

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

East and Central Africa Region

Situation Report #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

May 3, 2010

Note: The last situation report was dated January 11, 2010.

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 and 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 (RoC), Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda, as well as Sudan and Chad.

In response to emergency needs in the region, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$57 million in assistance for nutrition, protection, economic recovery and market systems, humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics and relief commodities, risk reduction, shelter and settlements, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions to date in FY 2010. Many USAID/OFDA FY 2009-funded programs also remain ongoing. In addition, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has provided more than \$693 million in P.L. 480 Title II emergency relief assistance and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has provided more than \$9 million in assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP) in affected countries in FY 2010 to date. As well as maintaining D.C.-based staff and a regional office in Nairobi, Kenya, USAID/OFDA supports 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 IDPs in Eastern Chad	170,131	OCHA ¹ – December 2009
DRC: Total IDP Population	1.9 million	OCHA – January 2010
Ethiopia: Total Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance	5.2 million	GFDRE MoARD ² – February
Ethiopia: Total Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance		2010
Kenya: Total Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance	1.6 million	KFSSG ³ – March 2010
Sudan - Darfur: Total IDP Population	2.7 million	OCHA – January 2009
Sudan - Southern Sudan: Total IDP Population	391,379	OCHA – December 2009
Sudan – Eastern Sudan: Total IDP Population	168,000	U.N. – September 2007
Somalia: Total Population in Need of Emergency Assistance	3.2 million	FSNAU ⁴ – January 2010

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to ECA	\$57,466,111
USAID/FFP Assistance to ECA	\$693,154,400
State/PRM Assistance to ECA	\$9,317,101
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to ECA	\$759,937,612

CURRENT SITUATION

Chad

As of late March, relief operations in eastern Chad remained constrained due to insecurity, particularly in localities near the Chad–Sudan border, despite a recent reduction in direct attacks on humanitarian staff and assets. As a result of continued insecurity, several humanitarian organizations working in eastern Chad

have temporarily suspended activities, while other agencies have continued operations with a significantly reduced staff presence.

In mid-January 2010, the Government of Chad (GoC) and the Sudanese Government of National Unity (GNU) signed an agreement normalizing relations and

¹ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

² Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD)

³ The Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) serves as an advisory body regarding drought management and food security in Kenya. The group consists of 12 members, including GoK departments and ministries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), U.N. agencies, and the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

⁴ U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)

establishing a protocol for border security. Despite the recent accords, insecurity in localities near the Chad—Sudan border continues to restrict humanitarian access. Although the number of direct attacks on relief workers has decreased, the U.N. reported in March that crime and armed banditry remain significant threats to humanitarian staff and assets, with a trend towards increased violence during attacks.

The poor performance of the 2009/2010 rains resulted in a 34 percent reduction in grain production compared to the 2008/2009 harvest and a 31 percent reduction compared with the five-year average, according to GoC estimates. In addition, the GoC reported a 31 percent death rate among cattle in western and central regions of Chad during 2009, with lack of water and pasture resulting in early seasonal migration, poor livestock body conditions, and deterioration in terms of trade for pastoralists. According to December assessment results, the poor 2009/2010 harvest left nearly 2 million individuals, or approximately 18 percent of the total population, food insecure. Throughout food-insecure areas of Chad, the GoC and humanitarian agencies have begun scaling up activities in response to increased food security concerns due to the poor cereal harvest.

GoC officials and representatives of the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continue to discuss the relocation of Oure Cassoni refugee camp away from the border with Sudan. In February, UNHCR conducted water availability assessments in Haouch, approximately 150 km west of the current camp location. Pending determination of adequate site viability, relocation of Oure Cassoni residents could occur in the coming months, according to UNHCR. Oure Cassoni camp is located 7 km from the Chad–Sudan border and hosts approximately 28,000 Darfuri refugees. Populations in the camp experience recurrent issues, including water and firewood shortages, recruitment of child soldiers, and militarization, according to relief agencies.

