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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***

Fact Sheet #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

September 30, 2010

*Note: The last situation report was dated May 3, 2010.*

### **KEY DEVELOPMENTS**

- In FY 2010, above-normal October to December 2009 rainfall in many areas of eastern Africa resulted in decreased food insecurity due to above-average harvests and improved pasture conditions for livestock, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). However, populations continue to recover from consecutive seasons of poor rainfall that commenced in 2007, and localized flooding destroyed crops in areas receiving heavy rainfall.
- From July 30 to August 3, the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) and Mai Mai combatants attacked Luvungi town in Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Combatants raped nearly 300 women, including an estimated 28 minors. Opposition forces, as well as members of the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC), raped a total of approximately 500 people in July and August in eastern DRC.
- As of September 6, three non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Sudan, including USAID/OFDA grantees, had resumed health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities in Kalma internally displaced persons (IDPs) camp following a period of access restrictions from late July through August, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Between July 24 and August 2, armed conflict among Kalma camp residents supportive of the Doha peace negotiations and those opposed to the negotiations resulted in approximately 10 deaths and 25 injuries. Fighting also displaced an unknown number of residents to areas within and outside the camp.
- On August 4, the Kenyan constitutional referendum vote successfully occurred without significant humanitarian impact. Humanitarian agencies deployed staff to areas of potential conflict in advance of the referendum. The Government of Kenya (GoK) deployed security personnel prior to the referendum.
- In August and September, Somali armed opposition group al-Shabaab banned six humanitarian agencies from al-Shabaab-controlled areas, according to international media sources. Two of the NGOs report that the suspension of programs will affect more than 1.4 million people. Other humanitarian agencies continue to provide assistance in the areas.

<b>NUMBERS AT A GLANCE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>	
<b>Chad: Total IDPs in Eastern Chad</b>	170,531	UNHCR <sup>1</sup> – September 2010
<b>DRC: Total IDP Population</b>	1.9 million	OCHA – August 2010
<b>Ethiopia: Total Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance through June 2010<sup>2</sup></b>	5.2 million	GFDRE MoARD <sup>3</sup> – February 2010
<b>Kenya: Total Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance</b>	1.6 million	KFSSG <sup>4</sup> – March 2010
<b>Sudan: Darfur: Total IDP Population</b>	1.9 to 2.7 million <sup>5</sup>	U.N. <sup>6</sup> – July 2010
<b>Sudan: Southern Sudan: Total IDP Population</b>	391,379	OCHA – December 2009
<b>Sudan: Northern Sudan: Total IDP Population</b>	1.7 million	UNHCR – December 2009
<b>Somalia: Total Population in Need of Emergency Assistance</b>	1.9 million	FSNAU <sup>7</sup> – August 2010

<sup>1</sup> Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

<sup>2</sup> As of September 30, 2010, the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) planned to release a revised Humanitarian Requirements Document with updated figures for populations requiring food assistance through December 2010.

<sup>3</sup> GFDRE Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD)

<sup>4</sup> 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, NGOs, U.N. agencies, and FEWS NET.

<sup>5</sup> This range represents calculations from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), U.N., and NGO reports and does not represent registered persons.

<sup>6</sup> Please note this figure represents an approximation.

<sup>7</sup> U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)

**FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO ECA<sup>8</sup> TO DATE**

<b>USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance to ECA .....</b>	<b>\$179,359,709</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>9</sup> Humanitarian Assistance to ECA .....</b>	<b>\$941,336,677</b>
<b>State/PRM<sup>10</sup> Humanitarian Assistance to ECA .....</b>	<b>\$262,087,431</b>
<b>Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to ECA .....</b>	<b>\$1,382,783,817</b>

**CONTEXT**

- Chronic conflict, cyclical drought, floods, disease outbreaks, environmental degradation, rapid population growth, and limited government capacity present significant challenges to vulnerable populations in the ECA region. This region encompasses the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region, including Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), the DRC, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Republic of Congo (RoC), Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda, as well as Sudan and Chad.
- USAID/OFDA maintains Washington, D.C.-based staff; supports a regional office in Nairobi, Kenya; and maintains permanent program staff in Ethiopia, Sudan, and the DRC. USAID/OFDA staff monitor humanitarian conditions, oversee and manage programs, and facilitate coordination and information-sharing with humanitarian agencies, local governments, and U.N. agencies.

