



## East Africa Program Overview



USAID is supporting projects that emphasize on girls' education while respecting cultural norms in Djibouti.

Credit: USAID/EA



Thanks to a community-built, USAID-supported clinic, Kenyan women can now cross to Somalia to deliver babies safely at a new maternity ward.

There are 40 such transborder "Peace Dividend" projects--providing services and lowering tensions across the border.

Credit Pact Inc.

### USAID/East Africa

#### 2012 OYB Funding:

\$105 million for East Africa and LPCs Burundi, Djibouti, Somalia.  
(Excludes humanitarian assistance)

#### Geographic Location:

Over a dozen countries in East and Central Africa: Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia

### Regional Program Overview

Based in Nairobi, USAID/East Africa (USAID/EA) provides assistance across borders, supporting innovative regional programs.

- The Mission works to improve regional cooperation, conflict resolution, food security, trade, environment, mitigation of and The Mission's programs and partners build the capacity of African regional organizations.
- When needed, USAID/EA supports humanitarian assistance, including delivery of emergency food aid.
- The Mission also manages programs in the "limited presence countries" (LPCs) of Burundi, Central African Republic, Djibouti, and Somalia.

### Increasing Economic Growth & Integration

The Regional Economic Growth and Integration (REGI) program takes the lead on two Presidential Initiatives: Feed the Future (FTF) and Global Climate Change (GCC). It also sponsors the East African Trade Hub--supporting regional trade associations to build private-sector capacity--and works with intergovernmental organizations to integrate policies and expand regional trade.

Feed the Future is improving regional food security and nutrition by building structured markets and increasing the volume and value of trade in staple foods from surplus to deficit areas. FTF also supports African partners to improve conditions for small-scale farmers through policy science and technology, and private investment.

The Transboundary Water for Biodiversity program in the Mara River Basin has been instrumental in increasing water supply and sanitation services, and mitigating threats to biodiversity.

USAID/EA facilitated the adoption of regional power-transmission standards, providing technical assistance to the East Africa Power Pool and its nine member countries so that energy can be more easily traded. The new Regional Clean Energy Program will enhance host country capabilities to strengthen clean-energy policies, stimulate cross-border clean energy trade, and encourage the private sector to invest in clean energy.

### Improving Health in East Africa

USAID/EA's health programs address a wide range of challenges in this volatile region. Inadequate food causes stunting in over 30 percent of children under five years in Djibouti, and 58 percent in Burundi. Maternal and child mortality rates remain high as well. Sexual and gender-based violence and commercial sex work are common.

## STRATEGIC PARTNERS



Common Market  
for Eastern and  
Southern Africa



East African  
Community



Regional Center  
for Quality  
of Health  
Care



East, Central &  
Southern Africa  
Health Com-  
munity



Association for  
Strengthening  
Agricultural  
Research in  
Eastern and  
Central Africa



Intergovernmental  
Authority on  
Development



AFRICAN UNION  
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR  
ANIMAL RESOURCES



USAID is helping hundreds of traditional Ethiopian weavers export local products to global markets. Traditional shawls now sell for up to \$175 a piece in the United States.

### CONTACTS

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[www.usaid.gov/east-africa-regional](http://www.usaid.gov/east-africa-regional)

More than six million people in the region live with HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis resistant to antibiotics is an increasing concern.

Using the principles of USG's Global Health Initiative, USAID's health programs respond to regional and national priorities and emphasize innovative approaches that work. They provide technical assistance and training to regional institutions and national Health Ministries to advance health policies; strengthen national health systems, and improve training and curricula for health workers.

Novel programs for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment include a network of recreation and health centers in 44 communities along important highways in 11 countries. Approximately 4 million people have visited these centers, including 300,000 truck drivers.

### Promoting Peace

USAID works through local and regional organizations to address the root causes of instability, conflict and extremism. We are also improving conflict early-warning and rapid response systems. USAID programs empower cross-border communities and others in conflict to engage in dialogue, promote reconciliation, work on joint projects and create networks of mediators to respond quickly to conflict, safeguard peace, and promote prosperity.

### Sharing Food, Saving Lives

This region is the least food-secure in the world, with tens of millions of people vulnerable due to conflict, political instability, climatic shocks and endemic poverty. Farm productivity remains low, as does opportunity for other livelihoods.

USAID/EA is tackling the roots of chronic food insecurity—helping the region's agriculture develop and dependence on food relief drop. But when natural disasters and complex emergencies arise, USAID meets critical emergency food needs.

### Limited Presence Countries

USAID/EA is helping Burundi consolidate a hard-won peace, build civil society, improve governance and health services, and stimulate agricultural growth.

Djibouti is strategic because of its hosting of the sole U.S. military base in Africa as well as the only viable deep-water port in the region. Here, USAID is working to support democracy and good governance, increase school enrollment, particularly for girls, and raise the quality of education. USAID has also contributed to wider immunization, lower child mortality, and controlling the third-highest Tuberculosis rate in the world.

Somalia is the world's most dangerous location for humanitarian work, yet the U.S. Government is a leading donor to that country. USAID/EA's roles include promoting peace, stability and governance, and improving access to social services.