

Annual Report FY 1995

Office of U.S. Foreign
Disaster Assistance

Bureau for Humanitarian
Response

U.S. Agency for
International Development



FY 1995

BHR/OFDA Annual Report

The FY 1995 Annual Report of the U.S. Agency for International Development/Bureau for Humanitarian Response/Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance was researched, written, and produced by Jennifer Gayer, Dennis King, Cheryl Kolwicz, Peter McCormick, Joseph Ponte, Zema Semunegus, Michael Sullivan, and Joanne Welsh of The Mitchell Group/Labat-Anderson, Incorporated in Washington, D.C., under contract number AOT-000-C-00-4121-00.



BHR/OFDA is funding the rehabilitation of this public building to house the urban displaced in Suleymaniyah, Iraq. (Photo by Mikaela Meredith, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD)

Cover photos (top to bottom): USAID/DART member, Valerie Newsom, and the USAID/Egypt NGO Coordinator survey a flood affected site in Sohag Governorate, Egypt. (Photo by Renee Bafalis, USAID/LPA/PR); Local CRS staff in Angola distributing BHR/OFDA funded beans and vegetable oil. (Photo by Karma Lively, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD); Kurdish residents participate in laying water pipes as part of a BHR/OFDA-supported village resettlement program. (Photo by John Mason, USAID/BHR/OFDA)

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ACRONYMS

U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations and Private Groups

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ARC	American Refugee Committee
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CRWRC	Christian Reformed World Relief Committee
CWS	Church World Service
DOW	Doctors of the World
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRC	International Rescue Committee
MCI	Mercy Corps International
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
SCF/US	Save the Children Federation/U.S.
SCG	Search for Common Ground
WCDO	World Concern Development Organization
WVRD	World Vision Relief & Development

Non-Governmental Organizations

AICF	Action Internationale Contre la Faim (International Action Against Hunger)
CISP	Comitato Internazionale Per Lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (International Committee for the Development of People)
FTC	Feed the Children
MdM	Medecins du Monde (Doctors of the World)
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
SCF	Save the Children Fund

Country of Origin

/B	Belgium
/E	España (Spain)
/F	France
/H	Holland
/UK	United Kingdom

International Organizations and United Nations' Agencies

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (U.N.)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IO	International Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity

OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization (U.N.)
U.N.	United Nations
UNDP	U.N. Development Program
UNDHA	U.N. Department of Humanitarian Affairs
UNHCR	U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	U.N. Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Program (U.N.)
WHO	World Health Organization (U.N.)

U.S. Government Organizations/Programs

AFR	Bureau for Africa (USAID)
BHR	Bureau for Humanitarian Response (USAID)
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/BHR/OFDA)
DASP	Disaster Assistance Support Program (USFS)
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DRD	Disaster Response Division (USAID/BHR/OFDA)
ENI	Bureau for Europe and the New Independent States (USAID)
FEMA	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFP	Office of Food For Peace (USAID/BHR)
FFW	Food-for-Work (aid program)
HRA	Humanitarian and Refugee Affairs (DOD)
NIS	Office of the New Independent States (State)
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology (Dept. of Commerce)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Dept. of Commerce)
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/BHR)
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/BHR)
PMPP	Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, and Planning division (USAID/BHR/OFDA)
PRM	Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State)
State	Department of State
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service (USDA)
USG	United States Government
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey (Dept. of Interior)

Miscellaneous

DP	displaced person
FY	fiscal year
IDP	internally displaced person
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MT	metric ton
NE	the Near East
P.L.	Public Law
Sq. Ft.	square feet

HOW DOES THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN AID?

THE OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

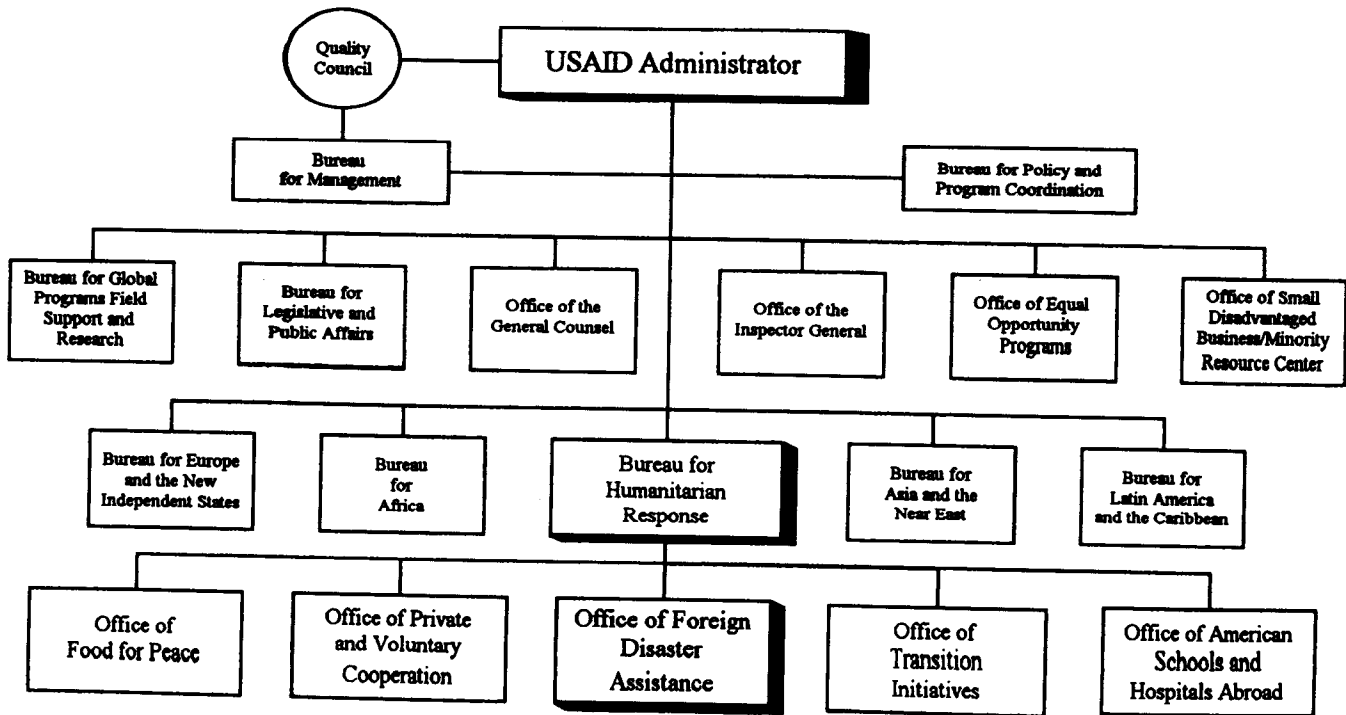
OFDA is the office within USAID responsible for providing non-food, humanitarian assistance in response to international crises and disasters. The USAID Administrator is designated as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance and BHR/OFDA assists in the coordination of this assistance. OFDA is part of the Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHR), along with the Office of Food For Peace (BHR/FFP), the Office of Transition Initiatives (BHR/OTI), the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (BHR/PVC), and the Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (BHR/ASHA).

BHR/OFDA is organized into four divisions, under the management of the Office of the Director. The Disaster Response Division (DRD) is responsible for managing the largest portion of BHR/OFDA's assistance: the aid given in response to disasters and crises that occur

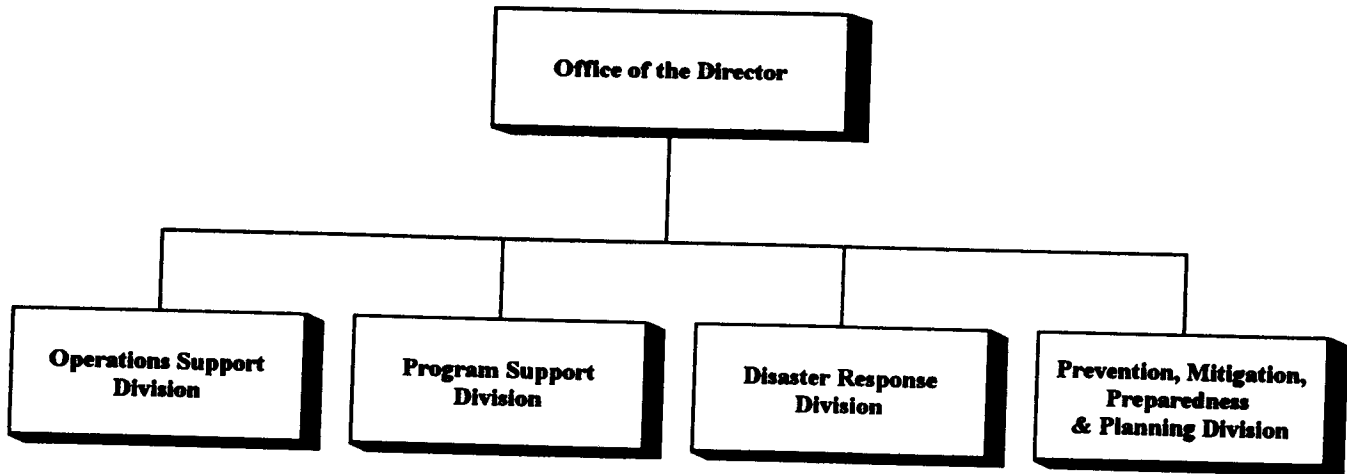
overseas. The Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, and Planning (PMPP) division oversees the portfolio of projects designed to prevent or reduce the impact of disasters on the people and economic infrastructure in foreign countries. The Operation Support (OS) division provides the necessary technical and logistical support to the office and its programs and personnel overseas. The Program Support (PS) division administers the office's financial and accounting systems which allow for rapid disbursement of funds in order to respond quickly to disasters. BHR/OFDA also maintains a staff of field personnel stationed in critical countries to monitor both disaster response and PMPP activities.

BHR/OFDA/DRD provides humanitarian assistance in response to a declaration of a foreign disaster made by the U.S. Ambassador or the U.S. Department of State. Once an event or situation is determined to require USG assistance, BHR/OFDA can immediately provide up to \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy or USAID Mission to purchase relief

U.S. Agency for International Development



Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance



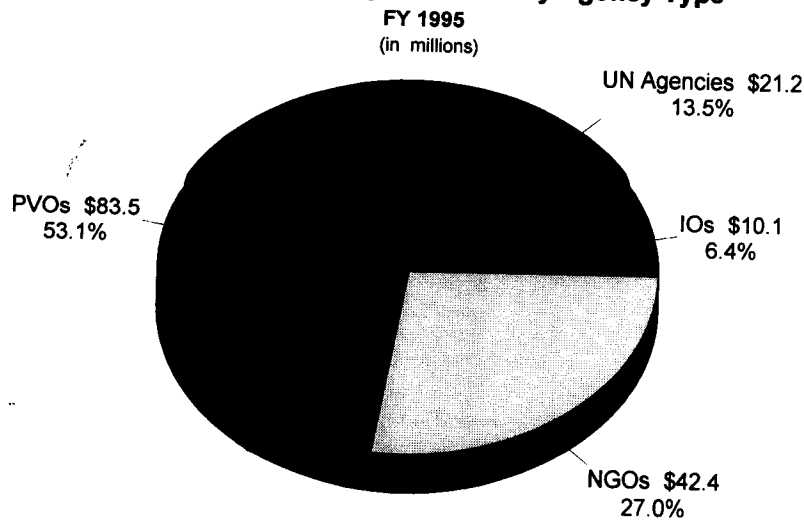
supplies locally or give a contribution to a relief organization in the affected country. BHR/OFDA can also send its own relief commodities, such as plastic sheeting, tents, or water purification units, from one of its five stockpiles located in Panama, Italy, Guam, Thailand, and the U.S. Increasingly, BHR/OFDA deploys short-term or long-term field personnel to countries where disasters are occurring or threatening to occur, and in some cases, dispatches a DART.

The largest percentage of BHR/OFDA's assistance goes to relief and rehabilitation project grants managed by PVOs/NGOs and IOs. Relief projects include airlifting relief supplies to affected populations in remote locations, managing primary health care and supplementary

feeding centers, and providing shelter materials to disaster evacuees and displaced persons. A rehabilitation project might immunize dislocated populations against disease, provide seeds and tools to farmers who have been affected by disasters, or drill wells or rehabilitate water systems in drought-stricken countries. BHR/OFDA carefully monitors the organizations implementing these projects to ensure that resources are used wisely and to determine if the project needs to be adapted to changing conditions. The goal of each project is to meet the humanitarian needs of the affected population, with the aim of returning the population to self-sufficiency.

The "notwithstanding" clause of Section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 states that no statutory or

Total OFDA Spending on Grants by Agency Type*



Total OFDA Spending on Grants in FY1995 was approximately \$157 million.



regulatory requirements shall restrict BHR/OFDA's ability to respond to the needs of disaster victims in a timely fashion. BHR/OFDA follows the standard USAID procedures for routine procurements, but utilizes expedited or modified procedures when necessary to achieve its disaster response objectives. The first principle in disaster response accountability is to ensure that appropriate assistance gets to the neediest victims in time to minimize death and suffering. Procurement and accounting procedures may be expedited, but must include effective systems of internal control.

Not all of BHR/OFDA's assistance goes to providing aid in response to disasters. BHR/OFDA's PMPP division oversees a portfolio of projects designed to reduce the impact of disasters on victims and economic assets in disaster-prone countries. Over the last several years, BHR/OFDA/PMPP has invested in a number of programs in partnership with the USGS, PAHO, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, the World Environment Center, and other offices within USAID. These programs not only enhance a country's capacity to manage its own disasters and hazards, but also promote the transfer of technology, goods, and services between the U.S. and the host country. PMPP programs range from investing in drought early warning systems that can possibly head off a famine to training local relief workers to manage the response to a disaster more effectively. BHR/OFDA/PMPP is increasingly investing in programs designed to prevent, mitigate, prepare, and plan for complex emergencies, which are more the result of human actions than of acts of nature.

OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICES THAT PROVIDE FOREIGN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

BHR/OFDA is not the only office within the USG that provides humanitarian assistance to foreign countries. BHR/FFP is responsible for administering the USG's foreign food aid programs, under U.S. P.L. 480 Title II and Title III. Title II emergency food aid programs are targeted to vulnerable populations suffering from food insecurity as a result of natural disasters, civil conflict or other crises. BHR/OTI is the office within USAID responsible for providing assistance to countries that are in a stage of transition from crisis to recovery. Its assistance is designed to facilitate the transition to peace and democracy by aiding in the demobilization of combatants or developing democratic governance structures within the country. Other parts of USAID, such as the Regional Bureaus, provide foreign development aid, which often complements humanitarian relief programs or can be regarded as disaster rehabilitation assistance. Countries

where sustainable development has been accomplished are less likely to require massive USG humanitarian assistance.

Three of the biggest providers of USG humanitarian assistance are USAID, State/PRM, and DOD/HRA. USDA works closely with BHR/FFP in allocating surplus food commodities to developing countries, under the Section 416(b) program of the Agricultural Act of 1949. This food aid is often used for emergency feeding programs in countries experiencing food shortages due to drought or civil strife. State/PRM provides multilateral grants to international relief organizations in response to refugee emergency appeals and contributes to the regular program budgets of organizations such as UNHCR. DOD/HRA coordinates the utilization of DOD assets for humanitarian assistance overseas. In FY 1995, DOD provided humanitarian assistance in northern Iraq and former Yugoslavia.

USGS, CDC, USFS, and the EPA can provide technical assistance in response to disasters and potential hazards overseas. Combining the non-developmental, humanitarian assistance provided by USAID, USDA, State/PRM, and DOD/HRA, the total amount of USG bilateral assistance given in response to disasters and crises overseas topped \$1 billion in FY 1995.

BHR/OFDA PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the Annual Report, BHR/OFDA produces several other publications that are available on the INTERNET and by request. One of the most useful is the Field Operations Guide, a pocket-sized manual that contains methodology for conducting disaster assessments, as well as information on BHR/OFDA response procedures. BHR/OFDA also produces current reports on disasters and crises around the world, which describe the situation and the corresponding USG response.

Current reports are available on several INTERNET gophers and World Wide Web sites, such as:

USAID Home Page

<http://www.info.usaid.gov>

Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) Disaster Information Center

<http://www.vita.org>

To have these reports sent to you automatically, send an E-Mail message to:
listproc@info.usaid.gov
 and type in the Message field:
 subscribe OFDA-L Your Name

COMPLEX EMERGENCIES AND THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

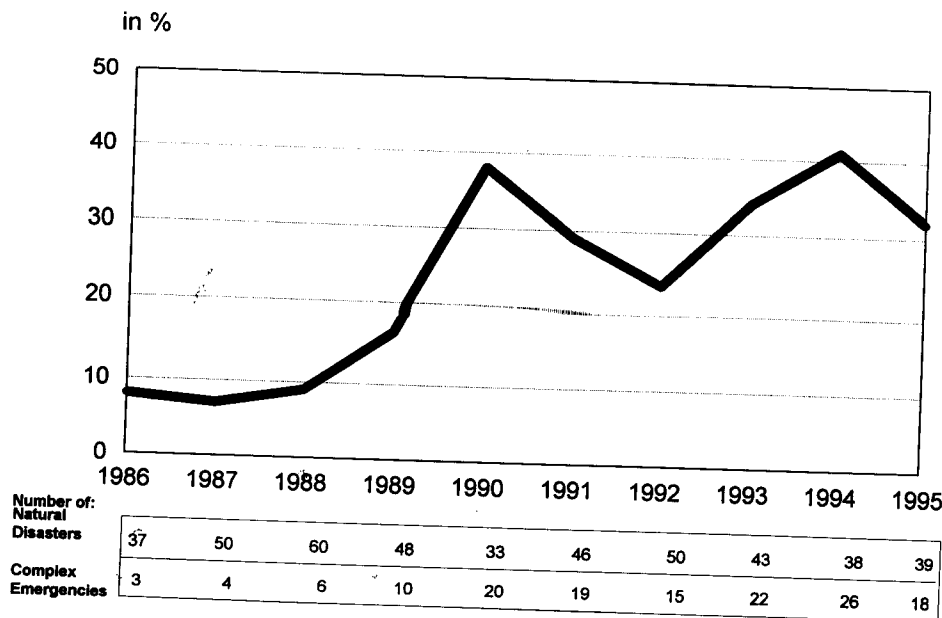
For more than a decade, the field of humanitarian assistance has witnessed the rise of a new form of disaster, the complex emergency, which has steadily outpaced the growth of more traditional, natural disasters. A complex emergency differs from a natural disaster not only in the manmade nature of the crisis but also in the political component of the disaster, the presence of warring factions, and the commensurate breakdown of government infrastructure which severely hinders the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

Instead of wars among rival nation states, increasingly the world is witnessing power struggles and fighting among competing ethnic, political, and/or religious groups within a country or geographic region. At the same time, the political aspect of these

conflicts has become fragmented, leading to a devolution of control over warring factions. This general instability creates economic disruptions through the destruction of infrastructure, decline in agricultural production, and the creation of affected populations. The combination of these factors evolves over time into a complex emergency. The effects of these forces is readily apparent in such "failed" states as Afghanistan, Liberia, and Somalia.

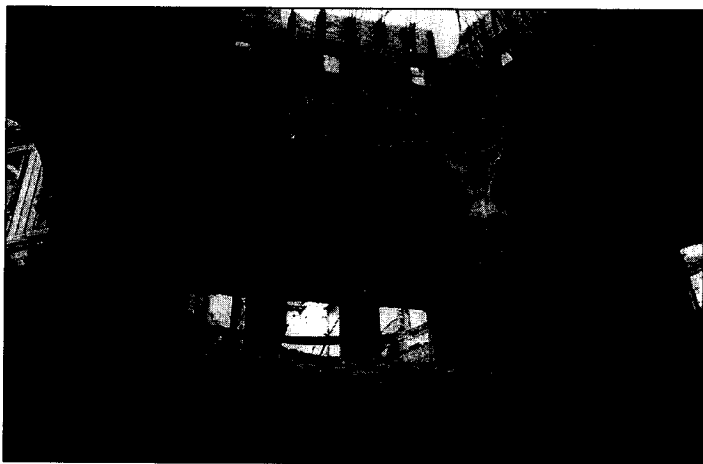
These conflicts differ from traditional wars in their catastrophic effects due to a rapidly increasing level of sophistication in weaponry and an exponential impact on civilian populations. The result has been waves of refugees who are prone to a deadly combination of starvation, disease, and despair which the affected governments lack the capacity or will to address. In some cases, neighboring countries are drawn into the conflict

Complex Disasters as a Percentage of Total USG Declared Disasters
FY 1986 - FY 1995



* Includes Civil Strife/Displaced Persons/Emergencies/Expellees/Refugees.

as well, mutating from national crises into regional ones in a matter of weeks or months. This deadly mix of civil conflict, population displacement, economic collapse, and breakdown of normal systems of government has created mass suffering on a scale unmatched by natural disasters.



The destroyed remains of the Sarajevo Town Hall and National Library, which was bombed in the summer of 1992. (Photo by Mariza Artificio-Rogers, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD)

Complex emergencies require sensitivity in the provision of humanitarian assistance. This type of emergency brings with it a host of new issues: attacks on humanitarian convoys, targeting of relief workers, and the denial of access to affected populations, to name just a few. If not done correctly, aid can exacerbate the humanitarian situation, rather than provide assistance. Relief organizations must appear apolitical and ensure that their actions do not contribute to violent tensions in societies. Providing assistance to civilian populations can often be perceived by warring factions as supporting their opponents. Certain kinds of assistance, especially food, are vulnerable to manipulation when warring forces and armies gain control of supplies provided for humanitarian assistance, either by imposing levies on assistance operations or by stealing commodities. This problem can sometimes be resolved by selecting assistance commodities which are less in demand and easily stored, but still serve the needs of the populace.

