

Although Bay and Bakool regions of southern Somalia experienced better than average harvests in mid-2000 and early 2001, rains during the latter part of 2001 were sporadic and resulted in below-average crop yields. Crop assessments conducted by FAO's Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) and USAID's Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) in August 2001 estimated that cereal production in the Bay and Bakool regions would be 91% and 67% less than the previous year, respectively.

Areas of northern Somalia continued to receive minimal precipitation, resulting in water shortages and the cross-border relocation of residents into Ethiopia. At the same time, drought conditions in neighboring Ethiopia led to an influx of pastoralists into northwestern Somalia. According to the 2001 U.N. Consolidated Appeal for Somalia, 350,000 people were IDPs and an additional 450,000 Somalis were refugees in neighboring countries as a result of the drought and insecurity.

Adding to the hardships suffered by Somalis was a ban on livestock imports from the Horn of Africa Region that had been imposed by several Persian Gulf states in September 2000 due to a brief but deadly outbreak of Rift Valley fever in Saudi Arabia. The impact of the ban became most apparent in January and February 2001, when livestock exports to the Persian Gulf normally peak. Since Saudi Arabia purchases 95% of Somalia's livestock exports, the ban eliminated a main source of income for pastoralists throughout central and northern Somalia, and gradually resulted in larger herds to consume limited rangeland resources. The ban also limited economic opportunities in the port cities of Bossaso and Berbera, increasing destitution among the urban poor. While some countries lifted their ban on Somali livestock, Saudi Arabia maintained its ban during FY 2001.

The food insecurity in the south and unfavorable terms of trade for pastoralists in the north resulted in deteriorating health and nutrition conditions among affected populations. Supplementary feeding centers and maternal and child health care clinics began responding to the rapidly increasing number of caseloads in June. By September 2001, these centers and clinics were reporting escalating levels of malnutrition and admissions. Bay, Bakool, and Gedo regions were most affected by food shortages.

Tensions between the TNG and opposition militia in southern Somalia escalated in June. Fighting broke out in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, and surrounding areas. Additional skirmishes caused population movements in Bullo Hawa, in the Gedo Region. International relief activities were disrupted or periodically scaled back in conflict areas. Political tensions in the northeastern region of Puntland began to increase in August, resulting in the displacement of residents from Garowe.

On October 3, 2000, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Johnnie Carson redeclared a disaster for Somalia due to the humanitarian impact of ongoing drought and internal conflict. USAID/OFDA responded with continued support for emergency relief activities in affected areas.

In the health and nutrition sectors, USAID/OFDA provided \$1.5 million to UNICEF for primary and maternal and child health care programs in southern and central regions of Somalia, assisting an estimated three million beneficiaries. USAID/OFDA contributed more than \$500,000 to IMC for emergency health care, child immunizations, and mother and child health and nutrition programs in Bay, Bakool, and Hiraa regions, benefiting an estimated one million people. An additional \$400,000 was provided to FAO for a countrywide health and nutrition surveillance program.

USAID/OFDA provided \$1.45 million for programs to rehabilitate water sources. ADRA received \$649,502



*USAID/OFDA assistance improved access to water, benefiting both the Somalis and their livestock, whose meat, blood, and milk are important components of the Somali diet (photo by Mia Beers, USAID/OFDA)*

to improve water sources, including boreholes, and sanitation practices for 32,500 families in the Bakool Region. NPA conducted a similar program to increase access to potable water for 13,400 pastoralist families in Sool Region, northeastern Somalia, with \$101,000 from USAID/OFDA. USAID/OFDA also provided more than \$700,000 for a UNICEF potable water program in Nugal, Bari, Galguddud, Juba, Shebelle, and Togdhere regions that assisted 101,200 beneficiaries.

USAID/OFDA provided \$77,775 to CARE for a seed multiplication and distribution program in southern Somalia, \$70,000 to UN OCHA for coordination activities throughout Somalia, and \$1.3 million for UNICEF's air transport services.

