



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

East and Central Africa Region

Fact Sheet #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

May 23, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated September 30, 2010.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Pasture and water shortages are occurring in regions of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, as pastoral and cropping areas have experienced poor March to May rains, with continued poor rainfall and below-average harvests expected, according to USAID’s Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).
- Across much of Ethiopia, drought conditions have intensified, leading to deteriorating food security as water and pasture resources diminish. Approximately 3.1 million people in Ethiopia require emergency food assistance from January through June 2011. In northern Kenya, an estimated 1.4 million pastoralists remained moderately to highly food insecure in March.
- Fighting between the Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG)—supported by the African Union Mission in Somalia—and armed opposition groups in Mogadishu and areas of southern and central Somalia continues to displace individuals and worsen humanitarian conditions in Somalia. On February 19, pro-TFG forces attacked opposition groups in southern Somalia, further limiting humanitarian access.
- Chadian migrant workers continue to flee Libya and return to Chad due to conflict that began on February 17. As of May 5, more than 43,000 people had returned to Chad from Libya, according to the U.N.
- Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA)-related violence and displacement persist throughout North Kivu, South Kivu, and Orientale provinces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). LRA attacks have displaced more than 33,000 people in 2011 and approximately 327,000 people to date, according to the U.N. In the Central African Republic (CAR), LRA attacks resulted in 21 deaths from January to March, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
- Nearly 99 percent of the 3.8 million people who voted in the January referendum on self-determination for Southern Sudan voted for independence, according to the Southern Sudan Referendum Commission. According to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the new Republic of South Sudan will become independent on July 9, 2011. Nearly 343,000 individuals have returned from the north to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas since October 30, 2010, according to OCHA.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Chad: Total IDPs¹ in Chad	131,000	UNHCR ² – May 2011
CAR: LRA-Affected IDPs	18,667	OCHA – April 2011
DRC: Total IDP Population	1.8 million	OCHA – March 2011
Ethiopia: Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance through June 2011	3.1 million	GFDRE MoARD ³ – April 2011
Kenya: Total Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance	2.4 million	KFSSG ⁴ – February 2011
Sudan: Darfur: Total IDP Population	1.9 million	UNHCR – November 2010
Sudan: Southern Sudan: 2011 IDP Population	116,392 ⁵	OCHA – May 2011
Sudan: Northern Sudan: Total IDP Population	1.7 million ⁶	UNHCR – December 2009
Somalia: Total Population in Need of Emergency Assistance	3 million	FEWS NET – April 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO ECA⁷ TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance to ECA	\$136,254,980
USAID/FFP⁸ Humanitarian Assistance to ECA	\$459,012,300
State/PRM⁹ Humanitarian Assistance to ECA	\$70,548,862
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to ECA	\$665,816,142

¹ Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

² Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

³ Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD)

⁴ The Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)

⁵ Figure represents cumulative displacements in Southern Sudan from January–May 2011.

⁶ Figure includes approximately 400,000 IDPs living in four sites recognized by Sudanese authorities and excludes IDPs in informal settlements.

⁷ East and Central Africa (ECA)

⁸ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁹ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CONTEXT

- Chronic conflict, cyclical drought, floods, disease outbreaks, environmental degradation, rapid population growth, and limited government capacity present significant challenges to vulnerable populations in the ECA region. This region encompasses the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region, including Burundi, CAR, DRC, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Republic of Congo (RoC), Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda, as well as Sudan and Chad.
- USAID/OFDA maintains Washington, D.C.-based staff; supports a regional office in Nairobi, Kenya; and maintains permanent program staff in Ethiopia, Sudan, and the DRC. USAID/OFDA staff monitor humanitarian conditions, oversee and manage programs, and facilitate coordination and information sharing with humanitarian agencies, local governments, and U.N. agencies.