**Chad**

- In FY 2010, displaced Chadians, as well as Sudanese refugees who fled into eastern Chad since the start of the Darfur complex emergency in 2003, continued to reside in camps in eastern and southern Chad, taxing limited local resources and affecting local agriculture, livestock rearing, and other livelihood activities.
- Populations in the Sahel region of central and western Chad continue to experience food insecurity caused by below-normal rainfall in 2009 that resulted in failed harvests, poor pasture conditions for livestock, and subsequent protracted June–October hunger seasons, according to FEWS NET. As a result, approximately 25 percent of children under five years of age suffer from acute malnutrition. This figure exceeds the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) global acute malnutrition (GAM) emergency threshold of 15 percent. Action Contre la Faim (ACF) reported the most severe malnutrition in central-west Bahr El Gazel Region, with a GAM rate of approximately 28 percent.
- USAID/FFP provided 18,400 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance, valued at \$26.1 million, to support the U.N. World Food Program's (WFP's) Emergency Operation (EMOP) in the Sahel region. The EMOP intends to provide emergency food assistance to approximately 737,000 drought-affected individuals between March and December 2010. In late September, a USAID/OFDA nutrition advisor conducted assessments in food insecure areas of central and western Chad to determine possible emergency response activities.
- Flooding that commenced in mid-July continues to cause damage and displacement in 12 regions across Chad, according to OCHA. As of September 17, floods had affected approximately 144,000 individuals—including more than 69,000 people who lost homes—and destroyed crops, livestock, and infrastructure, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition. In addition, stagnant water contributed to cholera outbreaks in Mayo-Kebbi Est and Lac regions in western Chad. Between August 31 and September 5, the Government of Chad reported a total of 735 cholera cases, including 46 deaths, in the regions.
- On December 3, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Sue L. Bremner, reissued a disaster declaration in Chad due to the complex emergency and ongoing humanitarian needs.
- In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$8.6 million to support humanitarian assistance programs in eastern Chad, benefiting up to 2.6 million people, including IDPs, host community members, and populations affected by flooding, food insecurity, and malnutrition.

**DRC**

- High levels of insecurity attributed to attacks by FDLR and Mai Mai combatants, as well as fighting between the FARDC and Allied Democratic Forces-National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU), continued to result in population displacement in North Kivu Province, according to OCHA. As of August 31, approximately 890,000 of the more than 1.9 million IDPs in the DRC resided in North Kivu Province. Violence and population displacement also extend into South Kivu Province.
- OCHA and human rights groups noted a significant increase in the number of Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks in June and July in Dungu and Faradje territories, Orientale Province. OCHA noted a link between increased attacks and the availability of food crops in the territories. In mid-August, Human Rights Watch reported that LRA forces have abducted nearly 700 adults, and LRA violence led to the deaths of 255 individuals during the

<sup>8</sup> East and Central Africa (ECA)

<sup>9</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

previous 18 months in Bas-Uélé District, Orientale Province, and in CAR. Approximately 1,500 refugees from CAR who fled LRA attacks continue to reside in Bas-Uélé District, according to UNHCR.

- Above-normal rains beginning in July resulted in floods in Basankusu Territory, Equateur Province. Humanitarian agencies have provided relief supplies, including blankets and mosquito nets, as well as emergency food assistance to flood-affected populations.
- On October 7, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Samuel V. Brock re-declared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in the DRC. On July 2, 2010, a tanker truck transporting fuel overturned in Sange town, South Kivu Province, killing at least 240 people and injuring approximately 196 others, according to OCHA. On July 6, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Samuel V. Brock declared a disaster due to the effects of the tanker truck explosion.
- USAID/OFDA works to mitigate the impact of conflict on populations in eastern DRC through the distribution of emergency relief commodities, basic health care services, and support for livelihood activities to address household food insecurity. USAID/OFDA emphasizes humanitarian protection as a critical aspect of emergency services, including through direct support for child-family reunification initiatives, as well as medical and psychosocial programs for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$26 million for humanitarian assistance activities in the DRC, benefiting up to 4.4 million people, including IDPs, host community members, and other affected populations.

