

Written Testimony of
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before the

Committee on Foreign Relations
Subcommittee on African Affairs
United States Senate
May 19, 2011

Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Isakson, and members of the Committee, thank you for this opportunity to testify before you today on Côte d'Ivoire. I will give you a brief update on the current situation in Côte d'Ivoire, the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) efforts in the aftermath of post-election violence, and what capabilities we have that might be brought to bear in the future.

Côte d'Ivoire was once one of the most prosperous states in West Africa, but political instability in the past decade has taken a heavy toll on the population and the economy. In late November 2010, the country held the second round of the long-awaited Presidential elections, which pitted incumbent President Laurent Gbagbo against former Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara in a run-off.

The Independent Electoral Commission (CEI) declared Ouattara the winner, with 54 percent of votes cast in his favor, and the UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire certified these results. The Ivoirian Constitutional Court, however, in a highly questionable move, annulled votes from several pro-Ouattara regions, and overturned the CEI's ruling by declaring Gbagbo the winner with 51 percent of valid votes. Despite international community recognition that Ouattara was the duly elected President of Côte d'Ivoire, Gbagbo refused to step aside peacefully.

Following the disputed presidential election, increasingly intense fighting between forces loyal to the two sides caused at least 500,000 people to flee their homes, including some 180,000 who fled to neighboring Liberia. The number of deaths reported varies, but has been reported in the thousands. Brutal massacres and killings along ethnic and political lines appear to have been committed by both sides of the political divide.

Despite former president Gbagbo's arrest on April 11, unresolved land tenure conflicts, long-standing tensions over ethnicity and national identity, and fear of potential retaliation by forces loyal to either former president Gbagbo or President Ouattara all contribute to an uncertain security situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

CURRENT HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Our reports from the field indicate that destruction and displacement are widespread. In western Côte d'Ivoire, whole villages have been burned, destroyed and stand virtually empty. In some villages, the destruction appears more targeted, which is likely based on the ethnic and political tensions that have intensified since 2002. Hospitals have been looted and essential services are non-existent.

To help describe the magnitude of the displacement, let me provide an illustrative example. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) reports that there is severe destruction in Côte d'Ivoire near the border with Liberia between Zouan Hounien—where the fighting began—to Toulepleu to Bolequin. Before the recent violence, the town of Toulepleu had a population between 40,000 to 50,000 people. ICRC reported in March that only about 3,000 people remained while the rest fled.

Security in Côte d'Ivoire is gradually improving, allowing greater humanitarian access to affected areas. That said, armed combatants continue to cause random insecurity. Earlier this month, insecurity forced health officials to delay a polio vaccine campaign in Bas Sassandra, a southern region where at least three people have recently contracted polio.

According to Human Rights Watch, sexual violence has been increasingly prevalent in Côte d'Ivoire over the past decade, and the United Nations reports that gender-based violence, especially rape, has increased in most areas since the recent conflict began. All who have lived through the conflict have witnessed horrific events, further deteriorating trust levels between ethnic groups and political rivals.

In western Côte d'Ivoire and eastern Liberia, there are simultaneous displacements and returns, which are inhibiting efforts to determine the actual number of refugees and returnees. Fear of possible reprisal attacks and inter-ethnic violence, coupled with ongoing insecurity, continue to prompt Ivoirians to flee into Liberia. Grand Gedeh and Maryland counties, along the border with Côte d'Ivoire, are receiving as many as 250 refugees per day. Most who fled their homes left with nothing but the clothes on their back, and they are in need of food, basic household and hygiene items, and health care.

Most of the displaced, whether in Côte d'Ivoire or in Liberia, are not located in camps but are instead residing with host families. Between 90 and 95 percent of the refugees are staying with Liberian host families, depleting already scarce resources in host villages. Many host families are sheltering more than one displaced family, further stretching already scarce resources such as food and health supplies. USAID met with one household in far western Côte d'Ivoire that was hosting three families, for a total of 51 people in the household.

While refugees have been welcomed into Liberian homes and villages, the situation must be closely monitored to assure that basic needs of refugees and host families are met so tensions do not rise. There are also reports of Liberian mercenaries and Ivoirian militias crossing the border into Liberia, which further heightens security concerns. The onset of the rainy season has

prompted concerns that the poor condition of roads and bridges in southeastern Liberia will hamper food distributions in the coming months, further exacerbating the situation.