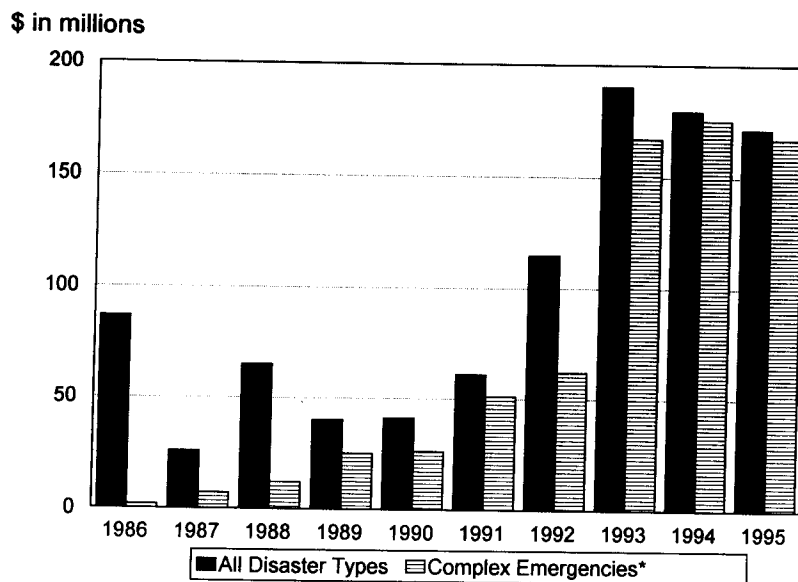
With the end of the Cold War, long simmering ethnic, political, and religious tensions erupted, tearing

apart the political and socio-economic fabric of traditional societies, leading to a dramatic increase in the number of complex emergencies facing the USG. During the past decade, BHR/OFDA has experienced an explosion in the number of these types of humanitarian crises. From 1986 to 1990, there were a total of 43 complex emergencies which the USG responded to, accounting for 16% of all disasters which received USG assistance during this period. By contrast, from 1991 to 1995, there have been 100 declared complex emergencies, or 32% of all disasters that warranted USG assistance. This translates into a 100% increase in the prevalence of complex emergencies facing the USG in a period of just ten years.

Because of their constraints and requirements, complex emergencies require an extensive commitment from relief organizations. While natural disasters are usually a discrete event to which the humanitarian community can respond for a limited period of time, a complex emergency's on-going nature demands a long-term commitment in terms of time, money, and other resources. The average complex emergency which BHR/OFDA responds to lasts five years, and is growing. The long-term nature of this response requires an extensive commitment on the part of the USG. As a result, BHR/OFDA's response to these types of emergencies has quickly outpaced its more traditional response to natural disasters. In FY 1995 alone, out of total obligations of \$170,961,105, BHR/OFDA spent \$165,273,683 in responding to complex emergencies.

The advent of complex emergencies has resulted in a significant increase in the demands placed on BHR/OFDA's resources and emergency response capabilities. Complex emergencies, by their very nature, are on-going situations which require continued support, year after year. This has required BHR/OFDA to adapt by designing and implementing programs on a long-term basis. In addition, complex emergencies require special response mechanisms. Dealing with situations in which the de facto government may, at the very least, be ambivalent about delivering international assistance to rebel regions, as in Iraq and Sudan, or in which fighting between warring parties is a constant concern, as in the former Yugoslavia, has compelled BHR/OFDA to acquire logistical and other technical skills which simply were not necessary even a decade ago.

OFDA Complex Emergency Obligations for Declared Disasters FY 1986 - FY 1995



* Includes Displaced Persons/Emergencies/Expellees/Refugees

In tailoring its response to complex emergencies, BHR/OFDA has sought to implement rehabilitation projects and to build local capacity while continuing to provide emergency relief to populations at immediate risk. By focusing on rehabilitation and promoting local participation, this strategy can reduce the cost of assistance and improve self-sufficiency. While it is standard practice to rehabilitate food production and other services following a drought or war, this strategy is distinctive in that it attempts to provide needed rehabilitation assistance while a conflict is on-going.

BHR/OFDA has undertaken to enhance its response capacities in a number of ways. Its development of DARTs, initially designed for the rapid deployment of key personnel to natural disasters, has also played a crucial role in the initial stages of the USG's humanitarian response to complex emergencies. A DART provides a crucial on-site presence to manage and coordinate the USG's humanitarian response. In Rwanda, the DART was essential in providing food, shelter, medicine, and water to the more than 2 million displaced, one of the largest mass movements of people in modern history. DARTs have also been fielded in response to complex emergencies in Haiti, the former Yugoslavia, Iraq, and Somalia.

In coping with these complex emergencies, BHR/OFDA has established relationships with other U.S. federal agencies to craft a comprehensive relief strategy. The general level of insecurity in regions affected by complex emergencies has resulted in a close working relationship with DOD, as BHR/OFDA has sought to tap into its expertise in delivering commodities and technical support in dangerous locations throughout the world. The resulting large numbers of refugees from complex emergencies has compelled us to work even closer with State/PRM to target assistance to refugee populations which typically spill across borders and affect surrounding regions. Public health concerns associated with massive population movements have also mandated close cooperation with the USPHS and the CDC to ameliorate the spread of infectious disease which are often associated with these types of disasters. BHR/OFDA also has an ongoing relationship with the USFS due to its extensive technical experience and training in emergency preparedness and planning, on-site operational coordination, disaster response, prevention, and mitigation. In addition, complex emergencies have also impacted BHR/OFDA's already close working relationships with

NGOs and international organizations as we attempt to adapt our traditional response capacities to changing situations and establish even closer collaboration and coordination mechanisms.

These response capacities have been tested under extreme conditions. For example, following the mass exodus from Rwanda to Goma, Zaire, thousands of refugees lost their lives due to a cholera epidemic that swept through the displaced persons camps. At the peak of the epidemic, the mortality rate was recorded at 45 per 10,000/day. In July 1994, U.S. military forces were sent to the region to assist in the establishment of a clean water distribution system to combat the cholera epidemic. The combined work of the U.S. military, USAID-funded organizations, and other international donors succeeded in reversing the mortality rates and bringing the health crisis under control. By the end of September, the mortality rate had dropped to 1.2 per 10,000/day in the Goma camps.

Previously, the prevailing view was that complex humanitarian emergencies were aberrations, and most large disasters occurred due to natural phenomena. Over the past several years, however, it has become apparent that complex disasters have emerged as the dominant new form of humanitarian crisis. While complex emergencies sometimes have a natural disaster component, they are always marked by extreme violence and have the singular ability to erode and destroy the cultural, civil, political, and economic integrity of established societies. This new development is both a challenge and an opportunity to the USG to seek new forms of assistance to meet the needs of the victims of these types of crises.

ON THE ROAD TO DISASTER IMPACT REDUCTION: BHR/OFDA'S PREVENTION, MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, AND PLANNING DIVISION

While BHR/OFDA is well known for its response to disasters, the work of its PMPP division, which focuses on how to prepare for and lessen the impact of international disasters, is receiving increased attention. The prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and planning activities of PMPP are closely interrelated yet distinct approaches that can reduce the vulnerability of at-risk populations to natural and man-made disasters. The following examples of FY 1995 BHR/OFDA/PMPP activities illustrate how these different approaches are emphasized, while also reflecting their interdependence.

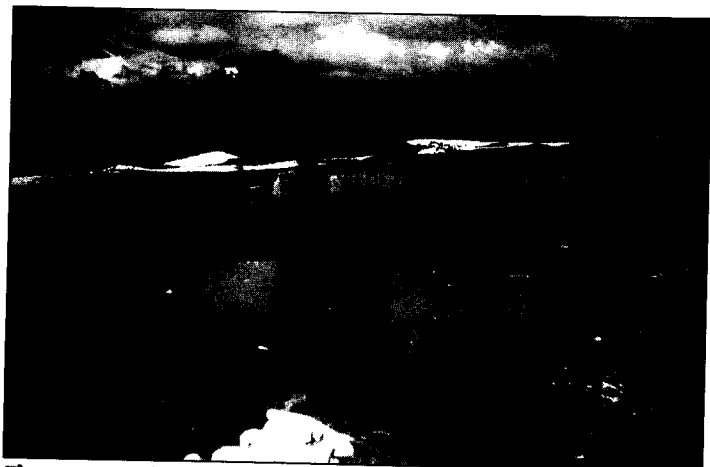
Cassava and Sweet Potato: a Study in Southern Africa Famine Mitigation

Since 1992, BHR/OFDA's Famine Mitigation Activity (FMA) has been a supporter of the "Malawi Accelerated Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Cassava and Sweet Potato Planting Material as a Drought Relief Measure" project. This endeavor is implemented by the Southern Africa Root Crops Research Network (SARRNET) and managed by USAID/Malawi. Sweet potato and cassava plants were traditional Malawi crops pushed aside by the demand for maize production. The SARRNET venture works to develop improved varieties of these drought-tolerant crops and to ensure their adoption by local farmers. Agricultural research stations are linked to households through improvements and training in multiplication and cultivation techniques. The Government of Malawi, PVOs, NGOs, USAID/Malawi, and other donors, including FAO and UNICEF, have worked closely with SARRNET to develop a flexible program,

experimenting with innovative methods of promoting these crop varieties.

A joint SARRNET/FMA assessment was undertaken in the fall of 1995 to determine to what extent the distribution and multiplication of cassava and sweet potato had alleviated the impact of drought in Malawi. The evaluation identified several key outcomes of the project. First, the activity influenced a change in the Government of Malawi's agricultural policy to support crop diversification by encouraging alternatives to high-input, drought-intolerant maize production. Second, participating farmers, a high percentage of whom were women, earned four to five times greater net profits per hectare with cassava and sweet potato compared to maize plantings. Third, the project effected a reduction in the period during which food was severely limited and expensive in rural areas. Fourth, the nutritional status of farmers and their families improved.

This assessment demonstrated significant results of drought mitigation: less hunger, better nutrition, greater profits, and policy changes. In response to these results, BHR/OFDA earmarked additional funding for SARRNET to replicate the success of the Malawi venture in three countries that declared drought disasters for the 1994-1995 planting season. Expanding into Lesotho, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe, and looking toward the entire southern Africa region, the project will continue working to diversify the crop base with more drought-resistant varieties, thereby easing the consequences of future droughts.



There are sufficient cassava tubers in these pots to feed this woman's family of five for a month. In addition to the high-starch tubers, the leaves provide an excellent source of Vitamin A and iron.

(Photo by Beth Stanford, USAID/BHR/OFDA/FMA)

El Niño Forecasting: a Study in Applied Disaster Preparedness

Natural disasters caused by climatic hazards, including hurricanes in the Caribbean, droughts in southern Africa, and floods in Thailand, may be associated in some cases with El Niño/Southern Oscillation events. El Niño is a warm ocean current that appears off the coast of Peru roughly every five to seven years. An opposite phase, when the waters in the eastern Pacific are cold, is termed La Niña. In response to these ocean-water temperature changes over a large area of the central and eastern Pacific, the air above the water becomes heated or cooled. Rising warm air produces precipitation, while falling cold air inhibits it. These large-scale changes in air movement ripple throughout the tropics. During an El Niño, the eastern and central Pacific areas receive rain, but the western Pacific area, including Australia and Indonesia, becomes dry. Southern Africa also experiences drought, as does northeastern Brazil. In La Niña years, the pattern tends to reverse.

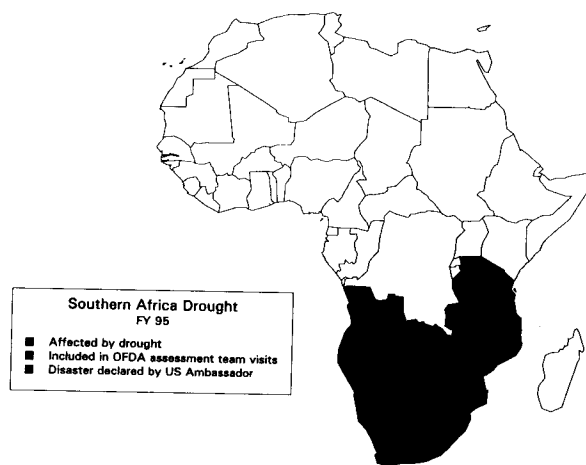
Through recent advances in El Niño forecasting, the regional frequency and intensity of hazards such as hurricanes, droughts, and floods may be foreseen up to a year or more in advance. Temperature fluctuations in surface ocean water in the tropical Pacific have some predictable impacts on climate systems throughout the tropics and lower mid-latitudes. As the understanding

of this phenomenon has increased, El Niño has begun to provide operational information for decision making in the agriculture, water, health, and energy sectors, as well as for disaster early warning, preparedness, and response measures.

The period from 1991–1995 was unusual in that three El Niños occurred, correlating with the devastating southern Africa droughts of 1991–1992, 1993–1994, and 1994–1995. The 1994–1995 drought required BHR/OFDA disaster assistance to Zimbabwe, Swaziland, and Lesotho. Throughout FY 1995, BHR/OFDA used El Niño monitoring and forecasting for southern Africa drought surveillance and planning.

Countries such as Australia, Brazil, and Peru have learned to use El Niño predictions for livestock management, agricultural planting schedules, and crop selection. These strategies have proven successful in stabilizing agricultural production during large annual fluctuations in rainfall levels. In South Africa, El Niño forecast information has been applied successfully to malaria control programs.

In late 1995, NOAA launched an initiative to establish an International Research Institute for climate prediction. BHR/OFDA initiated research and program development activities to identify drought, flood, and



Southern Africa drought impacts of 1994-1995 El Niño events. Drought disasters in this region have been shown to be associated with El Niño episodes by BHR/OFDA/PMPP, see Dille, M. and Heyman, B.N. 1995: ENSO and Disaster: Droughts, Floods and El Niño/Southern Oscillation Warm Events. Disasters. 19:3 (September), 181-193.

storm risks associated with El Niño in southern Africa and southeast Asia as well as measures to mitigate or prepare for them. Such measures, enabled by the ability to anticipate the frequency and intensity of some extreme climatic events through El Niño monitoring and forecasting, can reduce human suffering and the staggering economic losses that result from these hazards.

LAC Regional Advisors: a Study in Disaster Management Training

A long-standing goal of BHR/OFDA's PMPP division has been to invest in programs that will not only save lives and reduce damage from disasters, but also promote foreign countries' self-sufficiency so that massive USG and other donor aid becomes unnecessary. Toward this end, BHR/OFDA's Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Regional Advisors and BHR/OFDA/PMPP have developed a disaster management training program for this region aimed at enhancing countries' capacity to prevent and respond to both man-made and natural disasters. The program includes the development of training materials, the training of cadres of instructors, the training of disaster professionals, and the development of a disaster management curriculum unique to the LAC region.

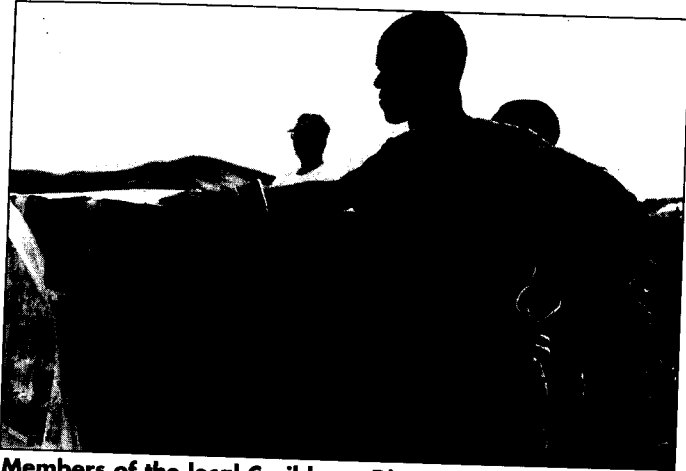
The BHR/OFDA LAC Training Program has defined four major areas: training management, program management/administration, event management, and technical/skills support. Although it is continually expanding its curriculum, in recent years the program has focused on four major disaster management training courses for Latin America, conducted in Spanish: Disaster Program Management I, Training for Instructors, Train the Trainers, and Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis. Following the success of the training program in Latin America, the first three of these courses were translated into English and adapted for the Caribbean. In the training of disaster responders, coordinated through Metro-Dade Fire Rescue, in Miami, Florida, the program focused on educating instructors in the fire services and responder agencies available in the region. Once this was accomplished, three content courses were developed:

Advanced First Aid, Urban Search & Rescue, and Hazardous Materials. All were developed in Spanish, and Advanced First Aid was translated into Portuguese for use in Brazil.

During FY 1995, the BHR/OFDA LAC Training Program reached a level of scope and maturity that confirmed the validity of the concept of training multiplication through emphasis on the development of a cadre of certified trainers in each of the countries. In total, by the end of 1995, the number of certified and active instructors in the region exceeded 200. In addition, most of the countries in the region had instituted annual training plans and full-time training coordinators. BHR/OFDA continued its work to adapt these highly successful training programs in the South Pacific and southern Africa.

Through the training of individuals, groups, and local agencies who are first responders to disasters, the need for external intervention decreased as local capabilities were strengthened. Consequently, host country institutions responded more quickly and effectively to disaster situations. For example, when a 6.4 Richter scale earthquake hit Colombia on February 8, 1995, principally affecting the city of Pereira, local and national authorities trained in the BHR/OFDA/LAC program were able to handle the response, including search and rescue, without outside assistance. Due in part to investments in this and other disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and planning programs, the total amount of USG expenditures for disasters in the Latin America and Caribbean region dropped markedly over the past decade.

Great progress toward program self-sufficiency was made as well, particularly in Latin America. In FY 1995, for the first time since the beginning of the program in 1988, cash expenditures by participating countries for disaster training in Latin America were significantly greater than direct cash expenditures by BHR/OFDA. The programs in Paraguay, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Brazil became fully self-sufficient in instructors and financial support for courses. There is every indication that by the year 2,000, BHR/OFDA will have accomplished its goal to assist



Members of the local Caribbean Disaster Response Unit played a key role in the off-loading of tents and other relief supplies in the aftermath of Hurricane Luis in Antigua. (Photo by Alejandro James, Jr., USAID/BHR/OFDA/LAC)

all of the countries in the region in achieving self-reliance in Disaster Management Training.

Through these types of projects, BHR/OFDA/PMPP was able to diminish not only the impact of FY 1995 disasters, but also the potential impact of future disasters. More and more international resources are being devoted to these areas for practical reasons. In addition to saving lives and protecting communities, these initiatives can contain the massive economic losses that accompany disasters. The World Bank and USGS have estimated that during the 1990s, \$400 billion in economic losses due to natural disasters could be reduced to \$120 billion through a \$40 billion investment in prevention, mitigation, and preparedness programs. Perhaps most importantly, these activities can lessen some threats to those in the world who are most vulnerable to disasters, in large part by enhancing local capacity.

PRIOR-YEAR AND NON-DECLARED DISASTERS

Activities initiated in response to a disaster declaration often require additional funding for completion in subsequent fiscal years. In FY 1995, BHR/OFDA obligated a total of \$41,414 to replace commodities drawn down from BHR/OFDA stockpiles for prior-year emergencies.

COLOMBIA - Earthquake/Landslide (FY 1994)

Replacement of plastic sheeting to the Panama stockpile
BHR/OFDA Assistance\$28,914

COSTA RICA - Floods (FY 1994)

Replacement of plastic sheeting to the Panama stockpile
BHR/OFDA Assistance\$12,500

FY 1995 DECLARED DISASTERS

Disaster Summaries in this Annual Report

The disaster descriptions on the following pages cover the period of the USG's fiscal year, October 1, 1994, through September 30, 1995. During FY 1995, BHR/OFDA responded to 57 new "declared" disasters.

How a Disaster is Declared

The Chief of the U.S. Mission declares a disaster in the affected country when he or she determines that a disaster exists that warrants a USG response. A disaster cannot be declared without a request from the host country for USG assistance. A disaster declaration allows the Chief of Mission to allocate up to \$25,000 (the "Ambassador's Authority") for host country relief efforts. BHR/OFDA releases the \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority from its International Disaster Account (IDA) and provides the Mission with guidance for determining the need for additional USG assistance. BHR/OFDA sends assessment teams to disaster sites when needed.

BHR/OFDA Assistance and Other USG Assistance

Many of the disasters in FY 1995 required a complex mix of USG financial and staff resources. The disaster descriptions include total dollar figures for the assistance provided from BHR/OFDA's IDA, as well as summary information on assistance provided by other USG offices, such as USAID/BHR/FFP, USDA, DOD, and State/PRM. It is not always possible for BHR/OFDA to verify total assistance provided by other USG offices.

Assistance Provided by U.S. PVOs and the International Community

Information included in the disaster descriptions on assistance provided by U.S. PVOs and the international community is compiled from reports submitted voluntarily to BHR/OFDA. It is not always possible to verify the accuracy of these reports.