### **Ethiopia**

- As of early September, food insecurity had decreased due to the successful June/July *belg* harvest and improved pastoral conditions, according to FEWS NET. In addition, FEWS NET predicts a good October–January *meher* crop season due to above-average main June–September *kiremt* rains. FEWS NET also predicts that the number of people requiring emergency food assistance will decline through December due to the successful harvest, stabilizing food prices throughout the country, improving water and pasture availability for livestock, and increasing income for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists due to sales of healthier livestock.
- Normal to above-normal *kiremt/karma* rains have caused heavy flooding in large areas of Ethiopia, particularly affecting Amhara and Afar regions. As of September 20, heavy floods in Somali Region had displaced more than 60,000 people in Kelafo, Mustahil, Hargele, and Charati districts, according to the GFDRE.
- On October 5, 2009, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Tulinabo Mushingi re-declared a disaster in Ethiopia due to the effects of the ongoing complex emergency.
- In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA supported up to 2.4 million people in Ethiopia through a range of humanitarian assistance activities, including rapid-response programs in nutrition and WASH, as well as longer term interventions to address health, nutrition, water, and food security needs. In addition, USAID/FFP provided more than 460,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to food-insecure populations in Ethiopia.

### **Kenya**

- In July, FEWS NET reported that aflatoxin contamination had destroyed more than 50 percent of the 2009/2010 maize harvest in central areas of Eastern Province. Contamination resulted in increased food insecurity as well as aflatoxin-related illness in areas where infected maize entered the market. The early onset of the long rains and subsequent flooding, combined with poor maize storage, contributed to the contamination, according to OCHA.
- Despite improvements in food security, malnutrition rates have not declined in some pastoral areas of North Eastern Province. GAM rates exceed 25 percent in Mandera West District, and rates exceed the WHO-designated 15 percent emergency threshold in Mandera Central, Wajir South, and Wajir East districts.
- Ongoing conflict in Somalia continues to result in refugee inflows to Kenya, with 5,900 new arrivals in August, according to UNHCR. UNHCR reported that as of August, more than 338,000 Somali refugees resided in Kenya. Approximately 289,000 refugees reside in the Dadaab refugee complex, initially designed to accommodate only 90,000 people. UNHCR and other agencies are working to relocate approximately 40,000 refugees from the most crowded Dadaab camps to a new camp extension in the complex.
- 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, USAID/OFDA supported emergency nutrition interventions benefiting more than 42,000 people in Kenya, as well as programs designed to build the capacity of Kenyan health workers to manage acute malnutrition cases. In addition, USAID/FFP provided more than 109,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$102 million, to WFP's emergency operation, benefiting approximately 1.2 million agro-pastoralists and marginal farmers in the arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya.

### **Somalia**

- Fighting between Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG) forces and armed opposition groups that commenced on August 23 continues to intensify in Mogadishu. As of September 17, violence had displaced more than 32,000 people, according to UNHCR. Human rights staff working in the area reported approximately 640

injuries and 300 deaths due to the fighting. Violence included an August 24 suicide attack on a Mogadishu hotel that resulted in more than 150 deaths, including four TFG Parliament members. On September 18, armed combatants seized control of two radio stations, cutting off a source of information for Mogadishu residents regarding safe travel areas.

- Newly-released FAO FSNAU assessment results indicate that more than 1.9 million people in Somalia will likely require humanitarian assistance between July and December, representing a 28 percent decline compared to January 2010 estimates. The decrease is largely a result of temporary improvements in food security in northern Somalia due to successful April to June *gu* rains, as well as a revised system of counting IDPs that avoids double counting IDPs who move during assessment periods. Humanitarian agencies are able to access approximately 60 percent of the affected population.
- On August 23, FSNAU reported improvements in the nutritional situation in northwestern and northeastern Somalia compared to January, due largely to improved pasture conditions. However, FSNAU reported little change in southern and central Somalia. The overall GAM rate in Somalia is 15.2 percent, while the national average severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate in Somalia is 2.4 percent, exceeding the WHO SAM emergency threshold of 1 percent. However, in southern and central Somalia, the average SAM rate has reached 4.5 percent. The figures represent approximately 230,000 acutely malnourished children under five years of age, including 35,000 severely malnourished children, nearly 90 percent of whom reside in southern and central Somalia.
- Above-average rainfall in central and northern areas of Somalia has replenished water sources, alleviated protracted drought conditions, and improved food security. However, heavy rainfall between April and June resulted in localized flooding in northern and southern Somalia, displacing approximately 66,000 individuals and destroying an estimated 35,000 hectares of cultivated land.
- On October 1, 2009, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Michael E. Ranneberger re-declared a disaster in Somalia due to the complex emergency.
- Despite security constraints and limited access, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$16.6 million to support humanitarian assistance programs in Somalia in FY 2010, benefiting up to 1.1 million people.

