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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) 2010

January 11, 2010

*Note: The last situation report was dated 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 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 \$288 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 in FY 2009 and to date in FY 2010. The majority of FY 2009-funded programs remain ongoing in early FY 2010. In addition, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has provided more than \$1.8 billion in food aid in FY 2009 and to date in FY 2010. The U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) also provided nearly \$237 million in FY 2009 for refugee and internally displaced person (IDP) assistance in affected countries.<sup>1</sup> 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	
<b>Chad: Total IDPs in Eastern Chad</b>	168,467	OCHA <sup>2</sup> – September 2009
<b>DRC: Total IDP Population</b>	2.1 million	U.N. – November 2009
<b>Ethiopia: Total Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance</b>	4.8 million	GFDRE MoARD <sup>3</sup> – October 2009
<b>Kenya: Total Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance</b>	3.8 million	KFSSG <sup>4</sup> – August 2009
<b>Sudan – Darfur: Total IDP Population</b>	2.7 million	OCHA – January 2009
<b>Sudan – Non-Darfur: Total IDP Population</b>	2.9 million	U.N. – October 2008
<b>Somalia: Total Population in Need of Emergency Assistance</b>	3.64 million	FSNAU <sup>5</sup> – September 2009

**FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DATE**

<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance to ECA</b> .....	<b>\$3,285,404</b>
<b>USAID/FFP Assistance to ECA</b> .....	<b>\$479,673,900</b>
<b>Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to ECA</b> .....	<b>\$482,959,304</b>

**CURRENT SITUATION**

*Chad*

Recurrent tensions along the Chad–Sudan border and attacks targeting humanitarian organizations continue to result in insecurity and frequent suspension of humanitarian programs in eastern Chad, negatively affecting the provision of humanitarian assistance to displaced individuals and Chadian host populations. According to the U.N., assailants perpetrated 192 serious attacks targeting humanitarian staff between January and September 2009, representing the most

significant level of criminal incidents against humanitarian staff in Chad in recent years.

Due to ongoing insecurity and cross-border tensions, several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have reduced or completely suspended activities in eastern Chad. According to December U.N. estimates, continued program suspensions and reduction of humanitarian operations threatened to cause declining living conditions for approximately 96,000 individuals.

<sup>1</sup> This does not include nearly \$12 million in assistance to Burundi and nearly \$4 million to Rwanda provided by State/PRM in FY 2009.

<sup>2</sup> U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

<sup>3</sup> Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD)

<sup>4</sup> Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)

<sup>5</sup> U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)

As of late 2009, U.N. agencies reported that more than 168,000 IDPs and 253,000 Sudanese refugees resided in eastern Chad.

In addition to ongoing insecurity and population displacement, humanitarian agencies have expressed concern regarding food insecurity among IDPs, refugees, and host populations in Chad. According to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), as of October 2009, approximately 40 percent of Chad's estimated population of 11 million people were food insecure due to irregular and below-average rainfall during the 2009/2010 agricultural season and associated decreased cereal production and poor pastoral conditions, as well as the impact of floods and conflict on food stocks.

On December 16, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Louis J. Nigro redeclared a disaster in Chad due to ongoing insecurity and humanitarian needs. In FY 2009 and to date in FY 2010, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$213 million for humanitarian programs in Chad, including nearly \$10 million in USAID/OFDA funding for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, logistics and relief commodities, humanitarian coordination and information management, health, nutrition, and WASH activities.

#### ***Democratic Republic of Congo***

During late 2009 and early 2010, sporadic Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks on civilian populations in Orientale Province and conflict between the Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda and joint Armed Forces of the DRC and U.N. Mission in the DRC (MONUC) operations in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces continued to result in insecurity, population displacements, and impediments to humanitarian response efforts. According to OCHA, clashes between armed groups, military operations, and fears of reprisals resulted in the displacement of 24,000 people in Fizi, Uvira, and Mwenga territories in South Kivu Province between November and late December 2009.

Recent inter-ethnic conflict in Sud Ubangi District, Equateur Province, has resulted in significant population displacement within the province, as well as to neighboring CAR and the RoC. According to OCHA, the conflict has displaced an estimated 60,000 people within DRC, with displaced populations primarily seeking shelter in Bozen and Bokonzi towns in Kungu Territory. Humanitarian agencies have identified food, safe drinking water, and health care as critical needs for affected individuals. In addition, OCHA estimates that approximately 92,000 people displaced from Equateur Province have sought shelter in the RoC and CAR, nearly 91 percent of which sought shelter in the RoC as of December 7. From December 17 to 19, the U.S. Embassy in Brazzaville Deputy Chief of Mission and a Kampala-based State/PRM regional refugee coordinator visited refugee

sites in the RoC. According to the team, the majority of refugees reside in make-shift structures near the Ubangui River. Although most refugees brought food from the DRC, the team noted concerns regarding food availability and a potential strain on coping mechanisms over time.