CHAD

- Internal and sub-regional conflict, frequent natural shocks, and limited resources have contributed to an ongoing complex emergency in Chad since 2004, involving more than 157,000 IDPs and nearly 337,000 refugees from neighboring Darfur and CAR. In eastern Chad, competition among IDPs, refugees, and host populations for access to resources—including water, pasture, agricultural land, and firewood—has resulted in poor levels of production, protracted food insecurity, malnutrition, and weak resilience to shocks.
- In western and central Chad, the combined effects of severe and cyclical natural shocks, high dependence on agro-pastoral production for both subsistence and income, and a lack of access to basic services have sustained a humanitarian crisis characterized by high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Although favorable rains resulted in an above-normal 2010/2011 harvest, cereal availability is not likely to meet the food needs of populations residing in chronically food-insecure areas, according to FEWS NET projections through June 2011. Conflict in Libya, which has disrupted overland trade routes, has resulted in increased prices of imported commodities, decreasing households' purchasing power. Approximately 43,000 Chadian migrant workers have returned to Chad since the beginning of the Libyan conflict, leading to decreased worker remittances that have provided vital livelihoods support to communities throughout Chad, according to OCHA.
- On November 4, 2010, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Sue L. Bremner reissued a disaster declaration in response to the ongoing complex refugee and IDP emergency in eastern and southern Chad, as well as high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in western and central Chad triggered by several years of poor agricultural performance.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$8.5 million to support humanitarian activities in Chad, benefiting more than 909,000 people. Through interventions in agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), USAID/OFDA grantees address immediate needs while laying the foundation for longer-term recovery. In addition, USAID/FFP, through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), has provided more than \$42 million in FY 2011 emergency food assistance to Chad.

CAR

- The LRA moved into Haute-Mbomou and Mbomou prefectures in southeastern CAR in early 2010. During 2010, the number of IDPs in CAR increased from an estimated 168,000 to 192,000 due largely to LRA attacks, according to OCHA. In addition, approximately 5,600 Congolese refugees reside in southeastern CAR, the area most affected by LRA violence.
- As of October 2010, more than 159,000 people residing in LRA-affected Haute-Mbomou and Mbomou prefectures remained severely food insecure, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Despite the availability of cultivable land in southeastern CAR, food availability remains precarious due to refugee and IDP influxes and ongoing insecurity that limits access to fields and markets. Food assistance in LRA-affected southeastern CAR has been limited due to logistical and security constraints, according to USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP assessments conducted in late 2010. Populations are located in isolated areas separated by poor roads, hindering response efforts.
- In response to food insecurity throughout CAR, USAID/FFP has provided approximately 3,980 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to date in FY 2011 through WFP to support conflict-affected IDPs and refugees countrywide. WFP is using a portion of the contribution to feed an estimated 24,000 IDPs and up to 6,000 Congolese refugees affected by LRA violence.
- On January 27, U.S. Ambassador Laurence D. Wohlers declared a disaster due to LRA-related humanitarian needs. USAID/OFDA staff in Washington, D.C., and Nairobi, Kenya, continue to monitor the humanitarian and security conditions in CAR and develop appropriate response options in coordination with the U.S. Embassy in Bangui.
- To date in FY 2011, the U.S. Government has provided nearly \$11.6 million to support conflict-affected people in CAR, including those affected by the LRA. USAID/OFDA has provided \$2 million for emergency health, protection, and WASH initiatives that support LRA-affected populations in southeastern CAR.

DRC

- Since 1998, ongoing fighting between the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) and various armed opposition groups, including the Allied Democratic Forces-National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU), Mai Mai combatants, and the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), has contributed to high levels of insecurity and continuing population displacement in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Orientale provinces. The LRA—having increased its activity significantly in the DRC since 2008—continues to impact populations in Orientale Province. Restricted humanitarian access, poor infrastructure, ongoing violence, forced child recruitment into armed groups, and reduced access to agricultural land and markets have also contributed to deteriorating humanitarian conditions in the DRC.
- Although security has recently improved in some areas of North Kivu Province, armed groups continue to attack civilians, loot villages, and abduct and rape women in other areas of the province, resulting in simultaneous displacement and returns. More than 1.68 million IDPs, or 94 percent of the estimated 1.8 million IDPs in the DRC, resided in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Orientale provinces as of late February, according to UNHCR.
- Between January and March, 86 LRA attacks against civilians in Orientale Province—representing an increase of 37 percent compared to the same period in 2010—resulted in 44 deaths and 33 injuries, according to OCHA.
- On January 1, suspected FARDC soldiers raped at least 50 women, assaulted 26 civilians, and looted 21 homes in Fizi town, South Kivu Province, according to OCHA. Nearly all 20,000 residents had fled to neighboring villages following the attacks; however, more than 95 percent of the displaced individuals returned within the month.
- In response to ongoing humanitarian needs, on October 13, 2010, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Samuel C. Laeuchli renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in the DRC for FY 2011.
- USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding to date of approximately \$16.6 million in DRC addresses humanitarian protection, provides health services, and supports household livelihoods for as many as 470,000 people, including IDPs, host communities, and other affected populations in North Kivu and Orientale provinces. In addition, more than \$11 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2010 funding continues to support agriculture and food security, economic recovery, logistics, health, protection, and WASH interventions for nearly 650,000 people in North Kivu, Orientale, and South Kivu provinces.

