



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005

**OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN
DISASTER ASSISTANCE**



COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

AAH	Action Against Hunger
ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AmRC	American Red Cross
ARC	American Refugee Committee
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (International Committee for the Development of Peoples)
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale (International Cooperation)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CWS	Church World Service
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc.
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
GAA	German Agro Action
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
JHPIEGO	Affiliate of The Johns Hopkins University
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
Merlin	Medical Emergency Relief International
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
PCI	Project Concern International
SC	Save the Children

International Organizations (IOs) and United Nations (U.N.) Agencies

FAO	U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OCHA	U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
UNDP	U.N. Development Program
UNHCR	Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	U.N. Children's Fund
WFP	U.N. World Food Program
WHO	U.N. World Health Organization

U.S. Government (USG) Acronyms

CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
State	U.S. Department of State
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

Country of Origin

/B	Belgium
/F	France
/UK	United Kingdom
/US(A)	United States of America

Miscellaneous

cm	centimeter
ft	foot
FY	fiscal year
IDP	internally displaced person
km	kilometer
kph	kilometers per hour
mm	millimeter
mph	miles per hour
MT	metric ton
P.L.	Public Law

Measurement Conversion

1 hectare	= 2.471 acres
1 meter	= 39.37 inches
1 millimeter	= 0.039 inch
1 kilometer	= 0.62 miles

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JASON APOLON/USAID

Greg Gottlieb, Acting OFDA Director

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

FY 2005 was a momentous year for OFDA. The office responded to disasters ranging from the Indian Ocean tsunami to ongoing emergencies in Sudan and Ethiopia, and even Hurricane Katrina. During the year, USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios issued a new mandate for OFDA to improve disaster response capacity through enhanced coordination between USAID and other U.S. government (USG) offices. The mandate called for expanded protection activities, greater focus on the economic dimension of disasters, and increased authority for funding directly from the field. OFDA implemented this mandate while responding to more than 70 disasters around the world. Through the tremendous and tireless efforts of OFDA staff and partners, the office ensured that an unprecedented expenditure of relief assistance reached millions of disaster-affected people around the world.

Coordination among OFDA and other USG offices occurred with increased efficiency throughout FY 2005. The addition of experienced technical experts from other offices and agencies enhanced the USG's ability to identify and respond effectively to evolving needs. During responses in Darfur, Ethiopia, the Indian Ocean, and the Sahel, teams both in Washington, DC, and the field included representatives from other USAID offices and the U.S. Department of State. OFDA also worked more closely with the U.S. Department of Defense in FY 2005, particularly during the tsunami response,

which demonstrated how critical U.S. military personnel and equipment are to the rapid, large-scale delivery of relief assistance.

OFDA also worked to improve other elements of disaster response based on the new mandate for change from Administrator Natsios. As you will read in this report, OFDA implemented cash-for-work and rehabilitation programs around the globe, particularly in countries affected by the tsunami, and these efforts proved essential in the revival of post-disaster economies. OFDA also changed internal funding mechanisms by delegating authority to Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) leaders to make more financial decisions in the field. At the same time, OFDA supported protection activities on an unparalleled scale, collaborating with other offices within USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) to monitor and include protection incidents and trends in routine reporting as well as working to mainstream protection elements into regular programming.

For the first time in more than 40 years of operation, OFDA assisted in the response to a disaster in the United States. At the request of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency, representatives from OFDA deployed to multiple Gulf Coast states and to operation centers in Washington, DC, to manage the transportation and distribution of international assistance.

In a year of multiple, large-scale disasters, I have nothing but praise for OFDA staff. They rose to each occasion and worked tirelessly to ensure that limited resources were used wisely. Through their dedication and hard work, OFDA improved the continuity, effectiveness, and timeliness of USG disaster assistance, making OFDA's 41st year the most remarkable yet.

Greg Gottlieb
Acting Director
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

HOW THE USG PROVIDES HUMANITARIAN AID

USAID'S OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

The USAID Administrator is designated as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance. Within USAID, OFDA is the USG office responsible for providing humanitarian assistance in response to international crises and disasters. With a mandate to save lives, alleviate suffering, and reduce the economic impact of disasters, OFDA is constantly monitoring potential areas of need. When a rapid-onset disaster occurs, OFDA's duty officer is alerted immediately via pager, and OFDA personnel are placed on standby to respond. In the case of complex humanitarian emergencies, such as civil strife or food insecurity, OFDA staff closely monitor the situation to determine timing for an effective response. If conditions warrant, OFDA disaster experts deploy to further assess the humanitarian situation and determine priority needs.

OFDA coordinates closely with the U.S. Embassy or USAID Mission in the affected country to determine if and when USG humanitarian assistance may be appropriate. To facilitate a rapid response, OFDA maintains regional advisors at offices in Barbados, Costa Rica, Kenya, Nepal, Senegal, South Africa, and Thailand. Additional OFDA field-based staff maintain a full-time presence in countries where humanitarian needs require a constant onsite presence. Regional advisors and program staff maintain relationships with local government disaster response officials as well as with Mission Disaster Relief Officers who are responsible for liaising among OFDA and the U.S. Embassy and USAID Mission. OFDA staff also monitor rehabilitation and disaster mitigation programs.

Disaster Assistance 101

1. The U.S. Ambassador or Chief of Mission to the affected country—or the appropriate U.S. Assistant Secretary of State in the event that a U.S. Mission is not present—declares a disaster if the event meets the following criteria:
 - The scale of the disaster is beyond the capacity of the affected country to respond.
 - The affected country is willing to accept assistance.
 - It is in the interest of the USG to respond.
2. OFDA immediately provides \$50,000—the Disaster Assistance Authority—to the U.S. Embassy or the USAID Mission in the affected country for the local purchase of relief supplies or as a contribution to a relief organization.
3. OFDA staff may deploy to the region to conduct assessments, determine additional needs, request relief commodities, and/or recommend proposals for funding.

DISASTER RESPONSE OPTIONS

If the size or scope of a disaster merits, a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) deploys to the affected area, and an on-call Washington, DC-based Response Management Team (RMT) is activated. Upon arrival, specialists in water and sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter, agriculture, livestock, and/or protection conduct rapid assessments as needed. Administrative, communications, logistics, safety and security, and information officers work to support assessment teams by reporting urgent needs and relaying recommendations to the RMT. When necessary, members of U.S.-based Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams deploy as part of a DART. In the event of an impending disaster, OFDA may



SARA WESTRICK/USAID

OFDA emergency relief supplies are stockpiled in case of a request for transport to a disaster-affected country.

pre-position personnel and relief supplies in order to provide immediate assistance and conduct humanitarian assessments, which are crucial in providing policymakers with a sound basis for making appropriate decisions.

OFDA Profile: Logistics

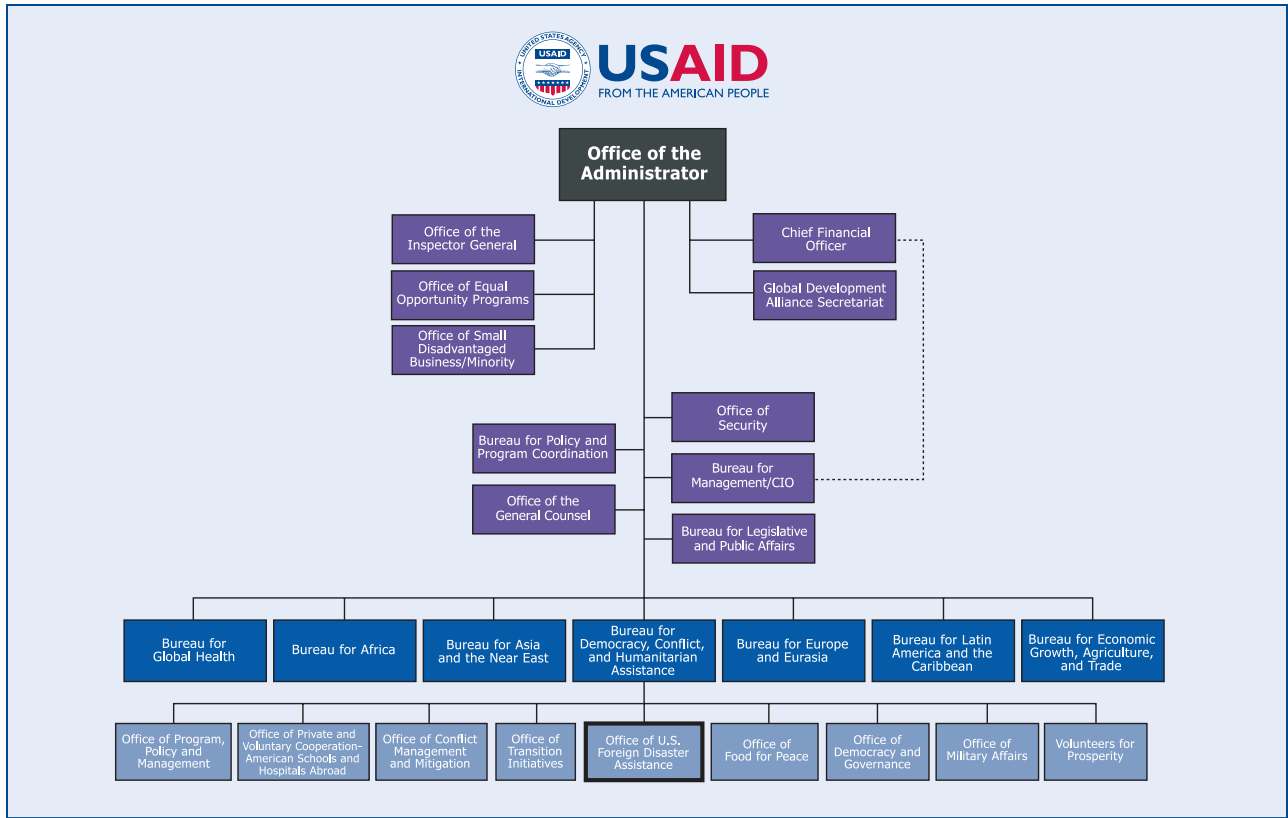
Effective logistics are critical to successfully delivering relief supplies. To facilitate a timely response, OFDA stores relief commodities in warehouses located in Miami, Florida; Pisa, Italy; and Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Once a need is identified, supplies are airlifted from the closest warehouse to the affected area. Prior to delivery, the logistics officer must assess the size of docking ports, the length of airstrips, the hours of operation at airports, and the availability of compatible off-loading equipment and storage for supplies upon arrival. As any error can result in relief supplies being delayed, attention to detail is essential.