In October, USAID/OFDA staff traveled to North Kivu Province to assess the circumstances surrounding the exodus of approximately 61,500 people from seven IDP camps located near Goma, North Kivu Province. According to USAID/OFDA staff, while some IDPs departing Goma camps returned to secure areas and receive assistance, others from still-insecure areas have sought shelter in transit sites or with host families.

During October, significant population movement also occurred along the Angola–DRC border, as the governments of Angola and DRC conducted waves of expulsions of the other country's nationals. On November 3 and 4, U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa and USAID/OFDA staff visited Bas-Congo Province to monitor humanitarian conditions of populations expelled from Angola. According to the assessment team, the majority of expellees residing in Bas-Congo have returned to former households, seeking support from relatives and friends to reestablish livelihoods. Despite challenges in resuming livelihood activities, the team noted that the situation appears under control and does not currently constitute a humanitarian crisis. While the governments of Angola and the DRC decided in October to suspend expulsions, as of mid-November, immigration officers continued to register newly-expelled individuals, although at significantly lower numbers.

On October 7, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Samuel V. Brock redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in the DRC. In FY 2009, the USG provided more than \$191 million for humanitarian programs in DRC, including nearly \$34 million in USAID/OFDA funding for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, humanitarian coordination and information management, health, logistics and relief commodities, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and water, sanitation, and hygiene programs. The majority of FY 2009 USAID/OFDA-funded programs remain ongoing.

#### ***Ethiopia***

Consecutive seasons of below-normal crop production and high food prices continue to contribute to nutrition and food security concerns throughout Ethiopia. According to a late December USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) report, populations in most areas of Ethiopia will likely experience food insecurity at higher levels during the first half of 2010, compared to the same time period in 2009. Areas of particular concern include Gambella Region and parts of Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, Afar,

Somali, and Southern, Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions.

On December 7, 2009, the GFDRE released a Multi-Sectoral Contingency Plan (MSCP) outlining the results of a September and October 2009 multi-agency assessment and identifying humanitarian needs for January to June 2010. According to the MSCP, an estimated 4.8 million people will require emergency food assistance to meet minimum survival needs between January and June 2010. However, the report also notes that additional populations will likely require emergency humanitarian assistance to avoid adopting negative coping mechanisms that exhaust household and livelihood assets. Relief agencies are currently preparing for significant humanitarian needs throughout Ethiopia during the first half of 2010 and note that beneficiary caseloads may increase. In addition to emergency populations, an estimated 7.5 chronically food-insecure beneficiaries currently receive food assistance and/or cash transfers from the GFDRE-managed Productive Safety Net Program.

Despite unseasonal rainfall in some parts of Ethiopia, WFP continues to expect a below-normal *meher* harvest due to the late onset and erratic performance of the June to September *kiremt* rains. As a result, WFP anticipates minor and temporary food security improvements resulting from the *meher* harvest. In addition, WFP notes significant water shortages in parts of Somali, Afar, Oromiya, and Amhara regions, as well as low-lying areas in southern SNNP Region. In response to the shortages, regional water bureaus and humanitarian organizations have commenced water trucking to most-affected areas.

As of December 31, WFP reported that transport and escort difficulties continued to affect the WFP-implemented hubs and spokes food delivery system in Somali Region, noting food delivery delays, particularly from the two hubs in Kebrihedar and Degehabur. According to WFP, transporters are unwilling to deliver food in these two areas without police escorts. Despite ongoing challenges, WFP notes that the establishment of the hubs and spokes food delivery system increased the success rate of food deliveries to 80 percent in 2009, compared with a 30 percent success rate prior to implementation.

On October 5, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Tulinabo Mushingi redeclared a disaster in Ethiopia due to the ongoing complex emergency. In FY 2009 and to date in FY 2010, the USG has provided nearly \$548 million for nutrition, economic recovery and market systems, agriculture and food security, and WASH programs throughout Ethiopia, as well as logistics, relief commodities, refugee assistance, emergency food assistance, and humanitarian coordination and information management. Of the total, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$61 million in FY 2009 funding for humanitarian assistance

programs including initiatives to protect, build, and diversify productive household assets as a means of strengthening resilience to shocks that negatively impact food security. At present, nearly all of FY 2009 USAID/OFDA-funded activities remain ongoing.