In this current crisis, refugees and IDPs cite security as a major factor in deciding whether to return to areas of origin in Côte d'Ivoire. Nearly all refugees and some host families in Liberia continue to request seeds and tools for the current May to October farming season, suggesting that refugees plan to remain in the country for at least six months. Traumatized by the violence they have witnessed and the repeated losses during the current and previous conflicts, many of the displaced told USAID that they are waiting to see security restored before they return home.

After the 2002 civil war in Côte d'Ivoire, upwards of a million people were displaced. Insecurity, coupled with long-standing political and ethnic divides, hindered timely returns. By mid-2010, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that some 519,000 Ivoirians remained internally displaced. That figure only accounts for people in the west and not from other areas of displacement so the number of Ivoirians who were displaced when this current crisis began is likely greater than 519,000.

The needs are great, and the United States Government continues to find ways to provide assistance that is mindful of the fragile situation.

CURRENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Since the recent crisis began, the United States—primarily through USAID and the Department of State—has been working to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to those affected by the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, whether they remained in country, fled into Liberia or are serving as a host family for those who fled.

The immediate priorities for our humanitarian assistance are to assure that conflict-affected populations have access to food and adequate health care. We are also working to provide access to clean water and appropriate sanitation and hygiene, as well as assuring that vulnerable populations are adequately protected.

Based on our recent assessments, USAID will focus the majority of our humanitarian assistance in Côte d'Ivoire in the west, where widespread destruction and the general lack of law and order and social cohesion will pose significant challenges to recovery. As a complement to the work of the U.S. Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (State/PRM), USAID will continue to provide support to the refugees as well as host families in Liberia.

As you know, USAID does not have a Mission in Côte d'Ivoire. Our development assistance is managed primarily by the USAID West Africa Regional Mission in Accra, Ghana. USAID does maintain one staff member in Abidjan to oversee the daily management of the HIV/AIDS program as part of the larger President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). That individual, like many of his Embassy colleagues, is on Ordered Departure. In the face of the current situation in Côte d'Ivoire, PEPFAR partners have led heroic efforts to keep life-saving programs running by prioritizing programs that provide essential services such as antiretroviral

drug distribution, HIV/AIDS treatment services for existing patients, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission programs.

USAID's Office of Food for Peace is currently providing approximately \$16.4 million of emergency food assistance through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to meet the needs of vulnerable groups inside Côte d'Ivoire and in Liberia. In Cote d'Ivoire, USAID is supporting WFP's 'Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Cote d'Ivoire' program which is designed to address the food needs of displaced persons and people in host families in the western, center, northern and Abidjan regions.

In Liberia, USAID is supporting WFP's 'Emergency Assistance to Ivoirian Refugees and Host Populations in North-Central and South-Eastern Liberia.' This program is designed to address the food needs of approximately 186,000 Ivoirian refugees and Liberian host community members in affected areas of Liberia. To date, WFP has provided life-saving support to over 80,000 IDPs and host community members in Cote d'Ivoire and to over 100,000 Ivoirian refugees and host community members in Liberia.

USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance has provided more than \$5.4 million in emergency humanitarian programs that provide better health care, increase food security, promote economic recovery, protect vulnerable populations, provide clean water, and improve hygiene and sanitation.

For example, one program in Côte d'Ivoire provides clean water, access to sanitation and hygiene education at IDP camps, as well as providing household water treatment, hygiene kits and sanitation promotion for 50,000 host families. In Liberia, USAID is providing medical supplies and medical staff to clinics that have been overstretched by the large refugee populations.

To help survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, USAID provides psychosocial support and access to health care. We have also worked with communities to encourage them to identify risks to their community members, discuss the causes and consequences, and seek ways in which they can work to prevent harm, abuse, and exploitation.

In addition to the \$21.8 million in USAID support, State/PRM has provided \$21.1 million to assist conflict-affected populations. In Côte d'Ivoire, PRM is supporting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide camp coordination and protection programs for IDPs. PRM is also supporting the International Committee of the Red Cross, working to protect and assist victims of conflict, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) which has provided emergency transport for people at risk. In Liberia and other neighboring states, PRM is helping UNHCR and partner agencies respond to the basic assistance and protection needs of Ivoirian refugees, including the provision of livelihoods support, medical care, clean water and sanitation, and family reunification.

The United States has responded generously to this crisis, but we know that our emergency assistance will not be durable unless the much larger underlying issues are addressed. The future

course of the political transition is now in the hands of the Ivoirians. President Ouattara faces significant and multiple challenges, particularly in reaching across the political divide and giving all Ivoirians confidence in the new government.