On December 16, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Louis J. Nigro redeclared a disaster in Chad due to ongoing insecurity and humanitarian needs. To date in FY 2010, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided nearly \$52 million for humanitarian programs in Chad, including nearly \$3 million in USAID/OFDA funding for logistics and WASH activities, as well as provision of relief commodities.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo

Ongoing violence in North Kivu, South Kivu, Orientale, and Equateur provinces continues to result in significant population displacement and humanitarian needs throughout affected areas in the DRC. According to OCHA, the number of IDPs in DRC decreased from 2.1 million individuals to 1.9 million individuals between September 2009 and January 2010 due to increasing stability in some

areas of DRC. However, conflict between armed groups and government forces in other areas of the country, continued Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks on civilians in Orientale Province, and interethnic conflict in Equateur Province continue to impede large-scale population returns and result in new population displacement.

March and April OCHA reports indicate that North Kivu and South Kivu provinces hosted 1.4 million IDPs; Haut-Uélé and Bas-Uélé districts, Orientale Province hosted 280,000 IDPs; and Ituri District, Orientale Province hosted 168,000 IDPs. As of early February, OCHA estimated that insecurity and poor infrastructure impeded humanitarian access to 30 percent of IDPs in North Kivu Province; 40 percent in South Kivu Province; 45 percent in Haut-Uélé and Bas-Uélé districts, Orientale Province; and 27 percent in Ituri District, Orientale Province.

During March, humanitarian organizations noted an increase in LRA activity in Haut-Uélé and Bas-Uélé districts during March, with OCHA recording 19 LRA attacks during the month, compared to seven attacks reported in February. The majority of attacks occurred in Dungu town in Haut-Uélé District and the surrounding area, including areas previously considered under the control of the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) and the U.N. Mission in the DRC (MONUC). According to OCHA, LRA violence has killed an average of 102 people per month in 2010, compared to an overall average of 64 people per month since December 2007.

December 2009 clashes between the FARDC and armed groups in Ituri District trapped at least 5,000 civilians in the Mukato Ngazi area, approximately 100 km south of the Ituri District capital of Bunia. On March 20, the Government of the DRC established a humanitarian corridor to provide a safe departure route for civilians still trapped between the FARDC and armed elements in Orientale Province. As of mid-April, nearly 3,300 individuals had departed the area, including more than 1,300 children and 300 persons with critical illnesses, according to OCHA.

Beginning in October 2009, inter-communal clashes in Sud Ubangi District, Equateur Province, displaced approximately 60,000 people within the district, 114,000 people to the RoC, and 18,000 people to CAR. Security improvements in early 2010 facilitated IDP returns to places of origin in the district. However, the majority of refugees and IDPs remain displaced due to persistent insecurity and lack of services in areas of return. In addition, new confrontations in early April between the FARDC and Enyele armed group in Mbandaka town, the provincial capital of Equateur Province, resulted in subsequent short-term population displacement within the district. USAID/OFDA staff continue to monitor the situation.

On October 7, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Samuel V. Brock redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in the DRC. In FY 2010 to date, the USG has provided more than \$41 million for humanitarian programs in the DRC, including nearly \$6 million in USAID/OFDA funding for agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH programs.

Ethiopia

Ongoing normal to above-normal February to June belg/gu rains have replenished water sources, contributed to pasture regeneration, and enabled farmers to commence planting in belg crop-producing areas of Ethiopia, according to FEWS NET. Although good rainfall may result in adequate belg crop production, potential food security improvements are unlikely to occur until the beginning of the harvest season in June. In addition, FEWS NET expects poor 2009/2010 meher crop production levels to result in deteriorating food security in most of eastern Ethiopia between April and September.

As a result of the poor *meher* harvest, FEWS NET reported that food insecurity remains high among vulnerable populations in Gambella Region and eastern agricultural areas. In the coming months, FEWS NET anticipates the potential need for increased humanitarian assistance in affected areas as the reduced harvest leads to early depletion of household food stocks and subsequent potential reliance on negative coping strategies.

In pastoral regions, FEWS NET reported new vegetation growth in grazing areas during March due to the early onset and good performance of the *belg* rains. However, FEWS NET cautioned that full pasture regeneration will require several weeks of continuous sufficient rainfall. Despite overall improvement, areas of Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions reported continuing pasture shortages.

