

UNHCR, IFRC, IRC, ARC, and CARE in the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Zambia.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$22,077,870
***Other USG Assistance\$67,718,083**
***Total USG Assistance\$89,795,953**

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNHCR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

ERITREA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

In May 2000, Ethiopia and Eritrea resumed hostilities in their two-year border conflict. By the end of the fighting in June 2000, nearly 25% of the Eritrean population had relocated due to insecurity. In addition, areas of Eritrea suffered from drought conditions that limited water availability and disrupted food supplies. By January 2001, UN OCHA estimated that more than 1.7 million Eritreans remained in need of emergency assistance because of conflict and drought. This included more than one million IDPs, of whom approximately 300,000 were living in camps while 700,000 were staying with host communities. Though the armed conflict ceased during FY 2001, lack of access to border areas and the presence of landmines posed major challenges to the IDP resettlement process.



USAID/OFDA supported displaced Eritreans with programs to improve health, water, and nutrition services in camps (photo by Mia Beers, USAID/OFDA).

Displacement from Eritrea's agricultural areas prevented most of the crops from being planted in 2000, resulting in a nearly complete harvest failure at the beginning of FY 2001. Below-normal rainfall left more than 740,000 Eritreans in need of emergency relief assistance.

Significant relief efforts by the Government of the State of Eritrea and local and international relief organizations succeeded in alleviating the humanitarian crisis during FY 2001. According to UN OCHA, the improved security situation and demining efforts allowed 700,000 IDPs to gradually return to their places of origin by the end of FY 2001. Many IDPs returned to their home areas in time to conduct some planting for the main agricultural season which occurs between July and September. Improved rainfall in agricultural areas resulted in harvests that were approximately 70% of average levels. Although the harvest yield was below normal, it was much greater than the output from the failed harvest of 2000 and began to stabilize the food security situation. As of September 2001, the number of Eritreans requiring emergency food assistance had declined to 800,000, including pastoralists in drought-affected areas and 300,000 remaining IDPs.

On October 6, 2000, U.S. Ambassador William D. Clarke redeclared a disaster due to the continued humanitarian needs of war- and drought-affected populations in Eritrea. USAID/OFDA provided \$625,745 to CARE to procure seeds and tractor services for 9,000 vulnerable families in agricultural areas. USAID/OFDA also funded a \$325,376 IMC program to provide primary health care and emergency nutrition assistance to IDPs in host communities and areas of resettlement. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided UNICEF with \$1.15 million for water and sanitation programs in affected areas.

USAID/FFP provided 4,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at nearly \$3 million. USDA provided 119,360 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities, valued at more than \$40 million. State/PRM provided nearly \$8.3 million for programs to benefit refugees in Eritrea and returnees from neighboring countries.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$2,101,121
***Other USG Assistance\$51,242,531**
***Total USG Assistance\$53,343,652**

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNHCR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

ETHIOPIA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY/ DROUGHT

At the beginning of FY 2001, Ethiopia continued to be engaged in a border conflict with Eritrea while experiencing a second consecutive year of drought. With the end of the fighting in June 2000, improved security allowed for effective relief activities to ameliorate many of the poor humanitarian conditions associated with the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict. However, the drought persisted throughout FY 2001. While the acute food security crisis of 1999-2000 abated, affected populations in the south and southeast continued to face food shortages and malnutrition. Assessments by WFP and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia conducted in January 2001 estimated that 6.2 million Ethiopians remained in need of emergency food assistance.

Ethiopia and Eritrea agreed to a cease-fire in June 2000 and signed a peace agreement in December 2000. The cease-fire ended two years of hostilities that, according to UN OCHA, had displaced approximately 360,000 Ethiopians. The signed peace agreement paved the way for the U.N. Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) to assume the peacekeeping role that ensured

compliance along the common border. The restoration of security in conflict-affected areas enabled most Ethiopian IDPs to return to their homes in the Tigray and Afar regions. As of July 2001, all but 72,000 IDPs had returned home. Ethiopia also hosted more than 170,000 refugees from Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea, and Djibouti.

Rainfall improved in central and northern Ethiopia, with two consecutive seasons of near average rainfall in FY 2000 and FY 2001. However, pockets of southeastern Ethiopia received inadequate rainfall. As a result, the drought-affected areas experienced population movements to urban centers and the unseasonable migration of pastoralists. Vulnerable pastoralists endured the effects of depleted assets and strained coping mechanisms.