### **Kenya**

Recurrent seasons of failed or poor rains, sustained high food prices, environmental degradation, outbreaks of disease, and flooding have led to deteriorating food security conditions throughout Kenya, straining coping mechanisms, exacerbating pre-existing chronic poverty, and contributing to increased inter-ethnic conflict over access to limited land and water resources. On August 20, the KFSSG—comprising Government of Kenya departments and ministries, NGOs, U.N. agencies, and FEWS NET—increased the projected number of people requiring emergency food assistance between September 2009 and February 2010 to 3.8 million individuals, representing a 32 percent increase since February 2009. According to recent WFP projections, an estimated 4.5 million individuals will require food assistance in Kenya in 2010.

Although recent short rains have moderately improved water and pasture availability in some pastoral areas of Kenya, aid agencies do not expect rapid or long-term food security improvements, noting that consecutive seasons of sufficient rainfall are required for pastoral populations to replace livestock lost during the prolonged drought. As a result, FEWS NET predicts only limited and temporary food security improvements following the main maize harvest in early 2010, with subsequent declines in food security starting in April 2010, when populations are expected to deplete limited food stocks associated with poor crop production.

Despite variable rains in several areas of the country, humanitarian agencies report that amplified short rains resulted in floods in several parts of Kenya, destroying or damaging crops and infrastructure and leading to population displacement. According to OCHA, heavy rainfall between late December and early January resulted in flooding in northern, central, and western Kenya, killing 21 people and affecting an estimated 23,000 others, primarily in Turkana East District, Rift Valley Province. In addition, the floods washed away thousands of livestock, destroyed or damaged roads and bridges, and resulted in the displacement of an unconfirmed number of individuals.

Ongoing conflict in Somalia also continues to contribute to refugee movements to Kenya. As of November 13, the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that nearly 381,000 refugees had sought shelter in Kenya, with nearly 267,000 people residing at the Dadaab refugee complex in North Eastern Province as of January 4. Relief agencies continue to note concern over humanitarian conditions within the Dadaab

complex, which was originally established to accommodate 90,000 people.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger renewed the disaster declaration for food insecurity in Kenya for FY 2010. In FY 2009 and to date in FY 2010, the USG has provided nearly \$272 million for humanitarian assistance programs in Kenya, including more than \$26 million in USAID/OFDA funding to support nutrition, economic recovery and market systems, health, agriculture and food security, and WASH interventions, as well as the procurement and distribution of food and emergency relief supplies.

### **Somalia**

Insecurity, fighting between Somalia Transitional Federal Government forces and armed militia groups, and attacks on humanitarian agencies continue to result in displacement and limited humanitarian access to conflict-affected individuals in southern and central Somalia. Further complicating assistance efforts, NGOs and U.N. agencies reported the imposition of new and varying conditions on humanitarian agencies operating in southern Somalia in November and December 2009 by Al Shabaab, including on the provision of humanitarian aid and employment of women staff, as well as payment of security fees. During the same time period, OCHA reported that Al Shabaab closed down three women's organizations, suspended the U.N. Mine Action program in Bay Region and assumed control of the program's compound, and entered and assumed control of an additional U.N. agency compound in Middle Juba Region. In addition, Al Shabaab reportedly banned WFP from importing relief food and warned local businesses to terminate contracts with WFP prior to January 1, 2010.

As a result of escalating clashes, attacks against aid workers, and humanitarian staff abductions, WFP announced the temporary closure of six offices in southern Somalia in early January, negatively affecting the provision of emergency food assistance to up to 1 million people in the area. According to WFP, the organization also relocated staff, food supplies, and equipment to safer areas. WFP plans to continue to provide food assistance to approximately 1.8 million people throughout the rest of Somalia, including the capital, Mogadishu, and the nearby Afgooye corridor, home to an estimated 500,000 IDPs.

Insecurity and conflict, as well as drought, also continue to result in significant displacement within Somalia and to adjacent countries. According to UNHCR, approximately 81,000 people were displaced throughout Somalia between September 1 and December 31, 2009. Of the total, insecurity accounted for more than 70 percent of nationwide displacement, with drought, lack of livelihoods, and floods representing a significantly lower proportion of total displacement. In addition, U.N. agencies report new

population movements from Bossaso town, Bari Region, to southern Somalia due to local resident harassment of IDPs. According to OCHA, more than 22 trucks carrying an unknown number of IDPs from Bossaso arrived in Wajid, Bakool Region, between December 22 and 31.