Detailed Situation Reports, Fact Sheets, and Information Bulletins on Major Disasters Available Separately

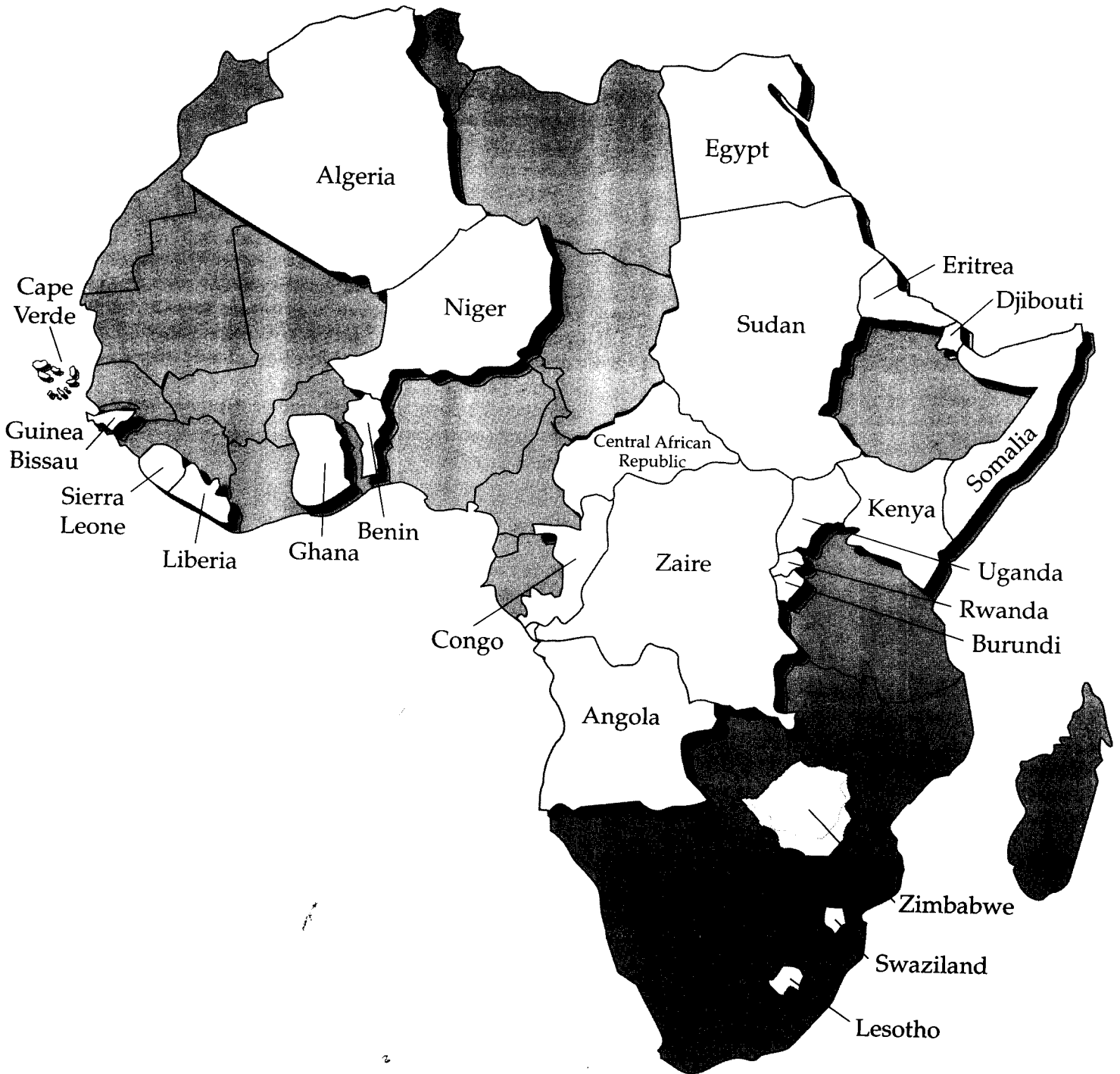
BHR/OFDA produces documents which provide more detailed information about declared disasters than is provided in the case reports found in this annual report. Situation reports are 4-5 page documents updated on a regularly scheduled basis and written on long-term, complex emergencies (such as Rwanda or former Yugoslavia). Fact sheets are one page documents written on natural disasters and complex emergencies, which eventually may warrant information bulletins or situation reports. Information bulletins are 2-3 pages in length and written only on fast-onset, natural disasters, and are updated frequently: bi-weekly, weekly, or daily.

Situation reports, fact sheets, and information bulletins were written for the following major disasters in FY 1995:

Angola - Civil Strife
 Afghanistan - Civil Strife
 Burundi - Civil Strife/Displaced Persons
 Former Yugoslavia - Civil Strife
 Haiti - Emergency
 Japan - Earthquake
 Liberia - Civil Strife
 Northern Iraq - Displaced Persons
 Rwanda - Civil Strife/Displaced Persons
 Sierra Leone - Civil Strife
 Somalia - Civil Strife
 Sudan - Civil Strife/Displaced Persons
 Zaire - Epidemic
 Zaire - Refugees

Note: Historical as well as current situation reports, fact sheets, and information bulletins are available from BHR/OFDA upon request.

AFRICA



Total BHR/OFDA Assistance for FY 1995 Disasters in Africa - \$116,119,417

ALGERIA - Floods

Flash floods struck the western Tindouf region of Algeria in late 1994 as a result of unusually heavy rains. Ten people were killed and 30,000 people, mostly Sahrawi refugees, were affected by the floods, which destroyed houses, schools, clinics, rations, and private property. On November 19, 1994, a disaster was declared by U.S. Ambassador Ronald E. Neumann. BHR/OFDA provided a \$25,000 grant to UNDHA to purchase tents, food, and other essential supplies for flood victims. UNDHA, UNHCR, the Government of Algeria, and international governments also contributed much needed blankets, construction materials, school supplies, and stoves immediately following the floods.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$25,000

ANGOLA - Complex Emergency

After nearly two years of resumed civil war, the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) and representatives of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) signed the Lusaka Protocol, a comprehensive peace agreement, on November 20, 1994. The protocol called for a ceasefire, the quartering and disarming of UNITA troops, and the formation of a unified national army. In return for its demilitarization, UNITA would take part in a government of national reconciliation. On February 9, 1995, the U.N. Security Council authorized the establishment of a 7,500-member peacekeeping operation, the U.N. Angola Verification Mission III (UNAVEM III), to help guard the peace agreement.

From September 25 to 26, both GRA President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi attended the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)-sponsored Roundtable Conference of Donors on Community Rehabilitation and Reconciliation for Angola, held in Brussels, Belgium. During the conference, more than \$1 billion was pledged by donors toward a multi-year reconstruction program that included demobilization, mine clearance and awareness, rehabilitation of basic infrastructure, reintegration of war-displaced persons, community development, and a reduced humanitarian program to aid with the transition from emergency to development assistance.

As in previous years, FY 1995 humanitarian relief programs were focused on the provision of food, shelter, and medical care to the estimated 2.2 million Angolans inside the country requiring external emergency assistance, including internally displaced persons and demobilized soldiers and their families. UNHCR estimated there were also 310,000 Angolan refugees in neighboring countries: 200,000 in Zaire; 96,000 in Zambia; 13,000 in the Congo; and 1,000 in Namibia.

The existence of a tentative peace led to a gradual resumption of normalcy in select zones in Angola. Access throughout the country slowly increased, and new pockets of needy populations continued to be identified. The opening of roads for peacekeeping and humanitarian purposes was hindered, however, by countless unexploded mines, numerous destroyed bridges, and a lack of security



A severely malnourished child with its mother in a BHR/OFDA - funded nutritional feeding center in Benguela Province, Angola. (Photo by Karma Lively, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD)

in various parts of the countryside. As displaced populations in some provinces began to return home, targeted assistance programs were shifted to help them rebuild their lives. Although nationwide food needs were expected to increase until the 1996 harvest, some food assistance programs were scaled back as people became better able to take care of their own nutritional needs.

UNDHA's consolidated, inter-agency appeal for Angola for 1995 requested a total of \$213 million for relief, repatriation, and resettlement, mine clearance and awareness, and demobilization and reintegration projects. The United Nations Angola Humanitarian Coordination Unit (UCAH) was responsible for coordinating the various U.N. agencies, including WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, and WHO. More than 40 international and 40 local NGOs worked under the U.N.'s Humanitarian Program for Angola in 1995.

On October 14, 1994, Ambassador Edmund T. DeJarnette issued a disaster declaration for Angola due to



Man with polio dispenses soap as part of a BHR/OFDA - funded emergency humanitarian distribution.

(Photo by Karma Lively, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD)

the continuation of civil strife. The USG has provided humanitarian assistance to the victims of civil strife and drought in Angola since 1989. Since that time, the USG has given more than \$360 million of aid to Angola.

Since 1991, BHR/OFDA has funded a field staff position to help oversee the USG's humanitarian program in Angola. In August 1995, a second BHR/OFDA officer was sent out to assist with this growing portfolio. During FY 1995, BHR/OFDA provided the majority of its assistance for activities through Africare, AICF/F, CARE, CCF, CRS, IMC, MSF/F, SCF/US, UNICEF, and WVRD to implement the emergency relief program in Angola.

BHR/OFDA also gave \$4 million to ICRC for air delivery of relief items and \$1.5 million to WFP for their relief airlift operations. To assist with the demobilization effort, BHR/OFDA granted \$1.5 million to UNICEF and over \$1.2 million to Africare, CRS, SCF/US, and WVRD. BHR/OFDA spent \$417,470 to secure, transport, and replenish a total of 3,672,000 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting for the provision of shelter. A total of \$478,556 in BHR/OFDA funds went toward program support and short-term technical assistance. In addition, BHR/OFDA gave \$94,738 in support of UCAH.

Through grants to Africare, CARE, Creative Associates, CRS, NPA, SCF/US, SCG, and WVRD, BHR/OTI spent \$7,245,079 in Angola in FY 1995, primarily on soldier demobilization and reintegration training, de-mining and mine awareness programs, and a conflict resolution project. BHR/OTI also contributed \$164,000 to assist UCAH. BHR/FFP provided 82,100 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food commodities to WFP's International Emergency Food Reserve, CARE, CRS, ICRC, and SCF/US, worth \$45,411,907. USAID/AFR gave \$2 million for a displaced children and orphans program. To assist Angolan refugees, State/PRM granted \$1.8 million to UNHCR. With funds provided by DOD, BHR/OFDA procured 13 Bailey bridges to be transported to Angola to facilitate humanitarian transport operations and the resettlement of displaced persons and refugees. DOD also contributed \$4 million to U.N. mine clearance programs. *(For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Angola - Civil Strife.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$31,738,017
Other USG Assistance	\$65,318,913
Total USG Assistance	\$97,056,930

BENIN - Floods

Hheavy, torrential rains in northern Benin began in July 1994 and led to an overflowing of the Niger River and its tributaries on September 15-16. The combination of these rains and overflows caused severe flooding in several towns and villages of Borgou Province. Four counties were declared disaster areas by the Government of Benin: Malanville, Banikoara, Karimama, and Gogounou. An estimated 20,000 hectares of cultivated land were inundated, of which approximately 70% contained food crops. As a result of the flooding, 14,400 people were reported homeless and occurrences of malaria and diarrhea increased dramatically. Extensive

damage was inflicted on buildings, livestock, and infrastructure. On October 13, U.S. Ambassador Ruth A. Davis issued a disaster declaration and recommended \$25,000 be allotted for the procurement of essential medicines for flood victims. In response, BHR/OFDA purchased and shipped 75 cartons of medical supplies for the treatment and prevention of diseases such as yellow fever, typhoid, cholera, and malaria.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$25,484

BURUNDI - Complex Emergency

On October 21, 1993, elements of Burundi's Tutsi-controlled military murdered President Melchoir Ndadaye and several high-ranking officials in a coup attempt. Ndadaye was Burundi's first democratically-elected president as well as its first Hutu president, and his assassination sparked nationwide ethnic violence between Burundi's minority Tutsi and majority Hutu ethnic groups. When the fighting ended, 25,000 to 50,000 people were dead, 600,000 had become refugees in neighboring countries, and nearly 1,000,000 were internally displaced.

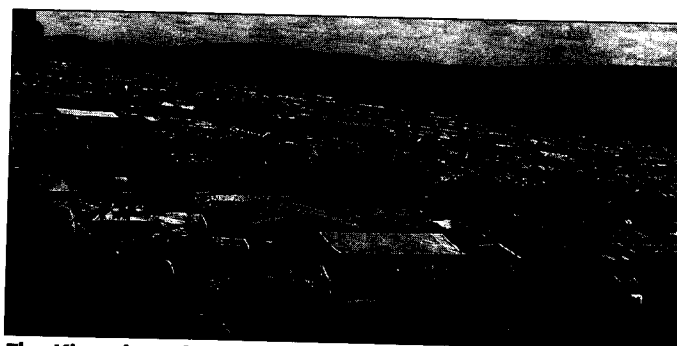
The Government of the Republic of Burundi (GRB) named Cyprien Ntaryamira to succeed Ndadaye, but he subsequently died in the same fateful April 6, 1994, plane crash that killed Rwanda's president. In an October 1994 power-sharing agreement, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya was then chosen to succeed Ntaryamira. Despite this agreement, political and ethnic violence continued in 1995, with fighting between the military and armed militias, political assassinations, and attacks against international relief workers. Northeastern Burundi was especially tense due to the presence of roughly 240,000 Rwandan refugees (mostly Hutu) who fled the killing in Rwanda. In northwestern Burundi, fighting between the military and armed militias created a veritable war zone for the civilians caught in the conflict.

To address the continuing needs of those affected by the crisis in FY 1995, U.S. Ambassador Robert Krueger re-declared a disaster in Burundi on November 2, 1994. In FY 1995, the USG provided Burundi nearly \$32.7 million in humanitarian assistance. This brings to \$99.2 million the total USG humanitarian assistance to Burundi since the onset of the crisis.

In April 1995, USAID Administrator Brian Atwood deployed an assessment team to Burundi to: 1) review

the USAID humanitarian relief portfolio and the status of contingency planning efforts by USG-funded organizations and the international community; 2) examine WFP's program to reduce general food distributions to IDPs and dispersed populations; and 3) determine the feasibility of recovery and development programs in Burundi. Among other findings, the team concluded that the humanitarian crisis which resulted from the events in October 1993 was essentially over. Because malnutrition levels in the IDP camps had declined significantly and 1994/1995 harvests at the household levels were notably good, WFP began in mid-June to phase out general food distributions except to vulnerable populations. The food distribution phase-out, however, became highly political and threatened the security of humanitarian workers involved in its implementation. On May 8, a Greek expatriate working for CRS was murdered while assessing food needs in Kirundo Province.

During the summer of 1995, Burundi's security situation began to deteriorate, especially in the north. New internally displaced populations emerged from this violence, even as WFP worked to downsize the caseload of the IDPs and dispersed. WFP's efforts to decrease general distributions in the IDP camps were successful; however, the overall caseload numbers remained fairly consistent due to new additional needs. In FY 1995, BHR/FFP contributed \$26.7 million worth of P.L. 480 commodities to Burundi. The commodities were distributed through WFP.



The Kirundo Refugee Camp for Hutus who fled Rwanda.

(Photo by Ron Libby, USDA/USFS/DASP)

Late in FY 1995, BHR/OFDA provided grants to IMC, MSF/B, and ICRC to address the needs of the emerging crisis. The grants funded emergency medical assistance to displaced persons and others affected by the war in Burundi's northern and central provinces. In addition, BHR/OFDA supported a program for street children in Bujumbura and a resettlement shelter program.

Throughout FY 1995, the USG also worked to help stabilize the fragile political situation in Burundi. The USG dispatched a number of high-ranking officials to Burundi to demonstrate support for the GRB and to consult with government and military officials on security matters. In addition, the USG prepared a humanitarian assistance contingency plan in the event that Burundi once again erupts into massive violence.

Due to the regional nature of the complex emergency in the countries of the Great Lakes region - Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire, and Uganda - BHR/FFP and State/PRM have contributed food aid and refugee assistance on a regional basis. Some of the assistance has been provided to Burundian refugees; however, to avoid double-counting, this assistance has been included in the Rwanda case report as Rwandan regional crisis assistance. (For further information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Burundi - Civil Strife/Displaced Persons.")

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$5,923,924
Other USG Assistance	\$26,747,400
Total USG Assistance	\$32,671,324



Refugees who fled from Magara Camp settle in Kirundo Camp.
(Photo by Ron Libby, USDA/USFS/DASP)

CAPE VERDE - Volcano

On April 3, the volcano on the island of Fogo began spewing lava, ash, rocks and smoke from its crater. A stream of lava approximately 1.5 km wide destroyed a nearby village, causing the evacuation of 1,300 people to coastal areas. The displaced were housed with families, in schools, and in tents set up by the Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) and the Cape Verdean Red Cross.

On April 7, U.S. Ambassador Joseph Segars declared a disaster and requested technical assistance from BHR/OFDA and USGS. BHR/OFDA gave a grant of \$23,822 to the Cape Verdean Red Cross to provide relief supplies to the evacuees. In addition, two USGS volcanologists from the BHR/OFDA-funded Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP) and a BHR/OFDA Regional Advisor immediately flew to Cape Verde to provide technical assistance to the U.S. Embassy and GOCV. The OFDA/VDAP team stayed two weeks, monitoring the volcanic activity and assessing the victims' needs and the relief efforts. By early May, volcanic activity had subsided, but the displaced were still not able to return to their villages.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$23,822
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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - Fire

In late January 1995, brush fires swept through Boulkinia, a remote northern region of the Central African Republic. The fires affected hundreds of residents of three villages and left 85 people homeless. U.S. Ambassador Robert E. Gribbin III responded on February 1, 1995, with a disaster declaration and a request for assistance for victims of the fires. BHR/OFDA provided a \$500 grant to the Central African Red Cross to purchase blankets and clothing for those left homeless.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$500
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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - Floods

Torrential rains fell on August 13-14, 1995, in the Central African Republic (CAR) town of Bozoum, washing out roads and bridges, destroying housing and the town's primary school, and leaving several hundred people homeless. President Patasse visited the town on August 15 and declared a disaster. He mobilized scarce resources of the Government of the CAR to repair the bridges, but appealed for international assistance to help the victims of the flooding and to rebuild the ruined primary school. On August 18, 1995, U.S. Ambassador Robert E. Gribbin III declared a disaster in the CAR due to the floods and requested USG assistance. BHR/OFDA

responded with a \$25,000 grant to the Government of the CAR for emergency disaster relief.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$25,000

CONGO - Floods

In early December 1994, the Congo River reached its highest level since 1962 and began flooding villages near Mossaka, in the Cuvette region of the Congo. The floods affected 45 villages and forced 16,500 people to evacuate their homes. Following an appeal for help from the Government of the Congo, U.S. Ambassador William Christie Ramsay declared a disaster on December 8, 1994. BHR/OFDA responded by donating a WHO emergency health kit capable of servicing 10,000 people for 3 months. The health kit was used to cope with water-borne diseases that developed as the flood waters receded.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$10,654

DJIBOUTI - Floods

Severe flooding, triggered by heavy and continuous rainfall in the southern region of Djibouti, raised the water level of the Oued River at Ambouli by two meters in late November 1994. The ensuing floods inundated about 80% of the city of Djibouti and damaged the southern areas of Hol Hol and Ali Sabieh. Water supplies, bridges, railroad lines, and public utilities were destroyed. More than 100 people were assumed dead or missing as a result of the floods. Between 100,000 and 120,000 people were severely affected by flooding, mainly from exposure to public health risks such as cholera, malaria, and acute respiratory infections.

The Government of the Republic of Djibouti and the international donor community were quick to react to this disaster. On November 21, U.S. Ambassador Martin L. Cheshes declared a disaster due to severe flooding. BHR/OFDA immediately released \$24,933 to USAID/Djibouti for the local purchase of tents, blankets, and readily consumable food items. On December 5, a BHR/OFDA-deployed aircraft delivered four water purification units, consumables, and an accompanying water technician. The units were used by district authorities to provide pure water to more than 19,000 inhabitants of refugee camps and Djiboutians living in

Hol Hol, Ali Adde, and Dikhil, the district capital. The total cost for the purchase and transportation of this assistance was \$426,222. BHR/FFP also provided 3,530 MT of emergency food commodities, valued at \$1,668,200, to WFP for targeted food distribution in Djibouti.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$451,155
Other USG Assistance\$1,668,200
Total USG Assistance\$2,119,355

DJIBOUTI - Storm

Winds and rains of hurricane proportions swept through Tadjoura in eastern Djibouti in late July 1995. The storm caused irreparable damage to a total of 169 houses, forced approximately 775 people to flee their homes, and destroyed roads, buildings, and infrastructure throughout the region. On July 25, 1995, Deputy Chief of Mission Joseph P. Gregoire declared a disaster in Djibouti due to severe storms. BHR/OFDA immediately provided \$24,722 to support the shipment of essential water purification equipment from the BHR/OFDA stockpile in Djibouti where it was utilized by Tadjoura district authorities to assist victims of the storm.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$24,722

EGYPT - Floods

On November 2, 1994, torrential rains resulted in flash floods throughout a 300 km area along the Upper Nile, inundating the governorates of Assiut, Sohag, and Qena, and the city of Luxor. The floods, with an estimated volume of 225 million cubic meters, were the worst recorded in 75 years. In the town of Durunka, Assiut, two gasoline tanks holding 40,000 tons of fuel spilled their contents into the flood waters. The fuel ignited and, propelled by the floods, moved rapidly through the town, killing hundreds of Durunka residents. In all, approximately 600 people were killed and an estimated 22,217 families (155,729 people) were displaced by the floods. In addition, 11,227 buildings were destroyed, 11,347 buildings were damaged, and 12,000 hectares of crops were flooded.

U.S. Ambassador Edward S. Walker, Jr. declared a disaster in Egypt due to severe flooding on November

5. BHR/OFDA immediately provided a grant of \$25,000 to the Egyptian Red Crescent Society to purchase a vehicle to distribute emergency relief commodities to displaced flood victims. BHR/OFDA also provided 16,000 blankets, valued at \$100,000 to victims of the floods. On November 6, USAID dispatched a seven-member BHR/OFDA DART to Egypt, at a cost of \$18,212, to coor-



Local residents affected by the flood receive wool blankets provided by BHR/OFDA. (Photo by Renee Bafalis, USAID/LPA/PR)

dinate the distribution of relief supplies and conduct an on-site assessment of the flood damage. Based on recommendations from USAID's DART, BHR/OFDA funded the position of a Relief Manager to assist USAID/Cairo in working with NGOs to assist those affected by the floods for a period of three months, at a cost of \$42,275.

In addition to BHR/OFDA assistance, USAID/Cairo signed grants totaling \$1,793,740 with CARE and SCF/US to provide disaster assistance to the affected population. CARE distributed food and non-food relief supplies, and supported cash-for-work projects and agricultural rehabilitation projects which benefited 70,075 homeless people in Sohag and Qena. SCF/US provided temporary water and sanitation facilities in 14 displaced camps. USAID monetization funds in the amount of \$109,839 were also provided to CRS to fund water and sanitation activities and an agricultural rehabilitation and nutritional survey in Assiut and Sohag governorates.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$185,487
Other USG Assistance	\$1,903,579
Total USG Assistance	\$2,089,066

ERITREA - Complex Emergency

In late 1994, an estimated 24,000 Eritrean refugees, the first group to be repatriated from a total of 430,000 refugees from camps near the Sudanese border, arrived in nine pre-determined sites in the western lowlands. On October 20, 1994, U.S. Ambassador Robert G. Houdek declared a disaster due to food shortages. On November 1, the declaration was expanded to include assistance for the returnees, as the Government of Eritrea lacked the financial capacity to cope with the influx.