USAID/FFP contributed 14,470 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities for Somalia, valued at \$9.8 million. State/PRM provided \$4.7 million for programs to benefit former refugees returning to Somalia, and State/Humanitarian Demining Programs (HDP) provided \$1.4 million to the Halo Trust for demining training and related activities. In addition, State/PRM provided funds to support Somali refugees in Ethiopia and Kenya. *(To avoid double counting of State/PRM funding, contributions to organizations in Ethiopia and Kenya are credited to those countries. See "Ethiopia-Complex Emergency/Drought" and Kenya-Drought" case reports.)*

USAID/OFDA Assistance .....\$5,599,069  
 \*Other USG Assistance .....\$15,823,777  
 \*Total USG Assistance .....\$21,422,846

*\*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.*

## SOUTH AFRICA

### FLOODS

On August 27, 2001, the president of South Africa declared sections of the city of Cape Town a disaster area because of severe flooding. The floodwaters resulted from heavy rains, which began on July 3. The Cape Flats, a densely populated informal settlement located in a high water table area with poor drainage, was the most adversely affected area of Cape Town. According to provincial and local disaster management officials, 15,645 dwellings in informal settlements were damaged or destroyed. Local officials estimated that more than 42,356 residents were displaced.

On August 30, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires John M. Blaney declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/South Africa to the South African Red Cross and the Salvation Army. The funds were used to provide emergency relief items, including food, blankets, and mattresses for displaced residents.

USAID/OFDA Assistance .....\$25,000

## SUDAN

### COMPLEX EMERGENCY

For more than 18 years, armed conflict associated with the civil war between the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) has adversely affected the Sudanese population. According to the 2001 U.N. Consolidated Appeal for Sudan, more than four million people remained displaced in FY 2001, including two million IDPs in Greater Khartoum and 1.2 million in the transitional zones and southern areas. Since 1983, an estimated two million people, nearly 8% of the country's population, have died from war-related events, including fighting, famine, and disease.

In FY 2001, USG policy on the delivery of humanitarian assistance, outlined in the FY 2000-2002 Integrated Strategic Plan for Sudan, focused on the war- and drought-affected populations in non-GOS held areas of southern Sudan, as well as the war-affected population in GOS-controlled areas of Sudan. The U.S. Department of State amended this policy in May 2001, to allow humanitarian assistance to both war- and drought-affected populations in government-held areas.

Residents throughout the South and the transitional North/South divide continued to be affected by forced displacements in FY 2001 due to fighting, raiding, and GOS aerial bombings. In addition, GOS-sponsored security operations around oil drilling and exploration in western Upper Nile, as well as crude oil piping through the Nuba Mountains to the Red Sea, further increased displacement of affected populations.

Significant displacements due to the continued conflict also occurred in Bahr el Ghazal and the Nuba Mountains. In late May 2001, the GOS began shelling the town of Kauda, which had the only airstrip open and available for humanitarian relief flights in opposition areas of the Nuba Mountains. Reports from



*On August 30, 2001, a USAID/OFDA-funded humanitarian relief flight successfully delivered eight metric tons of wheat to the SPLM-controlled area of the Nuba Mountains, the first official bilateral delivery of food to this war-affected region (photo by Paul Murphy, USAID/OFDA consultant).*

isolated villages indicated that severe food shortages followed poor harvests and major population displacement due to GOS offensives. The civilian population in the Nuba Mountains remained isolated from any economic trade, while continued fighting destroyed any attempt at recovery. USAID initiatives were able to stabilize the humanitarian situation and eventually lead to a formal cease-fire agreement in the area.

In early July 2001, more than 58,000 people were internally displaced from fighting in western Bahr el Ghazal from an SPLA attack on the towns of Raja and Diem Zubier. A majority of the IDPs settled in four GOS-sponsored IDP camps: El Firdos, Gimeza, Ghabat el Niem, and Radom. UN OCHA reactivated its Emergency Response Team (ERT) in Khartoum in order to enhance cooperation and coordination of NGOs responding to the situation.

