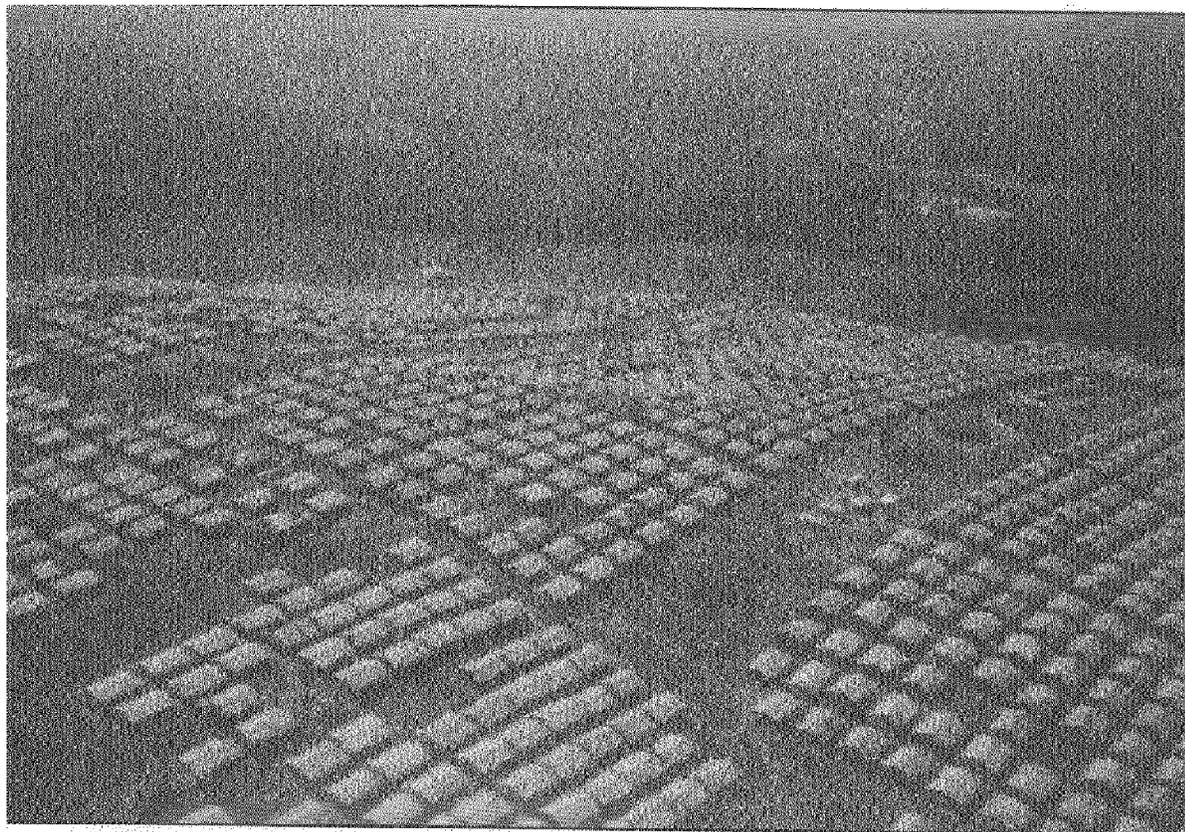


workers in Freetown and the provincial capitals also increased during FY 2001, impeding some emergency relief activities. The role of humanitarian assistance activities remained significant due to continuing poor economic conditions and the spontaneous repatriation of an estimated 75,000 Sierra Leoneans from Guinea and Liberia. While UN OCHA estimated that 323,000 Sierra Leoneans remained displaced at the end

of FY 2001, international relief agencies were able to gain access to and work in former RUF-controlled areas of eastern and northern Sierra Leone for the first time in years. Emergency relief assistance in agriculture, health, nutrition, shelter, and water and sanitation was desperately needed in these newly accessible areas. While the deployment of UNAMSIL peacekeepers to these areas provided much needed security, meeting the relief needs of newly accessible, vulnerable populations proved to be logistically challenging for international relief agencies.