LOOKING BEYOND EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

USAID is currently in discussions with the U.S. Embassy in Abidjan about how we can best respond to the needs for additional humanitarian assistance as well as support post-conflict transition programs. We have developed a menu of response options in line with the State Department's strategic framework. USAID is prepared to support a range of programming options that are tailored to address the specific transition and post-conflict requirements in Côte d'Ivoire, building upon the foundations provided by our humanitarian assistance activities.

USAID stands ready to deploy experts for an in-country assessment of transitional needs including overall democracy and governance opportunities and challenges, as well as political reconciliation, transitional justice, and security sector reform.

USAID assistance could also provide skills-building and training to help enable all key stakeholders—from ordinary citizens, to the media and civil society, to the highest echelons of executive government—to support and demand peaceful political transitions as a matter of status quo for the upcoming legislative elections and reform measures. Working together, USAID's humanitarian and development experts can design highly effective programs based on assessment findings.

Reconciliation is a daunting task in the wake of the recent violence and heated political discourse. The Ouattara government has pledged to establish a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, along with investigations of war crimes committed by both sides since the November election. Unless societal divisions and grievances are addressed, political divisions are reconciled, and perpetrators of violence are held accountable to their communities, our efforts will be ineffective. Ivoirians will need to build or restore mechanisms for peace and justice at both the national and community levels. USAID brings capabilities to analyze the dynamics of latent conflict, grievance, and social resilience to tailor assistance appropriately to the present context and political climate.

Cote d'Ivoire is the world's largest producer and exporter of cocoa beans and a significant producer-exporter of palm oil, coffee and cashew nuts. Political instability since the end of the civil war in 2003 has continued to damage the economy, resulting in the loss of foreign investment and slowing economic growth. As Cote d'Ivoire gains stability, the revitalization of the economy and markets systems will be necessary to improve the long-term prospects for all Ivoirians.

Though the United States has the capabilities to help meet priority needs in Côte d'Ivoire, we cannot do it alone. We will continue to work alongside the international community to assure that gaps are filled and needs are met as quickly and efficiently as possible. And when possible,

we will seek opportunities to engage the private sector, which can bring to bear new resources, ideas, and technologies that could be key components to the recovery in Côte d'Ivoire.

CONCLUSION

The hard work of governing a divided nation is just beginning for President Ouattara, and the humanitarian crisis is far from over. The United States stands by the Ivoirian people, and we appreciate the need to ensure our assistance is as long-lasting and sustainable as possible.

Thank you, and I look forward to answering your questions.



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

BIOGRAPHY

Nancy Lindborg

Assistant Administrator for the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance



Assistant Administrator Nancy Lindborg brings a wealth of development and humanitarian aid insight to the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA). Nancy has spent the last 14 years as president of Mercy Corps, a non-governmental organization (NGO) that helps people in the world's toughest places turn the crises of natural disaster, poverty, and conflict into opportunities for progress. Under her guidance and strategic vision, Mercy Corps has grown into a respected international relief and development organization and is known for addressing challenges with responsive, innovative programming.

Nancy also served as co-president on the Board of Directors for the U.S. Global Leadership Campaign. She was co-chair of the National Committee on North Korea where she led efforts to advance, promote, and facilitate engagement between citizens of the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. She is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and was a member of the USAID Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid.

From 2000 to 2005, she was chair of the Sphere Management Committee, an international initiative to improve the effectiveness and accountability of NGOs. From 1998 to 2002, Lindborg was the co-chair of the InterAction Disaster Response Committee—InterAction is the largest alliance of U.S.-based international NGOs focused on the world's poor and most vulnerable people.

Before joining Mercy Corps in 1996, she managed economic development programs as a regional director in post-Soviet Central Asia and worked in the private sector as a public policy consultant in Chicago and San Francisco. She holds a B.A and M.A. in English Literature from Stanford University and an M.A. in Public Administration from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.



Côte d’Ivoire – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #6, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

