

camps along Guinea's borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone, a significant number were integrated into Guinean host communities throughout the southern Forest Region.

During September 2000, the fighting that had once been confined to Liberia and Sierra Leone spilled over into Guinea. A series of incursions by armed forces opposed to the Government of Guinea occurred near the Forest Region cities of Gueckedou, Macenta, and N'Zerekore, taking many lives and causing the destruction of property and crops, disruption of livelihoods, and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Guineans and refugees

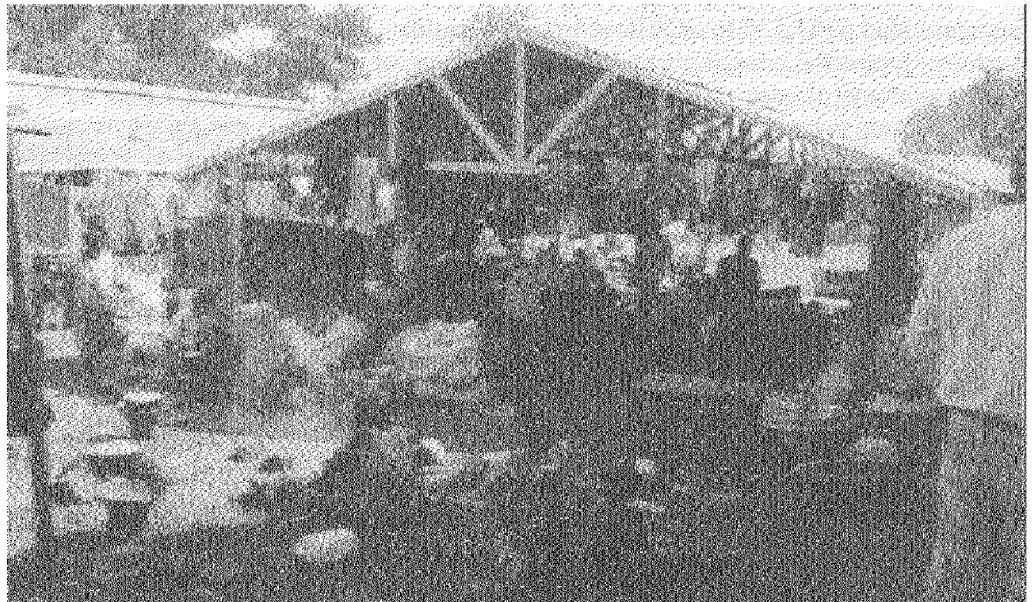
According to U.N. sources, the conflict resulted in more than 1,000 deaths and caused more than 200,000 Guineans to flee the southern Forest Region. Many of these IDPs settled in host cities and communities in the northern Forest Region, the Upper Region, the Central Region, and in the capital, Conakry. In January 2001, ICRC and WFP estimated there were 11,000 IDPs in Dabola, 6,800 in Dinguiraye, 23,600 in Kerouane, 12,400 in Kankan, 10,300 in Siguri, 2,700 in Mandiana, and 5,000 in Forecariah

In addition to the displaced Guineans, many refugees living in Guinea were also forced to flee the border areas. Although estimates vary, large numbers of refugees fled to the northern Forest Region, the Upper Region, and Conakry, while other refugees crossed back into Liberia and Sierra Leone. In early 2001, new refugee camps were established in Albadaria (Central Region) and later in the Dabola (Upper Region) Prefecture to provide permanent, secure settlements. In May 2001, UNHCR completed the evacuation of more than 57,000 refugees from the conflict-affected Parrot's Beak, a strip of land in the Forest Region near Gueckedou that borders Sierra Leone, effectively ending major emergency relief assistance activities in the area.

Although the security situation in Guinea at the end of FY 2001 was more stable than in the first few months

of the year, sporadic armed incidents in the Kissidougou area and fighting along the border with northern Liberia continued to cause tension in the region. However, many IDPs decided to return to the southern Forest Region and the major market town of Gueckedou, which was razed during the height of the early 2001 conflict, as it became the focus of a reconstruction effort. In August 2001, WFP estimated that 190,000 Guineans remained internally displaced throughout the country. By the end of FY 2001, UNHCR reported that 80,000 Liberian and 110,000 Sierra Leonean refugees remained in Guinea. Of this total, 58,000 were in the camps at Albadaria and Dabola, and 16,000 were in the camps near N'Zerekore and Macenta.