In response to requests from staff on the ground, the OFDA logistics officer in Washington, DC, organizes bids with shipping companies to rapidly deliver relief supplies, including plastic sheeting, water containers and purification units, blankets, and health supplies from one of OFDA's regional warehouses. The logistics officer on the DART ensures that these supplies reach implementing partners for distribution to affected residents.

Meanwhile, based on recommendations from the field, program officers in Washington, DC, review and fund flash appeals and proposals from implementing partners.¹ A key principle in disaster response accountability is to ensure that appropriate assistance is delivered to the affected population in time to save lives and alleviate human suffering. Implementing partners already registered with USAID prior to a disaster are able to receive funds in less than 24 hours.

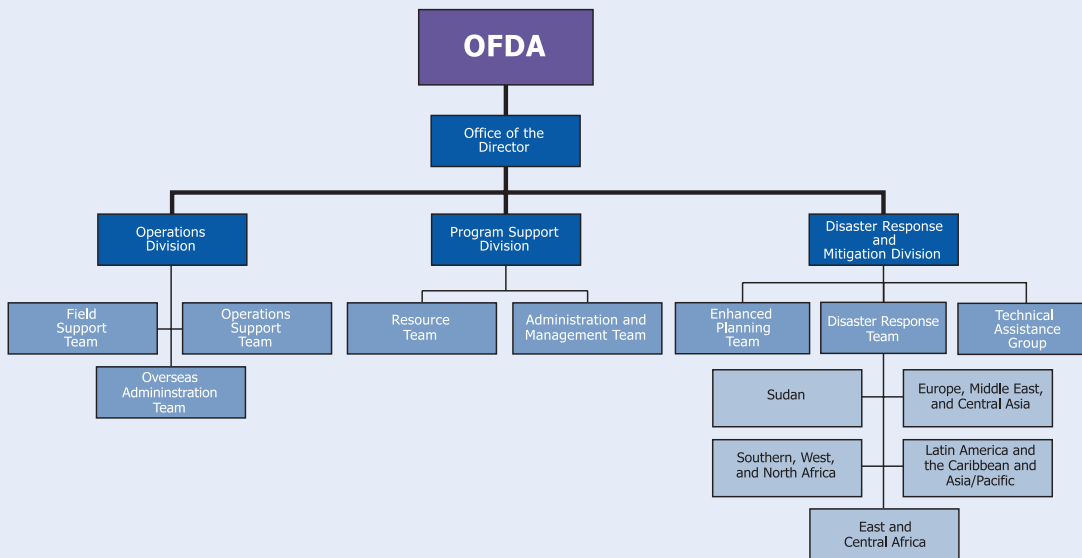
Although the majority of OFDA funds go to NGOs, a sizeable portion of funding is awarded to U.N. agencies and to other international organizations. Relief activities supported by OFDA range from airlifting supplies to affected populations in remote locations to managing primary health care programs and implementing cash-for-work programs. Rehabilitation projects might provide seeds and tools to farmers who have been adversely affected by disasters, repair roads and bridges to reconnect people to markets, or restore water systems in drought-stricken countries. In addition to conducting assessments of affected areas, the DART and/or regional advisor carefully monitor implementing partners' programs to ensure that resources are used wisely and determine if projects need to be adapted to changing conditions. For example, although an implementing partner may originally be funded to respond in one location, a new influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) elsewhere may require USAID authorization to shift or expand operations.

¹ Section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, provides flexible authority that permits OFDA to respond to the needs of disaster victims in a timely manner.



Organization

OFDA is organized into three divisions, under the management of the Office of the Director. The Disaster Response and Mitigation division is responsible for coordinating the provision of relief supplies and humanitarian assistance. The Operations division develops and manages logistical, operational, and technical support for field offices and disaster response, including USAR teams, DARTs, and RMTs. The Program Support division provides programmatic and administrative support, including budget and financial services, procurement planning, contracts and grants administration, information technology, communications support, and information services.



MONITORING AND MITIGATION

After immediate needs are met, OFDA representatives remain in disaster-affected countries to ensure continued monitoring and support of projects. As a response changes from emergency programming to rehabilitation and reconstruction, OFDA works with other offices within the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), as well as with USAID Missions and USAID regional bureaus, to ensure a smooth transition of emergency programs to medium- and longer-term development.

OFDA Profile:

Technical Assistance Group (TAG)

In addition to the five regional teams, OFDA has a group of technical specialists who advise on sector needs and review proposals to ensure that planned projects appropriately meet the needs of disaster-affected populations. TAG experts include food security specialists, health experts, protection and vulnerable population advisors, and natural hazard experts. TAG team members are a vital resource for the regional teams, providing guidance on numerous issues such as potentially threatening hurricanes in the Caribbean, sanitation systems in IDP camps, nutrition surveys in Southern, East, and West Africa, aerial spraying for locusts in the Sahel, and livelihoods in the Sahel and Horn of Africa. Due to the nature of their work, TAG team members conduct frequent field assessments in vulnerable areas and are often members of DARTs.

In addition to disaster response activities, OFDA oversees a portfolio of mitigation projects designed to reduce the impact of natural disasters on populations and economic assets in disaster-prone countries. OFDA has invested in a number of programs in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), and other offices within USAID. These programs not only enhance a country's capacity to manage vulnerability to disasters, but also promote the transfer of mitigation technology and services between the United States and the affected country. Mitigation-related programs range from supporting drought early-warning systems to training local relief workers in disaster management. USAID is increasingly investing in programs designed to prevent, mitigate, prepare, and plan for complex emergencies, including civil strife.

OTHER USG OFFICES THAT PROVIDE FOREIGN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Although OFDA is the chief USG responder to international disasters and crises, the office coordinates assistance with other parts of USAID as well as several other USG agencies. OFDA is one of nine offices within DCHA. Within the bureau, OFDA works particularly closely with the Office of Food for Peace (FFP), the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), and the Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM) in response to large-scale disasters to ensure that the needs of the affected population are met and to establish the groundwork for longer-term recovery and reconstruction. FFP provides food commodities to implementing partners to address both emergency food needs and food security development activities. OTI's assistance is designed to facilitate the transition from crisis and conflict to peace and stability by aiding in the demobilization of combatants or developing democratic governance

and media structures within the affected country. CMM supports early responses to address the causes and consequences of instability and conflict and seeks to integrate conflict mitigation and management into USAID's programs. Other parts of USAID, such as regional bureaus, support longer-term development programs that build upon DCHA's activities.

OFDA also coordinates with various other USG agencies that provide significant humanitarian assistance. The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) possesses unique capabilities to overcome the serious logistical challenges that often occur following disasters. In collaboration with OFDA, DOD coordinates and directs the utilization of military assets, including personnel, supplies, and equipment, for humanitarian assistance overseas. Established in 2005, the USAID Office of Military Affairs (OMA) is the focal point for USAID interaction with DOD. OMA is responsible for enabling effective working relationships with DOD through coordinating, planning, and developing joint training and exercises. OMA also serves as a liaison between DOD and the humanitarian community during a disaster response.

The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) and Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (State/CRS) also contribute significantly to disaster response. 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 the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). State/CRS works to lead, coordinate, and institutionalize USG civilian capacity to prevent or prepare for post-conflict situations and to help stabilize and reconstruct societies in transition from conflict or civil strife.



DOUG MERCADO, USAID

FFP provides emergency food assistance to beneficiaries in Darfur, Sudan.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides food assistance to support emergency feeding programs in countries experiencing food shortages due to drought and civil conflict.² In addition, the USDA Forest Service, the USGS, the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provide technical assistance, in coordination with OFDA, in response to potential hazards and disasters overseas.

To ensure constant USG coordination, representatives from the offices highlighted above frequently participate on DARTs and RMTs and often collaborate with OFDA on follow-up assessment missions.

² USDA assistance for emergency feeding programs is provided under Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949. USDA also provides international food assistance through P.L. 480 Title I, the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition, and Food for Progress programs.

TSUNAMI



SARA WESTRICK USAID

Mandate in Action: OFDA's Tsunami Response

By *Fiona Shanks*

As the most widely publicized natural disaster in history, the enormity of the devastation wrought by the tsunami on December 26, 2004, needs little retelling. Although the scale of the disaster took several days to unfold, it did so before the eyes of the world, captivated by images of devastation and tales of survival. What merits a closer look is OFDA's response, which embodied the office's simple yet profound mandate in its entirety. Even as the world learned day by day the true extent of the havoc wreaked by the power of water, OFDA was in action,³ saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and mitigating the social and economic impact of disasters.

Saving Lives

OFDA dispatched more than 50 disaster experts and other emergency personnel to the affected region immediately after the tsunami struck. Through 15 airlifts of emergency relief commodities, OFDA helped ensure that the urgent needs of the survivors were met. OFDA also helped to make certain that the countless humanitarian airlifts provided by the U.S. military reached beneficiaries in the affected areas as effectively as possible. More than \$84 million in OFDA emergency programming in the areas of health care, water and sanitation, nutrition, and shelter thwarted epidemics from following on the heels of the tsunami. As former President Clinton expressed to members of the USAID response and reconstruction teams in May 2005, "I thought there would be mass

³ OFDA worked closely throughout the response with counterparts in U.S. Embassies and USAID Missions, the U.S. military, humanitarian assistance organizations, and authorities in the affected countries.

