

the age of six months. On August 8, the RMOH requested emergency assistance from the U.S. Embassy in Kigali to support the mass immunization program.

On August 9, U.S. Ambassador Margaret K. McMillion declared a disaster in response to the ongoing health emergency and deaths in Butare Province. USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Rwanda to UNICEF for the purchase of meningococcal vaccines and related medical supplies for use in the Butare immunization program.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$50,000

Senegal

Winter Emergency

Between January 9 and 11, 2002, the northern Senegal regions of Louga and Saint-Louis experienced unseasonably cold weather and severe flooding caused by heavy rainfall. The affected regions received as much as 115 mm of rainfall while the temperature dropped from 40 to 16 degrees Celsius. According to the IFRC, the combination of flooding and cold weather caused 28 deaths and impacted more than 100,000 people. In addition, the storm conditions damaged or destroyed nearly 14,000 homes, killed more than 105,000 head of livestock, inundated 581 hectares of cropland, destroyed more than 1,500 MT of rice, and damaged or destroyed schools and health facilities.

On January 22, U.S. Ambassador Harriet L. Elam-Thomas declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding and cold weather. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Dakar for the local purchase and distribution of blankets, clothing, emergency food, and temporary shelter materials.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$25,000

Sierra Leone

Complex Emergency

From 1991 through 2000, civil conflict in Sierra Leone and related armed fighting in neighboring Guinea and Liberia sustained a humanitarian emergency. At the peak of the conflict, violence

displaced nearly half of Sierra Leone's 4.5 million residents. During FY 2002, the implementation of a July 1999 peace agreement, signed by the Government of Sierra Leone and the rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF), continued with the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration campaign officially ending in January 2002. In May 2002, international observers characterized the peaceful presidential and parliamentary elections as free and fair, with a high voter turn-out. In addition, no significant security incidents occurred nor any evidence of large-scale efforts to disrupt the democratic process.

As of July 2002, despite increased security and the successful implementation of the peace process, approximately 12,000 Sierra Leonean residents remained internally displaced. Although many Sierra Leoneans displaced by the conflict returned to their homes or resettled in FY 2002, little support was available to rebuild homes or restore livelihoods. Nearly a decade of civil conflict had damaged or destroyed health, water and sanitation, transportation, and social service infrastructure. In early 2002, U.N. humanitarian assistance efforts shifted from the protracted provision of emergency assistance to the support of resettlement and recovery efforts.

On October 29, 2001, U.S. Ambassador Peter X. Chaveas redeclared a disaster due to the humanitarian needs of IDPs, returnees, and resettling populations. USAID/OFDA responded by providing more than \$11.6 million in humanitarian assistance to support health, nutrition, water and sanitation, shelter, and agriculture initiatives that targeted affected populations. Of this total, USAID/OFDA supported more than \$3.8 million in emergency health and nutrition programs implemented by AAH/USA, Africare, CRS, IMC, Merlin, and WVI. To conduct food security and agriculture activities, Africare, CRS, FAO, UMCOR, and WVI received nearly \$3 million. In addition, USAID/OFDA supported \$730,000 in water and sanitation efforts through AAH/USA and Merlin. CRS and CARE received more than \$2.8 million to implement shelter and rural rehabilitation programs. USAID/OFDA also provided \$800,000 to U.N. agencies, including UN OCHA and WFP, to support information, coordination, and logistics needs.



Internally displaced Sierra Leoneans board trucks to return to their homes as part of an NGO-sponsored transport operation. Although many Sierra Leonean residents did return to their homes during FY 2002, approximately 12,000 people remained internally displaced (photo by Michael Marx, USAID/OFDA).