Heavy rains in Somali Region on April 13 and 14 resulted in flooding that killed 14 people and displaced more than 500 households in Liben Zone, according to OCHA. As of April 26, GFDRE officials and NGO partners had commenced assessments in affected areas and responded to identified needs through the provision of food assistance and emergency relief supplies.

As of April 26, the Oromiya and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Regional Agricultural Bureaus reported that armyworm infestations in the regions had damaged 38,727 hectares of crops and 15,794 hectares of pasture. Local officials have employed pesticides and traditional methods to control the infestation over a limited area. The GFDRE MoARD plans to deploy an assessment team to affected areas in the coming days.

During 2010, insecurity in neighboring countries continues to result in population movements into Ethiopia. In order to accommodate increasing refugee flows from Somalia, UNHCR opened two camps near Dolo Odo town in Somali Region—Bokolmayo Camp in mid-2009 and Melkadida Camp in February 2010. As of April 19, Bokolmayo Camp hosted approximately 17,500 people and Melkadida Camp housed nearly 7,300 people, with additional individuals awaiting transfer to Melkadida from the Dolo Odo transit center. UNHCR plans to increase the maximum capacity of each camp from 20,000 people to 30,000 people to accommodate additional refugees continuing to arrive from Somalia.

On October 5, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Tulinabo Mushingi redeclared a disaster in Ethiopia due to the ongoing complex emergency. To date in FY 2010, the USG has provided nearly \$320 million for humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia, including nearly \$10 million in USAID/OFDA funding for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, nutrition, and WASH activities.

Kenya

Above-average and extended October 2009 to February 2010 short rains have resulted in significant food security improvements in many areas of Kenya. On March 25, the KFSSG released the 2009/2010 short rains assessment report, which indicates increased food security in most areas of Kenya due to above-normal crop production, as well as improved pasture and livestock conditions. As a result of the assessment findings, the KFSSG reduced the estimated number of Kenyans in need of emergency food assistance from 3.8 million people to 1.6 million people, a decrease of 57 percent since August 2009. Despite reduced vulnerabilities in many areas of Kenya, food security remains a concern in parts of Eastern and Coast provinces, where an abbreviated and sporadic short rains season resulted in crop losses of up to 80 percent in isolated areas, according to FEWS NET.

The nutritional outlook has improved in most areas of Kenya due to increased food security; however, humanitarian agencies note that nutritional status typically improves more slowly than food security. In late April, the U.N. Nutrition Cluster identified greater Isiolo District, Eastern Province, as the most food insecure district in Kenya, with global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates of 17 percent and severe acute malnutrition rates of 3.8 percent, exceeding U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency thresholds. The U.N. Nutrition Cluster plans to maintain a presence in areas with nutritional needs, reducing operations if the nutrition situation improves.

As of April 7, flooding in areas of Rift Valley, Eastern, North Eastern, and Nyanza provinces had resulted in approximately 16 deaths and affected nearly 11,000 people since the onset of the long rains in early March,

according to OCHA. The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), the Government of Kenya (GoK), and NGO partners continue to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from the floods.

As of March 25, Kenya hosted more than 309,000 Somali refugees, including 18,000 new arrivals since January 1, according to UNHCR. Relief organizations note that the approval of an extension to one of the three camps in the Dadaab complex—intended to accommodate up to 80,000 additional refugees—may mitigate the overcrowded conditions at Dadaab, although the complex would continue to host more than three times the original intended capacity. The camp extension may begin accepting residents in September 2010.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger renewed the disaster declaration for food insecurity in Kenya for FY 2010. In FY 2010 to date, the USG has provided nearly \$208 million for humanitarian assistance programs in Kenya, including more than \$5 million in USAID/OFDA funding to support economic recovery and market systems, humanitarian coordination and information management, nutrition, and WASH interventions, as well as the procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies.

Somalia

Since early January, increased conflict between Somalia Transitional Federal Government forces and armed groups in southern and central Somalia has resulted in increased displacement in Mogadishu and surrounding areas. According to UNHCR, violence displaced approximately 168,000 Somalis between January 1 and March 25, an 82 percent increase compared to the 92,000 displacements recorded during the same period in 2009. Between April 1 and April 23, conflict displaced more than 15,000 additional Somalis.