Left: A house remains in a once-crowded neighborhood in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

outbreaks of cholera, dysentery, which did not occur. I was convinced we'd have major public health problems. That didn't happen. It is an enormous tribute to all of you."

Unlike less publicized humanitarian emergencies, the tsunami disaster did not suffer from a lack of financial resources. In fact, the opposite was true. The outpouring of global generosity was such that the typical humanitarian funding pyramid, in which donor countries supply essential funding to NGOs, was turned on its head. Several implementing NGOs and other organizations had so much money that they were not dependent on the U.N. or other large donors to facilitate and fund programs. Many NGOs had sufficient resources to supply their own helicopters, and several large NGOs went so far as to stop accepting further donations in the first weeks of the emergency response. However, OFDA's traditional role in supporting implementing partners was not diminished by the unusual situation of NGOs having, in some cases, larger operational budgets than the donors. In fact, OFDA's long-standing ability to rapidly fund programs from both headquarters and the field enabled on-the-ground personnel to implement programs as soon as needs were identified, thereby bolstering and accelerating relief efforts.



RON LIBBY, USAID

A child benefits from OFDA interventions in tsunami-affected areas of Aceh Province, Indonesia.



ALEXANDRA RIBOUL, USAID

Through OFDA-sponsored cash-for-work programs, tsunami survivors begin to rebuild communities in Sri Lanka.

OFDA funding also allowed small but high-impact agencies without large amounts of private funding to make key contributions. The strong relationships OFDA has fostered through years of collaboration in the most challenging circumstances gave many implementing partners the confidence to immediately deploy teams and begin emergency programs, knowing that OFDA would be there with financial and technical support. Indeed, OFDA's reputation in the humanitarian community for speed and flexibility, and the reputation of the DART for being versatile and willing to consider creative solutions, ensured that even those NGOs that did not need USAID's financial support continued to regard OFDA as an essential partner during the tsunami response.

"A little more than two weeks ago, the world witnessed one of the worst displays of natural destruction in history. Since that time, the world has witnessed one of history's greatest displays of compassion."

President George W. Bush,
January 2005

Alleviating Human Suffering

The tsunami exacted a tremendous loss of life, but conditions for those who survived the wave of destruction threatened to take what the water had not. The physical and emotional pain of the survivors was evident in the aftermath of the disaster, and OFDA wasted no time in implementing programs to alleviate this suffering. Early reports from the DARTs of high levels of distress among the affected populations led USAID to prioritize psychological and social programming.



ALEX MAHONEY/USAID

Fishing boats near completion in an OFDA-funded livelihoods program implemented by IRC in Calang, Indonesia.

In response to widespread fear of the sea and of continued earthquakes, as well as to help people incapacitated by grief, OFDA designed programs to “foster functionality.” By providing emotional support and physical activities, OFDA helped the survivors of this disaster to regain a sense of control in a chaotic environment. Children were a main focus of USAID’s efforts. Through the construction of child-centered spaces, OFDA created a physical space for children to begin the process of emotional healing through purposeful activities—educational as well as recreational. For adults, OFDA funded mobile teams of mental health professionals to identify and assist people in need of psychological and social support. In addition, the provision of jobs through cash-for-work programs gave adults the opportunity to resume their customary social roles. These first few steps back towards normalcy alleviated suffering and helped people begin healing.

Mitigating the Social and Economic Impact of Disasters

While fulfilling the second element of OFDA’s mandate, cash-for-work and livelihoods programs simultaneously served to realize the third element. While by no means the first time OFDA has funded livelihoods programs in response to a disaster, the tsunami response marked the first time these activities formed a core part of USAID’s response strategy. Initial cash-for-work programs gave people much-needed income, while longer-term livelihoods programs that soon followed hastened the end of dependency on humanitarian aid. OFDA favored programs that drew upon and strengthened local resources and tapped into nascent civil society groups rather than supplanting them. Providing people with work not only injected cash into the affected communities and restarted elements of the local economies, but also mitigated the social impact of the disaster. By enabling the affected communities to resume work and to rehabilitate schools and places of worship, OFDA played a part in putting *life* back together for the survivors of the disaster.



SARA WESTRICK/USAID

OFDA partner IRD manages water and sanitation activities at a temporary shelter site in Aceh Province, Indonesia.

The Road Ahead

OFDA responded to the horror of the tsunami with a reflex developed through more than 40 years of putting mandate into action. With regional offices in Asia and long-standing programs in many of the affected countries, OFDA drew on established relationships with USAID Missions, international and regional organizations, and NGOs to guarantee a rapid and effective response to an unpredicted and unprecedented calamity.

OFDA provided crucial support for livelihood and economic recovery and market revitalization activities alongside lifesaving interventions in recognition of the vital link between relief and recovery. By simultaneously implementing all three elements of the mandate in the emergency phase of the response, OFDA set the stage for the longer-term rebuilding of the lives and communities affected by the tsunami—efforts which will continue for years to come.

From disasters affecting a few hundred people to those, like the tsunami, that affect millions, OFDA remains committed to an underlying principle: the importance of assisting those in need, in whatever form that need takes, whenever and wherever it is felt, until the victims of disasters regain self-sufficiency. Decades of responding to emergencies prepared OFDA to put mandate into action as news of the tsunami reverberated around the world.

“When you see families torn apart by this tragedy, and people desperately trying to rebuild schools and places of work and worship, then you realize that, despite our differences, we are bound together by our common humanity, and we all have an obligation to help the victims of the tsunami have the blessings of a normal life.”

Former President William J. Clinton,
January 2005



INDIAN OCEAN – Tsunami

On December 26, 2004, a magnitude 9.0 earthquake struck off the west coast of Northern Sumatra, Indonesia. The earthquake was the most powerful in more than 40 years and was felt in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Malaysia, Maldives, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. The quake displaced massive volumes of water, provoking the deadliest tsunami in recorded history. The tsunami affected several countries throughout South and Southeast Asia, as well as Somalia, Tanzania, Kenya, and the Seychelles. Aftershocks continued for weeks following the initial quake. Although the exact death toll may never be known, the disaster killed an estimated 220,000 people and displaced more than

1.1 million in the affected countries. In addition, the tsunami left millions of people in 12 countries in need of basic services.

USAID deployed a multi-country DART to the most affected areas immediately following the tsunami. Led by OFDA's senior regional advisor for Asia and the Pacific based in Bangkok, DART members conducted assessments and oversaw the provision of USG relief supplies in India, Indonesia, the Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. At its peak, more than 55 DART members actively participated in the response on the ground. These teams included USAID disaster experts as well as technical specialists from the Fairfax County Search and Rescue, Los Angeles County Search and Rescue, the CDC, the Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance, the USDA Forest Service, and the George Washington University

Above: Disaster declaration descriptions for countries shaded on the map above are included in this chapter.



U.S. military colleagues help to unload USAID food assistance for beneficiaries in Aceh Province, Indonesia.

Medical Center. In addition to the DART, more than 100 field-based USAID staff worked on the tsunami response. To support efforts on the ground, USAID activated an RMT in Washington, DC, on December 27. During the peak of the response, the 42-member RMT worked 24 hours a day to support the DART, arrange the airlift of commodities, and coordinate USAID's response.

On December 27, U.S. Secretary of State Colin L. Powell pledged an initial \$15 million in response to the disaster. As the extent of the damage became increasingly clear, that number increased to \$35 million the following day, and on December 31, President George W. Bush increased the USG commitment to earthquake and tsunami relief and recovery efforts to \$350 million.

On January 3, President Bush announced a nationwide charitable giving effort. Former Presidents George H. W. Bush and William J. Clinton led the fundraising drive, urging American citizens to contribute directly to credible organizations already providing assistance to the affected populations.

On February 9, President Bush committed an additional \$600 million to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of areas devastated by the Indian Ocean tsunami and to cover the costs of relief efforts. In total, the \$950 million tsunami supplemental passed by Congress included allocations for the reconstruction of infrastructure, support for displaced populations to transition back to their communities, early warning and disaster mitigation efforts, good governance and technical assistance for planning reconstruction activities, and funds to replenish costs incurred by USAID and DOD during the immediate relief phase.

Beginning on January 3, Secretary Powell led a delegation of USG officials, including Florida Governor John Ellis Bush and USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios, to visit affected areas in Indonesia and Sri Lanka. From February 18 to 21, former Presidents Bush and Clinton visited tsunami-affected areas in Thailand, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives.

During the emergency response, USAID dispatched 15 relief flights to the region, delivering emergency commodities valued at more than \$3 million, including transport. Supplies included plastic sheeting to benefit more than 111,000 people, hygiene kits to meet the emergency needs of more than 80,000 people, mosquito nets for more than 33,000 people, kitchen sets to benefit 100,000 people, enough ten-liter water containers to meet the needs of more than 143,000 people, 8 large water bladders capable of storing 96,000 liters of fresh water per day, 500 body bags, 1,000 blankets, and a WHO emergency medical kit with sufficient supplies for 10,000 people for 3 months.

In total, OFDA provided more than \$84 million through approximately 50 international NGO partner and U.N. agencies, in addition to dozens of local NGOs. Emergency programs ranged from water, sanitation, and health initiatives to cash-for-work activities that provided both vital income to people who had lost everything as well as the chance to participate in relief and recovery efforts.

FFP contributed emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$13 million, including transport, to affected populations in Indonesia and Sri Lanka. USAID’s Bureau for Asia and the Near East and the USAID Missions in the affected countries supported programs to ensure that the needs of the affected populations were seamlessly met in all phases of the humanitarian operation and to lay the foundation for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

More than 15,000 American soldiers worked alongside USAID colleagues during the tsunami response. The U.S. Military also provided humanitarian assistance to the Governments of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and other affected countries. During the course of the response, U.S. military personnel delivered more than 24.5 million pounds of relief supplies, including safe drinking water, water containers, food, medical supplies, and equipment to the region. U.S. military assets devoted to the humanitarian effort included 26 ships, 82 planes, and 51 helicopters.