On November 29, 2000, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Timberlake Foster declared a disaster due to the internal



Sierra Leonean refugees in a Conakry, Guinea, transit camp wait to be repatriated by boat to Freetown (photo by Sureka Khandagle, USAID/OFDA).

displacement of Guineans caused by continued insecurity in the region. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 to ICRC for the distribution of emergency non-food items to IDPs and later provided an additional \$254,000 to continue this activity. As most of the IDPs remained displaced at the start of the growing season in April, and many lost their crops during the armed skirmishes, the agricultural outlook for Guinea in FY 2001 was dire. USAID/OFDA helped to restore food production through a \$196,000 grant to CRS for the distribution of rice seed packages to IDPs in time for the planting season. USAID/OFDA also

provided \$545,000 to UNDP's Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit for disseminating information and coordinating relief efforts in Guinea.

USAID/FFP provided 13,770 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at \$7.6 million, in support of WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation and Emergency Operation for refugees, IDPs, and war-affected Guineans in FY 2001. USAID/AFR provided an estimated \$9.5 million in support of emergency relief assistance programs in Guinea during FY 2001, including child survival programs, democracy and human rights activities, and the special self-help fund for war-affected Guineans.

State/PRM provided \$22.8 million to assist refugees and IDPs in Guinea through U.N. agencies (UNHCR, WHO, WFP, UN OCHA, FAO, and UNDP), IOs (IOM, ICRC, and IFRC), and international NGOs (ACF/F, ARC, IRC, SC/US, and the Center for Victims of Torture). State/PRM funding was used to support emergency programs in agriculture, health, nutrition, refugee relocation and repatriation in Guinea.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$1,081,913
Other USG Assistance \$39,278,341
Total USG Assistance \$40,360,254

KENYA

DROUGHT

During FY 2001, drought conditions improved in the southern and southwestern agricultural regions of Kenya. However, the pastoral areas of northern Kenya did not receive the rainfall necessary to replenish water sources and grazing areas. The lack of water and rangeland in these areas limited the recovery of herds and resulted in cattle raiding and insecurity.

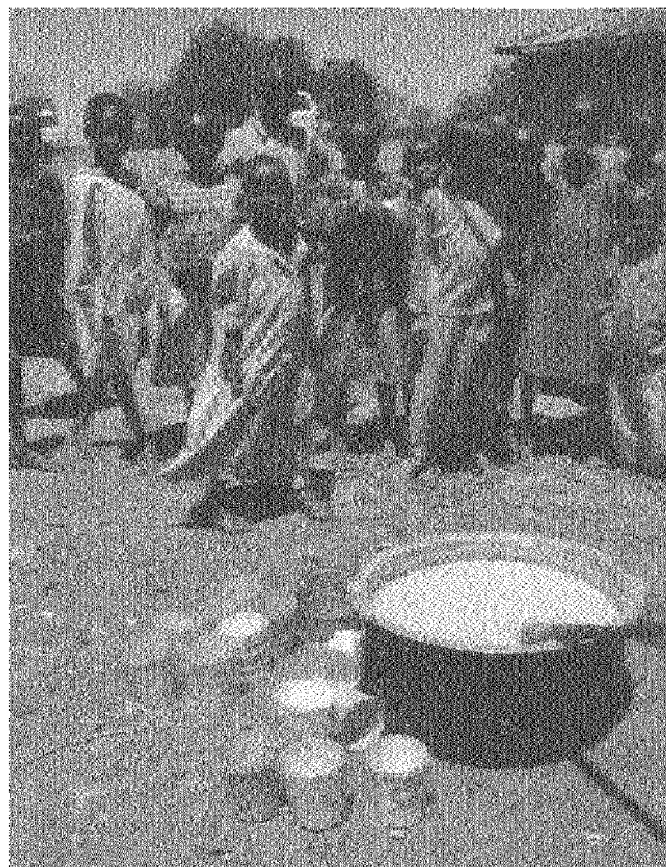
In search of adequate water supplies and rangeland, herders had to migrate longer distances with animals already weakened by years of drought. The limited availability of livestock affected food security among pastoralist populations, resulting in increased rates of malnutrition across northern Kenya. During 2001, WFP provided emergency food commodities to 3.5 million Kenyans affected by current drought conditions.