Following this declaration, BHR/OFDA provided a grant of \$546,168 to CRS for a Commission for Eritrean Refugee Affairs pilot program to repatriate and resettle Eritrean refugees. The program provided temporary shelter, potable water, and agriculture inputs for 450 returning families. BHR/OFDA also provided \$575,866 to MCI for an emergency FFW program in Hamasien and \$520,000 to WFP to fund the rehabilitation of the ports in Assab. Also, WVRD, using 1994 BHR/OFDA funding, continued to implement FFW, shelter, and water/sanitation activities for returnees in Gash Setit Province throughout 1995. In addition, USAID/Eritrea provided \$2 million to resettle over 400,000 returnees and BHR/FFP provided 7,290 MT of vegetable oil and wheat, valued at \$2,642,800, to WFP. (For additional information on Eritrean refugees in Sudan, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Sudan - Civil Strife/Displaced Persons." Also, please refer to the "Sudan - Complex Emergency" case report for more information.)

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$1,642,034
Other USG Assistance	\$4,642,800
Total USG Assistance	\$6,284,834

ERITREA - Infestation

Throughout the summer of 1995, swarms of locusts infested more than 30,000 hectares of crops in five of the country's nine provinces, representing 10% of Eritrea's cultivated land. This infestation, combined with the late onset of seasonal rains, placed the grain harvest and the food security situation of the whole country at serious risk.

On September 26, 1995, U.S. Ambassador Robert G. Houdek declared a disaster in Eritrea due to a major outbreak of desert locusts. BHR/OFDA immediately released \$25,000 to the Government of Eritrea. The funds

were used to purchase a vehicle for use by the Ministry of Agriculture for locust control activities. USAID's Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance (AELGA) project also provided radios and 10,000 liters of insecticides and deployed a technical expert to assist with the government's locust control campaign. The estimated total cost of this USAID assistance was \$100,000.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
Other USG Assistance	\$100,000
Total USG Assistance	\$125,000

GHANA - Floods

Unusually heavy rains on July 3 and 4, 1995, led to Ghana's worst flooding in 50 years. Flash floods in the Accra metropolitan area caused 45 deaths, rendered 200,000 people homeless, and affected approximately 500,000 people. Ghana's economic loss from the floods was estimated at \$12,500,000, including the loss of 5,000 livestock. The Government of Ghana coordinated a national response, supplying cash, blankets, rice and other supplies to flood victims.

On July 10, 1995, U.S. Ambassador Kenneth L. Brown declared a disaster in Ghana due to severe flooding. BHR/OFDA provided \$21,072 worth of food commodities, and \$3,928 to procure basins, utensils, soap, and other items used to prevent the spread of diseases among persons displaced by the floods. Other donors which contributed assistance to Ghana include Great Britain, Japan, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, and U.N. humanitarian agencies.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
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GUINEA-BISSAU - Cholera

On October 13, 1994, the first cases of a cholera epidemic were reported in Guinea-Bissau. The epidemic began in the Republic of Guinea and spread to Guinea-Bissau, where it extended from the Bijagos archipelago to the city of Bissau and finally to the interior of the country. By mid-November, the number of new cases peaked at 400 per day before declining. Officials reported 8,631 cases of cholera, and 195 people died from the disease. On October 19, 1994, the Government of Guinea-Bissau's Minister of Health announced the cholera epidemic and appealed for international assistance. The

U.S. Ambassador, Roger A. McGuire, declared a disaster on November 3, 1994. BHR/OFDA responded by dispatching two cholera experts from the CDC to assist the Government of Guinea-Bissau in implementing a cholera management program.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$6,770
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KENYA - Complex Emergency

In late 1994, ethnic clashes that had plagued Kenya since 1991 erupted again in the Rift Valley Province. The clashes forced an estimated 30,000 people to flee their homes in the Burnt Forest area of Nakuru district and take shelter in locations that lacked shelter, basic medical care, water, food, and latrines. In addition, in late December, an estimated 200 displaced Kenyans were dispersed violently from camps in Maela in southern Rift Valley Province and moved to unprepared areas in Central Province by Government of Kenya forces. Residents of the displaced camps also faced numerous raids by administrative police and retaliating tribal groups.

On December 2, 1994, U.S. Ambassador Aurelia E. Brazeal re-declared a disaster in response to the ethnic strife in Kenya. BHR/OFDA consequently provided a grant of \$405,105 to MSF/E to implement a program focused on meeting the emergency health needs of an estimated 60,000 Kenyans displaced by the tribal clashes.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$405,105
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KENYA - Drought

From 1991 to mid 1994, Kenya was faced with a series of difficulties, including severe and prolonged drought, high inflation, ethnic clashes, economic reform, and a large influx of refugees. Conditions improved in most of Kenya in late 1994 as a result of a good harvest and increased food availability. However, in the Northeastern and Eastern provinces, over 1 million people, mainly nomadic pastoralists, women, and children, continued to suffer from the effects of a renewed and localized drought and the heavy losses incurred during the previous drought.

On January 17, 1995, U.S. Ambassador Aurelia E. Brazeal declared a disaster and requested a continuation of USG assistance to these groups. BHR/OFDA

AFRICA

released \$559,836 to CRS, WCDO, and CARE to support emergency, FFW, and livestock restocking programs to re-establish pre-drought levels of food security to affected populations in Kajiado and Narok districts and in north-eastern Kenya. In addition, BHR/FFP provided 3,800 MT of emergency food commodities, valued at \$1,983,800, to CARE, CRS, and WFP for distribution to victims of the drought.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$559,836
Other USG Assistance	\$1,983,800
Total USG Assistance	\$2,543,636

LESOTHO - Drought

The country of Lesotho, along with other areas of southern Africa, experienced a series of droughts due to a low-rainfall pattern since April 1991. The drought returned in April 1994. By mid-July, due mainly to job losses in the agricultural sector, unemployment soared to 50% and was expected to continue rising. The water situation deteriorated to such a level by December that water restrictions were imposed, and there was a typhoid outbreak in Maseru. The winter wheat crop failed completely, and estimates of the May-June 1995 harvest were the lowest since 1991. Nearly 400,000 people were in need of assistance, including 83,800 undernourished children under the age of five.

On June 5, 1995, U.S. Ambassador Bismarck Myrick issued a drought emergency declaration for Lesotho. BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 to the Lesotho Ministry of Home Affairs Civil Works Section for the implementation of a FFW program. The funds were used to purchase hand tools, including pick axes, shovels, wheelbarrows, rakes, cold chisels, crow bars, hammers, replacement handles, buckets, paint, small paint brushes, and watering cans, to benefit over 5,000 FFW workers. In addition, BHR/FFP provided 8,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food commodities worth \$2,502,313 to the International Emergency Food Reserve of the World Food Program. (For additional information on the southern Africa drought, the reader may refer to case reports on "Swaziland - Drought" and "Zimbabwe - Drought.")

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
Other USG Assistance	\$2,502,313
Total USG Assistance	\$2,527,313

LIBERIA - Complex Emergency

After nearly six years of civil war, the signing of the Abuja Accord in August 1995 pointed to progress among leaders of Liberia's main warring factions. Unlike its twelve predecessors, the Abuja Accord showed signs of establishing the foundation for a lasting peace. The Abuja Accord marked a reconciliation between all factions, and between Charles Taylor, head of the National Patriotic Front for Liberia (NPFL), and Nigeria. The accord also reflected a consensus among West African states and the direct involvement of factional leaders. A cease-fire, signed in August 1995, generally held throughout FY 1995.



A BHR/OFDA - provided tent being used as a cholera recovery room at Swede-Relief Hospital in Monrovia.

(Photo by Rachel Lieber, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD)

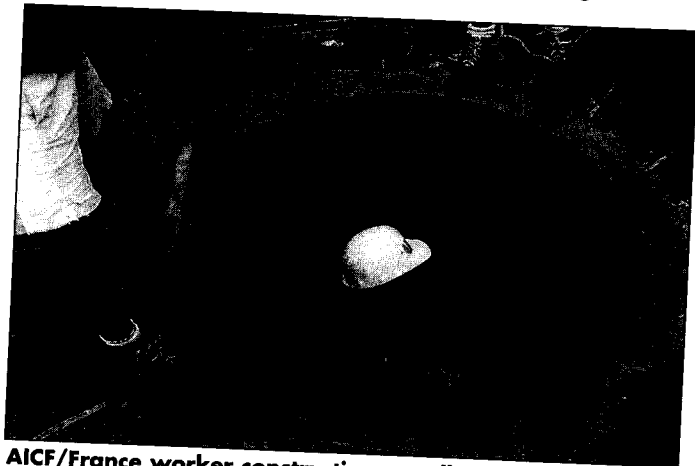
From a population of about 2.5 million, the U.N. estimated that 725,000 Liberians remained refugees in neighboring countries. This total included 397,000 in Guinea, 305,000 in Cote d'Ivoire, 3,000 in Sierra Leone, 16,000 in Ghana, and 4,000 in Nigeria. Approximately 1 million Liberians were internally displaced due to civil strife. It was estimated that 150,000 Liberians have died from causes relating to the war. Liberia was also host to about 120,000 refugees from Sierra Leone who fled strife in their country.

Since September 1994, U.N. relief agencies and NGOs officially have suspended almost all operations outside Monrovia, Buchanan, and their immediate environs. The suspension resulted from rebel harassment of relief personnel and the theft of vehicles and other equipment, at a time when NGOs were returning to activities in the countryside. Future security depends on the success of the Abuja Accord's provision for demobilizing and disarming the 40,000-60,000 rebel fighters.

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On October 5, 1994, U.S. Chief of Mission William P. Twaddell declared the continuation into FY 1995 of the Liberian civil strife disaster. Due to the general inaccessibility of the Liberian interior during 1995, BHR/OFDA structured its grants to allow geographic flexibility for NGO projects. In FY 1995, BHR/OFDA provided \$4,826,354 in grants to CRS, AICF/F, MSF/H, MSF/B, SCF/UK, Africare, and the Salesian Missions. These organizations distributed food, seeds and agricultural tools, provided medical, health/nutrition and water/sanitation services, and a health care training program. BHR/OFDA also provided a grant of \$800,000 to UNDP for emergency assistance to displaced persons, \$500,000 to WFP for food distribution, and \$500,000 to UNDHA to establish an NGO coordinating unit. In FY 1995, BHR/OFDA also provided \$87,920 to replenish 979,200 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting sent to Liberia the previous year. Total BHR/OFDA obligations for FY 1995 were \$7,899,252.

In addition to BHR/OFDA assistance, BHR/FFP contributed 107,230 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance worth \$48,867,800 to CRS and WFP, including the cost of ocean transport and internal shipping. DOD/HRA also contributed \$252,000 for the delivery of 312 MT of relief supplies, consisting of three



AICF/France worker constructing a well at the Firestone Plantation Displaced Persons Camp in Liberia.
(Photo by Nisha Desai, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD)

trucks, food, household items, and medical supplies. State/PRM contributed \$497,938 to three IRC programs for refugees affected by the conflicts in Liberia and neighboring Sierra Leone: \$234,312 for education programs for Liberians and Sierra Leoneans in Guinea, \$112,604 for assistance to Liberians at the Buduburan refugee camp in Ghana, and \$151,022 for assistance to Liberian refugees in Cote d'Ivoire.

Other State Department funding included a \$5 million obligation, drawn from prior year funds to the U.N. Trust Fund for Liberia, for the repatriation of Tanzanian and Ugandan Economic Community of West African States' Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) personnel. The U.S. Department of State contributed a further \$10 million, drawn from FY 1995 voluntary Peace-Keeping Operations and leftover U.N. Liberia trust funds, for logistical support to the ECOMOG. The value of assistance for Peace-Keeping Activities and Operations is not included in total USG assistance figures. (For further information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Liberia - Civil Strife.")

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$7,899,252
Other USG Assistance	\$49,617,738
Total USG Assistance	\$57,516,990

NIGER - Epidemic

On March 3, 1995, the Government of Niger (GON) declared a state of emergency due to an outbreak of meningitis in the areas of Maradi, Dosso, Zinder, Tahoua, and urban Niamey. This outbreak progressed very rapidly and eventually resulted in 36,165 cases of meningitis and 3,255 deaths. The meningitis epidemic coincided with the outbreak of a measles epidemic which resulted in an additional 27,526 cases and 367 deaths.

Immediately following the GON's declaration, Chief of Mission Ravic R. Huso declared a disaster on March 3. On March 14, USAID/AFR provided \$193,000 to WHO for the purchase of over 1,040,000 doses of Polyvalent A-C, a meningitis vaccine. BHR/OFDA released a \$25,000 grant to WHO to support the purchase and transport of approximately 120,000 doses of this vaccine. Several European governments and UNICEF pledged money and supplies, and the GON arranged the cold chain and logistical aspects of mobilizing a regional immunization campaign. By May 1995, approximately 2.5 million people were vaccinated against meningitis and the number of cases dropped rapidly, largely as a result of the collaborative and timely response by the USG, other international donors, and the GON.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
Other USG Assistance	\$193,000
Total USG Assistance	\$218,000

RWANDA - Complex Emergency

On April 6, 1994, the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed when their plane was shot down as it approached Rwanda's capital, Kigali. Immediately following the crash, government forces and armed militias launched a premeditated systematic campaign to kill Rwanda's minority Tutsi and moderate Hutu populations. At the same time, government forces and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) fought a civil war for control of the country. By the time the RPF claimed victory and a new government was installed in July, more than 500,000 people had been killed, 2 million people had become displaced inside Rwanda, and another 2 million had fled to neighboring countries.

Given the ongoing nature of the crisis, U.S. Ambassador David Rawson re-declared a disaster for Rwanda on October 6, 1994, and paved the way for continuing USG humanitarian assistance in FY 1995. In FY 1995, the USG donated \$251 million to the Rwandan regional crisis, \$25.6 million of which was assistance provided by BHR/OFDA. Since the onset of the crisis in FY 1994, total USG humanitarian assistance to Rwanda stands at \$556.5 million.

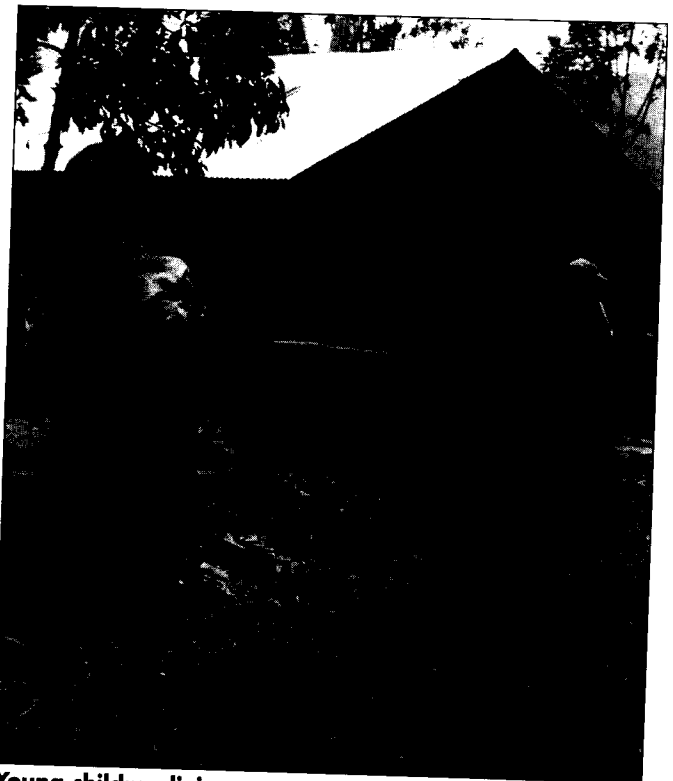
In October 1994, the Government of Rwanda (GOR) began to close the IDP camps in Rwanda in an attempt to resettle the country's 1 million IDPs. One month later, the GOR, the U.N., IOs, and NGOs organized Operation Retour to assist in registering and transporting IDPs and to ensure policy coherence in the resettlement process. BHR/OFDA worked closely with Operation Retour through USAID's DART.

Operation Retour facilitated the return of approximately 40,000 IDPs from December 1994 through early April 1995. However, due to insecurity in their home communes and continued intimidation in the camps, IDPs became increasingly unwilling to return home by February. After several months of peaceful attempts to close the remaining camps, fighting broke out between the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) and IDPs at Kibeho camp on April 22, 1995, and an estimated 300 to 2,000 people died in the ensuing violence. As of May 9, 1995, all IDP camps officially were closed by the GOR.

In FY 1995, the GOR also worked to encourage the country's 2.2 million refugees to return home. Over the course of the year, 500,000 Rwandans were repatriated, including 13,000 who were forcibly expelled

by the Government of Zaire in August 1995. However, only a quarter of those who returned in FY 1995 were refugees from the 1994 war and genocide; the balance were "old-caseload" refugees (i.e., those who fled violence in Rwanda in 1959 or 1963).

As the Rwandan regional crisis gradually moved from the emergency to rehabilitation phase in FY 1995, USG assistance adapted to the continuing but changing relief needs. USAID/DART held primary responsibility for coordinating USG humanitarian assistance during the emergency phase of the Rwandan crisis. By February 1995, however, BHR/OFDA was able to close its remaining DART office in Kigali when USAID reopened its Rwanda mission. BHR/OFDA funded two staff in Rwanda throughout FY 1995 to assist in monitoring its humanitarian portfolio. In an effort to help Rwanda return to its pre-war life and build its communities' capacity to absorb returning refugees and IDPs, BHR/OFDA provided more than \$25.6 million in assistance in FY 1995. This assistance focused on rehabilitating water systems and health struc-



Young children living at an unaccompanied children's center in Kibuye prefecture.

(Photo by Regina Davis-Tooley, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD)

tures, reviving agricultural production, and providing basic primary health care training. The seeds and tools distributions which BHR/OFDA funded in FY 1995 were estimated to have reached 50% of Rwanda's farmers during the country's first agricultural season and 80% during the second season. In response to international concern about prison overcrowding in Rwanda, BHR/OFDA issued a grant to ICRC to assist in temporary emergency shelter for detainees.

BHR/OFDA funding also supported food distribution programs, emergency nutrition programs, water and sanitation programs, road/building/well rehabilitation, plastic sheeting distribution, transport programs, and a national tracing and reunification program.

BHR/OTI provided nearly \$2.4 million to help support the U.N. Human Rights Field Operation, Rwanda's criminal justice system, and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. USAID's Office of East African Affairs (AFR/EA) disbursed \$8.7 million from the Development Fund for Africa to strengthen GOR ministries and bolster

Due to the regional nature of the complex emergency in the countries of the Great Lakes region - Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire, and Uganda - BHR/FFP and State/PRM have contributed food aid and refugee assistance on a regional basis. In FY 1995, BHR/FFP donated \$128.1 million worth of P.L. 480 emergency Title II commodities to Rwanda and the Rwandan regional crisis. State/PRM contributed nearly \$93.4 million worth of assistance to refugee programs in the region. The majority of this assistance went to countries hosting Rwandan refugees. (For further information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on Rwanda - Civil Strife/Displaced Persons.)

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,686,564
Other USG Assistance	\$225,379,932
Total USG Assistance	\$251,066,496

SIERRA LEONE - Complex Emergency

In the fourth year of civil war, attacks from the insurgent Revolutionary United Front (RUF) against the Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces (RSLMF) spread from the southeast to most of the country. Although the capital of Freetown remained peaceful, violence in the countryside against civilians, including foreigners, made travel dangerous and greatly restricted transportation on major roads.

Although the RSLMF's deployment of foreign mercenaries kept the RUF from achieving decisive victory, the rebels' adoption of ambushes throughout the country severely damaged the national economy. The closure of most roads contributed to pockets of severe malnutrition in June 1995 that killed hundreds of persons. The southeastern towns of Bo, Kenema, and Makeni were particularly affected by food shortages. NGOs responded by airlifting food and medicine. Mediation efforts by envoys from the OAU and the U.N. to set up peace talks did not prove successful.

Of a pre-war population of 4.5 million, WFP estimated that more than 800,000 persons were displaced or forced to seek safety outside Sierra Leone. Guinea accepted more than 206,000 refugees, and Liberia was host to 120,000. Approximately 9,000 Sierra Leoneans have died during the civil war.

U.S. Ambassador Lauralee M. Peters, citing the continuation of civil strife and the increase in civilians



Nyagatare Transit Center in Byumba prefecture. The center houses returnees from Bukavu and Uvira refugee camps in Zaire. (Photo by Regina Davis-Tooley, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD)

the GOR's capacity to govern the country. (This development assistance is calculated separately from humanitarian assistance funds.) This included \$1.45 million to assist the Ministry of Justice in becoming functional. AFR/EA funding also focused on community-level reintegration by supporting 15 foster family associations, assisting more than 1,100 reunified families, and providing psycho-social support in 13 centers throughout Rwanda. In addition, AFR/EA provided more than \$1.44 million to assist Rwanda's unaccompanied children.



Women wait in line to have their children immunized at a health clinic in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

(Photo by Nisha Desai, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD)

affected by the war, declared a state of disaster on October 12, 1994. Sporadic violence outside the capital produced constantly shifting populations in and out of camps for the displaced, temporary homes, and permanent locations. This flux increased the difficulty faced by relief organizations in providing emergency assistance, although CRS and WFP worked with the Government of Sierra Leone to deliver relief goods, escorted by military convoy, to affected areas.

In FY 1995, BHR/OFDA provided assistance to four NGOs operating in Sierra Leone. AICF/F received \$1,922,318 for water/sanitation, medical, and nutritional assistance for 115,000 displaced persons. Africare received \$1,261,462 for food and medical assistance for 650,000 displaced and war-affected persons. CARE was granted \$253,682 for water/sanitation, health, and agricultural rehabilitation for another 10,000 persons, and



Mothers with their young children participating in a BHR/OFDA - funded AICF/France therapeutic feeding program in Yonibana, Sierra Leone.

