

In addition, on August 1, 2002, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Thomas N. Hull III declared a disaster in response to the humanitarian effects of the developing drought situation throughout Ethiopia. In a joint program with USAID/Ethiopia, USAID/OFDA contributed \$865,391 to support GOAL for an emergency nutrition and health program in the Afar and Oromiya regions. In addition to USAID/Ethiopia's support for GOAL, the USAID Mission provided disaster assistance to the GFDRE to implement a seed and water rehabilitation program in the SNNP Region.

In FY 2002, USAID/FFP provided more than 108,640 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at nearly \$46 million. In addition, USDA provided 80,000 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities to Ethiopia in FY 2002, valued at more than \$34.4 million.

In FY 2002, State/PRM made earmarked contributions of more than \$7.2 million to refugee programs throughout Ethiopia. The State/PRM assistance was provided through UNHCR, WFP, and IRC for Sudanese refugees in Benishangul Region, Somali refugees in Somali Region, and Eritrean refugees in Tigray Region.

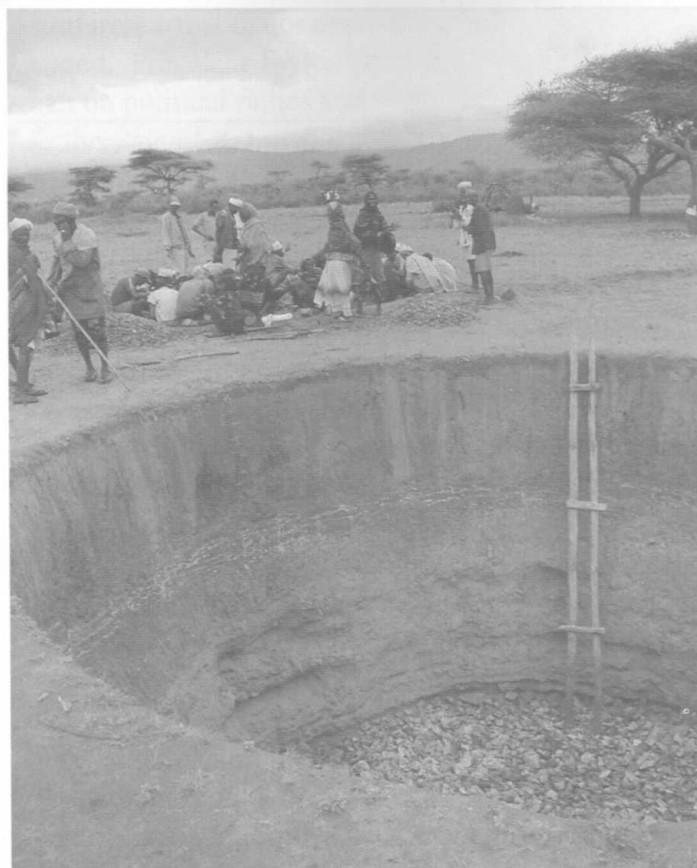
USAID/OFDA Assistance\$1,265,360
Other USG Assistance.....\$88,445,200
Total USG Assistance\$89,710,560

Guinea

Complex Emergency

Violence and insecurity, in neighboring Sierra Leone and Liberia throughout the past decade, have forced hundreds of thousands of conflict-affected people to seek refuge in Guinea. Beginning in September 2000, attacks along Guinea's border with Sierra Leone and Liberia displaced more than 200,000 Guinean residents and hundreds of thousands of refugees. While the security situation in Guinea was stable during FY 2002, WFP and ICRC reported that as of January 2002, 200,000 to 250,000 Guinean IDPs remained in need of humanitarian assistance.

On November 5, 2001, U.S. Ambassador Barrie R. Walkley redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing



Residents in Yabello, Ethiopia look over the construction of a water cistern as part of a USAID/OFDA effort to decrease drought vulnerability in the region (photo by Bradford Adams, USAID/OFDA).

IDP and refugee situation in Guinea. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$375,000 to WFP to support vulnerability assessment and mapping efforts, as well as logistical air support.