ETHIOPIA

- Successive seasons of failed rains, a rapidly growing population, inflation, endemic poverty, and limited government capacity have led to chronic food insecurity and water shortages in areas of Ethiopia, including Somali Region and parts of Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions. Populations throughout Ethiopia have confronted other humanitarian challenges, including conflict and malnutrition.
- Failure of the October to December 2010 *deyr* rains due to *La Niña* weather patterns resulted in water shortages throughout Ethiopia, particularly affecting Somali and Oromiya regions, as well as Tigray, Amhara, and SNNP regions. Decreased water availability for human and animal consumption adversely affected livestock health, crop yield, and food security, negatively impacting health and nutrition conditions. The poor performance of the February to May 2011 *belg* and *gu/genna* rains has exacerbated conditions in southern and southeastern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas and raised food security concerns in *belg*-dependent highland agricultural areas.
- As of April 18, drought had affected approximately 1.2 million people in Oromiya Region and 1.1 million individuals in Somali region, according to the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF). In addition, OCHA reported on April 18 that the drought-affected population in Tigray Region had increased to approximately 54,000 individuals, and water shortages in Afar Region had forced people to move in search of water and pasture.
- More than 12,200 Somali refugees crossed into Ethiopia from January through March, according to UNHCR. Both refugee camps hosting Somalis near Dolo Odo town were each nearing the 30,000 person maximum capacity as of early April, and UNHCR has appealed for resources to construct a third camp, according to WFP.
- On October 25, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Donald E. Booth reissued a disaster declaration in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia. On February 4, 2011, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Tulinabo S. Mushingi declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$9.8 million to support agriculture and food security, logistics and relief commodities, humanitarian coordination and information management, and WASH activities in Ethiopia, as well as nearly \$1 million for emergency drought and nutrition initiatives. More than \$9 million in ongoing FY 2010 funding supports agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market systems programs that meet emergency needs while building livelihoods resiliency and food security over the long term.
- During FY 2011, USAID/FFP has provided 175,760 MT of P.L. 480 relief food assistance, valued at approximately \$125.3 million, to respond to humanitarian needs arising from late 2010 flooding, drought effects of *La Niña*, the underperformance of the current short cropping *belg* rains, and to meet refugee needs.

KENYA

- Approximately 2.4 million Kenyans are likely to remain moderately to highly food insecure through November, according to FEWS NET. Vulnerable populations in Marsabit and Moyale districts in Eastern Province are likely to face extreme food insecurity between July and September.
- In February, Government of Kenya (GoK)-led assessment teams comprising U.N. and non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives recorded a global acute malnutrition rate of 15.7 percent in Samburu District, Rift Valley Province, exceeding the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent. The proportion of children under five years of age at risk for malnutrition is 20 to 30 percent above the February average in certain districts of North Eastern, Eastern, and Rift Valley provinces, according to the GoK.
- Ongoing conflict in Somalia continues to result in increased refugee inflows to Kenya, with 31,000 new arrivals recorded from January through March 2011, according to UNHCR. More than 470,000 refugees reside in Kenya, according to UNHCR. An estimated 348,000 refugees currently reside in the Dadaab refugee complex in northeast Kenya, initially designed to accommodate 90,000 people.
- On January 28, 2011, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought. USAID/OFDA staff in Washington, D.C., and Nairobi, Kenya, continue to monitor humanitarian needs and provide targeted assistance in coordination with USAID/Kenya and the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi.
- In response to food insecurity in Kenya in FY 2011, USAID/FFP has provided more than 95,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II and Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) food assistance, valued at an estimated \$116.7 million, through WFP to drought-affected populations, comprising approximately 2.4 million Kenyans and an estimated 348,000 Ethiopian, Somali, and Sudanese refugees residing in the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps located in drought-affected northern Kenya.
- To date in FY 2011, the U.S. Government has provided nearly \$133 million to support drought-affected Kenyans, as well as drought-affected refugees residing in Kenya. Of that total, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$4 million to support drought-affected populations through agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, nutrition, and WASH initiatives. Since FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$24.5 million for programs that meet drought-related emergency needs and build resiliency over the long term.