Currently, heavy fighting in Galgudud and Hiran regions, as well as Mogadishu, continues to limit humanitarian access to affected areas, according to OCHA. In addition, looting of humanitarian trucks and convoys, demands for payments, and direct attacks on aid workers hindered the provision of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations, particularly in Mogadishu and the surrounding areas. Humanitarian agencies note that the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) suspension of operations in south central Somalia in January has negatively impacted the food security of vulnerable populations and the capacity of the humanitarian community to respond to rising needs.

Despite improved food security in southern Somalia due to above-normal October to December *deyr* rains, food insecurity and other humanitarian needs persist in drought- and conflict-affected areas. In mid-February,

WFP reduced planned beneficiary estimates from 2.8 million people to 2.5 million people based on the findings of the recent FSNAU post-*deyr* assessment, which indicated general improvements in food security conditions in Somalia. However, approximately 70 percent of Somalis in need of food assistance reside in conflict-affected areas where escalating insecurity, attacks against aid workers, humanitarian staff abductions, and demands from armed groups continue to hinder humanitarian access.

In recent weeks, the humanitarian community has expressed significant concern regarding health and nutrition conditions in Somalia. In particular, the U.N. reported anecdotal evidence suggesting an increase in malnutrition rates in the Afgooye corridor and within Mogadishu in early 2010. In addition, continuing violence in Mogadishu has stretched the capacity of health and nutritional facilities in the area and depleted supplies.

Although Somalis fleeing from conflict in areas of origin continue to seek refuge in neighboring countries, UNHCR notes that outward refugee flows have not increased following reports of increased insecurity in Somalia. Increased conflict in southern and central Somalia has increased the danger and difficulty of traveling to Kenya, Ethiopia, or Yemen—countries hosting the majority of Somali refugees. According to UNHCR interviews with refugees, displaced people avoid traveling through areas under militia control, fearing violence or forced recruitment. East African countries hosted 568,640 Somali refugees as of March 25, according to UNHCR.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Michael E. Ranneberger redeclared a disaster in Somalia due to the complex emergency. To date in FY 2010, the USG has provided nearly \$34 million for humanitarian assistance programs in Somalia, including nearly \$13 million in USAID/OFDA funding.

Sudan

In early 2010, populations in Darfur and southern Sudan continue to experience conflict and displacement and require humanitarian assistance. Insecurity and lack of humanitarian access continue to hinder the provision of aid to conflict-affected populations in Darfur, particularly in the Jebel Marra region of the three Darfur states. As of May 3, relief organizations remained unable to access conflictaffected communities in eastern Jebel Marra to assess humanitarian needs. Relief agencies report that the GNU and armed opposition groups continue to deny aid organizations' requests to create a humanitarian corridor to access civilians affected by February and March clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid armed opposition group. In addition, humanitarian access to civilians in Jebel Moon, West Darfur,

remains limited following January and February fighting between SAF and Justice and Equality Movement forces that affected an unknown number of civilians.

In mid-March, the U.N. reported increasing tension between the Misseriya and Rizeigat ethnic groups and subgroups in South and West Darfur. An April 3 U.N. assessment confirmed that late-March inter-ethnic conflict had displaced more than 10,000 people to Kass town in South Darfur. As of April 11, relief agencies, including three USAID/OFDA partners, had commenced delivery of emergency relief supplies, as well as provision of health, nutrition, protection, and WASH services to IDPs residing in Kass town, South Darfur. Humanitarian agencies continue to receive reports of ongoing inter-ethnic conflict in the Kass area.

Relief agencies continue to monitor ongoing interethnic conflict, subsequent population displacements, and food insecurity following poor 2009 rains and provide food and non-food assistance to vulnerable populations in Southern Sudan. In March 2010, FEWS NET reported moderate but widespread food insecurity in locations in Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Warab states, as well as northwestern regions of Unity and Eastern Equatoria states due to poor 2009 rainfall, the subsequent exhaustion of food reserves, and the decline of wild food and fish resources. Between April and June, FEWS NET expects food security conditions to continue to deteriorate due to the early start and severity of the hunger season—typically commencing in May—in affected areas.