The generous response from the American public also reverberated around the globe, with American businesses and private citizens donating more than \$1 billion towards relief and reconstruction activities.

**Total OFDA Assistance to
Tsunami-affected Countries \$84,141,990**

INDIA

The wave that struck the coast of southeast India destroyed 1,000 km of coastline in Tamil Nadu State, affecting 376 villages in 13 districts. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (a collection of several hundred islands located 1,500 km off of mainland India) were in the direct path of the tsunami. Many islands were fully engulfed by the wave. In all, more than 16,000 people were confirmed dead or remain missing in India as a result of the tsunami.

On December 27, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to India David C. Mulford declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the tsunami. In response, OFDA committed more than \$4.2 million to emergency programs.

USAID immediately deployed a four-member DART to India to conduct assessments and coordinate the emergency response. From December 29 to January 31, the DART traveled to tsunami-affected areas in India’s Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh states. Based on DART assessments, OFDA’s funding priorities included cash-for-work, shelter, and water and sanitation activities, as well as the distribution of emergency relief supplies.



REBECCA SCHEURER, USAID

Rebuilding begins in India through OFDA-funded livelihoods programs in Pondicherry.

In order to help restore the livelihoods of affected populations, OFDA funded cash-for-work and assets-for-work programs as a key part of the emergency response. Cash-for-work activities included waste management, land rehabilitation, debris removal, shelter construction, and care of livestock. Although fishing was the largest livelihood sector in the affected areas, OFDA ensured that farming communities were not left out of the income-generation activities by funding cash-for-work programs to rehabilitate agricultural lands. These USAID-funded programs not

only directly supported thousands of beneficiaries in the form of salaries but also indirectly benefited tens of thousands of community members.

To meet the immediate need for shelter, our partners constructed hundreds of temporary shelters, as well as latrines, bathing facilities, and hand pumps for the displaced population. OFDA also assisted with the provision of water and sanitation facilities by supporting the systematic disinfection of water supplies, distribution of soap, and support for hygiene education at temporary shelter sites in Tamil Nadu.

USAID’s Bureau for Asia and the Near East provided immediate assistance to survivors and funded cash-for-work programs, including restarting fishing and agricultural operations, skills training, and job placement for women and youth. USAID also supported a coastal management plan to mitigate the impact of future disasters.

OFDA Assistance..... \$4,287,100

Implementing Partners in India

ACTED, CARE, CRS, Exnora International, FHI, GOAL, IFRC/Indian Red Cross, PCI, the Prime Minister’s Relief Fund, UNDP, UNICEF, and World Vision

INDONESIA

As the closest country to the epicenter of the earthquake, Indonesia suffered the highest death toll from the tsunami, with estimates of more than 163,000 people confirmed dead or missing on the island of Sumatra. In addition, the disaster displaced 500,000 people in Aceh Province and more than 22,000 on the island of Nias. The tsunami destroyed between 50 and 70 percent of the health facilities in the west coast of Aceh and more than 116,000 homes. In less than an hour, the disaster crippled local government capacity, destroyed the livelihoods of thousands of people, and rendered more than half a million people dependent on emergency, lifesaving assistance.

On December 27, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia B. Lynn Pascoe declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the earthquake and the tsunami. In response, OFDA provided more than \$27 million to support emergency programs.

Immediately following the December 27 disaster declaration for Indonesia, USAID mobilized support for emergency relief activities and the transport of essential relief supplies for tsunami-affected areas of Aceh Province. In the course of the emergency response, USAID deployed a DART to Indonesia that included USAID disaster experts as well as members of the Fairfax Country Search and Rescue Team. With team members deployed in Jakarta, Banda Aceh, and Medan, the DART coordinated with officials and rapidly assessed the humanitarian situation throughout the affected province. DART members participated in a six-day, inter-agency, multi-sectoral assessment of evolving humanitarian needs in 25 locations along the west coast of Aceh Province, facilitated by the U.S. Military. The assessment provided the humanitarian community with baseline data from which to measure the impact of relief and recovery programming.

To meet the immediate needs of the affected populations, OFDA dispatched four airlifts of emergency relief supplies to Indonesia. The airlifts delivered



SKYWISEMAN, USAID

In communities heavily reliant on the sea for livelihoods, such as Tamil Nadu, India, the destructive force of the water was a cruel twist of fate.

20,000 kitchen sets, 20,000 mosquito nets, 8,400 ten-liter water containers, 2,000 hygiene kits, 230 rolls of plastic sheeting, 500 body bags, and two 12,000-liter water bladders.

OFDA placed top priority on the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities due to the large number of displaced people living in conditions without these essentials. This included water tankering, the drilling of boreholes, the provision of water containers and purification supplies, rehabilitation of water treatment plants, well cleaning, latrine construction, and the provision of hygiene kits and hygiene education. OFDA partners built or rehabilitated more than 1,600 water systems in villages throughout Aceh, benefiting more than 77,000 people. Repaired sewage systems and sanitation facilities helped improve hygiene conditions for more than 90,000 people.

Since the disaster destroyed local and regional health capacity, OFDA provided funding to restore the emergency department of the main hospital in Banda Aceh, temporarily providing qualified health staff to replace local staff killed in the disaster. In addition, our partners operated a network of mobile health clinics, midwife training, and other community outreach activities. To avert further health emergencies following the tsunami, OFDA supported an early warning surveillance system to monitor the health situation among IDPs aimed at rapidly detecting, verifying, and responding to any potential outbreaks of communicable diseases. As the Government of Indonesia worked to restore basic health services to the province, OFDA partners rehabilitated and restocked damaged Ministry of Health clinics and trained local staff.

OFDA partners provided employment to more than 70,000 people through cash-for-work activities in tsunami-affected districts in Aceh Province. Based on field assessments by USAID staff and partner NGOs, these programs undertook massive clean-up operations, provided cash to the most severely



The power of the tsunami carried ships several kilometers inland from the coast in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

JON TUNG, FAIRFAX COUNTY URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE TASK FORCE

affected, and offered options to rebuild lives and livelihoods. More than 73 percent of USAID funding for these projects went directly to the workers.

OFDA supplemented cash-for-work interventions designed to provide immediate impact with livelihoods programs focused on restoring self-reliance and ending dependence on relief aid as quickly as possible. Such programs included small grants to rebuild businesses. Other livelihoods programs supported the recovery of the fishing industry, including financing the construction of 278 fishing boats for communities along Aceh's west coast. OFDA rehabilitated the damaged agricultural sector through land clearing and the provision of seeds, tools, and fencing materials. These programs proved to be a critical link between relief and longer-term development.

In response to psychological and social sector needs, OFDA's partners assisted with restoring daily activities for children and adults by strengthening community support systems. Our partners took a community-based approach that emphasized structured activities for children to promote

self-confidence and optimism about the future. USAID made these programs accessible to all of the affected communities in Aceh through the establishment of approximately 50 children's centers and mobile clinics.

OFDA supported a humanitarian air service for our partners during the time between the departure of military air assets and the arrival of U.N. air services. OFDA-funded flights allowed many of the smaller NGOs to conduct assessments and program management activities and facilitated the movement of relief items to inaccessible areas. Through close cooperation with the U.S. Military, the DART helped the U.N. Joint Logistics Center double the size of the helicopter landing zone for humanitarian relief operations in Aceh. OFDA also supported the coordination of humanitarian relief efforts by providing staff and equipment to the U.N. Humanitarian Information Center, based in Banda Aceh and Meulaboh.

USAID responded to emergency food needs through FFP, contributing 3,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to affected populations in Sumatra. USAID's Bureau for Asia and the Near East and USAID/Indonesia supported programs to help the affected populations in all stages—from immediate relief to reconstruction and rehabilitation. USAID's programs helped displaced residents transition from temporary shelters to permanent homes, stimulated the local economy through business loans and cash- and food-for-work programs, rebuilt infrastructure, and constructed local schools and markets. In addition, USAID programs provided technical assistance promoting good governance and conflict reconciliation.

Other USG assistance included 9,417 MT of P.L. 480 Title I food assistance provided by USDA. State/PRM assistance supported anti-trafficking initiatives in Aceh and Medan targeting displaced populations, particularly women and children, through information campaigns.

The U.S. Military supported the response effort by providing helicopter and landing craft that enabled USAID and other relief agencies to provide life-saving assistance. With more than 40 helicopters and amphibious landing crafts, the USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN 72), USS Bonhomme Richard (LHD 6), and USS Fort McHenry (LSD-43) were instrumental in ensuring the delivery of essential relief supplies. The U.S. Navy hospital ship USNS Mercy (T-AH 19) also arrived off the coast of Banda Aceh on February 2. Working with the Government of Indonesia, the staff of the USNS Mercy performed approximately 20,000 medical procedures. The U.S. Navy's Environmental Preventive Medicine Unit coordinated the delivery of safe drinking water to contaminated areas and helped control mosquitoes and other disease-carrying insects.

OFDA Assistance..... \$25,858,543

Implementing Partners in Indonesia

ACF/F, Air Serv, CARE, CRS, CCF, CWS, DAI, IFRC/Indonesia Red Cross, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, JHPIEGO, Mercy Corps, PCI, SC/US, Sustaining Technical Achievement in Reproductive Health/Family Planning (STARH) Project, UNICEF, WHO, and World Vision

MALAYSIA

The tsunami killed an estimated 80 people in Malaysia and displaced several thousand others. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society appealed for cash, medicine, and emergency relief items. By mid-January, needs had shifted from emergency humanitarian relief efforts to recovery and reconstruction, and most of the 8,000 Malaysians temporarily displaced by the tsunami had returned home.