SOMALIA

- In December 2010, armed opposition groups al-Shabaab and Hizbul Islam merged, consolidating control in central and southern Somalia under al-Shabaab. Since January 2010, al-Shabaab has banned WFP from operating in southern Somalia.
- As of March 2011, 1.46 million people remained displaced within Somalia and approximately 684,000 refugees reside outside the country, primarily in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Yemen. Insecurity and drought have displaced approximately 53,700 people within Somalia since February 23, according to the U.N.
- Food insecurity in April was worse than anticipated due to the delayed start of the March to April *gu* rains, particularly in pastoral areas, according to FEWS NET. Should *gu* rainfall remain less than 60 percent of average levels, large-scale migration and increased mortality will likely occur, according to FEWS NET.
- Approximately 16 percent of the population of Somalia experiences acute malnutrition, with rates in southern Somalia as high as 30 percent in December 2010 and expected to increase between December 2010 and April 2011, according to FEWS NET. WFP reduced April food rations by 63 percent throughout operational areas of Somalia due to funding shortfalls.
- On October 7, 2010, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., to Kenya Lee A. Brudvig renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2011.

SUDAN

- The security situation in Southern Sudan has become increasingly volatile in the post-referendum period. Between early January and the end of April, clashes between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and armed opposition groups, combined with ongoing inter-communal violence, displaced more than 116,000 people and killed approximately 1,120 individuals, according to the U.N. Of the 200 violent incidents recorded in Southern Sudan during the first four months of 2011, more than 70 percent occurred in three of the ten states—Jonglei, Unity, and Lakes.
- On May 20, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) moved military equipment and personnel into Abyei town and began aerial bombardments of the Abyei Area, displacing much of the Abyei town population, according to international media sources. The White House and the U.N. have condemned the violence.
- With less than two months until the new Republic of South Sudan celebrates independence on July 9, populations continue to return from northern Sudan to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. While returns have continued at a slow pace since the referendum on independence in January, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that as many as 400,000 southerners may return from the north between April and December, 2011.

- Access to land for returnees remains the greatest challenge to reintegration efforts in Southern Sudan. USAID/OFDA and USAID/Sudan’s Office of Transition and Conflict Mitigation (OTCM) are supporting the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) to address the urgent need for land allocation in areas of high return by surveying plots of land and providing technical assistance to state governments. In Warrap State, UNDP land surveying has allowed the state government to allocate approximately 4,000 plots of land to returnees.
- USAID/OFDA is supporting programs that target the sustainable reintegration of returnees in areas of high return in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. USAID’s reintegration programs will help rebuild livelihoods, construct critical infrastructure, improve food security, and increase access to basic services.
- Humanitarian agencies operating in Darfur continue to experience limited access to Darfuri populations due to ongoing military operations between Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and armed opposition groups, carjackings, attacks targeting African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) peacekeepers, and bureaucratic impediments. On May 17, citing ongoing military operations and security threats, the Government of Sudan (GoS) restricted the movement of humanitarian workers in areas of North Darfur and South Darfur until further notice, according to the U.N.
- On October 13, 2010, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Dennis B. Hankins renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2011. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.
- USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$90 million to date in FY 2011 through 31 grantees to support agriculture and food security, livelihoods, health, nutrition, and WASH programs in Darfur, Southern Sudan, northern Sudan, and the Three Protocol Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA

FY 2011			
Country	Activity	Implementing Partners	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Chad	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Supplies, Nutrition, WASH	Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Air Serv International (ASI), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), International Medical Corps (IMC), Mentor, Premiere Urgence, FAO, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	\$8,480,143
CAR	Health, Protection, WASH	Merlin, UNICEF	\$2,000,000
DRC	ERMS, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	IMC, International Medical Aid (IMA), Medair/SWI, Merlin, Mercy Corps, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP	\$16,660,656
Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, WASH	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), IMC, Merlin, Mercy Corps, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), UNDP U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), UNICEF, WFP	\$9,822,454
Kenya	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications, Nutrition, WASH	ACTED, Concern, IMC, Mercy USA, Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK), UNICEF, Wajir South Development Association (WSDA)	\$4,225,000

Sudan	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Supplies, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Action Against Hunger (AAH/USA), ADRA, American Refugee Committee (ARC), CARE, CHF, Concern, CRS, GOAL, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IMC, IOM, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Relief International (RI), SC/US, Samaritan's Purse, Solidarites, Tearfund, Terre Des Hommes (TDH), UNDP, UNDP (UNDSS), U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, OCHA, U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS), WFP, WHO, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF)/Belgium, Welthungerhilfe, World Relief (WRI), World Vision	\$90,922,196
Regional Program Support Costs			\$4,144,531
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$136,254,980
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
Burundi	7,630 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$8,796,100
Chad	28,240 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$42,083,900
CAR	3,980 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$6,664,900
Djibouti	4,080 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$4,380,000
DRC	24,010 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$37,220,800
Ethiopia ³	149,860 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Relief Food Assistance	CRS, WFP	\$115,826,300
Kenya	95,140 MT of P.L. 480 Title II and EFSP Food Assistance	WFP	\$116,700,000
Rwanda	3,580 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$5,200,000
Sudan	107,520 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$105,500,300
Tanzania	7,040 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$7,040,000
Uganda	7,260 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$9,600,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$459,012,300
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
Burundi	Multi-sectoral Refugee Assistance, Refugee Return and Reintegration	UNHCR	\$1,500,000
Chad	Health, Humanitarian Air Operations, Multi-sectoral Support, Support Chadian Détachement Intégré de Sécurité Operations	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), IMC, UNHCR, WFP/U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	\$15,200,000
CAR	Multi-sectoral Support, Health, Humanitarian Air Operations	ICRC, IMC, UNHCR, WFP/UNHAS	\$2,950,000

Djibouti	Multi-sectoral Refugee Assistance	UNHCR	\$900,000
DRC	ERMS, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Logistics, Protection, Refugee Return and Reintegration, IDP and Refugee Support	ICRC, Search for Common Ground, UNHCR, Women for Women International	\$9,211,117
Ethiopia	Multi-sectoral Refugee Assistance	UNHCR	\$3,850,000
Kenya	Child Protection, Education, Health, Psychosocial Support, Refugee Reception and Support, Support to People with Special Needs and Unaccompanied Minors, Shelter, WASH	CARE, IRC, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), NRC, Salesian Missions, World University, UNHCR	\$11,888,008
RoC	Multi-sectoral Refugee Assistance	UNHCR	\$1,050,000
Rwanda	Multi-sectoral Refugee Assistance	ARC, UNHCR	\$2,900,000
Sudan	Multi-sectoral Refugee Assistance, Refugee Return and Reintegration, IDP Support	ICRC, UNHCR	\$16,300,000
Tanzania	Multi-sectoral Refugee Assistance	IRC, UNHCR	\$2,299,737
Uganda	Multi-sectoral Refugee Assistance	UNHCR	\$2,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$70,548,862
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA TO DATE IN FY 2011			\$665,816,142

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 23, 2011.

²Estimated value of food assistance

³Does not include 25,900 MT of FY 2010 food aid commodities, valued at approximately \$9,462,600, and transferred in FY 2011 from CRS to WFP to meet refugee needs and urgent food needs in the Somali Region of Ethiopia.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for countries in ECA can be found at www.interaction.org. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in these countries may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int