May 13, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated May 6, 2011.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Access to food and physical security remain the immediate humanitarian needs in Côte d’Ivoire, according to the U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator. The U.N. reports that food shortages and market closures persist in western Côte d’Ivoire, although economic activities are slowly returning to normal in Abidjan. Cocoa exports from Côte d’Ivoire recommenced on May 8, with 150,000 metric tons (MT) of cocoa beans expected to leave the country by the end of June, according to international media.
- Humanitarian assistance is reaching an increasing number of people in Côte d’Ivoire, particularly internally displaced persons (IDPs) living with host families in the west, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). However, humanitarian access remains limited in certain areas due to insecurity, hindering aid delivery to additional affected populations.
- Although no confirmation on the number of returnees exists, some reports continue to indicate that refugees are returning to Côte d’Ivoire from Nimba County, Liberia, according to the U.N. Country Team in Liberia. The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Liberia is working to ensure more systematic information exchange with partners across the border in an effort to improve the assessment of return trends. UNHCR has noted that as many as 250 refugees per day are still entering Liberia from Côte d’Ivoire.
- To date, donors have pledged or contributed more than \$36 million to the Côte d’Ivoire Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan (EHAP), or 23 percent of the requested funds. The U.N. EHAP for Liberia is 43 percent funded, with donors providing more than \$63 million out of the nearly \$147 million requested. Additionally, donors have contributed more than \$36 million to Côte d’Ivoire and more than \$26 million to Liberia to support humanitarian activities outside of the EHAPs.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
IDPs in Côte d’Ivoire	~256,020 ¹	OCHA, UNICEF – May 5, 2011
People Displaced from Côte d’Ivoire to Liberia	175,857 ²	UNHCR – May 12, 2011
People Displaced from Côte d’Ivoire to Other Countries	21,562	UNHCR – May 5, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia	\$5,480,425
USAID/FFP³ Assistance to Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia	\$16,400,000
State/PRM⁴ Assistance to Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia and other Neighboring Countries	\$21,100,000
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia and other Neighboring Countries.....	\$42,980,425

CONTEXT

- Following the November 2010 disputed presidential election between Alassane Ouattara—recognized as the winner by the international community—and then-incumbent Laurent Gbagbo, increasingly intense fighting between forces loyal to the two sides resulted in extensive displacement throughout Côte d’Ivoire and into neighboring countries, primarily Liberia. Despite former president Gbagbo’s capture on April 11, unresolved land tenure conflicts, long-standing ethnic tensions, and fear of potential retaliation by forces loyal to either former president Gbagbo or President Ouattara all contribute to an uncertain security situation in Côte d’Ivoire.
- On January 4, 2011, U.S. Ambassador to Liberia Linda Thomas-Greenfield issued a disaster declaration for Liberia due to the increasing humanitarian needs of communities hosting Ivorian refugees and citizens of other countries also fleeing Côte d’Ivoire. On March 13, U.S. Ambassador to Côte d’Ivoire Phillip Carter III issued a

¹ Approximately 150,000 IDPs are in western Côte d’Ivoire, 72,000 IDPs are in central Côte d’Ivoire, and 20,000 IDPs are in the Savanes Region in northern Côte d’Ivoire, according to OCHA and the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF). An estimated 14,000 IDPs are in IDP sites in and around Abidjan; however, the actual number of IDPs in the city remains unknown and may be as high as 700,000.

² This figure may not reflect the number of recent returnees to Côte d’Ivoire.

³ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁴ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

disaster declaration for Côte d'Ivoire due to the humanitarian impact of the increasing violence and extensive displacement.

Côte d'Ivoire: Food Security

- The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and partners expect to provide agricultural input kits to approximately 130,000 Ivorians by mid-May, according to OCHA. FAO reportedly expanded its distribution plan to include recent returnees to the area of Duékoué and Guéheby towns in the Moyen-Cavally Region of western Côte d'Ivoire.
- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) plans to distribute food to nearly 139,000 IDPs and other conflict-affected Ivorians in western Côte d'Ivoire in May, according to OCHA. As of May 8, WFP had distributed 10-day rations to host communities in the area of Kouibly and Logoualé towns, as well as 15-day rations to the approximately 27,000 IDPs at the Catholic Mission in Duékoué town.
- USAID/FFP is providing 2,620 MT of food commodities, valued at approximately \$4.7 million, to WFP's current emergency operation (EMOP) in Côte d'Ivoire to address the six-month food needs of 100,000 IDPs and other affected Ivorians.

Côte d'Ivoire: Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- Demand for free health services is overwhelming health system capacity as service providers are offering free care countrywide during the month of May, according to international media. Supply of medicines remains limited and many medical professionals have not returned to work after being displaced. Injuries incurred during the violence compound the significant medical needs of people who delayed treatment due to lack of access to health facilities. Several non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Ivorian Red Cross, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are providing medical assistance in affected areas.
- USAID/OFDA has contributed \$1 million to UNICEF for health and WASH interventions to benefit approximately 277,000 IDPs and other conflict-affected Ivorians.
- State/PRM has provided \$1.3 million to ICRC for health and WASH programs, as well as family reunification activities, in Côte d'Ivoire.