In January 2010, Medair and USAID/OFDA implementing partner Save the Children (SC) conducted a nutrition survey in Akobo County, Jonglei State, that indicated GAM rates significantly above the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent. From April 21 to 23, a USAID field team, including

USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff, visited Akobo to obtain additional information on the reported malnutrition crisis. The team visited outpatient therapeutic centers (OTPs) and confirmed the presence of severe acute malnutrition in children under five years of age. According to the assessment, multiple factors are likely contributing to the rise in malnutrition, including the effects of conflict and displacement on resources and living conditions, an insufficient water distribution network, poor hygiene practices, and inadequate child-care practices. Nutrition partners have commenced response activities, including increased nutritional screening for children under five years of age and establishment of additional OTPs and blanket supplementary feeding programs in affected areas.

Between April 11 and 15, national elections were held in Sudan. Although international observers reported a number of flaws in the proceedings—including inadequate protection of political freedoms, irregularities in the voter list, logistical difficulties, insufficient transparency in the electoral process, and voter intimidation in the south, according to the Carter Center—humanitarian organizations noted that neither conflict nor population displacement increased significantly during the election period or following the announcement of the election results on April 26.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Mark L. Asquino renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2010. In FY 2010 to date, the USG has provided more than \$183 million for humanitarian assistance programs in Sudan, including more than \$20 million in USAID/OFDA funding to support health, nutrition, agriculture and food security, humanitarian coordination and information management, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions, as well as the procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

FY 2010				
Country	Activity	Implementing Partners	Amount	
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE ¹				
Chad	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Air Serv International (ASI), WFP, World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	\$2,703,938	
DRC	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medair, Mercy Corps, Première Urgence	\$6,339,584	

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Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Nutrition, WASH	CHF, Concern, IMC, Save the Children (SC/UK), Samaritan's Purse, UNICEF	\$9,651,697
Kenya	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, WASH	Horn Relief, KRCS, Mercy USA, SC/UK, UNICEF	\$5,641,350
Somalia	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Implementing Partners	\$12,846,069
Sudan	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	American Refugee Committee (ARC), U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), GOAL, IRC, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), SC/UK, Terre des Hommes, Veterinaires Sans Frontieres, WHO, World Vision	\$20,102,233
Tanzania	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Tanzania Red Cross Society	\$50,000
Uganda	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Uganda Red Cross	\$50,000
Regional Program Support Costs			
TOTAL USAID/O	FDA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO	_	\$57,466,111
	USAID/FFP ASSIST	'ANCE'	
Chad	26,020 Metric Tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$49,543,900
Republic of Congo	2,980 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$4,600,000
DRC	24,540 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance for the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO)	WFP	\$34,026,400
Ethiopia	478,280 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Relief Assistance	WFP, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) on behalf of the Joint Emergency Operations (JEOP) and Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO) Consortium for Emergency Relief	\$309,915,400
Kenya	109,840 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$101,907,300
Somalia	18,650 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$20,700,000
Sudan	150,390 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	NPA, WFP	\$161,054,400
Uganda	10,360 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$11,407,000

USAID/PRM ASSISTANCE				
CAR	Emergency Response to DRC Refugees in CAR	UNHCR	\$1,450,000	
DRC	Refugee Return and Reintegration	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	\$1,097,021	
Kenya	Education, Health, Multi-Sectoral Response, Shelter, WASH	CARE, IRC, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	\$4,837,703	
Sudan	Health, Education, Livelihoods	ARC, International Relief and Development (IRD), Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	\$1,932,377	
TOTAL STATE/PRM HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2010 \$9,317,101				
FY 2010 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA				
TOTAL USAID/OFDA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2010 \$57,466,111				
TOTAL USAID/FFP HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2010 \$693,154,4			\$693,154,400	
TOTAL STATE/PRM HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2010			\$9,317,101	
TOTAL USAID A	TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN FY 2010 \$759,937,61			

Carol Chan

Deputy Director USAID/OFDA

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 3, 2010.
² This funding represents \$200,000 provided through USAID/Kenya for the distribution of emergency relief supplies to flood-affected and other vulnerable populations.

3 USAID/FFP funding represents the estimated value of food assistance as of May 3, 2010.