On December 28, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Malaysia Jeffrey J. Laflour declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the earthquake and the tsunami. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 for the purchase and distribution of relief items and shelter materials.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000

Implementing Partners in Malaysia

Malaysian Red Crescent Society and the National Disaster Management and Relief Committee

MALDIVES

The tsunami inundated all 200 islands that make up the Maldives—completely destroying approximately seven percent of the islands. The most affected areas were the central atolls, and more than 100 people died as a result of the disaster. The tsunami displaced 29,000 residents and severely affected an estimated 100,000 people. Mass flooding devastated livelihoods, particularly fishing and tourism, and private property; disrupted supplies of food and water; and damaged infrastructure in the areas of health, sanitation, and communications. One-quarter of the islands lost their fishing fleets, their only source of income.

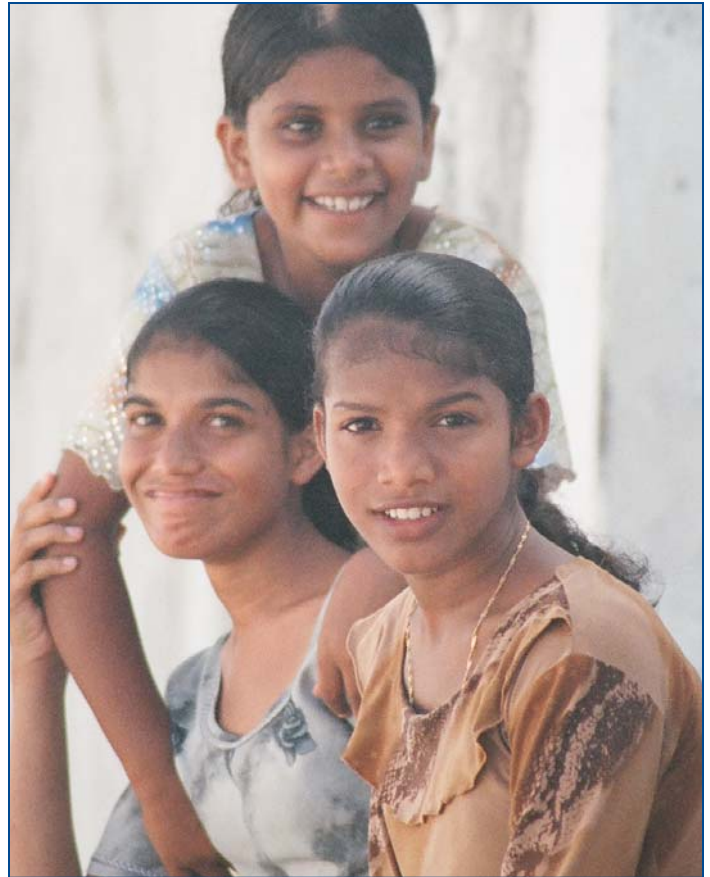
On December 26, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Sri Lanka and the Maldives Jeffrey J. Lunstead declared a disaster in response to the tsunami. OFDA responded with more than \$1.3 million to support relief activities.

During January, USAID staff, including DART field officers, conducted assessments and identified priority needs and logistical constraints in the Maldives. Through these assessments, OFDA determined that the restoration of livelihoods, repair of health centers, debris removal, temporary shelter, and the provision of safe water required priority attention.

To meet the immediate needs of the affected populations, OFDA dispatched three airlifts of emergency relief supplies to the Maldives. The airlifts contained 250 rolls of plastic sheeting, 2,000 hygiene kits, 9,600 ten-liter water containers, and three water bladders. OFDA also supported programs in health, nutrition, and water and sanitation to meet the needs of 50,000 beneficiaries.

USAID staff coordinated with the U.S. Military to respond to the urgent need for safe water. DOD vessels provided thousands of gallons of drinking water per day and transported approximately 1 million pounds of relief supplies to the affected islands.

OFDA Assistance..... \$1,378,000
Implementing Partners in Maldives
 UNICEF and the USGS



RON LIBBY/USAID

Young women in a fishing community look to the future after the tsunami devastated the central atolls of the Maldives.

SEYCHELLES

The tsunami hit the coastal areas of Mah, Pralin, La Digue, and Cerfs Islands in the Seychelles. Waves ranging in height from two to three meters caused extensive flooding and damage to infrastructure, homes, and private property. The tsunami killed 3 people and affected approximately 500 households.

On January 6, 2005, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to Mauritius Stephen M. Schwartz declared a disaster in the Seychelles due to the damage caused by the tsunami. In response, OFDA provided \$150,000 for emergency relief activities, including livelihoods and income generation programs.

OFDA Assistance..... \$150,000
Implementing Partners in the Seychelles
 Seychelles Red Cross and UNDP



COURTESY OF SIDDHARTH CHATTERJEE, UNICEF

OFDA-funded school rehabilitation in the tsunami-affected village of Hafun, Somalia, depicts before (left) and after (right) completion of the project.

SOMALIA

The tsunami struck the coast of Puntland, Somalia, affecting a 650-km stretch of coastline between Hafun and Gara’ad. The disaster resulted in the death of approximately 300 people and affected an estimated 44,000 others. The majority of the affected were fishermen who lost boats and equipment. The tsunami destroyed approximately 2,000 homes as well as water reservoirs and wells. The tsunami further exacerbated the dire humanitarian situation in Somalia, where 1.2 million people were already suffering from an ongoing humanitarian emergency caused by civil strife, drought, and food insecurity.

On December 31, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya William M. Bellamy declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the tsunami. In response, OFDA provided more than \$830,000 to support emergency programs. Funding priorities included health and shelter, as well as the provision of emergency relief supplies and humanitarian coordination. Our partners provided health services for 25,000 beneficiaries and other emergency programs for 13,500 beneficiaries.

Following the tsunami, FFP immediately redirected food assistance to communities affected by the disaster. FFP provided 1,235 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities to 39 affected towns and villages, which comprised more than 50 percent of the emergency food commodities for the tsunami response in Somalia.

OFDA Assistance..... \$833,171

Implementing Partners in Somalia
OCHA, UNICEF, World Concern, and WFP

SRI LANKA

When the tsunami reached Sri Lanka, the water left a path of destruction across 12 districts, resulting in the deaths of more than 38,000 people. The tsunami also displaced 500,000 people and damaged or destroyed 100,000 homes. Most of this damage was in the north and east, areas where the economy, health facilities, and public services had yet to recover from years of conflict between the government and the opposition Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

On December 26, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Sri Lanka and the Maldives Jeffrey J. Lunstead declared a disaster in response to the damage caused by the tsunami. In response, OFDA provided more than \$36.1 million to support emergency programs in Sri Lanka.

Immediately following the disaster declaration, USAID mobilized support for emergency relief activities and the transport of essential supplies for tsunami-affected areas. At the outset of the response, USAID deployed a DART to Sri Lanka. The team included USAID disaster experts as well as members of the Los Angeles County Urban Search and Rescue Team. With team members based in Colombo and Galle, the DART rapidly assessed the humanitarian situation.

OFDA dispatched seven airlifts of emergency relief supplies to Sri Lanka. The commodities contained in these airlifts included 29,890 ten-liter water containers, 2,000 hygiene kits, 2,670 rolls of plastic sheeting, 1,000 blankets, 5,456 hygiene kits, 3 water bladders, and 1 WHO emergency health kit, with sufficient medicine to treat 10,000 people for 3 months. OFDA's funding priorities included water and sanitation, cash-for-work and community rehabilitation activities, shelter, child protection, and psychological and social support.

Based on DART assessments, OFDA immediately focused on the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. OFDA provided funding for 4,000-liter water trucks and 1,000-liter water tanks, as well as buckets and cups to schools. Our partners also cleaned and rehabilitated latrines in several dozen schools in Jaffna.

Through post-tsunami recovery programs, OFDA helped individuals and families regain livelihoods that were destroyed by the disaster. USAID supported cash-for-work programs—employing hundreds of people in activities ranging from the repair of damaged infrastructure to micro-credit loans that enabled people to start small businesses. These dynamic, community-focused, micro-credit projects quickly stimulated economic growth and community restoration, thereby accelerating the recovery. Through more than a dozen experienced local NGOs, OFDA provided tools that allowed people to rebuild their livelihoods. In one program, fishermen received a kit containing a bicycle, tackle box, gutting knife, scale, weights, and clothing to jump-start their return to work.



SONIA BISWAS, USAID

A young boy, injured by the tsunami, collects OFDA emergency supplies in Galle, Sri Lanka.

OFDA also supported a network among grassroots NGOs, regional universities, and communities to empower the people to design their own projects. In one program, university students served as three-month volunteer relief workers in hard-hit villages across Sri Lanka. These local volunteers assisted in programs including debris removal, medical assistance, activities for children, local purchase and distribution of relief items, reestablishing electrical lighting, and rehabilitating wells.



RON LIBBY/USAID

After the tsunami, no structures remain standing in this section of Galle, Sri Lanka.

As the tsunami displaced 500,000 people in Sri Lanka, OFDA made the immediate provision of shelter a top priority. Through financial and technical support, OFDA supported the construction of thousands of transitional shelters.

The tsunami completely destroyed more than 40 schools and partially damaged more than 100 others. Schools that were not seriously damaged became temporary shelters for the displaced. In response to the specific needs of the tsunami-affected children, OFDA supported psychological and social activities and provided recreation kits. Through multiple grants, our partners constructed temporary classrooms in damaged schools and distributed more than 100 “school-in-a-box” kits, with each kit serving 80 students and two teachers.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Sri Lanka through FFP, which contributed 8,220 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to affected

populations. USAID’s Bureau for Asia and the Near East supported programs to assist the displaced transition from camps to communities and funded cash-for-work, vocational training, and community-based psychological and social support activities. In addition, USAID helped to rebuild infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and fisheries, and provided technical assistance to promote good governance, reconciliation, and disaster mitigation.