### **Sudan**

- As of September 21, above-normal rainfall beginning in early August resulted in floods across 13 states in Sudan, affecting up to 290,000 individuals. At least 63,000 people required humanitarian assistance, according to OCHA. On September 7, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Robert W. Whitehead declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. In response, USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Sudan to IOM for emergency shelter and relief supplies for affected populations in Southern Sudan. As of September 26, IOM continued to use the USAID/OFDA-provided assistance to distribute emergency shelter and relief supplies and prevent disease outbreaks through repair and construction of new latrines in Aweil town in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. IOM is also providing hygiene education at latrine construction sites and has placed a mobile medical team on high alert to respond to potential disease outbreaks.
- On August 23, international media sources reported that LRA attacks in Western Equatoria State had displaced thousands of individuals, including all residents of Sangua and Basukangbi payams. The recent increase in attacks has caused affected populations to flee cultivable land prior to the October harvest, increasing reliance on emergency food assistance.
- As the January 2011 referendum approaches, humanitarian agencies continue to monitor the security situation for potential impacts on food security. USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$165 million to WFP to pre-position nearly 189,000 MT of emergency food commodities prior to the referendum.
- In August, pastoralist and agropastoralist populations in Mellit locality in North Darfur remained highly food insecure due to the effects of conflict, remote geographic location, a poor 2009/2010 harvest, and high food prices, according to FEWS NET. In response to food insecurity in Darfur, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$2.4 million in FY 2010 to support agriculture and food security interventions throughout South and West Darfur states, benefiting approximately 215,000 individuals. USAID/OFDA-funded agriculture and food security activities include seed and tool distributions and farmer training programs for IDPs, host community members, and returnees. In addition, USAID/FFP provided nearly \$112.5 million in P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to support WFP operations in Darfur, benefiting approximately 2.4 million individuals.
- After more than six months without access, teams composed of staff from WHO, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Government of Unity Ministry of Health (MoH) visited eastern Jebel Marra to deliver medical supplies. Sudanese authorities restricted access to the region following February and March clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces and Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid armed opposition group.
- 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 Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, USAID/OFDA assistance supports the delivery of essential humanitarian services to IDPs and returnees, focusing on health, agriculture and food security, and WASH interventions in areas

with high IDP return rates. USAID/OFDA programs target approximately 6.2 million beneficiaries countrywide and, together with USAID/FFP-provided food assistance, represent 30 percent of the \$1.26 billion in humanitarian assistance requirements outlined in the 2010 U.N. Sudan Work Plan. In Darfur, USAID/OFDA programs intend to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of conflict-affected individuals and promote early recovery activities where security for beneficiaries and humanitarian staff permit.

### USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA

FY 2010			
Country	Activity	Implementing Partners	Amount
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
Chad	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Air Service, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, and WASH	ACF, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Airserv International (ASI), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), FAO, International Medical Corps (IMC), MENTOR Initiative, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP/U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), and World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	\$8,576,709
Djibouti	Nutrition	Government of Djibouti (GoD) MoH	\$1,000,000
DRC	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, and WASH	Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA), Concern, CRS, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medair, Mercy Corps, Merlin, OCHA, Première Urgence, Save the Children U.K. (SC/UK), Samaritan's Purse, Solidarités, UNICEF, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), WFP, and World Relief International (WRI)	\$24,936,046
Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, and WASH	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CHF International, Concern Worldwide, FAO, GOAL, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, OCHA, Samaritan's Purse, SC/UK, UNICEF, U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), and WFP	\$22,215,400
Kenya	Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Emergency Relief Supplies; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; and WASH	ACTED, Concern Worldwide, Horn Relief (HR), IMC, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), Mercy USA, Merlin, OCHA, SC/UK, UNICEF, and WHH	\$10,193,003
Somalia	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, and WASH	Implementing Partners	\$16,667,075

Sudan	Agriculture and Food Security, Disaster Risk Reduction, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Flood Response, Health, Humanitarian Air Service, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, and WASH	ACTED, ADRA, American Refugee Committee (ARC), CARE, CHF International, Concern, Christian Mission Aid (CMA), CRS, FAO, GOAL, IMC, IOM, IRC, Medair, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Millennium Relief and Development Services (MRDS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), OCHA, Pact, Save the Children (SC), Tearfund, Terre des Hommes, United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), WFP/UNHAS, UNICEF, U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF), WHO, World Vision, and WRI	\$88,262,611
Tanzania	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS)	\$50,000
Uganda	Health and Logistics and Relief Commodities	Uganda Red Cross (URC)	\$50,000
Regional Program Support Costs			\$7,408,865
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$179,359,709</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
Burundi	4,800 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$3,578,000
CAR	3,830 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$5,953,200
Chad	70,310 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$98,217,700
Republic of Congo	2,980 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$4,793,800
DRC	59,280 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance for the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation	WFP	\$85,699,300
Ethiopia	494,190 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Relief and Refugee Assistance	CRS on behalf of the Joint Emergency Operations and the Private Voluntary Organizations Consortium for Emergency Relief and WFP	\$318,230,300
Kenya	109,840 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$101,907,300
Rwanda	3,410 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$4,167,200
Somalia	18,650 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$14,500,000
Sudan	321,010 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance and Food Vouchers	NPA and WFP	\$286,233,377
Uganda	15,870 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$18,056,500
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$941,336,677</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
Burundi	Education, Livelihoods, Refugee Assistance, and Refugee Return and Reintegration Assistance	Cord, Food for the Hungry International (FHI), IRC, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), UNHCR, Voice of America (VOA), and WRI	\$10,917,397