USAID/FFP contributed 5,150 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$3.2 million. State/PRM provided more than \$13.2 million through AAH/USA, ARC, the Center for Victims of Torture, the IFRC, IRC, SCF/US, UNHCR, UN OCHA, and the U.S. Embassy in Conakry to support refugee and returnee populations within Guinea.*

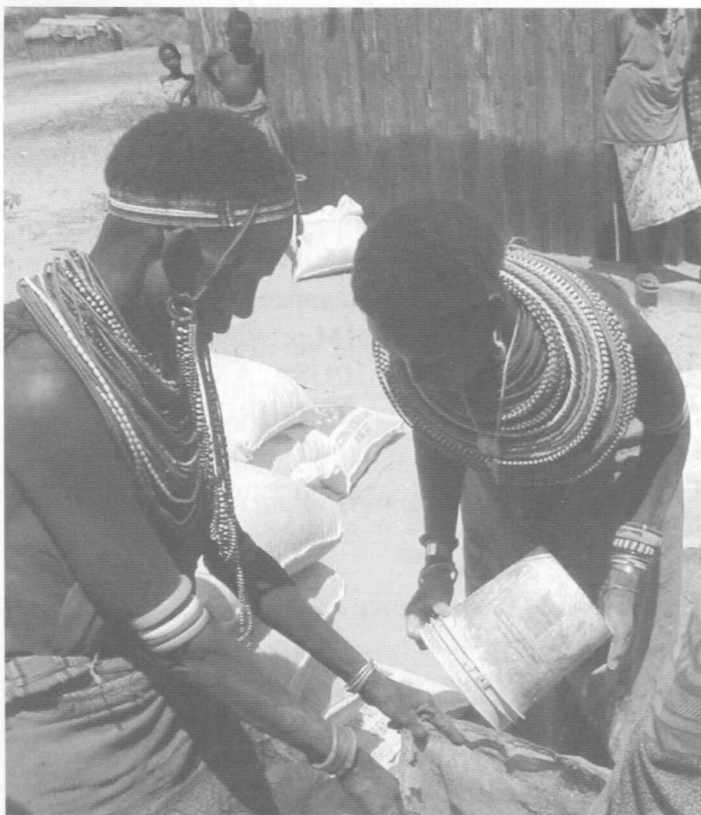
USAID/OFDA Assistance\$375,000
Other USG Assistance.....\$16,432,208
Total USG Assistance\$16,807,208

**State/PRM figures only include funding within Guinea. These figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNHCR and ICRC, valued at \$31.4 million and \$42.4 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

Kenya Drought

While some areas of Kenya entered the recovery stage after three consecutive years of drought, other areas remained food insecure and in need of emergency humanitarian assistance. The 2001/2002 short rains began in early November 2001 and replenished some water sources in previously dry pastoral areas and in the severely drought-affected marginal agricultural regions of the eastern and coastal provinces. The rains contributed to favorable harvests in the key growing areas, and some regions, such as Western and Nyanza provinces, began to recover. However, the short rains did not considerably improve food security in coastal marginal agricultural districts, particularly in Kwale, Kilifi, and lowland areas of Taita Taveta.

The erratic, insufficient 2002 long rains did not warrant a favorable crop production outlook for the country, according to Kenya's Drought Monitoring Center (DMC). However, some pastoral and agro-pastoral regions did improve, particularly during



Kenyan residents distribute whole maize as part of a country-wide feeding program (photo by Jack Myer, USAID/OFDA).

May, due to replenished water sources and pasture areas that pastoralists and agro-pastoralists depend on. Therefore, many areas transitioned from peak drought emergency levels into recovery efforts. As a result, in early 2002, WFP began the gradual reduction of its emergency operation (EMOP) relief assistance activities. WFP transitioned its emergency food assistance program toward initiatives that rebuilt pastoralists' capacity for mitigating the effects of droughts.

In early May 2002, heavy rains caused flooding and landslides in eastern pastoral districts and in the Lake Victoria basin in western Kenya, causing 68 deaths and affecting more than 120,000 residents. Later in May, continuing heavy rains caused additional flooding that affected more than 175,000 people and displaced more than 60,000 residents throughout Kenya. Tana River District was the most affected, with 27,000 people impacted. During May, USAID/OFDA representatives participated in an assessment to flood-affected areas to determine the humanitarian needs. The Government of Kenya (GOK) promptly responded with assistance to flood victims and, on June 28, launched an international appeal for \$62.5 million.

On October 10, 2001, U.S. Ambassador Johnnie Carson redeclared a disaster in Kenya due to the continuing drought conditions that affected more than 1.8 million people. USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.5 million to assist drought victims. The assistance was provided to Tufts University for livelihoods initiatives; UNDP for coordination; UNICEF for health, nutrition, and water and sanitation programs; and IMC for health initiatives. However, due to improving food security conditions, USAID/OFDA emergency activities began to also phase out during FY 2002.

In FY 2002, USAID/FFP provided 10,100 MT (6,300 MT of corn, 1,800 MT of wheat flour, 1,200 MT of yellow split peas, 500 MT of corn-soy blend, and 300 MT of vegetable oil) of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$4.7 million, to WFP to assist food insecure populations throughout Kenya.