Other USG assistance in response to the disaster included 5,583 MT of P.L. 480 Title I food assistance provided by USDA.

OFDA Assistance..... \$36,876,062

Implementing Partners in Sri Lanka

ACF/F, American Center for International Labor, The Asia Foundation, CARE, CCF, CHF International, CRS, DAI, GOAL, IOM, Mercy Corps, Nathan and Associates, Sarvodaya, SC/UK, Shelter for Life, Sri Lankan Red Cross, UNICEF, and World Vision



The impact of the tsunami leaves structures along the coast of Ampara, Sri Lanka, in ruins.

THAILAND

More than 8,000 people were confirmed dead or missing in Thailand following the tsunami. The tsunami severely affected the provinces of Ranong, Phang-Nga, Phuket, Krabi, Trang, and Satun, and stranded or displaced tens of thousands of people. Following the disaster, the Government of Thailand appealed for clothing, medical and hygiene supplies, and forensic experts.

On December 27, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Darryl N. Johnson declared a disaster due to the effects of the tsunami. In response, OFDA provided nearly \$320,000 to the Thai Red Cross.

OFDA’s emergency response to the disaster in Thailand focused on the delivery of emergency relief supplies as well as emergency mortuary services. OFDA dispatched an airlift of commodities containing 580 rolls of plastic sheeting, 6,624

hygiene kits, and 9,520 ten-liter water containers to meet emergency needs in the region. Thailand served as the headquarters for the regional DART as well as a center for civil-military coordination.

USAID’s Bureau for Asia and the Near East supported programs in tsunami-affected areas to restore coastal livelihoods, including efforts to mitigate the impact of future disasters and coastal hazards and to repair infrastructure and services.

Thailand also served as the headquarters for the U.S. Military’s humanitarian response for the tsunami-affected region. Based at the Royal Thai Air Force Base in Utapao, the Combined Support Force-536 worked in coordination with international organizations, NGOs, and other donor nations.

OFDA Assistance..... \$318,871
Implementing Partner in Thailand
 Thai Red Cross

AFRICA



REBECCA GUSTAFSON, USAID



ANGOLA – Epidemic

On March 22, 2005, the Angolan Vice-Minister of Health identified an outbreak of viral hemorrhagic fever in Angola's northern Uíge Province as the Marburg Virus. Between the first identified cases in October 2004 and August 2005, 374 cases of Marburg Virus were reported countrywide, of which 329 were fatal. Nearly all of the Marburg cases were in Uíge Province, and more than 75 percent of the cases occurred in children under the age of five. Marburg Virus has no vaccine or curative treatment and is frequently fatal.

Opposite: A beneficiary of an OFDA-funded seed program works his field in Niger.

This page: Disaster declaration descriptions for countries shaded on the map above are included in this chapter.

On March 22, 2005, U.S. Ambassador to Angola Cynthia G. Efirid issued a disaster declaration due to the effects of the Marburg Virus. In response, OFDA provided \$400,000 to support the immediate provision of medical supplies for Marburg victims and assist with the CDC's response to the outbreak. That response included the deployment of 26 field epidemiologists, special pathogen scientists, and laboratory specialists over the course of the operation. CDC staff in Atlanta supported the field teams and conducted higher level laboratory procedures. In total, CDC contributed more than \$1 million in personnel and resources to the USG response.

CDC personnel in Uíge Province provided infection-control guidance and personal protective equipment to health care workers at the Uíge Provincial Hospital. CDC efforts included training on appropriate safety practices, the establishment

of a screening ward to evaluate patients, support to Angolan Ministry of Health activities, and maintenance of an epidemiological database. CDC also established a field laboratory in Luanda to provide prompt confirmation of suspected Marburg cases in Angola and neighboring countries.

OFDA Assistance..... \$400,000
Implementing Partner in Angola
CDC



DAVID DAIGLE, CDC

A team from the Angolan Ministry of Health and the CDC disinfects a Marburg-infected house in Uíge Province, Angola.

BURUNDI – Complex Emergency

In FY 2005, following 12 years of civil war that claimed 300,000 lives and displaced 1.3 million people, the humanitarian and security situation improved throughout most of Burundi, culminating

in national legislative elections in July and presidential elections in August 2005. The elections marked the end of a five-year political transition that began with the signing of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in 2000, and continued through a successful power-sharing arrangement under which two presidents—one Tutsi and one Hutu—each governed for one 18-month period, and received increased legitimacy with the 2003 inclusion into the government of the major armed Hutu opposition group—the National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD).

Despite political progress, a second Hutu opposition group, the Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People-Forces for National Liberation (PALIPEHUTU-FNL), remained outside the peace process. In May 2005, PALIPEHUTU-FNL agreed to cease hostilities with the Transitional Government but later resumed attacks in Bujumbura, Kayanza, and Muramvya provinces, undermining the validity of the agreement. In September 2005, PALIPEHUTU-FNL refused to recognize the legitimacy of the newly elected government.

Partly as a result of ongoing skirmishes between the Government of Burundi and PALIPEHUTU-FNL, more than 440,000 Burundian refugees remained in Tanzania and approximately 4,000 Burundian refugees remained in Rwanda during most of FY 2005. Following the election, however, increased confidence in Burundi’s peace process led to a threefold increase in returning refugees from July to August 2005. UNHCR reported that since facilitated repatriation of refugees began in 2002, more than 273,000 returnees had returned to their places of origin, including 47,000 refugees that returned between January and October 2005.

Despite the improved security situation, in FY 2005 the effects of the civil war continued to increase vulnerability for those with limited access to social services, health care, and educational or economic opportunities.

On October 8, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Burundi James H. Yellin redeclared a disaster due to the continuing conflict and precarious humanitarian situation.

In response, OFDA provided nearly \$9 million for emergency programs. Funding priorities in FY 2005 focused on emergency responses in the sectors of nutrition, food security, agriculture, health, and water and sanitation, and on strengthening the local capacity to respond to humanitarian issues through early warning systems and crisis management structures. Through multiple grants, OFDA partners managed seed fairs, livestock health programs, and community nutrition education programs to improve food security for more than 320,000 people. Partner NGOs also addressed acute nutritional deficiencies through supplemental and therapeutic feeding centers.

Through financial and technical support, OFDA supported health centers that increased capacity to detect and manage gender-based violence and improved local knowledge of communicable diseases. Provision of essential drugs, medical equipment, vaccinations, and relief commodities supported the needs of more than 500,000 IDPs. To address the threat of cassava mosaic disease (CMD), which stunts plants and leads to diminished tuberous root yields, OFDA funded research into the spread of the disease in Burundi. In CMD-affected regions, OFDA supported programs to supplement cassava with sweet potatoes.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Burundi through FFP, which provided nearly 32,000 MT of P.L. Title II emergency food assistance to maintain and improve the nutritional status of refugees, IDPs, returnees, and other vulnerable populations. Through OTI, USAID strengthened local capacities to benefit from and contribute to the peace process. State/PRM assistance supported the return and reintegration of refugees in Burundi.

OFDA Assistance..... \$8,963,777

Implementing Partners in Burundi

Concern, CRS, Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC),
FAO, International Agricultural Research Center, IMC,
IRC, OCHA, Tearfund, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO



GREG AUSTRENG, USAID

Malnourished children receive care at an OFDA-sponsored therapeutic feeding center in Burundi.

**CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC – Floods**

Between August 1 and 14, torrential rainfall in the Central African Republic (CAR) destroyed approximately 2,500 homes and displaced an estimated 20,000 people throughout the capital of Bangui. Serious flooding also occurred in Ouaka Province in the towns of Bambari, Grimari, Kouango, and Bakala. The flooding cut off clean water sources in affected areas and created ponds of contaminated mud from commingled dirt, human waste, and the contents of shallow graves, increasing the local population's exposure to typhoid, meningitis, malaria, and amoebic dysentery.

On August 17, 2005, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires to CAR A. James Panos declared a disaster due to the effects

of the flooding. Following an assessment by a regional advisor, OFDA provided \$50,000 to the American NGO Living Waters to meet the safe drinking water requirements of flood victims.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000

Note: These funds were allocated from the FY 2006 budget.

Implementing Partner in CAR
Living Waters

CHAD – Refugee Emergency

In FY 2005, the Government of Chad faced continuing challenges in assisting approximately 200,000 Sudanese refugees from the Darfur Region of western Sudan settled in 12 eastern Chad refugee camps. The refugees first arrived in April 2003 following Government of Sudan and militia attacks on civilians and remained in Chad throughout FY 2005. The sustained presence of Sudanese refugees increased the strain on eastern Chad’s fragile environment, limited resources, and local population.

On January 6, 2005, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to Chad Cheryl A. Casebeer redeclared a disaster in response to the refugee emergency in eastern Chad. Throughout FY 2005, members of a Sudan-based DART traveled to eastern Chad periodically to monitor humanitarian conditions.

To support emergency relief activities, OFDA provided more than \$3.3 million. Funding priorities included water and sanitation, capacity building, primary health care, and food security and agriculture for affected local communities. NGO partners constructed sanitation facilities for approximately 9,900 Chadians in 16 villages of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET) Province. Partner projects also improved water quality and increased water supply in BET’s villages and in Bahai Town. Partners conducted campaigns to increase knowledge and application of good hygiene practices that helped reduce illness and infection. In addition, our partners increased access to health care for approximately 30,000 people in communities surrounding camps by improving health facilities, training local staff, providing immunizations for children, and offering pre-natal care.

In 36 villages near Farchana refugee camp and 12 villages near Kounoungou refugee camp, our partners carried out activities to improve food availability for local communities. OFDA funding also supported trainings on food storage and preservation techniques, and farmers received seeds to grow fruits and vegetables.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Chad through FFP, which contributed more than 26,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance. State/PRM funding provided health care, education, food, shelter, and other assistance to Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad.

