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2009.

Uganda

Since 2003, frequent drought, civil insecurity, and animal disease outbreaks have resulted in significantly

deteriorated food security in Karamoja Region in western Uganda. In April, FAO identified an estimated 750,000 people in the region as highly food insecure. According to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), approximately 50 percent of the region's population is dependent on food aid and expected to require assistance through 2009. In addition, the USAID-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) report that cattle thefts and road ambushes have increased insecurity, particularly among vulnerable populations.

On November 3, U.S. Ambassador Steven A. Browning declared a disaster due to the effects of food insecurity. USAID/OFDA has provided \$5 million for implementing partner Mercy Corps programs targeting more than 300,000 beneficiaries in the Karamoja sub-region. The programs, focused on improved agriculture, food security, and economic productivity, include the distribution of fast maturing and drought-resistant seeds, work programs to improve market access, and improved animal health services. In addition, USAID/FFP and State/PRM have provided nearly \$18 million and nearly \$4 million, respectively, in FY 2009 assistance to date.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA

FY 2009			
<i>Country</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Central African Republic	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Merlin, International Medical Corps (IMC)	\$292,410
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	German Agro Action (GAA), Handicap International, IMC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Première Urgence, Samaritan's Purse, U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	\$16,710,759
Eastern Chad	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Air Service, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Action Contre le Faim, Air Serv International, Mentor, U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), USAID/Chad	\$2,094,472
Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Food for the Hungry, IMC, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Corps, UNICEF, OCHA, U.N. Development Program, U.N. World Food Program (WFP)	\$38,148,380
Kenya	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Food for the Hungry, GAA, UNICEF, WFP	\$18,965,265

Somalia	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Regional Food Procurement and Distribution, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Horn Relief, IRC, Medair Swiss, Mercy Corps, Mercy USA, FAO, WFP	\$9,084,706
Sudan - Darfur	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	CARE, IMC, Samaritan's Purse, Terre Des Hommes, UNICEF, U.N. Department of Safety and Security, U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), WFP	\$23,026,265
Sudan	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	American Refugee Committee (ARC), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Concern Worldwide, GAA, GOAL, IRC, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), Save the Children/US (SC/US), Tearfund, Veterinaires Sans Frontieres, World Resources Institute, World Vision USA, WFP	\$20,978,726
Tanzania	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Tanzania Red Cross Society	\$50,000
Uganda	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems	Mercy Corps	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2009			\$134,350,983
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55,880 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$87,455,600
Eastern Chad	47,260 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$73,956,900
Ethiopia	71,690 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance, 19,820 MT of PSNP Pastoral Pilot Food Assistance	CARE, SC/UK, SC/US, WFP	\$113,336,300
Kenya	81,080 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	CARE, WFP	\$96,244,900
Somalia	156,900 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$162,652,000
Sudan - Darfur	200,711 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$224,437,300
Sudan	70,599 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	CRS, NPA, WFP	\$84,889,300
Tanzania	4,940 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$4,832,500
Uganda	9,400 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	ADCI/VOCA, Mercy Corps, SC, World Vision, WFP	\$17,910,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2009			\$865,715,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
Central African Republic	IDP Protection and Assistance, Refugee Health	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), IMC, Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	\$2,700,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Education, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, IDP Assistance, Refugee Assistance and Reintegration, Relief Commodities	ICRC, Search for Common Ground, Tearfund, UNHCR	\$18,148,622

Eastern Chad	IDP Protection and Assistance, Refugee Protection and Assistance	AirServ, Center on Rights Development (CORD), ICRC, IMC, UNHCR, UNHAS	\$18,960,000
Ethiopia	Refugee Assistance	IRC, UNHCR	\$3,139,683
Kenya	Refugee and IDP Assistance	CARE, IRC, Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	\$7,958,469
Somalia	Health, Protection, Refugee Assistance, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	ICRC, UNHCR	\$7,450,000
Sudan - Darfur	IDP Assistance and Protection	ICRC, UNHCR	\$13,450,000
Sudan	Gender Based Violence Prevention and Awareness, Health, Livelihoods, Refugee Protection and Assistance, Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	International Relief and Development (IRD), Relief International, SC/US, UNHCR	\$10,570,375
Tanzania	Refugee Assistance	IRC, UNHCR	\$3,598,633
Uganda	Refugee Assistance	IMC, Medical teams International, SC/US, UNHCR	\$3,974,073
TOTAL STATE/PRM HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2009			\$89,949,855

FY 2009 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2009	\$134,350,983
TOTAL USAID/FFP HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2009	\$865,715,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2009	\$13,450,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN FY 2009	\$1,000,065,983
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN FY 2009	\$1,090,015,838

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 28, 2009.

² USAID/FFP funding represents actual value of food assistance as of May 28, 2009.