

Humanitarian Assistance in Review, FY 2002 - 2011

East and Central Africa



The East and Central Africa region encompasses the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes, including Burundi, Chad, Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Chronic conflict, cyclical drought, floods, disease outbreaks, environmental degradation, rapid population growth, and limited government capacity present significant challenges to vulnerable populations in the East and Central Africa region. Between Fiscal Year (FY) 2002 and FY 2011, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided humanitarian assistance in response to a diverse range of natural and complex emergencies, including drought in Ethiopia and Kenya, an Ebola outbreak in Uganda, regional food insecurity throughout the Horn of Africa, post-election violence in Kenya, and crises in Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and the DRC.

Between FY 2002 and FY 2011, USAID provided more than \$11.5 billion in humanitarian assistance in the East and Central Africa region, including nearly \$2.3 billion from USAID/OFDA for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics and relief commodities, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, and nearly \$9.3 billion in emergency food aid from USAID/FFP.

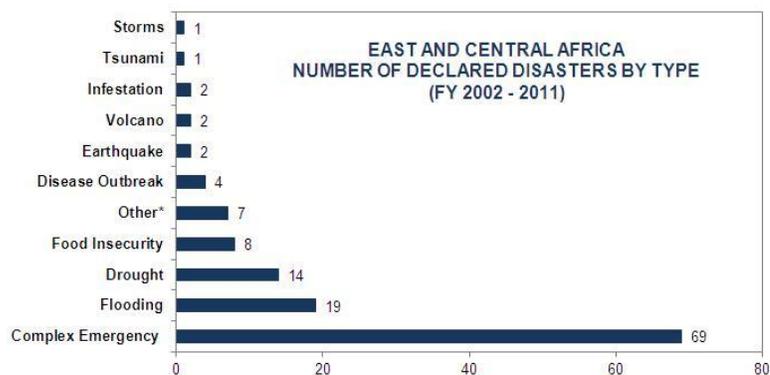
In the last decade, USAID deployed eight Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs) in response to humanitarian emergencies in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, the DRC, Sudan, and regional food security crises in the Horn of Africa. USAID assessment teams also traveled to CAR, DRC, and Chad. In addition, USAID activated multiple Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Teams to support coordination and response efforts in Sudan and the Horn of Africa, including famine in Somalia.

USAID/OFDA AND USAID/FFP DISASTER RESPONSE FUNDING TO EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA (FY 2002 – FY 2011)¹, IN MILLIONS

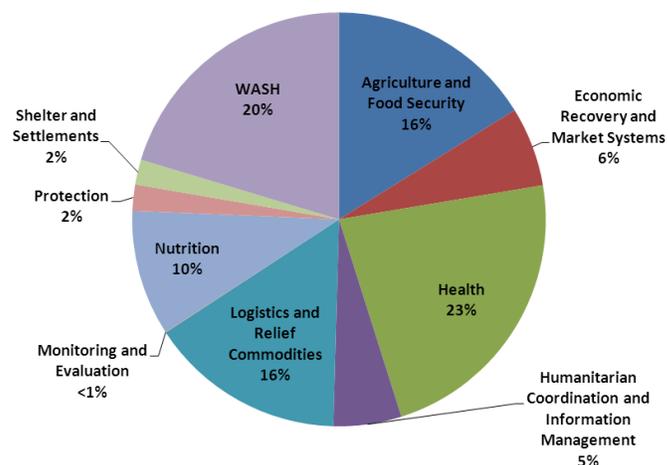
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTALS
USAID/OFDA	\$89.4	\$128.9	\$178.7	\$294.5	\$248.9	\$260.0	\$271.6	\$285.3	\$176.6	\$348.3	\$2282.2
USAID/FFP	\$194.4	\$841.5	\$812.5	\$1248.3	\$825.6	\$837.2	\$1554.2	\$1363.7	\$955.1	\$630.5	\$9263.0
TOTAL	\$283.8	\$970.4	\$991.2	\$1542.8	\$1074.5	\$1097.2	\$1825.8	\$1649.0	\$1131.7	\$978.8	\$11545.2

¹ FY 2011 rounded figures represent committed or obligated amounts as of September 30, 2011. FY 2011 figures are subject to fluctuations due to end-of-fiscal-year financial review and reconciliation activities. Figures do not include USAID/OFDA disaster preparedness and mitigation assistance provided outside of declared disaster responses.