(Photo by Rachel Lieber, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD)

CRS was given \$1,495,716 for food distribution, agricultural rehabilitation, and medical services for 92,000 persons. BHR/OFDA also provided \$276,049 to enable an emergency relief expert to monitor humanitarian conditions and BHR-funded projects in Sierra Leone.

Other U.S. relief contributions included BHR/FFP's provision of 17,320 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities to CRS, worth \$7,444,900. USAID/AFR also provided \$450,000 for the first phase of a national rehabilitation program for ex-combatants, their families, and displaced persons. *(For further information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA fact sheets on "Sierra Leone - Civil Strife.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$5,209,227
Other USG Assistance	\$7,894,900
Total USG Assistance	\$13,104,127

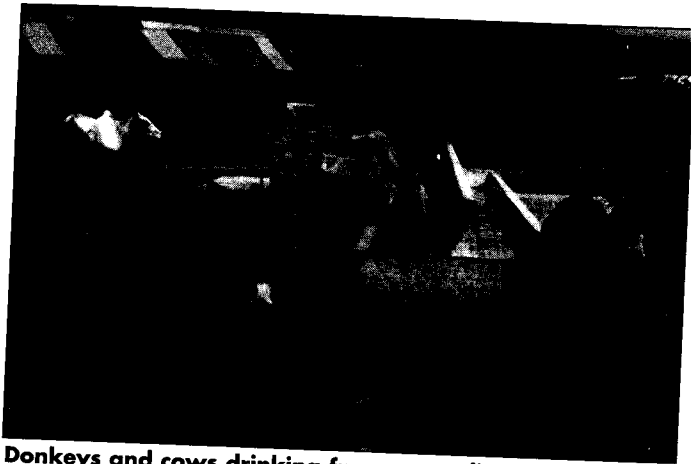
SOMALIA - Complex Emergency

The withdrawal of U.N. Operation for Somalia (UNOSOM) forces was completed on March 2, 1995, prior to the expiration of the U.N.'s official mandate on March 30. Although inter-clan fighting intensified in Somalia in the weeks preceding the withdrawal, Somalia did not revert to anarchy. As a result, approximately 47 U.N. agencies and NGOs remained active in areas determined to be relatively safe following the troops' withdrawal and, despite isolated security incidents, donor-funded program activities proceeded as planned in most areas. The withdrawal of UNOSOM troops, however, did result in hyperinflation, currency depreciation, and rising unemployment as approximately 5,000 Somalis lost their jobs with U.N. agencies. Sporadic port closures, combined with interfactional fighting, also resulted in declining nutritional conditions among residents and displaced populations in and around Mogadishu following the withdrawal.

By late 1994, Somalia's food security situation had made astonishing gains, following a successful harvest in the sorghum growing areas of the south. Despite this improvement, the need for external food aid continued for an estimated 600,000 Somalis throughout 1995. This included approximately 300,000 displaced Somalis, most of whom resided in camps in Mogadishu, and another 300,000 recent resettlers who were unable to support themselves. An additional 200,000 refugees who remained in camps in neighboring countries also required international assistance in 1995.

Severe flooding in the Juba and Shabelle river valleys killed more than 100 people and also inflicted widespread damage to property and crops in late 1994. The floods were followed by cyclones in November, which disrupted the recovery of agricultural production and refugee resettlement efforts near the town of Bossaso. Several buildings also were damaged and hundreds of people were left homeless as a result of the cyclones.

In addition to these natural disasters, the continued lack of political stability and increased fighting also



Donkeys and cows drinking from a new livestock trough constructed by ADRA and local implementing partner SAACID Voluntary Organization with BHR/OFDA funding.

(Photo by Jan Coffey, USAID/Somalia)

disrupted food production and humanitarian activities in some parts of the country, which has remained without a national government since 1991. Heavy fighting erupted in Mogadishu between rival factions in late August, following General Mohammed Farah Aideed's establishment of a self-styled government in south Mogadishu. Thousands of people were displaced and all relief and rehabilitation efforts were suspended in the Bay region, following the detention of several international relief workers and the looting of essential equipment from U.N. and NGO compounds by Aideed's forces in mid-September during a takeover of Baidoa town. Many farmers in the Bay region, which is an important agricultural zone, were forced to abandon planting during the prime agricultural season as a result of the conflict. Sporadic fighting also continued in the northwest between forces loyal to self-proclaimed President Mohammed Ibrahim Egal and rival elements in the breakaway "Somaliland" region.

The USG has remained in the forefront of humanitarian relief efforts in Somalia since the outbreak of civil

war in 1990: On October 21, 1994, Ambassador Daniel H. Simpson re-declared a disaster in Somalia, citing the lack of basic civil structures and the continued need for international aid to meet the basic needs of affected groups. In FY 1995, BHR/OFDA assistance to Somalia continued to address the needs of vulnerable groups throughout the country through the funding of NGO projects in health care, water and sanitation, and support for food distribution activities. BHR/OFDA contributed more than \$6 million to U.N. agencies and NGOs such as CISP, SCF/UK, FHI, UNICEF, AICE, IMC, and MSF/E, while phasing out others that had successfully completed their role towards ending the humanitarian crisis in Somalia. BHR/OFDA also continued to support income generation projects, including the CARE/WFP monetization project.

In addition to BHR/OFDA funding, BHR/FFP provided 15,000 MT of Title II food commodities, valued at approximately \$10,707,622 to Somalia through WFP in FY 1995. This included 4,000 MT of wheat and 2,500 MT of vegetable oil for monetization. USAID/Somalia obligated a total of \$5.3 million from the Development Fund for Africa for rehabilitation and recovery assistance projects, including UNICEF health activities, WFP FFW activities, and an umbrella grant managed by CARE. In FY 1995, State/PRM also contributed \$44 million to UNHCR's Africa General Program, \$38.5 million to ICRC's Africa Regional Appeal, and \$6.8 million to WFP for its regional programs, including Somalia. State/PRM funding was not included in total USG assistance figures. *(For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Somalia - Civil Strife.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$6,394,969
Other USG Assistance	\$16,007,622
Total USG Assistance	\$22,402,591



Women in Mogadishu filling their containers with potable water from a pump provided through a BHR/OFDA - funded water and sanitation project.

(Photo by Jan Coffey, USAID/Somalia)

SUDAN - Complex Emergency

Factional fighting, as well as fighting between Government of Sudan (GOS) and Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) forces in the south, continued throughout 1995, despite a two-month cease-fire negotiated by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter in March. The cease-fire, implemented in order to initiate a health campaign against guinea worm, river blindness, and polio, broke down in mid-July when fighting erupted between the GOS and SPLA near the Ugandan border.

Despite a marked drop in general malnutrition rates throughout most of the country due to a good harvest, the U.N. estimated that 4.25 million war-affected Sudanese required some form of relief assistance in 1995. This included 3.6 million in southern Sudan, 350,000 in the transitional zone, and 300,000 in camps outside Khartoum. Approximately 548,000 Sudanese were forced to flee to neighboring countries as a result of the civil strife, and according to UNHCR, as of March 1995, Sudan hosted an estimated 600,000 refugees from Ethiopia and Eritrea.

In FY 1995, civil strife remained a major constraint to providing humanitarian assistance in Sudan as it has since civil war erupted in 1983. In addition, continued GOS interference in U.N. Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) and NGO relief deliveries in southern Sudan impeded deliveries of relief goods and access to certain locations in southern Sudan. Since May, the GOS has banned all C-130 flights and several NGO and U.N. flights destined for southern Sudan. These impediments severely affected the ability of NGOs and U.N. agencies to reach vulnerable populations in the south. The GOS also continued to carry out extensive demolition campaigns in displaced camps in the Khartoum area. The demolition campaigns



Sudanese men learning to plow with an oxen team at a WVRD training site in Lakes Province, Southern Sudan.

(Photo by Maureen Mericle, USAID/Sudan Field Office/Nairobi)

uprooted families and resulted in thousands of deaths throughout 1995. Over 750,000 people were forced to relocate to areas that had limited water, health, and nutrition services.

On October 1, 1994, U.S. Ambassador Donald K. Pettersen re-declared a disaster in Sudan for FY 1995, having determined that relief assistance remained a requirement for persons affected by continued civil strife. USG assistance was provided in keeping with the new USG humanitarian strategy for Sudan, which emphasized a shift from relief to rehabilitation and improved self-sufficiency. In FY 1995, BHR/OFDA provided \$23 million to support OLS and NGOs implementing a vast array of programs including distribution of food, seeds and tools, and other relief goods, provision of health care, well-drilling, and capacity building activities in the south. In GOS-controlled areas, BHR/OFDA supported NGO programs targeting displaced populations with health, nutrition, and food security assistance. BHR/OFDA-funded barter shop programs allowed farmers to trade food surpluses for critically-needed goods, such as blankets, salt, and soap. These programs provided locally-grown food to Sudanese displaced persons and revived local markets. BHR/OFDA-funded road rehabilitation programs also improved commerce and transport of food and other relief supplies.



BHR/OFDA Director Nan Borton assists Sudanese women moving WFP food commodities.

(Photo by Maureen Mericle, USAID/Sudan Field Office/Nairobi)

In FY 1995, BHR/FFP contributed 58,585 MT of emergency food with additional funding for ocean shipment and internal transportation, storage, and handling. The total value of this assistance was \$33,772,300. In addition, in FY 1995, State/PRM contributed \$44 million to UNHCR's 1995 General Program for Africa. This program included assistance to Sudanese refugees and conflict victims. State/PRM also contributed \$38.5 million to

ICRC's Africa Appeal and \$6.8 million to WFP. A portion of these contributions were used for Sudan and benefitted Sudanese refugees. State/PRM assistance was not included in total USG assistance figures for Sudan. *(For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Sudan - Civil Strife/ Displaced Persons.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$23,905,497
Other USG Assistance	\$33,772,300
Total USG Assistance	\$57,677,797

SWAZILAND - Drought

The country of Swaziland was among the areas of southern Africa that experienced a series of droughts due to a low-rainfall cycle since April 1991. This cycle continued into 1995, and on April 3, the Government of Swaziland issued a "Declaration of a Continuing Drought Situation and Appeal for Relief Food Assistance." Estimates indicated that approximately 90,000 people would need emergency food assistance before the 1996 harvest. On August 25, 1995, U.S. Ambassador John T. Sprott declared a drought disaster in Swaziland. BHR/OFDA responded with \$15,000 in emergency funds to support local WVRD FFW activities in nine communities with 3,000 people. The project improved community sanitation through the completion of more than 600 pit latrines. In addition, BHR/FFP provided 6,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food commodities worth \$1,724,582 to the International Emergency Food Reserve of the World Food Program. *(For additional information on the southern Africa drought, the reader may refer to case reports on "Lesotho - Drought" and "Zimbabwe - Drought.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$15,000
Other USG Assistance	\$1,724,582
Total USG Assistance	\$1,739,582

UGANDA - Complex Emergency

On April 20, 1995, a large group of rebels belonging to the Lord's Resistance Army viciously attacked the town of Atiak in northern Uganda, killing over 200 people and burning and looting hundreds of homes and shops. This attack, which began in the Atiak trading center near the Sudanese border, was terminated by Government of Uganda soldiers.

On June 2, U.S. Ambassador E. Michael Southwick declared a disaster in Uganda due to civil strife. BHR/OFDA immediately responded with a grant of \$25,000 to WVRD to procure and distribute seeds and farming tools to surviving villagers who had lost their household belongings and means of subsistence in the attack. In FY 1995, BHR/FFP also provided 11,380 MT of emergency food commodities, valued at \$6,052,400, to WFP for targeted food distributions in Uganda.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
Other USG Assistance	\$6,052,400
Total USG Assistance	\$6,077,400

ZAIRE - Complex Emergency

Zaire continued to suffer from two distinct emergency situations during 1995: an immediate displaced persons emergency resulting from ethnic violence in Shaba Province; and a slower, more intractable chronic emergency which threatened large portions of the general population and was rooted in the country's social, economic, and political decline. In some areas, and among certain population groups, especially in Shaba Province, the emergencies overlapped.

Extremely poor economic conditions and high inflation aggravated ethnic tensions between persons of Kasaian origin and traditional Shaba residents. The tension erupted in ethnic violence in August 1992, causing an estimated 600,000 displaced persons of Kasaian origin to flee Shaba. Assistance by international NGOs for the displaced population was effective in preventing large-scale epidemics and higher morbidity and mortality rates. Successful coordination efforts between donors and NGOs resulted in the closure of the last displaced persons camp in Shaba Province in July 1995.

The large influx of displaced persons into East and West Kasai provinces since 1992 has placed a tremendous burden on already overcrowded urban areas. Approximately 12,000 people remained in the Tshimbombo and Likasi transit camps. During 1995, NGOs focused emergency resources on the resettlement of displaced persons to rural areas, with the intention of turning more attention to the country's broader, chronic emergency beginning in January 1996.

The U.N. and the USG estimated that 3 million people were at risk in Zaire in 1995 due to the chronic situation. There is no question, however, that a significant

portion of Zaire's 40 million people were negatively affected by the multiple crises facing the country. The political situation remained unstable, and the rapid improvement desired in the economy and social structure did not occur. Impacts of the Mobutu government's monetary reforms of October 1993 continued to be felt as Zairian purchasing power quickly diminished. Nonetheless, efforts by Prime Minister Kengo's government did result in a stabilizing exchange rate and single-digit monthly inflation.

In addition to its high numbers of internally displaced persons, Zaire hosted an estimated 1,513,482 refugees in 1995: 1,082,882 Rwandans, 100,000 Burundians, 200,000 Angolans, 112,000 Sudanese, and 18,600 Ugandans. There were also an estimated 50,866 Zairian refugees in neighboring countries: 21,900 in Burundi, 13,400 in Uganda, 11,000 in Angola, 2,500 in Zambia, 1,828 in the Sudan, and 238 in Tanzania.

On October 19, 1994, U.S. Charge d'Affaires John Yates declared a continuing disaster in Zaire, justifying the provision of USG humanitarian assistance in FY 1995. In July 1994, BHR/OFDA established a relief expert in Zaire to manage BHR/OFDA's disaster relief portfolio. In 1995, the relief expert helped to coordinate the emergency relief activities of NGOs, IOs, and the U.N.; monitored and reported on humanitarian relief programs; and provided technical advice to the USAID Mission and BHR/OFDA.

During FY 1995, BHR/OFDA provided a total of \$1,797,717 in grants to CRS and MSF/B for feeding programs and emergency nutritional assistance in Kinshasa. For the Kasai provinces, BHR/OFDA granted \$1,065,468 to MSF/B for medical and water-sanitation support to persons in Likasi Camp, \$112,878 to IOM for a resettlement program, and \$1,454,897 to WVRD to provide nutritional and agricultural assistance to displaced persons. In addition, a grant for \$155,104 was provided to the

Medical Benevolence Foundation for the distribution of essential drugs. BHR/OFDA also spent \$288,218 to support its relief expert's operations and to conduct humanitarian assessments. (For further information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA fact sheets on "Zaire - Refugees.")

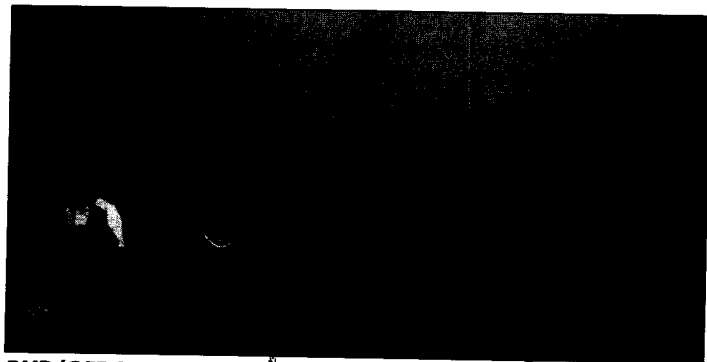
BHR/OFDA Assistance \$4,874,282

ZAIRE - Epidemic

On May 9, 1995, scientists from WHO and the CDC confirmed an outbreak of hemorrhagic fever caused by the Ebola virus in Zaire. The outbreak was centered around Kikwit, a city of 600,000 people approximately 536 km east of Zaire's capital, Kinshasa, in Bandundu Province. The Ebola virus was transmitted by direct contact with infected body fluids, blood, organs, corpses, and contaminated needles. It manifested first as a high fever and progressed to severe vomiting and bleeding. There was no vaccine or known cure. A similar outbreak in Zaire in 1976 killed 276 of 300 persons infected, a 92% fatality rate.

Hospital patients and health workers fled Kikwit following the initial outbreak. Though it was not exceedingly contagious, the Ebola virus was communicable and highly fatal. The Government of Zaire (GOZ) placed Kikwit and Bandundu Province under a partial quarantine and barred inhabitants of the area from entering Kinshasa.

On May 10, U.S. Charge d'Affaires John Yates declared a disaster in response to the Ebola virus. On May 14, a U.S. Air Force C-141 aircraft arrived in Zaire loaded with 1,895 pounds of BHR/OFDA-provided body bags, face masks, examination gloves, protective boots, caps, gowns, and plasma substitute, valued at \$24,980 including transportation. In early June, BHR/OFDA supplied an additional 500 gowns, followed by another 4,750 pounds of protective garb, as well as disinfectant and plasma substitute, worth \$55,000 including transportation. BHR/OFDA gave its relief expert in Zaire and the U.S. Embassy \$50,000 to provide supplementary assistance through relief organizations and dispatched an Information Specialist to assist with reporting. Another \$49,253 was granted by BHR/OFDA for an additional DOD airlift of medical supplies, and \$1,186 for further transport of relief commodities. BHR/OFDA and USAID's Office of Health and Nutrition provided \$750,000 and \$43,129, respectively, to support CDC efforts and to expand ongoing surveillance and control activities.



BHR/OFDA's Lynette Simon, (second from left) monitors the progress of a BHR/OFDA - funded CRS garden project in Kinshasa supported by BHR/OFDA.

(Photo by Karma Lively, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD)



Infant being fed by her father at a BHR/OFDA - supported MSF/CRS feeding center in Kinshasa.

(Photo by Karma Lively, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD)

The CDC and WHO worked with other medical experts from the GOZ, Sweden, France's Pasteur Institute, and MSF/B to halt further transmission of the Ebola virus. In addition, they determined the extent to which the epidemic had spread, established a case reporting surveillance mechanism, documented clinical and epidemiological features of the disease, and identified the natural reservoir and possible vectors of the virus. In July, local Red Cross volunteers continued to collect corpses of people who had died of unexplained causes, and assisted with home disinfections and food distributions. OXFAM and IFRC trained volunteers throughout Bandundu Province in health emergency response procedures.

The last case of Ebola virus in Zaire was reported on June 20. Household transmission had stopped due to increased public awareness and the adoption of precautionary measures. After 42 days without any new cases, CDC and WHO considered the epidemic to be over, and the local population of Kikwit slowly began to return.

During this outbreak, a total of 296 people contracted the virus, of whom 233 died, resulting in a 79% fatality rate. Most of the cases occurred in Kikwit (255) with the remainder being diagnosed in neighboring villages. Ninety of the dead were health workers, including six Italian nuns. WHO investigations confirmed that earlier cases from January through May, originally diagnosed as Shigella, probably were Ebola virus. *(For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA fact sheets on "Zaire - Epidemic.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$931,166
Other USG Assistance	\$43,129
Total USG Assistance	\$974,295

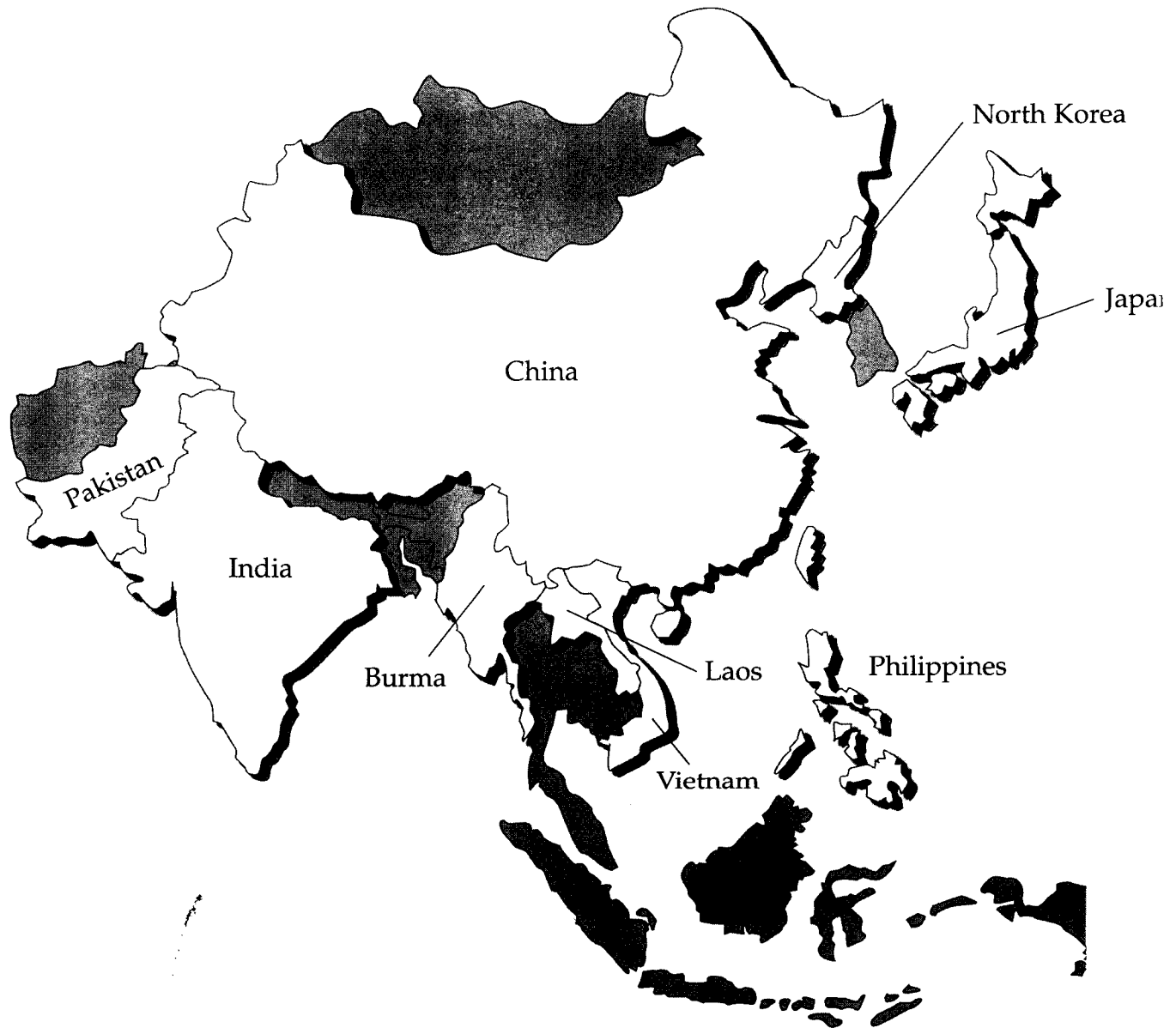
ZIMBABWE - Drought

Drought conditions have existed in Zimbabwe and other southern African countries since 1991. On June 21, 1995, a drought emergency was declared for the southern Africa region by the Southern Africa Development Community. Inadequate rainfall resulted in poor harvests in Zimbabwe, leading to particular concern about the food security of five million drought-affected rural inhabitants. Although there were sufficient food supplies in the country for the short term, many of the most vulnerable areas of the country received inadequate relief supplies due to logistical constraints. Reports of increased illness and death due to drought increased dramatically. By September, over 733,000 disabled, elderly, and chronically ill people were in need of free food distributions.