In FY 2002, USDA provided 20,550 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities (10,000 MT of wheat, 8,050 MT of wheat flour, and 2,500 MT of corn-soy blend), valued at approximately \$10.6 million, to assist food insecure populations in Kenya. In accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the GOK and WFP, USDA contributed 10,000 MT of wheat and 2,500 MT of corn-soy blend to WFP's EMOP in Kenya during FY 2002. The MOU included an agreement on the terms for bartering the donated wheat for local corn at a ratio negotiated with the GOK based on the local market value of the two grains, including applicable fees and duties for the wheat.

State/PRM provided more than \$10.4 million to assist refugees in Kenya during FY 2002. State/PRM earmarked \$3.4 million to UNHCR for refugee activities, contributed \$2.4 million toward WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in Kenya, and provided \$20,000 to the U.S. Ambassador's Fund to support shelter activities at the Kakuma refugee camp. CARE received more than \$1.7 million in FY 2002 for camp management and other assistance programs at the Dadaab refugee camp. State/PRM contributed more than \$1.2 million to LWR and more than \$1.5 million to IRC for camp management, education, health, sanitation, and other programs at the Kakuma refugee camp.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$1,487,964
Other USG Assistance.....\$25,727,993
Total USG Assistance\$27,215,957

Liberia

Complex Emergency

Sporadic fighting, which began in FY 2001, between the Government of Liberia's (GOL) military forces and the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Development (LURD), continued in FY 2002 — affecting primarily Lofa County in northern Liberia. The situation intensified on May 6, 2002, when hostilities between GOL troops and LURD opposition forces resulted in the evacuation, large-scale looting, and destruction of the Phebe Hospital in Bong County.

On August 24, 2002, President Charles Taylor launched a national peace and reconciliation

conference that major opposition leaders did not attend. President Taylor lifted the GOL-imposed ban on political rallies and public gatherings, as well as the state of emergency declared in February 2002.

UN OCHA estimated in September 2002 that the conflict internally displaced more than 126,000 Liberian residents. According to State/PRM, approximately 66,000 Liberians sought refuge in neighboring countries. The deterioration of the security situation in FY 2002 limited the ability of humanitarian assistance organizations to provide emergency relief commodities and services to the most vulnerable populations.

On June 10, 2002, U.S. Ambassador Bismarck Myrick declared a disaster due to the humanitarian consequences of the continued conflict in Liberia. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 through USAID/Liberia to return the Phebe Hospital to operational condition.

USAID/FFP contributed 5,480 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$2.8 million. State/PRM provided more than \$3.1 million through ACF/F, ICRC, IRC, and UNHCR to support refugee and returnee populations within Liberia.*

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$25,000
Other USG Assistance.....\$5,985,786
Total USG Assistance\$6,010,786

**State/PRM figures only include funding within Liberia. These figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNHCR and ICRC, valued at \$31.4 million and \$42.4 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

Mali

Floods

During late September 2001, extensive flooding affected the metropolitan area of Bamako, Mali's capital, as well as the nearby regions of Kidal, Koulikoro, Sikasso, and Segou. Heavy rains, which started in May 2001, initially caused the Niger River to overflow its banks. The flooding prompted workers at the Selingue Dam, situated an estimated 100 km south of Bamako, to open the dam's

floodgates. According to UN OCHA, the flooding caused two deaths and affected more than 3,500 residents. Government of the Republic of Mali officials reported that 2,320 people were displaced. The flooding also destroyed 1,400 dwellings and inundated an estimated 870 hectares of cropland. Some of those displaced were housed in schools, which delayed the start of the school year.

On October 4, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Bamako to AAH/USA for emergency agriculture, shelter, and non-food assistance for the flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$25,000

Mali

Floods

On July 26 and 27, 2002, the Cercle of Goundam area in the Tombouctou Region was inundated with 201 mm of rainfall, nearly half the annual average. According to the Government of the Republic of Mali's Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, the severe flooding caused two deaths and affected at least 22,519 residents. The flooding also damaged or destroyed 1,647 homes, inundated sorghum, cowpea, and peanut crops, and killed more than 8,000 livestock including cattle, donkeys, and small ruminants.