On November 15, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Joseph Melrose redeclared a disaster for the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Sierra Leone. In FY 2001, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$11.8 million in support of emergency assistance programs implemented by several U.N. agencies and NGOs.

USAID/OFDA funded more than \$3.5 million in agricultural rehabilitation activities through Africare, CRS, and WVI in Kenema, Bo, Pujehun, Freetown, Kono, and Kailahun. These activities focused on the distribu-



Aerial view of an IDP camp supported by USAID/OFDA assistance to U.N. agencies and NGOs near Bo, southern Sierra Leone (photo by Sureka Khandagle, USAID/OFDA).

tion of seeds and tools, and provided agriculture extension services to assist resettling communities in restoring food security.

USAID/OFDA also funded nearly \$2.2 million in emergency health care programs through Africare, CRS, MERLIN, IMC, and UNICEF. These programs, including maternal and child health care, primary health care, vaccinations, and disease prevention, were implemented throughout accessible areas of the Eastern, Northern, and Southern provinces, as well as the Freetown area. USAID/OFDA addressed public health and disease control by providing more than \$950,000 for water and sanitation projects implemented by UNICEF, ACF/F, and MERLIN in Makeni, Mile 91, Freetown, Kenema, and Port Loko. In addition, USAID/OFDA funded more than \$1 million in emergency nutrition programs through ACF/F in Makeni, Freetown, Moyamba, Bo, Kenema, Kailahun, and Mile 91. These programs helped reduce child malnutrition through therapeutic feeding and other nutritional care.

With the increase in resettlement during FY 2001, the need for shelter rehabilitation and reconstruction was a

high priority. USAID/OFDA provided more than \$3 million for emergency shelter programs through CARE and CRS in Port Loko, Moyamba, and Tonkolili. These programs assisted resettling IDPs and local homeowners in rebuilding homes that were severely damaged or destroyed. USAID/OFDA also provided \$750,000 for WFP airlifts of emergency relief commodities and personnel.



USAID/OFDA partially funded this emergency health care facility for IDPs in Kenema, Sierra Leone (photo by Sureka Khandagle, USAID/OFDA).

USAID/FFP provided 51,930 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at \$33.5 million, in support of CRS, CARE, WVI, and WFP emergency food assistance programs. USDA provided 17,800 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities, valued at \$11.8 million, to WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) for Sierra Leone. USAID/OTI provided \$3.7 million for support to civil society peace-building initiatives, civic education and training for ex-combatants, and elections assistance. In addition, USAID/OTI programmed another \$1,520,000 in Economic Support Funds (ESF) and Development Funds for Africa (DFA) on behalf of USAID/AFR for similar programs and initiatives.

USAID/AFR provided nearly \$3.9 million for programs including the Leahy War Victims Fund and the Displaced Children's and Orphan's Fund for prosthetics, scar removal, and child reunification. USAID/AFR programs also focused on IDP and refugee reintegration, political processes, reconciliation, and human rights.

State/PRM provided \$10.5 million to assist returnees and IDPs through UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, IFRC, IMC, IRC, and the Center for Victims of Torture. Returnees and IDPs were assisted through programs in emergency health, education, and the environment throughout Sierra Leone. State/PRM's support for projects in other countries, especially Guinea and Liberia,

also assisted Sierra Leonean refugees. (See the "Guinea-Complex Emergency" case report.)

USAID/OFDA Assistance	\$11,845,292
*Other USG Assistance	\$64,864,093
*Total USG Assistance	\$76,709,384

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

SOMALIA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Somalia marked its tenth consecutive year of civil strife and third year of drought in FY 2001. The political instability that began with the fall of Siad Barre's regime in 1991 continued, preventing the formation of an effective central government. Armed conflict among competing clans ignited periodically, disrupting local markets and emergency relief activities. In October 2000, under the auspices of the Government of Djibouti, a Transitional National Government (TNG) was formed in Somalia. However, the TNG maintained limited control, mostly within sections of Mogadishu, and faced significant opposition from regional administrations and other factions.