OFDA Assistance.....\$3,393,724

Implementing Partners in Chad
ACTED, CRS, FAO, IMC, IRC, and IRD

CÔTE D’IVOIRE – Complex Emergency

Côte d’Ivoire continued to experience widespread human suffering in FY 2005 resulting from ongoing insecurity in the country. Between 350,000 and 400,000 Ivorians remained internally displaced. Approximately 10,000 French troops and U.N. peacekeepers patrolled the Zone of Confidence (ZOC) separating the opposition-controlled North from the government-held South. Ongoing violence



JACK MYER, USAID

Women walk to a food distribution near Iriba village, eastern Chad.

between rival Guere and Dioula ethnic groups and tension between Ivorian and Guinean communities in and around the southwestern town of Duékoé near the ZOC continued to cause localized displacements. In addition, many areas of the opposition-controlled North continued to experience food insecurity and lack basic infrastructure, electricity, sanitation, water, and health care.

On November 23, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Côte d'Ivoire J. Aubrey Hooks redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency. In response, OFDA provided approximately \$2.2 million to various implementing partners. Funding priorities included water and sanitation, health, food security, agriculture, capacity building, and protection in areas impacted by the ongoing violence. With technical and financial support from OFDA, our partners installed boreholes and manual and mechanized pumps to provide clean water and support sanitation facilities for more than 300,000 beneficiaries in 250 host communities. In addition, our partners trained nearly 70 mechanics and water and sanitation committees to maintain the new water sources. To address food insecurity, USAID-funded programs provided seeds and tools to farmers. Our partners managed a gender-based violence treatment center, improving community health for more than 50,000 beneficiaries. USAID also supported a U.N.-administered protection network.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Côte d'Ivoire through FFP, which contributed nearly 8,800 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to support school-feeding programs and food-for-work programs for teachers. State/PRM assisted Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire by funding programs that provide protection, basic health care, educational support, gender-based violence prevention, and repatriation support.

OFDA Assistance..... \$2,187,266

Implementing Partners in Côte d'Ivoire
ACF/F, Concern Universal, IRC, SC/UK, FAO, OCHA,
and WFP



AL DWYER, USAID

A formerly displaced girl benefits from an OFDA-sponsored home garden project in Maniema Province, DRC.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO – Complex Emergency

In FY 2005, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continued to struggle through a difficult transition to democracy, political stability, and security. Although prospects for peace improved at the national level, the transitional Government of the DRC (GDRC) continued to face significant challenges in extending authority to eastern DRC where sporadic violence threatened to unravel the peace process. Persistent conflict as well as attacks against and kidnappings of civilians in North and South Kivu provinces and Ituri District in Orientale Province caused additional displacement and limited humanitarian access to thousands of IDPs.

The presence of more than 16,000 troops from the U.N. Mission in the DRC (MONUC), the largest U.N. peacekeeping operation in the world, sought to mitigate sporadic conflict in eastern DRC. During the year, the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) process moved forward slowly. To facilitate the reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life, the U.N. assisted the GDRC to establish DDR transit camps throughout the country.

Despite some progress, 24 million people in the DRC remained vulnerable in FY 2005 due to the effects of conflict, continued insecurity, and widespread poverty. The displaced lacked access to basic services such as health care. Sporadic insecurity restricted access to agricultural land and traditional markets and prevented displaced populations from returning to many areas of eastern DRC.

On October 1, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to the DRC Roger A. Meece redeclared a disaster as a result of the ongoing complex emergency. In response, OFDA provided \$26.4 million to support emergency activities targeting conflict-affected populations. Funding priorities included health, nutrition, emergency relief supplies, agriculture, food security, water and sanitation, and transportation of humanitarian personnel and materials. Through multiple grants, our partners improved access to health care in eastern DRC for more than 2 million beneficiaries. Health care activities focused on the restoration of primary health services, health care staff training, provision of essential medicines, and the reconstruction and rehabilitation of health structures as well as roads and bridges for people to reach basic services.

To address nutritional needs, our partners managed outpatient therapeutic and supplementary feeding programs that treated nearly 26,000 severely and moderately malnourished children, as well as pregnant

and lactating mothers. To improve the productivity of smallholder farmers, our partners distributed seeds and agricultural tools, trained local associations in seed multiplication to introduce improved seed varieties, and rehabilitated roads and bridges to facilitate farmers' access to markets; in total, these projects benefited nearly 550,000 IDPs and returnees. Our partners also contributed to the transportation of humanitarian personnel and materials countrywide and supplied emergency shelter and household equipment to IDPs and returnees. Cash-for-work activities also provided critical livelihoods support to vulnerable households in the DRC.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in the DRC through FFP, which contributed 34,990 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations and to support former child and adult combatants participating in the national DDR process. OTI-funded programs facilitated the reintegration of conflict-affected youth into communities. USAID's Office of Democracy and Governance, through the Victims of Torture Fund, funded projects providing integrated health, psychological, legal, and judicial services to address the multiple needs of women who have been sexually violated and traumatized during the conflict in eastern DRC. State/PRM assisted victims of conflict in eastern DRC and Congolese refugees returning from neighboring countries.

State/PRM supported the rehabilitation of a medical center in DRC that assists Rwandan refugees and funded protection and care programs for refugees from Angola, Sudan, and the Republic of the Congo.

OFDA Assistance..... \$26,432,236

Implementing Partners in the DRC

AAH/USA, Air Serv, CRS, FAO, FHI, GAA, GOAL, IMC, IRC, Medair, Merlin, OCHA, Première Urgence, SC/UK, Solidarités, United Methodist Committee on Relief, UNICEF, and World Vision

DJIBOUTI – Drought

The failure of the *Diraa/Sougoum* rains in May and June 2005 exacerbated existing drought conditions



AL Dwyer/USAID

Drought conditions in Djibouti result in long lines at water points.

in Djibouti, adversely affecting more than 50,000 agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in the southern and northwestern districts of Tadjourah, Dikhil, and Ali Sabaieh. As a result of declining milk production and the deaths of large numbers of sheep, goats, and cows, nearly 10,000 children required urgent supplemental feeding, and thousands of Djiboutians migrated to the capital in search of food. The drought also contributed to rising food prices, further destabilizing food-insecure populations.

On May 17, 2005, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to Djibouti Marguerita D. Ragsdale issued a disaster declaration due to the ongoing drought. In response, OFDA immediately provided \$50,000 through USAID/Djibouti to support UNICEF’s nutrition programs for drought-affected children under five years of age.

USAID also responded to emergency needs through FFP, which provided 780 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance through the Government of Djibouti’s National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Disaster Victims to assist nearly 50,000 beneficiaries in Ali, Sabih, Dikhil, and Tajoura districts.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in Djibouti
 UNICEF

ERITREA – Complex Emergency

During the past five years, recurring droughts have resulted in acute water shortages, limited crop production, livestock losses, and deteriorating food security in Eritrea. In 2004, widespread failure of the short rains, along with a late start and erratic distribution of the long rains, led to reduced agricultural productivity across Debub and Gash Barka zones, two former bread-basket areas of Eritrea.

Drought conditions and the residual effects of the border conflict with Ethiopia contributed to a countrywide humanitarian crisis. An estimated 2.3 million people, more than 60 percent of Eritrea’s population, required assistance in 2005—an increase from the 1.9 million beneficiaries targeted in 2004.



Village elders in Emberemi, Eritrea, use water taps installed by OFDA partner Mercy Corps as part of a water access improvement project.

On October 20, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Eritrea Scott H. DeLisi redeclared a disaster in response to the continuing food security crisis. In response, OFDA provided \$2 million to support emergency programs. Funding priorities included food security, agriculture, and water and sanitation initiatives. Our partners managed emergency agriculture and livelihoods projects that benefited 40,000 people in Debub and Makaal zones, and countrywide emergency water and sanitation projects that provided safe drinking water to local communities.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Eritrea through FFP, which contributed more than 120,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, including cereals and pulses, vegetable oil, and corn-soya blend for therapeutic and supplementary feeding.

Through funding to UNHCR, State/PRM supported the protection and assistance of refugees and returnees in Eritrea.

OFDA Assistance..... \$2,000,000
Implementing Partners in Eritrea
 CRS and UNICEF

Increasing the Resilience of Pastoralists in the Horn of Africa

By Marian Spivey-Estrada

An estimated 15 to 20 million people in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan depend on pastoralism for their livelihoods. Raising and herding livestock for a living, nomadic pastoralists move with rainy and dry seasons in search of water and grazing land. In some instances, nomadic families become agro-pastoralists by settling in one area, with some family members raising agricultural crops to meet a portion of household food needs while others go with their animals in search of pasture and water.

Due to their reliance on natural resources, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists are vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters. Even under normal circumstances, pastoral communities often face extreme challenges in meeting basic

needs. The gradual desertification of arable land, encroachment of grazing land by unpalatable plant species, population growth, increased use of traditional grazing land and water sources for farming, and soil erosion have led to reduced land and water availability. At the same time, nomadic communities throughout the Horn of Africa have suffered both political and economic marginalization within their own countries.

Although these communities have developed ways to survive isolated emergencies, coping mechanisms are frequently exhausted through consecutive shocks. In recent years, pastoralists in the Horn of Africa have increasingly come under threat due to the cumulative effects of crises such as drought, food shortages, disease, cold temperatures, looting, and lack of access to grazing lands due to conflict.

For pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, animals are productive assets. While most communities trade milk, hides, and some crops for food and other products, they rarely raise animals for the purpose of market sale. When they do sell livestock, it is generally as a coping strategy of last resort. As the effects of crises accumulate, household assets, including livestock, are depleted. Even after crises have passed, smaller herds provide fewer products for trade or consumption, leaving pastoral communities in the Horn of Africa food insecure and increasingly vulnerable to the next crisis.