On August 12, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires John O'Leary declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Mali to Africare to address the immediate water and sanitation, shelter, and medical needs of flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$50,000

Mauritania

Winter Emergency

Between January 9 and 11, 2002, flooding, caused by heavy rainfall, and unusually cold temperatures impacted approximately 5,500 families in the southern Mauritania regions of Gorgol, Brakna, and

Trarza. According to UN OCHA, the floods and cold weather resulted in an estimated 25 deaths, the loss of 80,000 livestock, extensive damage to infrastructure, and inundated cropland in the affected areas.

On January 23, U.S. Ambassador John W. Limbert declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding and cold weather. USAID/OFDA provided \$17,220 through the U.S. Embassy in Nouakchott to the Mauritanian Red Cross for the procurement and distribution of blankets, mosquito netting, medical supplies, and plastic sheeting. USAID/OFDA provided \$454,686 to LWR for shelter reconstruction in the affected southern regions.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$471,906

Mauritania

Drought

Below average cumulative rainfall totals for the 2002 growing season led to the failure of a majority of Mauritania's rain-fed crops. In addition, unseasonable rainfall and cold weather during January 2002 killed approximately 120,000 livestock that normally provide families with coping mechanisms during periods of food insecurity. On September 17, 2002, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) appealed for international humanitarian assistance to meet the immediate needs of the drought-affected populations. According to the GIRM, nearly one million people were vulnerable to food insecurity as a result of the drought, while FEWS NET reported that as many as 60,000 people required immediate emergency relief assistance at the time of the GIRM appeal.

On September 17, 2002, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires John Olson declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought. USAID/OFDA provided \$42,220 through the U.S. Embassy in Nouakchott to address the immediate nutritional needs of women and their children under the age of 12 in the Aftout Region.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$42,220

Nigeria

Accident

On January 27, 2002, a fire at a Nigerian military munitions dump caused a series of explosions in the densely populated Ikeja District of Lagos. According to Government of Nigeria officials, the explosions and subsequent panic caused more than 1,000 deaths, affected as many as 20,000 residents, and caused extensive damage and destruction to buildings and infrastructure in the immediate area. The majority of the fatalities resulted not from the actual explosions, but from the resulting panic in which fleeing residents drowned in a neighboring canal.

On January 31, U.S. Ambassador Howard F. Jester declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the explosions. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Abuja to the Nigerian Red Cross Society to provide emergency relief to the victims of the accident. USAID/OFDA also deployed an assessment team to evaluate the immediate needs of explosion victims at a total cost of \$10,500. In response to the assessment's findings, USAID/OFDA airlifted 244,800 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting from one of its stockpiles to the IFRC for emergency shelter needs, valued at \$30,585 including transport.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$66,085

Rwanda

Refugees

On January 17, 2002, the 11,381-foot Mount Nyiragongo volcano erupted in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) producing three major lava flows. One of the flows threatened the town of Goma, 18 km to the south. Approximately 300,000 of Goma's 450,000 residents fled east to the Gisenyi and Ruhengeri areas within Rwanda.

On January 18, U.S. Ambassador Margaret K. McMillon declared a disaster in response to the influx into Rwanda of 300,000 people escaping the effects of Mount Nyiragongo's eruption. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Kigali to assist these victims and their Rwandan

host families with potable water, emergency food, shelter materials, sanitation facilities, and medicines.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$25,000

Rwanda

Floods

Heavy rains during May 2002 caused flooding and landslides throughout Rwanda, resulting in 69 deaths and damaging or destroying the homes of an estimated 4,000 families. The flooding also destroyed 23 bridges in the affected areas and left several main roads impassable during the first week of May. The Government of Rwanda's (GOR) Disaster Management Coordinator determined that there was an urgent need for shelter materials to assist 3,355 households. The GOR requested assistance from the USG to respond to the emergency.

In response to the GOR's request for USG assistance, on May 23, 2002, U.S. Ambassador Margaret K. McMillon declared a disaster due to the resulting damage from heavy rains, flooding, and landslides. USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Rwanda to the Rwandan Red Cross for the local purchase of blankets, water containers, and cooking utensils, and procurement of emergency shelter materials from the IFRC warehouse in Nairobi, Kenya. The Rwandan Red Cross distributed the emergency relief commodities to residents whose homes were destroyed by the flooding or landslides.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$50,000

Rwanda

Health Emergency

Between July 1 and August 7, 2002, the Rwandan Ministry of Health (RMOH) reported an outbreak of more than 70 cases of meningococcal meningitis in Butare Province, with 13 fatalities attributable to the bacterial disease. Nearly 800,000 people live in Butare Province and were at risk of exposure. In response to the emergency, the RMOH, with support from UNICEF, WHO, and MSF/F, instituted a mass immunization campaign for all Butare residents over