Côte d'Ivoire: Logistics

- On May 8, OCHA reported that the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), which transports humanitarian personnel and supplies throughout Côte d'Ivoire, has sufficient funding to operate until June 30, but requires additional funding for operations beyond this date.
- USAID/OFDA has provided \$500,000 to WFP to support various logistics efforts in Côte d'Ivoire, including \$200,000 to support UNHAS.

Côte d'Ivoire: Other Humanitarian Assistance

- USAID/OFDA has provided \$500,000 to OCHA in support of humanitarian coordination efforts in Côte d'Ivoire.
- State/PRM has contributed \$700,000 to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to support IDP camp coordination programs and emergency transport for people at risk. State/PRM has also provided \$5 million to UNHCR for protection and IDP camp coordination programs in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as for contingency planning in neighboring countries hosting Ivorian refugees.

Liberia: Assistance to Host Communities and Refugees

- On May 12, WFP reported finalizing details for a forthcoming one-time distribution of 30-day rations to Liberian host communities in need. To date in May, WFP has provided 175 MT of food to more than 12,500 Ivorian refugees in Liberia.
- USAID/OFDA assistance continues to focus on providing assistance to host communities, including nearly \$1 million to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and EQUIP Liberia for health services for host communities in Liberia.
- USAID/FFP is providing 7,590 MT of food, valued at approximately \$11.7 million, to WFP's Liberia EMOP to address the food needs of approximately 150,000 Ivorian refugees and 36,000 Liberian host community members in affected areas of Liberia.
- State/PRM has provided a total of \$14.1 million to support humanitarian activities in Liberia, including \$700,000 to ICRC for livelihoods, WASH, and family reunification interventions, \$11.8 million to UNHCR for a multi-sector response for Ivorian refugees, \$600,000 to WFP to augment logistical capacity of humanitarian agencies working in Liberia, and \$1 million to various NGOs to conduct additional emergency relief activities.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND LIBERIA			
FY 2011			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Côte d'Ivoire: Affected Areas	\$500,000
UNICEF	Health, WASH	Côte d'Ivoire: Affected Areas	\$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics	Côte d'Ivoire: Affected Areas	\$500,000
<i>Subtotal of USAID/OFDA Assistance to Côte d'Ivoire</i>			<i>\$2,000,000</i>
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Shelter and Settlements	Nimba County, Liberia	\$339,956
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Nimba County, Liberia	\$995,792
EQUIP Liberia	Health, Protection	Nimba County, Liberia	\$599,990
IRC	Health, Protection	Nimba County, Liberia	\$394,687
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Nimba County, Liberia	\$800,000
USAID/Liberia ³	Health, Protection, WASH	Nimba County, Liberia	\$100,000
WFP	Logistics	Countrywide	\$250,000
<i>Subtotal of USAID/OFDA Assistance to Liberia</i>			<i>\$3,480,425</i>
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$5,480,425
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	2,620 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Côte d'Ivoire: Affected Areas	\$4,700,000
<i>Subtotal of USAID/FFP Assistance to Côte d'Ivoire</i>			<i>\$4,700,000</i>
WFP	7,590 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Liberia: Affected Areas	\$11,700,000
<i>Subtotal of USAID/FFP Assistance to Liberia</i>			<i>\$11,700,000</i>
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$16,400,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ICRC	Health, WASH, Family Reunification	Côte d'Ivoire: Affected Areas	\$1,300,000
IOM	IDP Camp Coordination and Emergency Transport	Côte d'Ivoire: Affected Areas	\$700,000
UNHCR	Protection, IDP Camp Coordination, Contingency Planning	Côte d'Ivoire: Affected Areas, Neighboring Countries	\$5,000,000
<i>Subtotal of State/PRM Assistance to Côte d'Ivoire and non-Liberia neighboring countries</i>			<i>\$7,000,000</i>
ICRC	Livelihoods, WASH, Family Reunification	Liberia: Affected Areas	\$700,000
UNHCR	Protection, Refugee Assistance	Liberia: Affected Areas	\$11,800,000
WFP	Logistics	Liberia: Affected Areas	\$600,000

Various	Refugee Assistance	Liberia: Affected Areas	\$1,000,000
<i>Subtotal of State/PRM Assistance to Liberia</i>			<i>\$14,100,000</i>
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$21,100,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2011			\$42,980,425

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 13, 2011.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

³ USAID/Liberia used this funding to support the humanitarian activities of EQUIP Liberia and IRC.

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 response efforts in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia can be found at www.interaction.org.
- 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, and warehouse space); 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:
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

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND LIBERIA