U.S. Ambassador Johnny Carson declared a national disaster on August 29. BHR/OFDA granted \$25,000 to WFP to finance two logistics managers for a six-month period to address transport planning and implementation bottlenecks. The immediate objective of this effort was to establish an Emergency Transportation Unit in the Ministry of Transport and Energy that could be sustained by Zimbabwean resources. BHR/OFDA also gave \$5,950 for air and land transportation. In addition, by September, USAID/AFR had contributed \$1.16 million to Zimbabwe's Child Supplementary Feeding Program, targeting over one million children, and \$6.9 million to the Crop Pack Program. *(For additional information on the southern Africa drought, the reader may refer to case reports on "Lesotho - Drought" and "Swaziland - Drought.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$30,950
Other USG Assistance	\$8,060,000
Total USG Assistance	\$8,090,950

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



Total BHR/OFDA Assistance for FY 1995 Disasters in Asia and the Pacific - \$1,189,154

BURMA - Fire

On April 27, 1995, a fire broke out in Bago, a town of 120,000 inhabitants located 48 miles south of the Burmese capital, Rangoon. The fire destroyed all bamboo and wooden huts in the town's two poorest districts, leaving one person dead, 15 injured, and 4,558 homeless. The rapid destruction of their homes forced victims to abandon their possessions and flee for their lives. A UNDP assessment mission determined that the victims' needs outweighed the Government of Burma's (GOB) ability to respond. The GOB formally requested assistance, and a disaster was declared on May 15, 1995, by U.S. Charge d'Affaires Franklin P. Huddle, Jr. BHR/OFDA immediately provided UNDP with a \$10,000 grant for food and other necessities for displaced families in the affected areas.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$10,000

CHINA - Floods

From late May through June of 1995, exceptionally heavy rainfall throughout central, eastern, and southern China caused record floods in 22 of the country's 30 provinces. The hardest hit provinces were Jiangxi, Hunan, Anhui, Hubei, Guizhou, Jiangsu, and Shandong — all located along the Yangtze River. In late July, heavy rains and flooding subsequently hit Liaoning and Jilin provinces in northern China. Fast rising water levels in many rivers breached embankments, destroying main communication lines and principal transportation routes along the way.

More than 100 million people were affected by the floods, which swept away houses and livestock and destroyed the spring and summer harvests in most areas. 1,437 people were killed, 70,539 people were injured, and nearly 2 million homes were destroyed. The estimated total economic loss resulting from the floods exceeded \$14 billion — nearly 3% of China's gross domestic product. On August 10, the U.S. Ambassador, Myles Robert Rene Frechette, declared a disaster due to severe floods. BHR/OFDA subsequently provided \$25,000 to the Red Cross Society of China for water purification, medicines, food, clothing, and quilts to benefit those most affected by the flooding.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$25,000

INDIA - Floods

Floods, caused by unusually heavy monsoon rains during the first week of September 1995, damaged crops and property in the states of Haryana, Punjab, Assam, Mizoram, and Jammu and Kashmir in northern India. The floods affected an estimated 2.8 million people, mostly in Haryana, and claimed the lives of approximately 170 people. An estimated 2,989 head of cattle also perished in the flooding, causing substantial economic loss for the local population. U.S. Ambassador Frank G. Wisner declared a disaster on September 18, and in early October, BHR/OFDA donated \$25,000 to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund to provide immediate relief to those affected by the flooding in northern India. The National Relief Fund provided essential commodities, such as food, cooking utensils, medicines, clothing, and shelter, to those affected by the flooding.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$25,000

JAPAN - Earthquake

On January 17, 1995, at 5:45 a.m., an earthquake registering 7.2 on the Richter scale struck in the vicinity of Kobe, Japan's sixth largest city with a population of 1.5 million people. Seismologists recorded more than 1,000 aftershocks. The worst hit areas were the prefectures of Hyogo and Osaka, the industrial heartland of Japan and home to 14 million people, 10% of the country's total population.

The earthquake, which lasted only 20 seconds, was the most destructive natural disaster in post-war Japan. In all, 5,502 people were killed and 41,648 injured. An estimated 320,000 people were displaced and forced to seek refuge in unheated public buildings and tents. Approximately 394,361 buildings were damaged or destroyed, 1 million homes were left without electricity and gas, and 1.2 million people were without running water. Total damage was estimated at \$100 billion. Widespread fires raged throughout the area for more than 10 days, burning over 20,000 homes and scorching 250 acres. Water, gas, telephone, and electrical lines were ruptured, leaving tens of thousands cut off from the outside world. Road, rail, shipping, and ferry service were totally disrupted, causing a logistical nightmare for relief efforts.

On January 18, U.S. Ambassador Walter F. Mondale declared a disaster in response to the Hyogo Earthquake. BHR/OFDA's Senior Regional Advisor for Asia and the Pacific arrived in Tokyo on January 19 to provide his disaster assessment and management services to the Government of Japan (GOJ). U.S. military bases in Japan were utilized by the USG to distribute emergency supplies. DOD/HRA provided 59,500 blankets, 455,328 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting, 7,430 five-gallon water containers, 20 large tents, 13 medium tents, 18 small tents, and 90 cots. The value of this assistance, including transport, was \$2,074,200. BHR/OFDA also provided 3,672,000 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting from its stockpiles in Guam. The estimated value of this assistance, including transport, was \$537,800.

In addition to these commodities, the USG provided technical expertise to the GOJ through the fielding of two high level teams. From January 31 to February 4, a team funded by BHR/OFDA at a cost of \$45,555 and comprised of officials from USAID and other USG agencies, traveled to Japan to gather information on the earthquake and share their expertise with the GOJ. In February, NIST fielded an 18-member team to provide a post-disaster structural engineering investigation of the widespread devastation caused by the earthquake, at an estimated cost of \$50,000. *(For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA fact sheets and information bulletins on "Japan - Earthquake.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$583,355
Other USG Assistance	\$2,124,200
Total USG Assistance	\$2,707,555

LAOS - Floods

In July and August of 1994, heavy, incessant rains clogged the tributaries of the Mekong, causing the river to break its banks in many places and flood portions of four provinces in southern and central Laos. Bolikhamxay and Khammouang provinces in central Laos fared the worst, losing nearly 20,000 hectares of high-yielding, lowland rice farmland. This damage compounded heavy flood losses suffered by Bolikhamxay during the previous year, seriously affecting the food security of the region's approximately 190,000 people.

The Government of Laos, which had no rice stocks of its own and was unable to purchase rice for the affected areas, requested food aid from bilateral donors and WFP

on January 3, 1995. On January 31, U.S. Ambassador Victor L. Tomseth declared a disaster in Laos. On March 9, BHR/OFDA awarded a \$25,000 grant to WVRD to administer a four-month FFW program in the affected provinces. The program was designed to mitigate or prevent future flood damage in the impacted areas by constructing and heightening river embankments, improving drainage systems, constructing irrigation canals, and clearing new areas for cultivation.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
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LAOS - Floods

Heavy monsoon rains caused the Mekong River to rise near low-lying areas in Laos throughout the summer of 1995. After determining that the rapidly rising waters threatened to inundate the capital city, Vientiane, with an estimated population of 150,000 to 200,000, Ambassador Victor L. Tomseth declared a disaster on August 17, 1995. In response, BHR/OFDA granted \$2,904 to the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane to support the local purchase of sand bags to build dykes in flood areas. Additional assistance was also provided by UNDP and several other governments to the Laos People's Democratic Republic.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$2,904
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NORTH KOREA - Floods

North Korea faced the worst natural disaster in its recent history, when three successive torrential rainstorms inundated 75% of the total land area during the months of July and August. In some areas as much as 60 cm of rain fell in one to two hours. The rains and flooding caused considerable damage to dwellings, schools, hospitals, roads, bridges, rail lines, and hydro-electric and telecommunication systems. Approximately 1.9 million tons of crops, primarily rice, were destroyed, leading to nationwide food shortages. By the end of August, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) reported that 5.2 million people out of the total population of 21.2 million had been affected, including approximately 500,000 people who lost their homes and were displaced. Sixty-eight people drowned or were reported missing as a result of the floods. The DPRK estimated the total cost of damage to be approximately \$15 billion.

On August 31, acting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific, Kent Wiedemann, issued a disaster declaration for the floods in North Korea. BHR/OFDA donated \$25,000 to the UNDHA's consolidated appeal for international assistance for the victims of the floods in North Korea. The assistance was granted to UNICEF in support of its program to combat measles in children under five years of age from families displaced by the flooding.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$25,000

PAKISTAN - Floods

Monsoon rains in July and August 1995 caused on-going flooding throughout Pakistan, leaving victims without proper shelter, clean water, adequate medical care, or a means to feed their families. The flooding affected Pakistan's four provinces, as well as Azad Jammu and Kashmir, the Northern Areas, and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The areas hit hardest were relatively poor districts where people lost crops, houses, and livestock.

UNDP and UNDHA reported that nearly 2 million people in 4,565 villages were affected by the floods. Approximately 497 people died from drowning, collapsing houses, lightning, snake bites, and other flood-related causes. More than 1.4 million hectares of land were affected, of which 445,000 hectares were cropland. Riverbank breaches, which villagers had made to slow down the violent flow of water, exacerbated damage as flood waters washed away houses and crops close to rivers.

In response to the Government of Pakistan's (GOP) appeal for assistance, U.S. Ambassador John Cameron Monjo determined that the magnitude of the disaster was beyond the GOP's capacity to respond adequately. He issued a disaster declaration on August 13, and requested \$25,000 from BHR/OFDA for emergency relief supplies. BHR/OFDA worked through UNDP to purchase tents, blankets, plastic sheeting, and quilts for displaced families. BHR/OFDA provided an additional \$63,000 grant to CRS for chlorine, medicated soaps and detergents to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases among flood victims and a \$25,000 grant to the Pakistan Red Crescent Society for additional tents for displaced families.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$113,000

PHILIPPINES - Earthquakes

On November 14, 1994, an earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale shook the island of Mindoro, causing considerable damage to the island as well as some damage to Batangas City on the island of Luzon. Sixty-nine people were killed, 225 were injured, and 52,389 families were affected. The earthquake crippled local communications systems; disrupted water and power supplies; damaged and destroyed bridges, roads, and two ship berths; destroyed 804 houses; and partially damaged another 3,288 structures. U.S. Ambassador John D. Negroponte declared a disaster on November 17, 1994, and BHR/OFDA responded with a \$25,000 cash grant to the Philippine National Red Cross. The grant was used to purchase and transport relief materials, including shelter materials, food, and health care items.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$25,000

PHILIPPINES - Lahars

Since Mount Pinatubo's eruption in 1991, rainy season mudflows (lahars) have posed a constant threat to the surrounding region. On September 22-23, 1994, two days of heavy rains caused a break in the rim of one of the crater lakes which had developed among the volcano's ash deposits. The break released 30 million cubic meters of steaming ash and debris into the Pasig-Potrero River. The lahars rampaged through 13 villages in Pampanga Province, killing 18 people, injuring three, and leaving 1,500 families to be permanently resettled. Approximately 70,000 people were affected by the lahars, and more than 30,000 of them were evacuated to emergency relief centers. These were considered the most destructive lahars since 1991.



A market engulfed by lahar in Bacolor, Philippines.

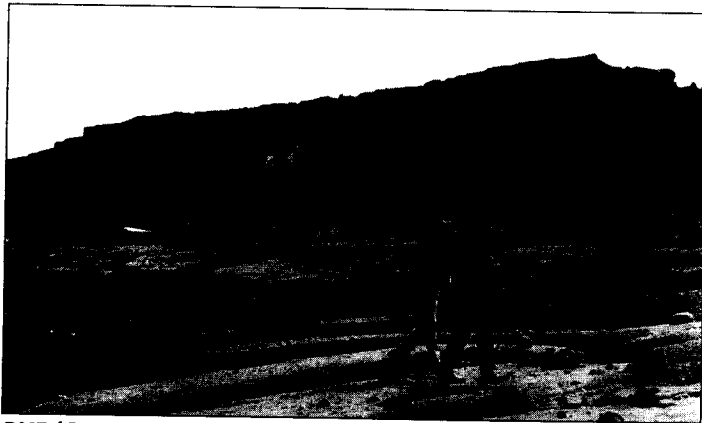
(Photo by Rod Custodio, USAID/Manila/Office of Voluntary Cooperation)

ASIA · PACIFIC

Given the sudden onset of the lahars, U.S. Ambassador John D. Negroponte determined that the situation warranted USG assistance, and he issued a disaster declaration on October 4. On November 4, BHR/OFDA issued a \$25,000 grant to the Government of the Philippines Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to purchase urgently needed relief supplies to improve sanitation in the evacuation centers. The DSWD also purchased food and health care items for families affected by the lahars and flooding in central Luzon Province. BHR/OFDA provided a \$100,000 grant to the Philippine National Red Cross for framing materials and related costs necessary to establish additional relief camps for victims. BHR/OFDA also provided 734,400 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting to shelter lahar victims.

Asia and the Pacific, declared a disaster in Vietnam. BHR/OFDA subsequently provided \$164,075 to WVRD to provide boats, fishing nets, temporary shelter materials, supplementary food, and wooden poles to assist affected families.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$164,075



BHR/OFDA's Senior Regional Advisor for Asia and the Pacific, Tom Brennan, and Assistant Action Officer, Stephanie Fritz, walk along the river bed of a lahar-bearing drainage channel of the Pasig-Potrero River System near Mt. Pinatubo.

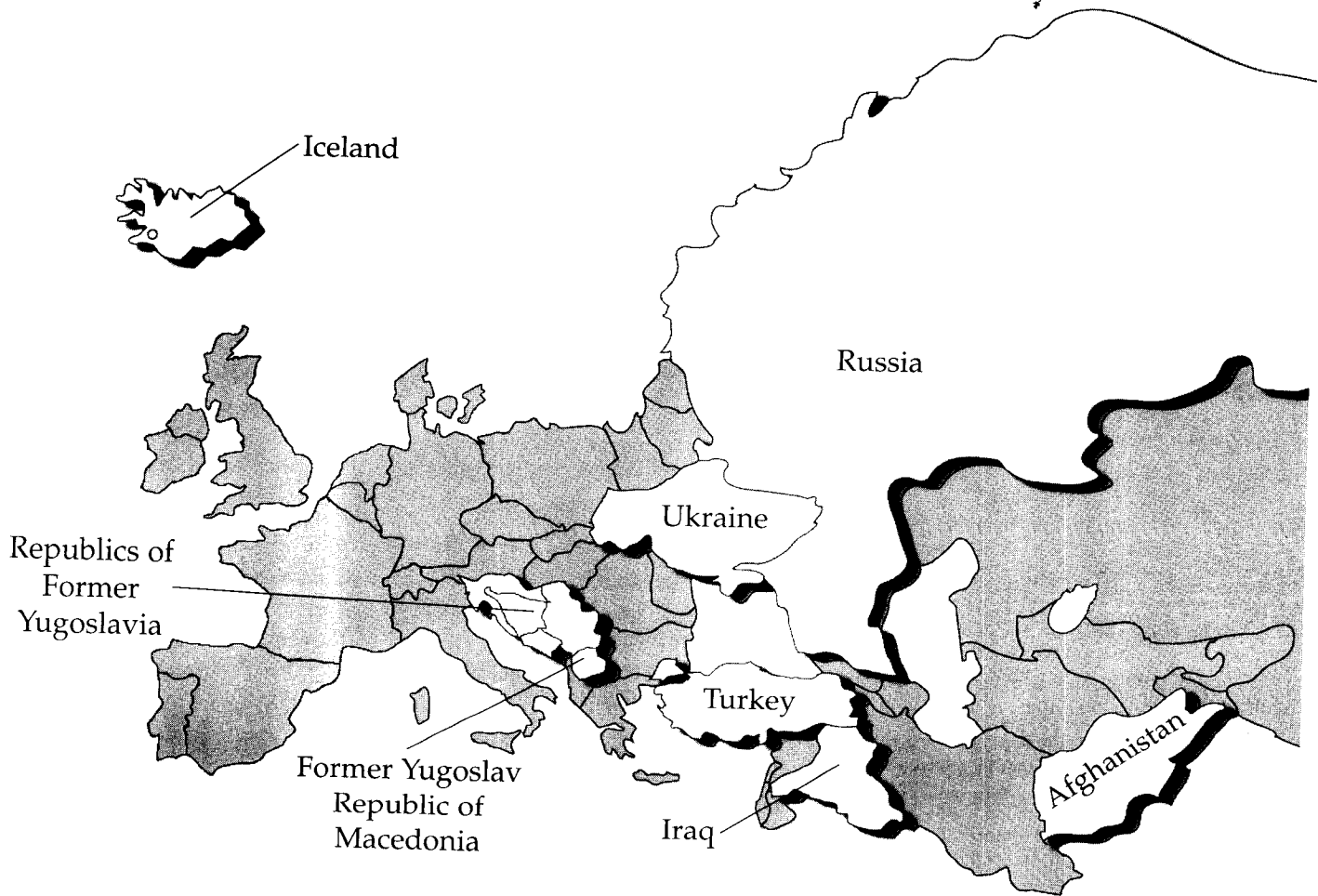
(Photo by Rod Custodio, USAID/Manila/Office of Voluntary Cooperation)

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$190,820

VIETNAM - Floods

In early October 1994, unseasonably high waters from the upper Mekong River combined with the effects of six typhoons along Vietnam's southern coast to produce Vietnam's worst flooding since 1978. The upper delta provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap, Long An, Kien Giang, Can To, and Tien Giang were most seriously affected. The floods caused 196 deaths, forced 22,000 homes to be evacuated, and affected 173,600 families. The Government of Vietnam estimated damage at \$75 million, including the loss of 547,000 MT of rice crops. On October 31, 1994, Winston Lord, the Assistant Secretary of State for East

EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST



Total BHR/OFDA Assistance for FY 1995 Disasters in Europe and the Near East - \$52,287,370

AFGHANISTAN - Winter Emergency

Fighting raging since January 1994 between supporters of the coalition government of President Burhanuddin Rabbani and rival factions loyal to renegade Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar reached unprecedented scale in late 1994. The capital city of Kabul was left in ruins from constant shellings, bombings, and rocket attacks by the heavily armed factions. This fighting, combined with the long-term effects of an embargo on food, fuel, and medical supplies, left most of the city's residents living in bombed out apartment buildings, schools, and mosques, without running water, electricity, or heat. The embargo, which was imposed by militia loyal to Hekmatyar around the northern part of Kabul in June 1994, also prevented deliveries of emergency food and medicine. With the onset of winter, most residents were unable to afford both food and fuel.

The crisis in Kabul left approximately 500,000 Afghans displaced from their homes. Another 200,000 residents from Kabul fled to the city of Jalalabad, 104 km to the east, and 75,000 more fled to Pakistan, despite that country's closure of its border. In all, approximately 3.1 million Afghans in the region were displaced or affected by the civil war, including 1.7 million inside Afghanistan. As winter approached and fighting intensified in Kabul, fears of impending famine grew. On November 22, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Robin Raphel issued a disaster declaration for the winter emergency in Afghanistan. BHR/OFDA immediately provided \$25,000 to the USAID Mission to Pakistan to purchase winter clothing for children in Kabul. In addition, BHR/OFDA provided \$775,073 to CARE to provide emergency food and shelter materials to 5,000 widows and their families (35,000 people) in Kabul, and \$232,536 to ICRC to distribute blankets, plastic sheeting, and candles to an estimated 72,000 displaced persons in Kabul. BHR/FFP channeled 40,000 MT of wheat, valued at \$12,390,400, to WFP for distribution in FFW programs managed by CARE.

In addition to the winter emergency, other USG agencies provided assistance to Afghans impacted by the continued fighting and internal embargo. State/PRM provided \$1 million to the U.N. for de-mining programs in Afghanistan. BHR/FFP provided an additional 19,000 MT of food, valued at \$7,441,000 to WFP for food distribution programs targeting Afghani refugees residing in Pakistan. State/PRM contributed \$5 million to UNHCR for an Afghani refugee repatriation program, \$796,657 to IRC, \$477,814 to SCF/US, and \$89,672 to CWS for refugee

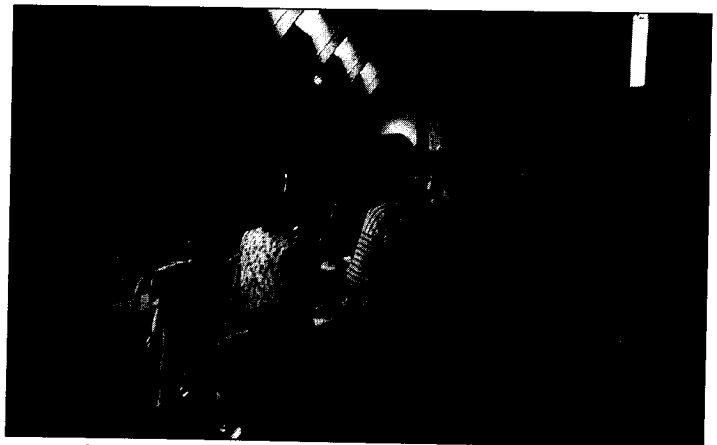
assistance programs in Pakistan. State/PRM also donated \$9 million to UNHCR's South Asia General Program and \$1.7 million to WFP's South Asia General Program, a majority of which went to assistance projects for Afghani refugees. In addition, State/PRM provided \$5 million to ICRC's South Asia General Program. This additional assistance is not included in the USG assistance total listed below. (For further information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA fact sheets on "Afghanistan - Displaced Persons.")