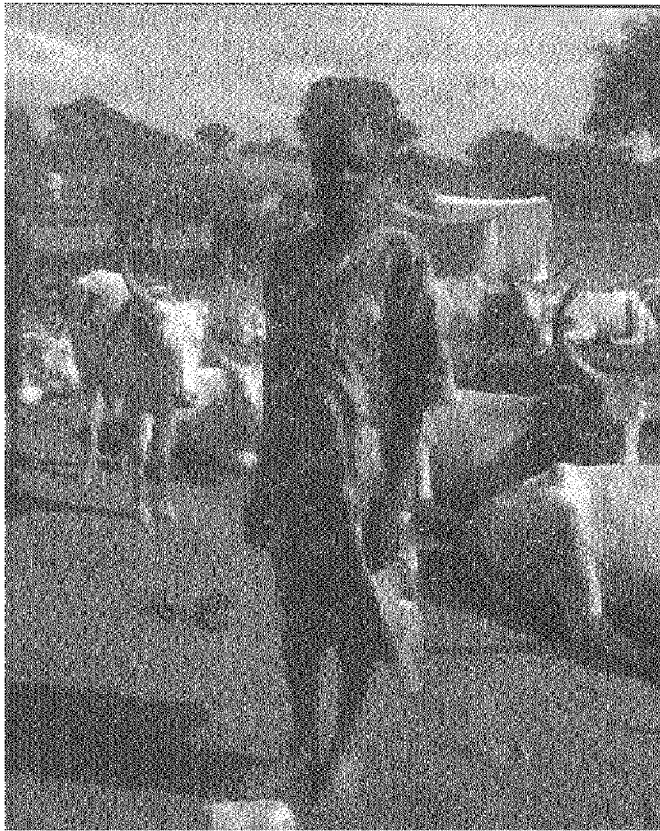
In an effort to end the fighting and bring peace to Sudan, President George W. Bush appointed USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios as Special Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan in May 2001 and former U.S. Senator John Danforth as U.S. Special Envoy for Peace in September 2001. The USG was able to test the seriousness of the main combatants towards peace through a framework for sustained peace in the Nuba Mountains, periods of tranquility for special humanitarian programs, the cessation of GOS attacks on civilian and humanitarian targets, and the establishment of a international commission of inquiry into slavery and forced abduction in Sudan.

USAID/OFDA had a significant role in this process in FY 2001 through USAID/OFDA Director Roger Winter's involvement, including a USAID/OFDA-funded humanitarian relief flight that successfully delivered eight MT of wheat to the SPLM-controlled area of the Nuba Mountains on August 30, 2001. The flight marked the first official bilateral delivery of food to the Nuba Mountains and paved the way for a formal cease-fire agreement in the area.

Beginning in January 2001, drought conditions in North and West Darfur, Kordofan, and the Red Sea State affected more than 900,000 people. In June 2001, USAID/OFDA-funded humanitarian programs and USAID/FFP emergency food distributions stabilized grain prices and reduced migration to urban centers in Kordofan and Red Sea State, and to a lesser extent in Darfur. By August 2001, relatively sufficient and reasonably distributed rains, the local availability of seeds and tools, and a pest free cereal season were some of the reasons for crop production improvement. There remained, however, localized food deficit areas in North Darfur, northeast of El Fashir, and in northern parts of North and West Kordofan.

USAID/OFDA's humanitarian assistance for Sudan totaled nearly \$26.9 million in FY 2001. USAID/OFDA's funding focused primarily on health care and food security, as well as on geographic areas of critical need. USAID/OFDA programs targeted children, vulnerable groups, war-affected, drought-affected, and IDPs. USAID/OFDA assistance was implemented through 22 grants to ACF/F, Association of Christian Relief Organizations of Southern Sudan (ACROSS), ARC, ADRA, CARE, CARE/Sudan Medical Care (SMC), CONCERN, CRS, FAO, GOAL, IFRC, IRC, International Aid Sweden/MEDIC, MEDAIR, NPA, Samaritan's Purse, SC/US, SCF/UK, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, Veterinarios sin Fronteras (VSF)/B, and VSF/Germany.

In FY 2001, USAID/FFP provided 47,470 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at nearly \$41 million. USAID/FFP food commodities were provided through WFP, ADRA, CARE, CRS, NPA, LWR, and Dutch Inter-Church Aid for war- and drought-affected populations, including IDPs, in both government and rebel-held areas. USDA provided 89,200 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food valued at more than \$76 million. USDA food commodities were provided to WFP.



*A man outside of Rumbek, southern Sudan, tends to his cattle. In FY 2001, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.7 million for livestock initiatives in Sudan (photo by Ted Maly, USAID/OFDA).*

Humanitarian relief to Sudanese refugees living in neighboring countries was another important component in the delivery of USG humanitarian assistance to Sudan in FY 2001. State/PRM provided extensive funding for humanitarian assistance associated with Sudanese refugees living in Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, and other countries. *(To avoid double counting, State/PRM contributions are credited to those countries. See "Ethiopia-Complex Emergency/Drought," "Uganda-Complex Emergency," and "Kenya-Drought" case reports.)* In addition, State/PRM provided nearly \$1.5 million to UNHCR, IFRC, and WFP to support programs assisting refugees in Sudan.