Chad	Education, Health, Humanitarian Air Service, Livelihoods, Logistics, Multisectoral Assistance, Shelter, and WASH	ASI, Christian Outreach Relief and Development (CORD), Comité d'Aide Médicale (CAM), Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Internews, IFRC, IMC, IRC, Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS), MENTOR Initiative, Oxfam Great Britain (Oxfam/GB), Première Urgence, Refugee Education Trust (RET), WFP/UNHAS, UNHCR, and WCDO	\$49,877,383
CAR	Health and Multisectoral Response	UNHCR, ICRC, IMC, and WFP	\$8,475,000
Djibouti	Multisectoral Response and Protection for Somali and Ethiopian Refugees	UNHCR and WFP	\$1,150,000
DRC	Agriculture and Food Security, Civilian Protection, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Education, Food Assistance, Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Psychosocial and SGBV Support, Refugee Return and Integration, Refugee Support, and WASH	ACTED, ADRA, The Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), CRS, FHI, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), ICRC, IMC, JRS, NRC, Search for Common Ground (SFCG), Tearfund, UNHCR, U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS), U.N. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and WFP	\$45,745,471
Ethiopia	Child Protection, Health and HIV/AIDS Programs, Multisectoral Refugee Assistance, Refugee Assistance and Protection, Refugee Food Programs, SGBV Prevention and Response, and WASH	Abraham's Oasis (AO), IMC, IRC, SC, UNHCR, and WFP	\$21,257,387
Kenya	Assistance to Persons with Disabilities, Child Protection, Community Services, Education, Health, Multisectoral Response, Psychosocial Assistance, SGBV Protection and Response, Social Services to Urban Refugees, Shelter, and WASH	CARE, CVT, Handicap International (HI), Heshima Kenya (HK), IRC, JRS, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Ngazi Moja Foundation (NMF), NRC, SC, UNHCR, and WFP	\$36,546,212
Republic of Congo	Basic Refugee Protection and Assistance, Food Assistance, and Health	Hôpital Evangélique le Pionnier (HEP), UNHCR, and WFP	\$6,825,000
Rwanda	Basic Refugee Protection and Assistance, Education, Food Assistance, and Health and HIV/AIDS Programs	ADRA, ARC, UNHCR, and WFP	\$4,724,217
Sudan	Conflict Resolution, Education, Emergency Appeal, Emergency Food Assistance, Health, Livelihood Activities, Mine Risk Education, Nutrition, Protection, SGBV Prevention and Response, and WASH	ADRA, ARC, CHF International, ICRC, IMC, International Relief and Development (IRD), JRS, Mine Action Group (MAG), Pact, SC, UNHCR, UMCOR, World Vision, and WFP	\$58,849,371
Tanzania	Basic Refugee Protection and Assistance, Formal Local Integration Assistance, and SGBV Protection and Response	ARC, IRC, and UNHCR	\$8,911,174
Uganda	Basic Refugee Protection and Assistance, Food Assistance, Health and HIV/AIDS Programs, and SGBV Protection and Response	ARC, IOM, Medical Teams International (MTI), UNHCR, and WFP	\$8,808,819
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$262,087,431</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2010</b>			<b>\$1,382,783,817</b>

<b>FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO DATE</b>	
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>	<b>\$179,359,709</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>	<b>\$941,336,677</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>	<b>\$262,087,431</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA</b>	<b>\$1,382,783,817</b>

<sup>1</sup>USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 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>Estimated value of food assistance

### **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 countries in ECA can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org). Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in these countries may be available at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).
- 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, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID: [www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov) – Keyword: Donations
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or (703) 276-1914
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at [http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/disaster\\_assistance/](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/)