In addition to the difficulties of drought, pastoralists in southeastern Ethiopia were affected by a ban on livestock exports from the Horn of Africa imposed by Saudi Arabia. The ban eliminated approximately 95% of the livestock export market from the region, depriving pastoralists of a main source of income. The ban was originally imposed in September 2000, but it remained in effect with Saudi Arabia throughout FY 2001.



USAID/OFDA funded the rehabilitation of boreholes in southern Ethiopia, where drought conditions persisted in FY 2001 (photo by Mia Beers. USAID/OFDA).

On October 13, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Tibor B. Nagy Jr., redeclared a disaster due to the humanitarian impact of the border conflict and continuing drought. USAID/OFDA responded by contributing a total of more than \$3.8 million to emergency relief efforts in Ethiopia during FY 2001. *(For additional information, please see the "Ethiopia-Epidemic" case report.)*

USAID/OFDA assistance to conflict-affected groups in the north included rehabilitating potable water sources, providing agricultural tools, and monitoring nutritional conditions.

USAID/OFDA provided \$348,200 to Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) to repair water sources destroyed during the conflict and to provide agricultural tools to returning IDPs in the Tigray Region. In the Somali Region, USAID/OFDA provided \$336,494 to SCF/UK for an early-warning system based on a household food economy analysis.

In drought-affected southern areas, including the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Regional State (SNNP), Oromiya, and Somali regions, USAID/OFDA funded several health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and animal health programs. USAID/OFDA provided \$525,922 to CARE for water and animal health programs in Oromiya Region, as well as a total of \$799,363 to IRC and Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) to improve water and sanitation facilities in southern areas. CONCERN used \$363,540 from USAID/OFDA to provide primary health care services for drought-affected communities. USAID/OFDA also provided \$363,536 to SC/US to improve health systems in pastoral communities, including training of health workers, disease surveillance, and support to vaccination campaigns.

FAO gave technical support to partners in the animal health sector with \$96,980 of USAID/OFDA funds. USAID/OFDA also supported humanitarian logistics and coordination activities with \$711,300 in grants to UN OCHA and WFP.

USAID/FFP provided 172,590 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at \$78.5 million. USDA donated approximately 130,000 MT of Section 416(b) surplus emergency food commodities, valued at \$56.3 million. Emergency food commodities were provided to both conflict- and drought-affected populations in Ethiopia. State/PRM provided nearly \$4.5 million to assist Somali and Sudanese refugees located in camps in Ethiopia. Of this total, nearly \$3 million went to UNHCR for environmental and children's programs and refugee protection, \$1.1 million was provided to WFP to address food gaps, and \$400,000 funded grants to SC/US and IRC.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$3,865,754
***Other USG Assistance \$139,258,293**
***Total USG Assistance \$143,124,047**

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNHCR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

ETHIOPIA

EPIDEMIC

In February 2001, the Ethiopian Ministry of Health (MOH) issued an international appeal requesting assistance in obtaining millions of doses of meningitis vaccine. The MOH estimated that more than 8.4 million people were at risk of contracting meningitis in all nine of Ethiopia's regions. According to WHO, between October 11, 2000, and May 8, 2001, there were 5,424 reported cases and 366 deaths from meningitis.

On March 13, U.S. Ambassador Tibor B. Nagy, Jr., declared a disaster due to the epidemic. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 to IFRC for operational expenses associated with their assistance during the meningitis outbreak.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

GHANA

FLOODS

On June 27, 2001, torrential rains caused severe flooding and flood damage throughout the metropolitan area of Accra. Inadequate drainage systems and the location of residences in flood-prone areas exacerbated the situation. According to UN OCHA, seven people were killed and an estimated 5,000 residents were rendered homeless by the flooding.

On June 29, U.S. Ambassador Kathryn D. Robinson declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 to USAID/Ghana for the local procurement and distribution of blankets, tents, and other emergency supplies to meet the immediate relief needs of flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

GUINEA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

During the past decade, Guinea provided a relatively safe haven for an estimated 400,000 to 500,000 refugees who fled the wars raging in neighboring Liberia and Sierra Leone. With USG and other international donor support, emergency relief agencies established camps, health centers, and schools for the refugees. While an estimated 200,000 were sheltered in