USAID/OFDA Assistance to East and Central Africa by Sector (FY 2002 - 2011)[†]

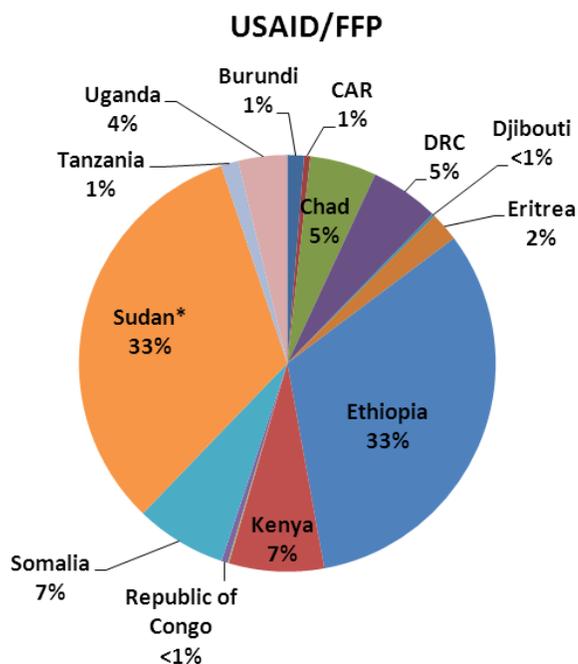
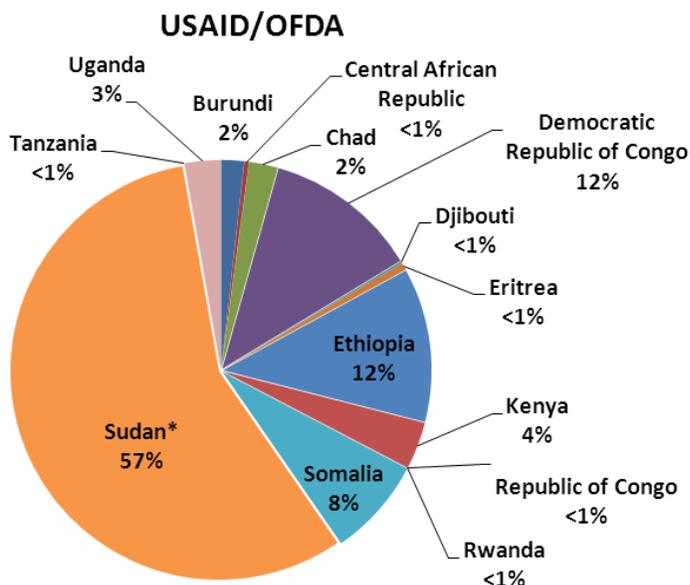


* Other disaster responses include a building collapse, accident, four explosion/bombing incidents, and Lord's Resistance Army Displacement.



Due to the recurring or chronic nature of many of the disasters in the region, USAID/OFDA promotes activities that increase the resilience of the population to cope with future shocks. USAID/OFDA has developed a disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy in the region to complement emergency assistance interventions and address underlying causes of food insecurity and other vulnerabilities. The strategy takes a broad approach to livelihoods, increasing resiliency to disasters by protecting assets, diversifying income sources, and reducing the impact of risks such as drought, floods, and conflict.

USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA BY COUNTRY (FY 2002 – FY 2011)



[†]Chart does not include stand-alone DRR projects or administrative and support costs.
* Includes USAID humanitarian assistance for the complex emergency in South Sudan.