USAID/FFP provided 28,490 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at more than \$24.2 million, through CARE, CRS, and WVI. State/PRM provided more than \$12.3 million to support activities to assist refugees and returnees within Sierra Leone.*

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$11,649,270
Other USG Assistance.....\$36,535,820
Total USG Assistance\$48,185,090

**State/PRM also provided assistance to Sierra Leone refugees throughout the region in FY 2002, totaling approximately \$10 million. 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.*

Somalia

Complex Emergency

Since the fall of Siad Barre's dictatorship in 1991, Somalia has lacked a functioning national government and has suffered from continued inter-clan warfare. In FY 2002, civil strife displaced

thousands of people, disrupted markets, damaged and destroyed infrastructure, and prevented the delivery of domestic social services throughout much of Somalia. In addition, three consecutive years of below-normal rainfall produced drought conditions throughout most of the country, with the worst effects in the southern and northeastern regions.

Destitution among urban and pastoral groups, combined with ongoing conflict throughout most of the country, led to further population displacement within Somalia and migration to Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and

Yemen. The majority of displaced persons, which totaled more than 350,000 people in FY 2002, were located in and around urban areas, where insecurity and strained coping mechanisms prevented sustainable recovery.

Security issues complicated humanitarian response efforts in southern and central Somalia, with kidnappings, looting, and killings threatening both local and expatriate humanitarian workers. Intense fighting in northern Gedo Region, which began in April 2002, displaced at least 10,000 Somalis and forced relief agencies to suspend most activities in the region. U.N. security assessments confirmed the risk to U.N. and NGO operations and recommended that the U.N. maintain its existing security measures for the foreseeable future. However, pockets of Somalia remained calm, particularly in the northwest.

Other factors that adversely impacted the humanitarian situation in Somalia included the continued ban on the sale of Somali livestock imposed by the Government of Saudi Arabia, the devaluation of the Somali shilling, and the decision

by the USG to freeze the assets of the largest cash facilitator in Somalia used to transfer remittances from overseas. These developments eroded the livelihoods and purchasing power of affected populations.

On December 7, 2001, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Johnnie Carson redeclared a disaster due to the continuing humanitarian emergency in Somalia. U.S. Ambassador Johnnie Carson also redeclared a disaster for the drought situation in Somalia on December 21, 2001. FY 2002 funding by USAID/OFDA, as well as USAID/FFP, USDA, and State/PRM addressed conditions brought on by civil strife and the drought.

USAID/OFDA provided more than \$6 million in humanitarian assistance through seven international partners, including AAH/USA, ACF/F, ADRA, IMC, NPA, SCF/UK, and UNICEF. These programs included the provision of health services and nutrition programs in the southern, central, and northeastern regions; water and sanitation activities in Gedo, Sool, Sanaag, and Bakool regions; and support of the U.N. Common Air Services (UNCAS) for Somalia.

During FY 2002, USAID/FFP contributed more than 7,800 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at \$3.7 million, to WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) to assist 700,000 people affected by the drought. USAID/FFP also provided 17,910 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at more than \$13 million, to CARE's emergency food program. This program supported general and supplementary feeding in the most severely affected areas of Gedo Region, as well as food-for-work in the Bay, Bakool, and Hiraan regions.

State/PRM provided \$3.2 million for Somalia specific programs. State/PRM's humanitarian assistance was provided through UNHCR, SCF/UK, and IRC.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$6,310,782
Other USG Assistance.....\$20,084,874
Total USG Assistance\$26,395,656