Despite some improvement, the livelihoods of pastoralists remained precarious at the end of FY 2001. The combined effects of malnutrition and water scarcity

exacerbated health problems among vulnerable groups, including vitamin deficiencies, measles, acute respiratory infections, and diarrheal diseases. Extended migrations and the dislocation of households caused additional stress on women, children, and the elderly

On October 2, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Johnnie Carson redeclared a disaster due to the effects of the continuing drought on vulnerable Kenyan populations. USAID/OFDA responded by providing more than \$5.9 million in emergency humanitarian assistance during FY 2001. Funding from USAID/OFDA supported drought-affected communities through programs in water and sanitation, health, nutrition, animal health, agriculture, and relief coordination.

USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$2.6 million toward programs to rehabilitate water sources and conduct sanitation training for drought-affected populations. The programs were implemented by UNICEF, WVI, ADRA, LWR, and Rural Focus, a local NGO. The grant to



USAID/OFDA supported communities affected by the drought in Kenya with supplementary feeding programs for malnourished children (photo by Jack Myer, USAID/OFDA).

UNICEF included support for coordination activities in the water/sanitation sector throughout Kenya. USAID/OFDA funded more than \$2.2 million for health and nutrition programs through UNICEF, IMC, SCF/UK, and WVI. The funded activities assisted primary health care, maternal and child health education programs, immunizations, disease surveillance, and nutrition monitoring. UNICEF also conducted country-wide health and nutrition coordination activities.

USAID/OFDA also provided training to improve the livelihoods of affected pastoralist populations. A grant of \$186,731 to The Organization for African Unity/Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR) and Tufts University supported the sale and processing of excess cattle for consumption in drought-affected communities. (*See the Africa feature article "Drought-Affected Pastoralists Receive Support for Coping Mechanisms," below, for additional information.*) USAID/OFDA provided \$712,777 to CRS for the introduction of drought-resistant crop varieties and to conduct disaster preparedness training for vulnerable agricultural communities.

USAID/OFDA also supported UN OCHA in its overall coordination of relief activities in drought-affected regions of Kenya. The \$150,000 to UN OCHA supplemented UNICEF's coordinating activities in the water and sanitation, health, and nutrition sectors.

USAID/FFP provided 73,440 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at \$38.7 million, to WFP for emergency food distribution. USDA provided to WFP 103,200 MT of Section 416(b) surplus emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$46 million.

In addition to assistance given in response to the drought emergency, the USG continued to fund programs related to the ongoing refugee crisis. State/PRM provided nearly \$10 million to support refugee programs at the two camps of Dadaab and Kakuma, which sheltered refugees from Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Uganda. Of this total, State/PRM provided \$2.6 million to UNHCR for refugee assistance in Kenya, \$2.4 million to WFP for emergency food assistance, nearly \$3 million to CARE and LWR for camp management, and \$2 million to IRC for other camp services including health, education, and micro-enterprise programs.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$5,928,260
*Other USG Assistance\$95,094,135
*Total USG Assistance\$101,022,395

**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.*

Drought-Affected Pastoralists Receive Support for Coping Mechanisms

Pastoralists in the Horn of Africa Region inhabit austere, arid lands, amenable to only the most rugged plant and animal life. Due to the limited variety of foods available, these nomadic herders are at the top of a very linear food chain. Pastoralists rely on cattle, camels, sheep, and goats for sustenance; they consume milk and blood, as well as the meat. The livestock eat grasses and small shrubs, which survive on the scant rainfall that occurs in these arid areas. The impact of climate on livelihoods is direct and immediate.

Such a direct relationship between climate and livelihoods leaves pastoralists highly vulnerable to natural disasters. In fact, these pastoralist communities have been among the most adversely affected by the recent years of drought in the Horn Region. Nevertheless, pastoralists have developed effective coping mecha-

nisms that make their livelihoods unexpectedly resilient during extended periods of poor rainfall. An important coping strategy for pastoralists is their migration to areas with better water supplies or pasture. Other coping strategies include adjusting herd size through purchase, sale, slaughter, or breeding. When rains are plentiful, pastoralists tend to increase the proportion of females in herds. When drought occurs, they maintain a small breeding stock.

Since 1995, the lives of pastoralists in the Horn of Africa have been particularly difficult. Most of the region experienced drought in 1995-1997, El Niño-related flooding in 1997-1998, and drought again beginning in 1999. After so many seasons of abnormal rainfall, by 2000 pastoralists had largely depleted their ability to cope.