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$1,032,609
Other USG Assistance	\$12,390,400
Total USG Assistance	\$13,423,009

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA - Complex Emergency

Although the winter of 1994 - 1995 was relatively mild and increased land access permitted UNHCR convoys to deliver enough food and medical supplies in Bosnia-Herzegovina (B-H) to sustain an estimated 2.7 million beneficiaries, pockets of need continued to exist due to the unstable security situation. The most severely affected areas included Sarajevo, Bihac in the northwest, and Gorazde, Srebrenica, and Zepa in the east.

On October 1, 1994, U.S. Ambassador to B-H, Victor Jackovich, determined that the emergency relief needs in Bosnia-Herzegovina continued to warrant USG humanitarian assistance. The U.S. Ambassador to Croatia, Peter W. Galbraith, also re-declared the need for additional humanitarian assistance in Croatia on October 5, 1994. In



USAID/DART members Aldijana Buhic (left) and Lisa Doughten (right) interview Muslim women about living conditions in a Livno, Bosnia-Herzegovina collective center.

(Photo by Ron Libby, USDA/USFS/DASP)

addition, on October 13, 1994, U.S. Charge d'Affaires to Serbia-Montenegro, Rudolf V. Perina, re-declared a disaster in the Serbian province of Kosovo because of conditions caused by discrimination based on ethnic background that has resulted in repression. In FY 1995, BHR/OFDA, through the USAID/DART, began to target its humanitarian relief efforts toward responding to the specific needs of the most vulnerable populations and away from blanket distributions.

With little commercial traffic permitted into Sarajevo, the estimated 300,000 people in the besieged capital relied on UNHCR airlifts and land convoys for their essential food and medical supplies. On April 8, 1995, the UNHCR airlift was suspended until September 16, 1995, after a U.S. transport plane participating in the Sarajevo airlift was hit several times by small arms fire. In Bihac, Krajina Serb authorities and rebel Muslim leader Fikret Abdic consistently denied access to UNHCR's humanitarian convoys, leaving the area's residents with insufficient food and medical supplies. Humanitarian assistance to the eastern enclaves of B-H were also inadequate because Bosnian Serb authorities controlled access and the distribution of relief commodities.

Significant changes in the strategic and military balance of the war during the spring and summer months of 1995 permanently altered the course of the three year civil war. On May 1, 1995, several thousand Croatian Army forces attacked Serb-held areas of the U.N. Protected Area (UNPA) in the western Slavonia region of Croatia, gaining control of the entire UNPA. In retaliation for the attack, Croatian Serb forces launched rockets on the Croatian capital of Zagreb during May 2-3, killing at least 10 and wounding an estimated 200 civilians. Ambassador Galbraith ordered the evacuation of all non-essential U.S. Embassy personnel and their dependents. USAID's DART temporarily relocated to Split, Croatia, on May 5 and returned to Zagreb on May 31.

In mid-July 1995, the eastern enclaves of Srebrenica and Zepa were overrun and ethnically cleansed by the Bosnian Serb Army (BSA). These offensives forced about 40,000 Muslim women, children, and the elderly from these two enclaves to seek refuge in and around the Bosnian Muslim-controlled towns of Tuzla and Zenica. Bosnian Muslim soldiers and military-age men were detained by the BSA in nearby Serb-controlled towns or disappeared and are presumed dead. UNHCR and several NGOs provided food, shelter, hygienic items, and medical care to these DPs and worked on providing



City bus destroyed during siege of Sarajevo.

(Photo by John Norris, USAID/LPA)

more long-term shelter solutions before the onset of winter.

Between August 4-7, the war in the former Yugoslavia entered a new phase when 100,000 Croatian soldiers attacked the Serb-controlled region of Croatia, known as the Krajina, and consolidated its advances over a five-day period. Some 225,000 Krajina Serbs fled their homes with their belongings by cars, tractors, and horse-drawn carts during the offensive. This exodus marked the largest and swiftest movement of refugees or DPs since the conflict in former Yugoslavia began in 1991.

ICRC estimated that 175,000 Krajina Serbs fled to Serbia and Montenegro while another 50,000 went to northern Bosnia, especially to the Banja Luka and Bijeljina areas. In addition, UNHCR estimated that 30,000 non-Serbs were forcibly expelled from their homes in Serb-held areas such as Banja Luka and in eastern Croatia in order to provide housing for the Krajina refugees.

In response to this influx of Krajina Serbs, BHR/OFDA and DOD/HRA provided 345,000 humanitarian daily rations (HDRs) to ICRC for distribution to the refugees in northern B-H. A UNHCR airlift from Ancona, Italy, to Belgrade, Serbia, commenced on August 11, 1995, and delivered 1,495 MT of relief supplies on 69 sorties before ceasing operations on September 4. On August 16, UNHCR helicopter deliveries started between Zagreb and Bosanska Gradiska until permission was granted by Bosnian Serb authorities to land directly in Banja Luka. The 47 sorties delivered 215 MT of relief supplies before being halted on August 28.

The August 1995 Croatian offensive also resulted in the opening of the Bihac enclave to renewed humanitarian convoys for its 130,000 residents, and the voluntary withdrawal from Velika Kladusa of some 25,000 supporters of rebel Muslim leader Fikret Abdic to fields near Vojnic, Croatia. Less than 17% of the food assistance needs in the Bihac pocket were met between July 1994 - July 1995 as humanitarian access to this area was restricted by Krajina Serbs and Abdic supporters. Virtually no food aid stocks were warehoused as food that was able to reach Bihac was distributed immediately.

By the end of September, the monthly food requirements of the Bihac enclave were nearly met (1,650 MT of a required 2,000 MT) by UNHCR and ICRC convoys which reduced the local food needs significantly. Meanwhile, the Abdic refugees near Vojnic were stranded without a viable location to settle permanently. The lack of potable water, toilet facilities, and shelter supplies remained the most difficult problems at the makeshift camp. Since mid-August, UNHCR, ICRC, and several NGOs delivered relief items to Vojnic which included food, blankets, jerry cans, water tanks, and hygienic supplies.

As FY 1995 came to an end, hostilities increased as a joint Bosnian Government and Croat offensive attempted to increase its areas of control in northwest and central B-H as peace efforts became more promising. ICRC estimated that an additional 85,000-90,000 Serb DPs fled into the Prijedor and Banja Luka areas after September 13. An additional 20,000 DPs attempting to escape the fighting settled in and around Dobojo. In early September, BHR/OFDA funded the transport of an additional 125,000 HDRs from Leghorn, Italy, to Belgrade for ICRC for distribution to vulnerable populations who had relocated around Banja Luka. The Bosnian Serb withdrawal of heavy weapons from around Sarajevo, following NATO airstrikes in late August and early September, dramatically improved access to the city. On September 16, 1995, the Sarajevo airlift resumed operation for the first time since April 8. Other overland routes to Sarajevo that had recently opened permitted the delivery of greater quantities of food and non-food items. By the end of FY 1995, an agreement between Bosnian Serbs and Muslims had been reached to allow for the repair of Sarajevo's main gas pipelines and electrical grids. Meanwhile, UNHCR and ICRC relief convoys to Gorazde resumed on September 23 after being suspended for security reasons since August 27.

In January 1994, USAID/DART established a Rapid Response Fund (RRF) to enable it to respond as quickly as possible to the changing humanitarian

needs in the former Yugoslavia. In FY 1995, the RRF provided \$900,000 for 36 programs which included the distribution of infant hygiene kits, heaters with fuel, construction materials, infant formula, water pipe repairs, supplemental pediatric assistance, firewood for collective centers, water pumps, and potable water distribution.

In FY 1995, BHR/OFDA provided \$40,163,994 in emergency humanitarian assistance to the region. Grants amounting to \$36,669,354 were given to NGOs such as CARE, the American Red Cross, FTC, CRS, IRC, and the U.N.'s WHO. These grants helped provide supplementary feeding, emergency medical assistance, the distribution of seeds, tools, food parcels, and hygiene products, nutritional monitoring, immunizations, and winterization programs to help extremely vulnerable populations survive the winter.

In response to the humanitarian needs in the Serbian province of Kosovo, BHR/OFDA allocated \$7,214,061 to MCI, CRS, and DOW to continue food, medical, and winterization programs for the predominantly ethnic Albanian population.

Also in FY 1995, BHR/FFP provided 126,400 MT of mixed food commodities to B-H under the P.L. 480 Title II program. The value of this food assistance was \$60,166,903. BHR/OTI also provided \$983,310 to IRC to conduct community-based initiatives in Bosnia and for administrative support. USAID/ENI made available \$24,210,248 for humanitarian relief projects in the region. State/PRM contributed \$52,653,111 in funds to UNHCR, IOs, and NGOs for refugee assistance programs in the region. DOD/HRA committed \$3,395,000 for the provision of HDRs. (For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Former Yugoslavia - Civil Strife.")

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$40,163,994
Other USG Assistance	\$141,408,572
Total USG Assistance	\$181,572,566

**FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA -
Floods**

On July 6, 1995, a severe thunderstorm hit the southeast town of Negotino. Within four hours the town was inundated with more than three times the average

annual rainfall, causing severe flooding. Forty people were injured and reported cases of shock were widespread. More than 80% of all crops were destroyed and over 500 homes damaged. Miles of irrigation ditches were choked with mud, endangering the few remaining crops. Potable water was scarce. The town's brick factory and power station were destroyed, as were rail lines and bridges. The estimated total economic damage ranged from \$140 million to \$350 million.

On July 10, U.S. Ambassador Victor D. Comras declared a disaster in Macedonia due to severe flooding. In response, BHR/OFDA provided a grant of \$25,000 to CRS for flood victim assistance. This funding was used to provide desperately needed food, particularly for the 1,300 families registered as social cases.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

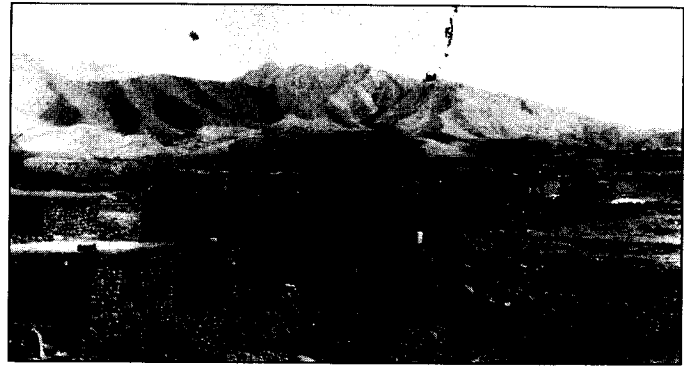
ICELAND - Avalanche

On January 16, 1995, an avalanche covered the village of Sudavik in northwest Iceland. This avalanche was the worst Iceland had experienced since 1919. Fourteen people were killed; a large proportion of Sudavik's housing was destroyed; and the village's 500 remaining inhabitants were forced to evacuate. Iceland issued an official appeal for international assistance, and U.S. Ambassador Parker W. Borg responded with a disaster declaration on January 19, 1995. BHR/OFDA immediately provided the mission with \$22,500 to be given as a donation to the Icelandic Red Cross to cover costs for food, clothing, and shelter for those made homeless by the avalanche.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$22,500

IRAQ - Complex Emergency

Emergency conditions for Iraqi citizens living in the three northern governorates of Dohuk, Erbil, and Sulaimaniyah continued throughout 1995. The region still suffered from the destruction orchestrated by the Government of Iraq (GOI) during the Anfal campaigns of the 1980s and its operations to crush the Kurdish uprising of 1991. Efforts to rebuild the area were hampered by the internal embargo imposed on the north by the GOI which restricted the flow of basic commodities and essential services to this region. In addition, the



Typical Kurdish homes rebuilt through BHR/OFDA's rural resettlement program.

(Photo by John Mason, USAID/BHR/OFDA)

U.N. imposed an external embargo on Iraq due to the GOI's refusal to comply with United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs).

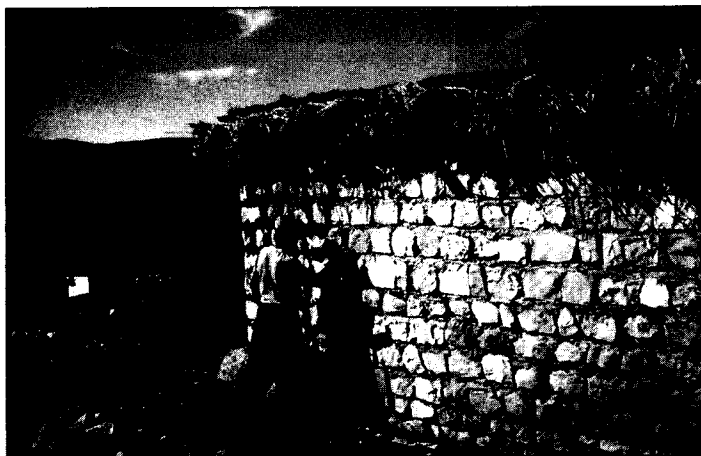
According to the U.N., of a population of 3.1 million in northern Iraq, approximately 650,000 people remained dependent on some form of humanitarian assistance in 1995. This included 420,000 displaced persons who were dependent on assistance in 1995 but could eventually be resettled to their original villages and 230,000 people who were unable to return to their place of origin.

The security situation throughout northern Iraq remained tenuous during 1995. Despite repeated cease-fires, fighting between the two main opposition factions, the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), continued for much of the year. In August, another cease-fire was agreed upon which lasted throughout the fiscal year. Following this truce however, fighting between the KDP and the Turkish Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) resumed in late August. In addition to this internecine fighting, Turkish authorities repeatedly targeted PKK rebels operating out of northern Iraq. This insecure environment hindered humanitarian efforts to deliver aid in remote areas and caused some NGOs to change project sites to more secure locations. In addition to security concerns, humanitarian operations were severely impacted by the imposition of Turkish regulations restricting the flow of NGO personnel and equipment across the border into northern Iraq. Of most concern were GOT prohibitions on NGOs and USG officials transporting communications and de-mining equipment into Iraq from Turkey. UNHHA and several governments, including the USG, met repeatedly with Turkish officials to discuss the profound negative impact of these new regulations on humanitarian activities in northern Iraq.

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The USG has been in the forefront of the humanitarian relief effort for northern Iraq since the initiation of Operation Provide Comfort in April 1991. On October 1, 1994, Robert H. Pelletreau, the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, declared that a disaster continued to exist in northern Iraq, thereby warranting continued USG assistance during FY 1995. DOD continued to be responsible for the funding and management of the USG humanitarian program in northern Iraq, but relied on BHR/OFDA for its humanitarian relief expertise to implement the USG's program.

USAID's DART, headquartered in Zakho, assisted DOD by providing overall management of the USG humanitarian program in northern Iraq. USAID's DART, consisting of six international and over thirty local professional staff, identified commodity requirements and program priorities, monitored the implementation of USG-funded projects, and assisted NGOs and U.N. agencies in developing project proposals and reviewing program requirements. USAID/DART offices were located in Zakho, Dohuk, Erbil, and Sulaimaniyah.



A local DP puts the finishing touches on a house he built through the OFDA - funded rural resettlement project for the Kurds in northern Iraq.

(Photo by John Mason, USAID/BHR/OFDA)

In FY 1995, the USG humanitarian program focused mainly on encouraging the rural displaced population to return to their villages of origin and engage in agricultural activities to become more self-reliant in their food needs. To achieve this goal, BHR/OFDA, in coordination with USAID/DART, funded resettlement projects which restored houses, water systems, access roads, schools, and clinics. In FY 1995, the USG provided direct support to resettle 16,107 families (approximately 112,035 people) in

northern Iraq. The resettlement program led to increased agricultural productivity and decreased donor requirements for general food distributions. Programs to encourage local farmers to pay for veterinary services and agricultural inputs to fight sunne pest (an insect which destroys wheat grain) now appear more sustainable without direct BHR/OFDA funding. The other main goal of the USG program was to provide housing, potable water, sanitation/health, and education facilities to improve the living conditions of the urban displaced in Sulaimaniyah.

In FY 1995, BHR/OFDA provided almost \$11 million in grants to U.N. agencies and five local and 10 international NGOs to implement the USG humanitarian assistance program. DOD contributed more than \$25 million of its funds to provide in-kind contributions of commodities for NGO projects, medical supplies, equipment, and food for specific projects throughout northern Iraq. *(For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Northern Iraq - Displaced Persons.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$10,963,267
Other USG Assistance	\$25,303,818
Total USG Assistance	\$36,267,085

RUSSIA - Floods

In late September 1994, severe flooding occurred along the far eastern coast of Russia in the aftermath of a cyclone which dropped over 25 cm of rain between September 17 and 24. The floods wreaked havoc on 86 population centers in the southern regions of Primorsky Kray, affecting some 775,000 people, and damaging several hundred km of communication and electricity lines, as well as 132 bridges, 1,149 km of roads, and 113 hydraulic structures. Eighteen people were presumed dead or missing and approximately 500 people were left homeless as a result of the floods. Total damage, including major agricultural losses, was estimated at \$250 million.

A disaster was declared on October 5, 1994, by U.S. Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering, due to flooding in Russia. On October 27, BHR/OFDA provided a \$25,000 grant to CRS for the provision of locally purchased fuel for the flood victims. On October 29, State/NIS airlifted DOD excess property including medical supplies, blankets, tents, and other commodities to assist the victims of the flood. The cost of this assistance, excluding transport, was \$200,000.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
Other USG Assistance	\$200,000
Total USG Assistance	\$225,000

TURKEY - Floods

Over the course of two days in early December 1994, approximately 30 cm of rain fell in and around the southeastern Turkish city of Adana, causing over 9,100 people to abandon their homes. Although no lives were lost, the flooding caused extensive damage to property and crops. In response, the Government of Turkey (GOT) committed \$500,000 for relief assistance and established an emergency aid fund. On December 1, U.S. Ambassador Richard S. Barkely declared a disaster in Turkey due to flooding. BHR/OFDA donated \$5,000 to the GOT's emergency fund for the purchase of emergency humanitarian supplies for those displaced by the floods.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$5,000

UKRAINE - Floods

The heaviest rains in more than a century resulted in widespread flooding in four districts of the Ukraine on June 29 and 30, 1995. The area most seriously impacted was the city of Kharkov, with an estimated population of 1.7 million people. In addition to widespread damage to buildings, homes, roads, bridges, and infrastructure, the severe flooding caused serious damage to the city's water treatment system. At one point, more than 800,000 cubic meters of untreated sewage were being released into area rivers each day. Drinking water throughout the affected area quickly became contaminated with cholera, dysentery, hepatitis A, and salmonellosis. On July 13, U.S. Ambassador William Green Miller declared a disaster in Ukraine due to severe flooding. BHR/OFDA immediately utilized \$25,000 to purchase and distribute 46 MT of chlorine disinfectant to combat opportunistic diseases. In addition, BHR/OFDA provided a grant of \$25,000 to Counterpart to evacuate 1,500 children and house them in camps for the remainder of the summer until public authorities were able to resolve the health crisis.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$50,000

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Total BHR/OFDA Assistance for FY 1995 Disasters in LAC - \$1,323,750

BOLIVIA - Drought

On December 22, 1994, a team composed of personnel from the U.S. Mission in Bolivia and Bolivia's National Civil Defense Organization reported that the water situation in the city of Potosí was critical due to drought. The team estimated that unless immediate action was taken, by mid-1995 the Municipal Water Company would be unable to provide water to 50,000 of Potosí's 115,000 inhabitants. On December 23, U.S. Ambassador Curt Warren Kamman declared a disaster in the city of Potosí, Bolivia, due to the emergency water situation, and BHR/OFDA quickly responded with \$25,000. These funds were granted to the National Civil Defense Organization for the purchase of 15 locally manufactured steel water tanks to distribute water to 50,000 inhabitants of Potosí.

BHR/OFDA Assistance. \$25,000



One of the neighborhoods seriously damaged by Hurricane Luis.

(Photo by Alejandro James, Jr., USAID/BHR/OFDA/LAC)

CARIBBEAN - Hurricane

After battering the northern leeward islands from September 4 to September 6, Hurricane Luis, with winds near 140 mph, cleared the Caribbean and moved into the north Atlantic. Hurricane Marilyn passed over the islands of Antigua and Barbados on September 13-14, causing less damage than Hurricane Luis, but also complicating relief efforts.



A BHR/OFDA - funded aircraft brings disaster relief supplies for hurricane victims in Antigua and Barbuda.

(Photo by Alejandro James Jr., USAID/BHR/OFDA/LAC)

The official number of casualties from Hurricane Luis was two people killed and 158 injured in Antigua, no deaths or injuries in Barbuda, four persons killed in St. Martin, and only minor injuries in St. Kitts and Nevis. The two hurricanes left a path of destruction in their wake, destroying buildings, roads, telephone and power lines, and leaving thousands homeless. Some of the islands that sustained damage from Luis were dealt another blow by Hurricane Marilyn. Dominica, which had approximately 80% of its banana crop destroyed by Luis, lost the remainder of the crop to Marilyn.