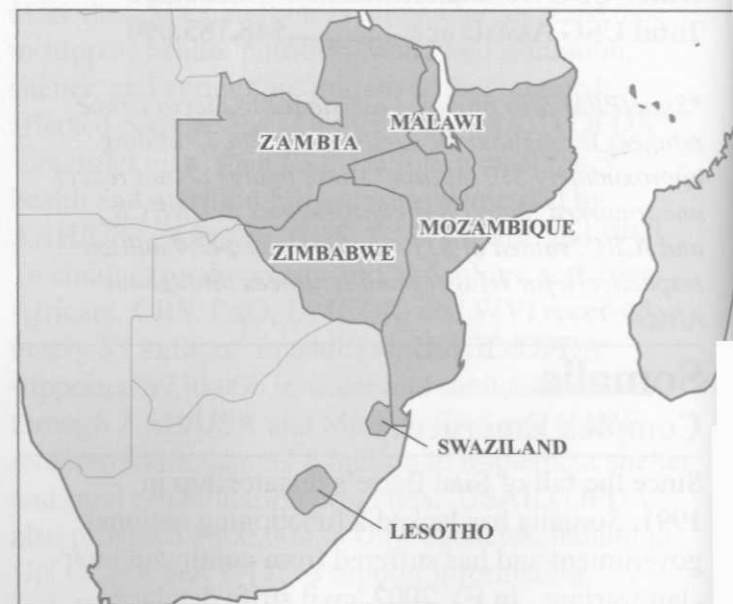
Southern Africa

Complex Food Security Crisis

Due to a combination of adverse climate conditions for two consecutive growing seasons, mismanagement of grain reserves, and restrictive government policies that inhibit private sector commerce, several countries across southern Africa experienced the onset of a food security crisis in FY 2002. During the 2001/2002 growing season, unusually dry conditions extended across much of the region, from southern Zambia eastward and south to Lesotho, resulting in crop failures and limited production in many areas. Consecutive food shortages depleted regional stocks of surplus food commodities normally used to assist in years with production shortfalls. In addition, the HIV/AIDS pandemic exacerbated food insecurity conditions.

As a result of the food shortages, humanitarian crises emerged in Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia, while poor and vulnerable households in Lesotho, Swaziland, and Mozambique also required emergency food assistance. The U.S. Ambassadors in Malawi, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and Zambia declared disasters between February and May 2002 due to the impact of the food security crisis in each country.

In December 2001, USAID's FEWS NET detected corn shortages in the region, which enabled the USG



Countries affected by food insecurity in southern Africa

to respond early to the crises. Extremely vulnerable populations affected by the food security crises began receiving emergency food assistance in late spring 2002. However, the crises were expected to intensify as additional households exhausted coping mechanisms and became increasingly vulnerable to food insecurity before the 2003 harvest.

Lesotho

Lesotho had experienced two years of drought, which combined with frost, hailstorms, pest infestations, and poor soil management, led to consecutive poor agricultural seasons. In addition, household coping mechanisms had eroded due to a variety of factors, such as livestock theft and a decline in opportunities for wage labor. According to assessments conducted in mid-September 2002 by the Southern Africa Development Community's (SADC) Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Development Unit (FANR), 650,000 Lesothoans would require emergency food assistance through the end of March 2003.

On August 29, 2002, U.S. Ambassador Robert G. Loftis declared a disaster due to the food security crisis in Lesotho. USAID/OFDA provided \$20,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Maseru to support agriculture and food security activities.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$20,000

Malawi

The causes for Malawi's food insecurity crisis in FY 2002 included a poor internal food distribution infrastructure, below-normal harvests, and local problems in distributing nearly 167,000 MT of corn reserves during 2000 and 2001. The SADC FANR assessment estimated in September 2002 that 3.3 million people in Malawi will require emergency food assistance until the end of March 2003.

On March 8, 2002, U.S. Ambassador Roger A. Meece declared a disaster due to the food security crisis in Malawi. USAID/OFDA provided more than \$4.6 million to support programs in supplementary feeding, emergency nutrition, health, and agriculture through CARE, CRS, the Malawian Red Cross, UNICEF, USAID/Malawi, WHO, and WVI. In addition, USAID/FFP provided 16,940 MT in P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to WFP, valued at approximately \$8.9 million. USDA also provided 3,000 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities, valued at more than \$1.2 million.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$4,640,990
Other USG Assistance..... \$10,143,782

Zambia

Drought conditions in southern and eastern areas of Zambia during the 2001-2002 growing season led to a poor corn harvest. Since this was the second



Residents of a Lesotho farming community harvest a successful wheat crop in late 2002. During 2001-2002, many crops were ruined early in the planting season by hailstorms and frost (photo by Ron Libby, USAID/OFDA).