**USAID/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$26,851,739**  
**\*Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$119,383,147**  
**\*Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$146,234,886**

*\*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.*

## SUDAN

### FLOODS

Heavy rains in the Ethiopian Highlands during July and August 2001 caused the Blue Nile River to rise to flood stage, which forced the slower moving White Nile River to leave its banks near Khartoum and affect populations in northern Sudan. According to the Government of Sudan's (GOS) Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), flash flooding and above normal water levels on the Nile River destroyed 2,240 houses in 56 villages in ten states. On August 10, IFRC issued an international appeal to help support ongoing relief efforts for flood victims and for contingency measures in anticipation of severe flooding along the Blue Nile. By mid-September, UN OCHA estimated that 97,000 people were affected by high water levels in Khartoum, River Nile and Sennar, Kassala, Southern and Western Darfur, Gezira, Gedarif, White Nile, and North Kordofan states.

On August 23, 2001, Acting U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Donald F. Mulligan declared a disaster due to the severe flooding throughout the ten affected states of northern Sudan. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 to IFRC in support of its appeal. USAID/OFDA's Africa Regional Office (ARO) in Nairobi, Kenya, which includes personnel in Khartoum, Sudan, monitored the situation for additional humanitarian needs.

**USAID/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

## UGANDA

### COMPLEX EMERGENCY

The humanitarian situation in conflict- and drought-affected areas of Uganda deteriorated during FY 2001. The number of affected people doubled to more than 1.2 million, from 690,000 at the end of FY 1999. Twelve of Uganda's 45 districts remained insecure due to sporadic fighting. These 12 districts, with an overall population of more than four million, included Arua, Adjumani, Moyo, Gulu, Kitgum, Kotido, Moroto, Kabarole, Kasese, Bundibugyo, Kampala, and Mgpi.

Since 1987, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) had used Gulu and Kitgum districts as staging areas for attacks on the Government of Uganda's military troops (UPDF) and local residents. The UPDF encouraged the conflict-affected populations in northern Uganda to move into protective camps.

In western Uganda, the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) opposition group, based in the Ruwenzoria Mountains, continued regular attacks on civilians in Bundibugyo, Kasese, and Kabarole districts. Because of these attacks, more than 114,000 residents were displaced in Bundibugyo, 20,000 in Kasese, and 11,161 in Kabarole. However, the overall security situation improved during FY 2001, and small numbers of IDPs returned to their homes in all three districts.

On January 4, 2001, U.S. Ambassador Martin G. Brennan redeclared a disaster due to the continuing humanitarian needs that existed in northern and western Uganda. USAID/OFDA provided \$329,582 to AAH/USA for a water and sanitation project in Bundibugyo District, and \$120,512 to CRS for an emergency response and capacity-building project in the Kasese, Kabarole, and Bundibugyo districts.

In FY 2001, USAID/FFP provided 26,740 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities to WFP for distribution in Uganda. These food commodities were valued at more than \$14 million. In addition, State/PRM provided more than \$4.6 million to UNHCR, WFP, LWF, IRC, Olympic Aid, and the U.S. Embassy in Kampala to support refugee assistance and protection programs for Sudanese, Congolese, and Rwandan refugees in Uganda.

**USAID/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$450,094**  
**\*Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$19,038,082**  
**\*Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$19,488,176**

*\*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.*

## UGANDA

### EPIDEMIC

In early October 2000, an Ebola outbreak was reported in northwestern Gulu District. On October 14, the Ugandan Ministry of Health reported the first confirmed case of Ebola hemorrhagic fever. According to WHO monitors, the disease spread rapidly among the population, with the number of cases rising to 111 by October 19. High population density and relatively poor sanitation practices among IDPs, including the unsanitary disposal of the corpses, created conditions favorable to the spread of the virus. The 370,000 IDPs inhabiting camps around Gulu District were at risk of infection. Effective control measures finally suppressed the epidemic, and by

mid-January 2001 the last infected person had recovered. The three-month outbreak resulted in 224 deaths.

On October 18, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Martin C. Brennan declared a disaster as a result of the Ebola epidemic. USAID/OFDA contributed to the control effort by providing \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy to the Ugandan Red Cross. The funding was used to provide technical supervision of central government and district-level response activities, and to conduct case tracing. USAID/OFDA also coordinated with the CDC to send a six-person epidemic response team to Uganda. WHO had requested that the CDC team support the Uganda Ministry of Health Task Force for the Control of Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers with testing, case tracing, and treatment.

**USAID/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**