Despite the ongoing challenges of insecurity and displacement, FSNAU reported signs of improvement in the overall food security situation in Somalia in mid-December due to a near-normal crop performance, adequate pasture conditions, and improved water availability following the average to above-average October to December 2009 *deyr* rains. As a result, FSNAU expects the total number of people affected by the humanitarian crisis in southern Somalia to decline in 2010. However, FSNAU notes that populations in Hiran and Galgadud regions, as well as other areas in central Somalia, will likely remain in crisis due to below-normal *deyr* rains and limited recovery from five previous consecutive seasons of drought.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Michael E. Ranneberger redeclared a disaster in Somalia due to the complex emergency. In FY 2009 and to date in FY 2010, the USG has provided nearly \$152 million for humanitarian assistance programs in Somalia, including nearly \$11 million in USAID/OFDA funding to support agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH 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**

During the last quarter of 2009, Sudan continued to experience heightened insecurity and reduced humanitarian access due to kidnappings, carjackings, and threats against humanitarian staff in Darfur, as well as inter-ethnic fighting and LRA attacks in Southern Sudan. In Darfur, insecurity and attacks targeting humanitarian staff continued to hamper the provision of assistance to the more than 4.7 million affected individuals. Killings and abductions of humanitarian workers continued at significant levels during 2009, with assailants killing five African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) personnel and abducting one international staff member between late September and late December 2009, increasing the total number of international staff abducted in Darfur to 10 in 2009. Following the abduction of an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) staff member in October, the ICRC suspended humanitarian activities in remote areas of Darfur.

In Southern Sudan, LRA attacks and inter-ethnic violence remain significant concerns and continue to result in civilian deaths and displacement. According to the U.N., LRA attacks killed more than 200 people

and resulted in the abduction of approximately 150 others in Southern Sudan between December 2008 and November 2009. Humanitarian agencies note that while LRA-related violence continued during December, the frequency of attacks and associated displacement declined slightly. At the same time, inter-ethnic violence in Southern Sudan—most recently in Lakes, Unity, and Warab states—has killed at least 2,500 people and displaced more than 350,000 others since January 2009. According to OCHA, recent displacement rates are more than twice the 2008 rate and represent levels equivalent to civilian displacement rates during the north–south conflict.

Recent agriculture and food security assessments indicate a decline in food security in Southern Sudan, as well as South and West Darfur. According to preliminary findings from the November WFP annual needs and livelihoods assessment, approximately 4.5 million people in Southern Sudan are food insecure, with food insecurity most significantly affecting Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei states. In northern

Sudan, FAO reported that preliminary results from a recent crop and food supply assessment mission highlighted a 33 percent decline in the amount of crops harvested in 2009 compared to 2008—30 percent below the five year average.

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. The USG is the largest bilateral donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$3.9 billion for humanitarian programs in Sudan since FY 2004. During FY 2009, USAID provided more than \$687 million to support humanitarian activities in Sudan, including nearly \$140 million in USAID/OFDA assistance for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, nutrition, humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics and relief commodities, protection, risk reduction, and water, sanitation, and hygiene programs in Darfur and areas throughout Southern and eastern Sudan.

#### USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

FY 2010			
Country	Activity	Implementing Partners	Amount
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
Kenya	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	Horn Relief, Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) <sup>2</sup>	\$1,785,404
Somalia	Agriculture and Food Security and WASH	Implementing Partners	\$1,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2010</b>			<b>\$3,285,404</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup></b>			
Chad	13,370 Metric Tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$20,000,000
Republic of Congo	2,980 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$4,600,000
Ethiopia	294,610 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 Consortium for Emergency Relief	\$203,072,200
Kenya	79,480 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$75,885,900
Sudan	83,060 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$169,127,000
Uganda	6,840 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$6,988,800
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2010</b>			<b>\$479,673,900</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN FY 2010</b>			<b>\$482,959,304</b>

<sup>1</sup>USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of January 11, 2010.

<sup>2</sup>This funding represents \$200,000 provided through USAID/Kenya for the distribution of emergency relief supplies to flood-affected and other vulnerable populations.

<sup>3</sup>USAID/FFP funding represents the estimated value of food assistance as of January 11, 2010.