

A local researcher in southwestern Zambia inspects a harvest of hybrid maize. In 2002, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.5 million in food security assistance to Zambia (photo by Ron Libby, USAID/OFDA).

consecutive year of low crop yields, coupled with a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the population, traditional household coping mechanisms had eroded and caused food insecurity. In September 2002, the SADC FANR assessment estimated that nearly three million Zambians would require emergency food assistance until the end of March 2003.

On June 14, 2002, U.S. Ambassador Martin G. Brennan declared a disaster due to the food security crisis in Zambia. USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.5 million to support agriculture, food security, and transportation and logistic efforts through CARE, the Cooperative League of the United States (CLUSA), the U.S. Embassy in Lusaka, and WVI. USAID/FFP provided 17,260 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$7.2 million, to WFP. In addition, USDA provided 15,000 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities valued at more than \$7 million.

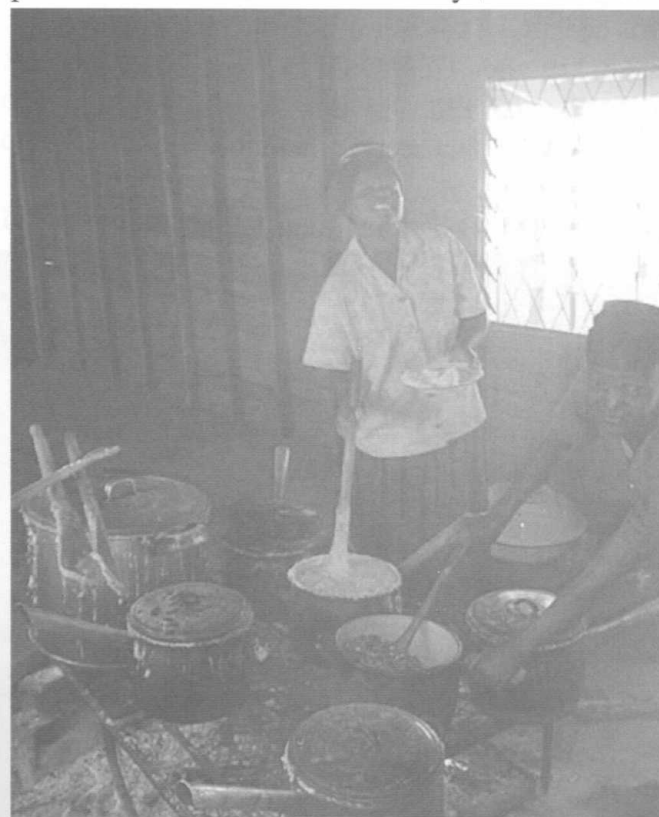
USAID/OFDA Assistance \$1,538,560
Other USG Assistance..... \$14,290,154

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's food insecurity was caused by a

combination of factors including drought, political violence, and the Government of Zimbabwe's (GOZ) chaotic seizure of once-productive commercial farms. In addition, poor GOZ economic policies restricted the availability of food and agricultural inputs or made them exorbitantly expensive. Of all of the affected countries in the region, Zimbabwe had the largest vulnerable population. The SADC FANR assessment reported in September 2002 that 6.7 million residents, nearly 50 percent of the population, would require emergency food assistance through March 2003.

On October 18, 2001, U.S. Ambassador Joseph G. Sullivan declared a disaster in response to the food security crisis in Zimbabwe. USAID/OFDA provided an IDP advisor and nearly \$3 million to



Women at an IDP settlement camp prepare food as part of a USAID/OFDA-funded supplemental feeding program in Zimbabwe (photo by USAID/OFDA/Africa Regional Office).



Workers in Mozambique prepare to clear a field for seed planting as part of a World Vision International agricultural program (photo by Eric Kagame, USAID/OFDA).

support agriculture, nutrition, and field coordination activities through CARE, CRS, UN OCHA, and WVI. USAID/FFP provided 39,830 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$25.7 million, to WFP and WVI. In addition, USDA provided 8,500 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities valued at nearly \$5 million.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$2,825,661
Other USG Assistance.....\$30,674,152

Regional Support

USAID/OFDA provided \$1 million to WFP to support regional management and logistics coordination efforts. USAID/FFP also provided an additional 248,100 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance and Emerson Humanitarian Trust assistance, valued at more than \$127 million, to WFP. USAID/FFP's regional assistance benefited Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, as well as Mozambique and Swaziland, where disasters were not declared.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$1,015,300
Other USG Assistance.....\$127,052,500

Total Assistance for Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

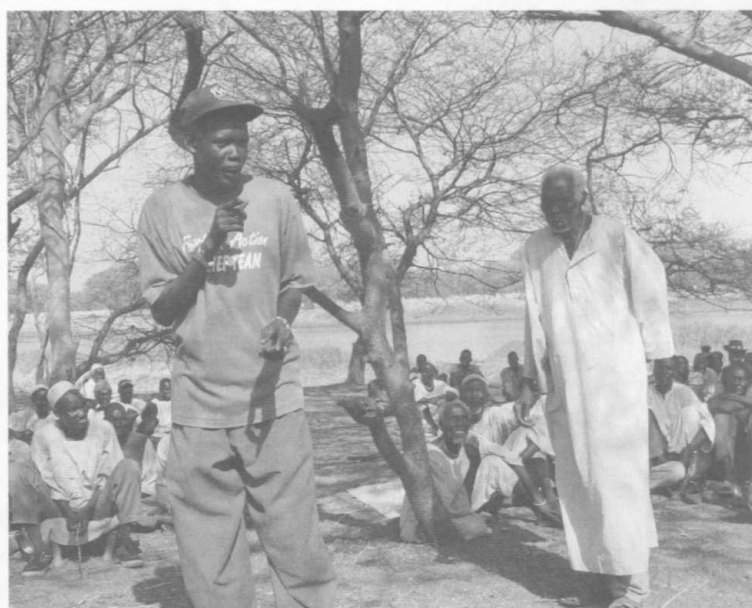
USAID/OFDA Assistance\$10,040,511
Other USG Assistance.....\$182,160,588
Total USG Assistance.....\$192,201,099

Sudan

Complex Emergency

For all but eleven years since independence in 1956, the Sudanese population has been adversely impacted by civil war, mainly between the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Southern Peoples Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A). Sudan also experiences periodic droughts. The humanitarian consequences of the war have been staggering. Since 1983, more than two million civilians have died from war-related events, including fighting, famine, and disease. More than four million people have been internally displaced.

Since 2001, through President George W. Bush's appointments of USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios as Special Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan and former U.S. Senator John Danforth as Special Envoy for Peace to Sudan, the USG has strongly supported serious and sustained negotiations between the GOS and SPLM/A to



A Sudanese NGO worker translates for a health education session for community leaders in Upper Nile, southern Sudan (photo by Ted Maly, USAID/OFDA).