The U.S. Ambassador for the Eastern Caribbean, Jeanette W. Hyde, declared a disaster on September 5 for Hurricane Luis for the Eastern Caribbean island nations of Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Dominica. However, at this time, Ambassador Hyde exercised her disaster relief authority to request assistance for the federation of Antigua and Barbuda, as these islands sustained the most damage during Hurricane Luis. BHR/OFDA immediately responded with a \$25,000 grant for immediate relief needs in these countries. BHR/OFDA also dispatched two relief flights to Antigua, on September 7 and September 9, carrying a total of 100 tents, 960,000 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting, 6,375 blankets, 1,000 water jugs, four 3,000-gallon water bladders, four chain saws, and 432 work gloves. The value of this assistance was approximately \$245,200.

On September 6, Ambassador Hyde exercised her disaster relief authority to request an additional \$25,000 to meet the needs of victims in St. Kitts and Nevis. BHR/OFDA provided these additional funds immediately. In addition, two more planeloads of humanitarian goods, valued at more than \$250,000, were

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dispatched on September 11 and September 16, carrying a total of 1,591,200 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting, 2,475 blankets, 2,000 water jugs, 12 water bladders, four chain saws, and 216 pairs of gloves from BHR/OFDA stockpiles. In addition to this assistance, BHR/OFDA dispatched teams to conduct damage assessments of the islands of Antigua and St. Martin. BHR/OFDA also facilitated the airlifting of thousands of pounds of medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, blankets, and shelter material provided by the American Red Cross and the people of state of New York for the victims of Hurricane Luis. The value of these flights and in-kind donations is not included as USG humanitarian assistance. (For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA fact sheets on "Caribbean - Hurricane.")

BHR/OFDA FY 1995 Assistance	\$521,100
BHR/OFDA FY 1996 Assistance	\$24,894*
Total BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$545,994

*Due to the late onset of this disaster, some assistance funds were obligated in FY 1996.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - Floods

On August 29, 1995, U.S. Ambassador Donna Hrinak declared a disaster in the Dominican Republic after several severe storms pounded the southern provinces and the capital city of Santo Domingo. The storms occurred between August 17-21 and caused extensive flooding. More than 500 families were left homeless and nine people were killed by the rising waters. In response to the disaster, BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 to a local NGO, The Dominican Institute for Integrated Development. The funds financed the purchase of building materials for the reconstruction of housing destroyed by flooding and for other emergency relief activities. The relief response was concentrated in two poor neighborhoods located on the banks of the Isabela River in Santo Domingo.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
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HAITI - Complex Emergency

On October 1, 1994, U.S. Ambassador William Lacey Swing determined that the emergency relief needs in Haiti warranted a disaster re-declaration for FY 1995. Although Haiti's return to constitutional rule occurred on October 15, 1994, with the swearing in of President Jean Bertrand Aristide, the social and economic effects of the

political crisis continued to affect the most vulnerable Haitians. With 80% of its population living below the poverty line and many health centers closed or providing drastically reduced services, Haiti's humanitarian crisis continued to require international assistance.

The role of USAID's DART, deployed to Port-au-Prince with the U.S. military intervention force on September 19, 1994, was to work with the U.S. military to facilitate U.S. emergency humanitarian interventions and coordinate short-term relief assistance to the affected population. Acting as the primary interface between the U.S. military and the various indigenous and international NGOs, USAID's DART coordinated the prioritizing and processing of some 350 requests for emergency assistance. USAID/DART members worked closely with the U.S. Army's Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Center (HACC), the Civilian-Military Operations Center (CMOC), and Civil Affairs units in assessing and implementing the required assistance programs.

Using funds to provide grants and quick impact rapid-response projects, BHR/OFDA in FY 1995: 1) purchased 12 tons of chlorine to purify drinking water throughout Haiti (\$20,760); 2) purchased two water pumps and generators for the Port-au-Prince municipal water system (\$15,730); 3) provided a grant to PAHO to purchase an ambulance and radio equipment (\$50,000); 4) supported training by the U.S. military of emergency medical staff for a hospital in the Port-au-Prince slum of Carrefour; 5) provided a grant to UNICEF for the procurement of syringes and cold-chain equipment in support of a measles immunization campaign (\$335,000); and 6) purchased 15 portable sanitation units for a hospital in Port-au-Prince (\$8,490). BHR/OFDA also provided \$12,571 in USAID/DART support requirements.

In addition to the humanitarian assistance support that the USAID/DART provided the U.S. military under Operations Uphold Democracy and Maintain Democracy, the team also coordinated the USG's natural disaster response to flash flooding caused by Tropical Storm Gordon in early November 1994.

USAID/DART activities, however, were subsumed by USAID/Haiti in December 1994 when 9,000 of the 19,600 U.S. troops from the multinational force (MNF) were withdrawn. USAID/Haiti has an extensive development program that was expanded to support humanitarian needs during the political transition, to strengthen the democratic process and to assist in economic recovery.

On March 1, 1995, U.S. Ambassador William Lacey Swing, issued a disaster declaration based on the continued need for emergency food programs in Haiti.

A supplemental feeding program was requested for 320,000 persons for six months through CARE. The response and program were administered through BHR/FFP. In FY 1995, BHR/FFP contributed 30,730 MT of Title II emergency food valued at \$16,480,036 through CARE, CRS, and ADRA. Additionally, State/PRM provided \$1,399,468 for various activities on behalf of returning Haitian refugees.

BHR/OTI in FY 1995 provided \$112,298 for program administrative support and awarded a grant of \$10,277,831 to IOM to assist in vocational training for ex-combatants, the demobilization of police and armed forces, as well as community-based cooperation, revitalization, and reconstruction projects. *(For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on Haiti. Also, please refer to the "Haiti-Floods" case report for additional information on Tropical Storm Gordon.)*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$442,551
Other USG Assistance	\$28,269,633
Total USG Assistance	\$28,712,184

HAITI - Floods

Between November 11-13, 1994, torrential rains generated by tropical storm Gordon caused severe flash flooding in Port-au-Prince and the southern tier of Haiti. Port-au-Prince received more than 17 cm of rain in a 30-hour period, while the southern town of Jacmel received nearly 25 cm during the same period. Flood waters and mudslides were responsible for killing 1,122 people, rendering 87,000 people homeless, and affecting 1.5 million people in total.

The widespread destruction of crops, heavy silting of canals, water and mud damage to hundreds of houses, and the washing away of bridges, roads, and communication lines resulted in U.S. Ambassador William Lacy Swing declaring a disaster on November 14. The areas most affected by storm damage were Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Leogane, La Plaine, and other communities in southern Haiti. BHR/OFDA responded with \$25,000 to CRS for the local procurement of emergency relief commodities. An international response also was mounted to distribute relief supplies (food, essential medical supplies, clothing, blankets, plastic sheeting, and jerry cans) in areas of Port-au-Prince, Croix des Bouquets, Massif de la Selle, Leogane, Jacmel, and Grand Anse.

USAID's DART/Haiti members, already in Port-au-Prince as part of "Operation Uphold Democracy", worked with USAID/Haiti, NGO and U.N. representatives, and Government of Haiti ministers to review recovery activities and assess local response requirements. These joint assessments determined that an emergency relief priority existed for shelter material and blankets.

BHR/OFDA responded with an air shipment (\$42,785) to Port-au-Prince of 244,800 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting (\$21,860), 5,000 blankets (\$29,950), and 1,000 5-gallon water containers (\$1,580- FY 1996 funds) to assist an estimated 10,000 victims. The local distribution of plastic sheeting, blankets, and water containers was accomplished through a grant with CRS (\$63,104) as well as U.N. agencies working in the affected areas. In Leogane, BHR/OFDA also provided a grant to CON-CERN Worldwide/US for \$127,400 to assist in the rehabilitation operation in the post-storm period.

With Jacmel completely cut off from its land routes, USAID/Haiti requested assistance from the U.S. Army's Joint Task Force in providing airlift and sealift capabilities from Port-au-Prince to isolated areas in southern Haiti. USACE assessed damage, developed bypasses where possible, and installed bailey-type bridges in critical locations to open the road to Jacmel for trucks.

BHR/OFDA FY 1995 Assistance	\$310,099
BHR/OFDA FY 1996 Assistance	\$1,580
Total BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$311,679



SUMMARY OF BHR/OFDA RESPONSE

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

This chart includes funds from the International Disaster Assistance Account, monies borrowed from USAID development assistance accounts, DOD transfer funds, and OFDA disaster travel funds.

October 1, 1994 - September 30, 1995

Country	Date	Disaster	Dead	Affected
Afghanistan	11/23/94	Winter Emergency	8,000	775,000
Algeria	11/19/94	Flood	10	30,000
Angola	10/14/94	Complex Emergency	—	3,600,000
Antigua & Barbuda	09/05/95	Hurricane	2	158
Benin	10/13/94	Flood	—	14,400
Bolivia	12/23/94	Drought	—	50,000
Bosnia	10/01/94	Complex Emergency	—	2,749,000
Burma	05/15/95	Fire	1	4,573
Burundi	11/02/94	Complex Emergency	—	1,600,000
Cape Verde	04/07/95	Volcano	—	1,300
Central African Republic	02/01/95	Fire	—	85
Central African Republic	08/18/95	Flood	—	—
China	08/10/95	Flood	1,437	100,000,000
Colombia ¹	06/09/94	Earthquake/Landslide	271	25,000

OBLIGATIONS IN FY 1995

Obligation (\$)	Type of Assistance
1,032,609	Disaster Assistance Authority to purchase winter clothing for children; grants to ICRC and CARE to provide emergency aid to displaced children.
25,000	Grant to UNDHA to purchase tents, food, and other essential supplies.
31,738,017	Grants to AICF/F, Africare, CARE, CCF, CRS, ICRC, IMC, MSF/F, SCF/US, WVRD, UNICEF for food distribution and immunization, health, and nutrition assistance; funding for a relief expert and short-term technical assistance; purchase and transport of Bailey Bridges and plastic sheeting; contributions to UNICEF and WFP for demobilization and airlift support programs; support to the U.N. Assistance Coordination Unit (UCAH).
496,100	Funding for airlift and purchase of plastic sheeting, blankets, tents, etc.; support for DART.
25,484	Grant to UNICEF for emergency relief operations.
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used for local purchase of water tanks.
40,163,994	Grants to AICF/F, AICF/USA, American Red Cross, Brother's Brother, CARE, CRS, Doctors of the World, Equilibre, Feed the Children/UK, IMC, IRC, MCI, MSF/B, Open Society Institute, Premiere Urgence, St. David's Relief, Solidarities, United Methodist Committee on Relief, WHO; funding to support DART and logistics/transportation.
10,000	Grant to UNDP for immediate relief assistance to displaced families.
5,923,924	Grants to AICF/F, ARC, CRS, ICRC, IMC, and MSF/B; funding to UNDHA and WFP for personnel and administrative support; funding to Terre des Hommes for a program to assist street children.
23,822	Grant to Cape Verdean Red Cross to provide emergency relief in affected population.
500	Grant to the Central African Red Cross to purchase blankets and clothing.
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used for purchase of materials and labor.
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority utilized for local purchase of relief supplies.
28,914	Funding to replace plastic sheeting in Panama stockpile.

SUMMARY OF BIR/OFDA RESPONSE

Congo	12/08/94	Flood	—	16,500
Costa Rica ¹	12/14/93	Flood	5	35,000
Croatia	10/05/94	Complex Emergency	—	385,000
Djibouti	11/21/94	Flood	105	100,000
Djibouti	07/25/95	Storm	—	775
Dominican Republic	08/29/95	Flood	9	500
Egypt	11/05/94	Flood	600	155,729
Eritrea	10/20/94	Complex Emergency	—	430,000
Eritrea	09/26/95	Locust	—	—
Ghana	07/10/95	Flood	45	500,000
Guinea-Bissau	11/04/94	Cholera	195	8,631
Haiti	10/01/94	Complex Emergency	—	2,000,000
Haiti	11/14/94	Flood	1,122	1,500,000
Haiti	03/01/95	Complex Emergency	—	—
Iceland	01/19/95	Avalanche	14	500
India	09/18/95	Flood	170	2,800,000
Iraq	10/01/94	Complex Emergency	—	750,000
Japan	01/18/95	Earthquake	5,502	1,500,000
Kenya	12/02/94	Complex Emergency	—	60,000
Kenya	01/17/95	Drought	—	1,000,000

OBLIGATIONS IN FY 1995

10,654	Purchase and transportation of emergency health kits from UNICEF stockpile.
12,500	Funding to replace plastic sheeting in Panama stockpile.
0	Funding combined with assistance to Bosnia.
451,155	Purchase and transportation of water purification equipment and funding for relief supplies and technical assistance.
24,722	Transportation of essential water purification equipment.
25,000	Grant to local NGO for housing repair materials; other relief activities.
185,487	Disaster Assistance Authority used for emergency relief operations; funding for technical assistance and contractor to assess needs and manage programs.
1,642,034	Grants to CRS, MCI, and WFP to support the repatriation and resettlement of Eritrean refugees, food distribution, and port rehabilitation; funding for technical assistance.
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used for aerial and ground spraying activities.
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used to purchase relief supplies.
6,770	Funding to support cholera experts from CDC.
442,551	Grant to UNICEF in support of a measles immunization program; grant to PAHO to purchase emergency equipment; supported U.S. military emergency training program; purchase water purification tablets and equipment; fund transportation and communication equipment; funding for DART support and technical assistance.
310,099	Disaster Assistance Authority for flood victims; grant to CRS for procurement of relief commodities; transport and distribution of plastic sheeting and blankets; grant to CONCERN to assist in the clean up operation in the post-storm period.
0	Funding combined with assistance to Haiti in response to complex emergency.
22,500	Grant to Icelandic Red Cross used for food, clothing, and shelter.
25,000	Contribution to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.
10,963,267	Grants to WFP, SCF, the Global Development Center, and other local NGOs for resettlement programs, food distribution, water drilling activities, and livestock vaccination; funding to support DART operations.
583,355	Disaster Assistance Authority used for humanitarian assistance; purchase and transportation of 3.7 million sq. ft. of plastic sheeting; funding to support technical assistance.
405,105	Grant to MSF/E for health and sanitation programs.
559,836	Grants to CARE, WCDO, and CRS to support emergency, FFW, and goat-restocking activities.

SUMMARY OF BIR/OFDA RESPONSE

Laos	01/31/95	Flood	—	190,000
Laos	08/17/95	Flood	—	200,000
Lesotho	06/05/95	Drought	—	400,000
Liberia	10/05/94	Complex Emergency	—	1,775,000
Macedonia	07/10/95	Flood	—	6,500
Niger	03/03/95	Epidemic	3,622	63,691
North Korea	08/31/95	Flood	68	5,200,000
Pakistan	08/13/95	Flood	497	2,000,000
Philippines	10/04/94	Lahars	18	70,000
Philippines	11/17/94	Earthquake	69	200,024
Russia	10/05/94	Flood	18	775,000
Rwanda	10/06/94	Complex Emergency	—	4,000,000
Serbia-Montenegro	10/13/94	Complex Emergency	—	405,000
Sierra Leone	10/12/94	Complex Emergency	9,000	800,000
Somalia	10/21/94	Complex Emergency	—	600,000
St. Kitts & Nevis	09/06/95	Hurricane	—	—
Sudan	10/01/94	Complex Emergency	—	4,250,000
Swaziland	08/25/95	Drought	—	90,000
Turkey	12/01/94	Flood	—	9,100
Uganda	06/02/95	Complex Emergency	200	—

OBLIGATIONS IN FY 1995

25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority funding to WVRD for FFW program.
2,904	Grant used to support the local purchase of sand bags.
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used to implement FFW program.
7,899,252	Grants to AICF/F, CRS, MSF/H, Salesian Missions, UNDP, WFP; funding to support bridge repair, relief expert, and plastic sheeting provision; support for assessments and Title II food commodities.
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority as a grant to CRS used to provide food.
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority as a grant to WHO for purchase and transportation of vaccines.
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided as a grant to UNICEF for flood victims.
113,000	Grants to UNDP, CRS and the Pakistani Red Crescent for medical supplies and to purchase tents, blankets, plastic sheeting, and quilts.
190,820	Grant to purchase food and medical and relief supplies; funding to purchase plastic sheeting.
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used to purchase and transport relief materials.
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used to purchase fuel locally.
25,686,564	Grants to ADRA, AICF/F, AICF/USA, Africare, African Medical and Research Foundation, American Red Cross, ARC, CARE, CRWRC, Equilibre, FTC/Europe, ICRC, IMC, IRC, Solidarities, Terre Sans Frontieres, UNDHA, UNICEF, WFP, World Relief International, and WVRD; funding to support DART; plastic sheeting provision; transport programs and relief supply airlifts; SCF/UK tracing and reunification program; funding to UNDHA/U.N. Rwanda Emergency Office for planning/coordination and personnel support.
0	Funding combined with assistance to Bosnia.
5,209,227	Grants to CRS, Africare, AICF/F; funding to support relief expert.
6,394,969	Grants to AICF, CARE, CISP, FHI, IMC, IRC, MSF/E, SCF/UK, and UNICEF; funding for program officer; support to WFP aircraft operations.
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority for emergency relief activities.
23,905,497	Grants to ADRA, AICF, ARC, CARE, Carter Center, CRS, IMC, IRC, LWF, MSF/B, NPA, SCF/UK, SCF/US, WFP, WVRD; funding for two Sudan field representatives and a relief expert; funding for U.N. emergency aircraft operations.
15,000	Grant to WVRD to support FFW activities.
5,000	Contribution to the government's Emergency Aid Fund.
25,000	Grant to WVRD to procure and distribute seeds and farming tools.

SUMMARY OF BIR/OFDA RESPONSE

Ukraine	07/13/95	Flood	—	1,700,000
Vietnam	10/31/94	Flood	196	173,600
Zaire	10/19/94	Complex Emergency	—	3,000,000
Zaire	05/10/95	Epidemic	233	600,000
Zimbabwe	08/29/95	Drought	—	5,000,000
TOTAL			31,409	151,600,066

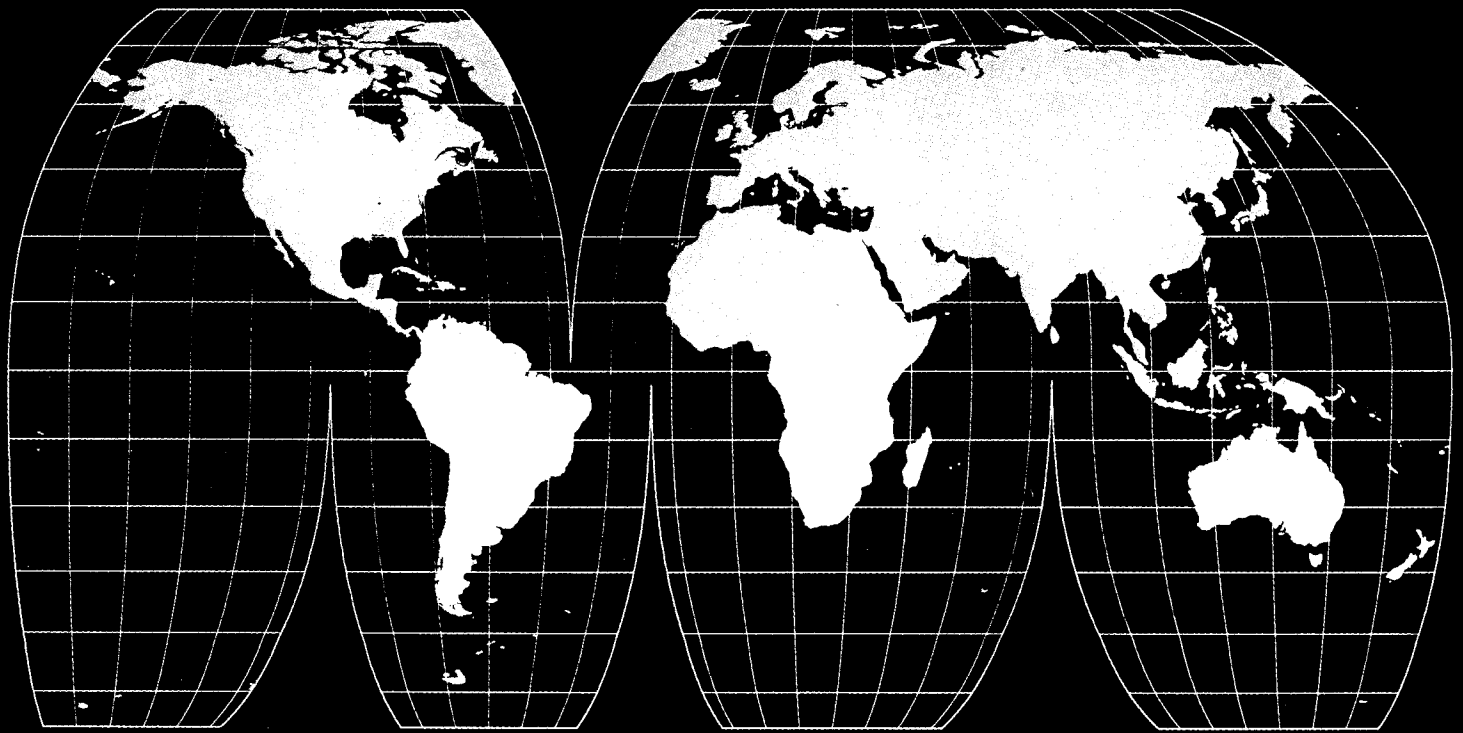
*1 Carried over from previous fiscal year

Disaster Summary: 59 total relief operations, 57 new declared disasters, 2 carried over from previous year, 12 disaster types

Note: A dash (-) in the numbers dead and affected denotes that the information is currently unavailable.

OBLIGATIONS IN FY 1995

50,000	Grants to purchase and distribute medical supplies and resettle children.
164,075	Grant to WVRD to provide food, fishing nets, and other relief supplies.
4,874,282	Grants to CRS, IOM, Medical Benevolence Foundation, MSF/B, WVRD; funding to support relief expert and Foreign Service National staff.
931,166	Disaster Assistance Authority for purchase of emergency medical supplies; purchase and transportation of protective equipment; funding to support staff; grants to CDC and CRS for surveillance/control efforts and transportation.
30,950	Grant to WFP to support two logistics experts, air and land transportation support.
170,961,105	



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