Due to their nomadic lifestyle, pastoralists are often overlooked when assistance is provided to more sedentary, agricultural communities. Additionally, access to services necessary for their livelihood—especially animal health services—are not readily available or are too expensive for nomadic populations to obtain.

In response to these unique vulnerabilities, OFDA has created a regional initiative to support pilot interventions that strengthen these communities' abilities to withstand crises. In FY 2004 and FY 2005, OFDA provided more than \$2.4 million for multi-sectoral interventions in pastoralist



COURTESY OF GOAL

Beneficiaries participate in an OFDA-funded and GOAL-managed livestock fair in Oromiya Region, Ethiopia.



LAURA POWERS, USAID

Pastoralists bring their camels to market in Eritrea.

communities.⁴ The following are examples of innovative programs designed to increase pastoralist resilience in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan.

In Oromiya Region, Ethiopia, OFDA is working to increase food security and improve natural resource and water management systems for more than 33,000 Kereyou and Ittu pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in East Shoa Zone. Food security activities include increasing fodder through tree planting and improving grazing resources through small scale flood diversion to stimulate areas of grass cover as pasture. OFDA's implementing partner GOAL is working with local groups to improve training for community-based animal health workers as well as providing essential drugs and equipment. OFDA funding is also improving natural resource management by reducing the demand

for wood and charcoal through fuel-efficient stoves as well as by strengthening water management systems to encourage greater community participation in their construction, maintenance, and repair.

In the North Eastern Province of Kenya and the Oromiya Region of Ethiopia, OFDA is supporting the creation of mini-dairy processing enterprises, targeting primarily pastoral women's groups who are the sole traders of milk commodities. Participating towns include Garissa and Wajir in Kenya and Moyale, Yabello, and Negelle in Ethiopia. By establishing a mini-dairy processing group in each town, the OFDA-funded Tufts University program increases local access to pasteurized milk and milk products, improving the health of the regional population. The program guarantees an income source for the targeted women, empowering them to make their own economic choices. By mitigating the seasonal surpluses and scarcities of milk and enabling year-long milk production, the program also strengthens the resilience of the pastoral

⁴ In addition to the pastoralist initiative, in FY 2005 OFDA provided more than \$100 million for programs in the Horn of Africa, many of which directly and indirectly support pastoral livelihoods.

communities to compound market shocks. In addition to residents who gain improved access to milk products, up to 1,000 women and rural milk suppliers directly benefit from this project.

In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Sudan, OFDA has helped support 50,000 vulnerable agro-pastoralists. In this pilot program, implemented by Mercy Corps, residents learn to produce and store animal feed, helping them to maintain productive animals during the dry season. The program also provides training in the use of oxen and donkeys for crop cultivation, road repair, and transportation, providing skills to agro-pastoralists to expand their income base while improving access to markets. As a result, OFDA has assisted agro-pastoralists to initiate production and sales agreements with traders at local markets, creating a foundation for future economic development work with these groups.

In the Juba Valley of southern Somalia, OFDA is working with pastoralists from the Ogaden clan to implement a community water project to increase the availability and quality of water, both for human and livestock consumption, and to enhance local hygiene and sanitation services. Implementing partner World Concern Development Organization (WCDO) is rehabilitating water sources and working with community members to establish local water management committees. WCDO is also constructing communal latrines and training community members on better hygiene and sanitary practices. By providing better quality water, this project aims to reduce livestock mortality rates, enhance community health, strengthen pastoralists' ability to respond to recurrent droughts, and reduce conflict between pastoralists and agro-pastoralists over water.

An estimated 50,000 residents in the Juba Valley benefit from this project, including Isho, a 25 year-old mother who lives with her extended family in Hargaisayarey village. OFDA funds have enabled WCDO to rehabilitate 10 wells to benefit more than 1,000 families in Hargaisayarey. According to Isho, "Our community is now drinking safe and potable water...Conflicts over water have been reduced. We are now concerned about sanitation in the village. Nevertheless, there has been a reduction of diarrhea and water-related diseases. The community participates together in cleaning the wells."

By strengthening livelihoods, increasing access to natural resources, and expanding economic opportunities for pastoralists, USAID has helped to strengthen the ability of pastoralist communities in the Horn of Africa to respond to and recover from future droughts and other crises.



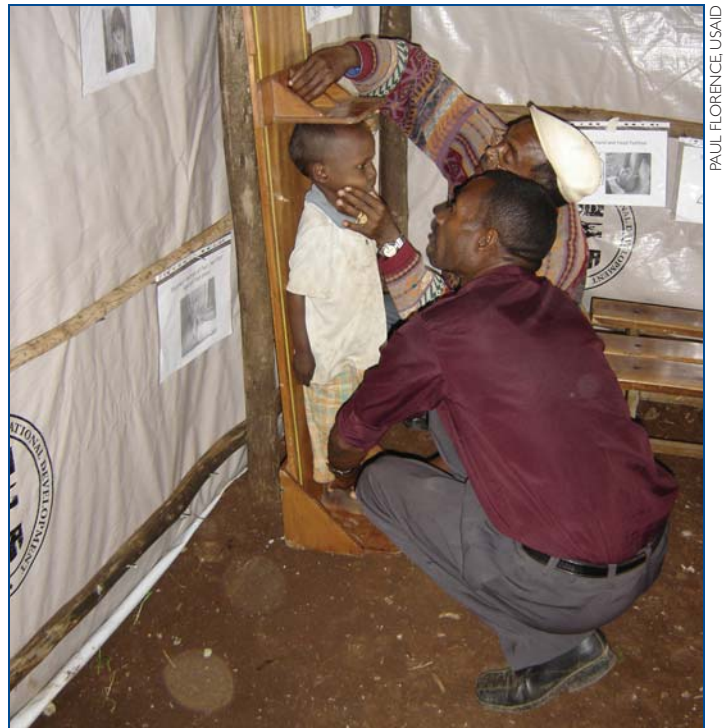
ETHIOPIA – Complex Food and Health Emergency

In early 2005, humanitarian conditions in Ethiopia deteriorated as a result of increasing malnutrition rates, inconsistent rains, record high cereal prices, distress migration, general destitution, and disease outbreaks. As the hunger season began, humanitarian hotspots existed in eight of the country's nine regions.

The threat of localized famine conditions increased due to targeting and distribution difficulties in the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's (GFDRE) Productive Safety Net Program. The situation was further complicated by an underestimation of emergency needs and beneficiary numbers, hindering response efforts to the growing emergency. By May 2005, an estimated 12 million Ethiopians faced a large-scale complex food security crisis.

On October 2, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Ethiopia Aurelia E. Brazeal redeclared a disaster in response to the continuing health and food insecurity emergency. In November 2004, USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios traveled to the country to witness the impact of the crisis. From May to September 2005, USAID mobilized a DART to coordinate response efforts.

In FY 2005, OFDA provided more than \$32.5 million to support emergency programs in Ethiopia. Funding priorities included health and nutrition, agriculture, livelihoods, water and sanitation, and disaster management capacity building. Through multiple grants, our partners managed outpatient therapeutic feeding programs that treated 100,000 severely malnourished children countrywide. Measles immunization of at-risk children and distribution of anti-malarial bed nets in malaria-prone areas reduced disease prevalence in many areas. Technical assistance to local manufacturers helped enhance production capacity of therapeutic foods. In addition, the establishment of an emergency relief stockpile in Oromiya Region, warehousing blankets, water containers, plastic sheeting, and generators, ensured that supplies were readily available for distribution.



Staff members conduct a nutrition screening at an OFDA-supported community-based therapeutic care center in Shebedino, Ethiopia.

Through financial and technical support, OFDA also supported the construction of boreholes, wells, and chlorination systems to provide safe drinking water to additional communities. To improve the productivity of smallholder farmers, our partners distributed seeds, established irrigation systems, vaccinated animals, and formed community water associations. Opportunities to access credit, skills training, livestock and farm implements, and cash-for-work activities also provided critical livelihoods support to vulnerable households in rural Ethiopia.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Ethiopia through FFP, which contributed nearly 960,000 MT of emergency food assistance, including cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, and corn-soya blend, to feed malnourished children and lactating mothers countrywide. USAID's Bureau for Africa and OFDA co-funded training programs in disaster management and mitigation for GFDRE staff at the local, regional, and federal levels.

State/PRM assisted refugees through protection, feeding, and literacy programs targeting refugee communities in western Ethiopia.

OFDA Assistance..... \$32,562,734

Implementing Partners in Ethiopia

CARE, CHF International, CISP, Concern, COOPI, CRS, FAO, FHI, GAA, GOAL, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Population Services International (PSI), OCHA, Relief Society of Tigray, SC/UK, SC/US, and UNICEF

ETHIOPIA – Floods

On April 23, 2005, after two days of heavy rains, the Wabe Shabelle River overflowed its banks, washing away entire villages and causing significant damage to surrounding areas in Somali Region, eastern Ethiopia. The flooding killed nearly 100 people and affected more than 105,000 residents in Gode, Afder, Korahe, and Degahbour zones. In addition, flood waters washed away approximately 50,000 head of livestock and damaged or destroyed farmland, homes, wells, and bridges in the largely

pastoral region. Humanitarian agencies already present in the region immediately offered assistance to victims in the most affected areas, but impassable roads hindered initial relief efforts.

On May 24, U.S. Ambassador to Ethiopia Aurelia E. Brazeal declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding in Somali Region. In response, on June 4, OFDA airlifted emergency relief supplies valued at nearly \$285,000, including 500 rolls of plastic sheeting, 10,000 blankets, and 5,000 water containers, to assist affected residents. OFDA also provided \$50,000 through UNICEF for the coordination of emergency health interventions, including malaria prevention activities and the delivery of health services to flood-affected populations.

OFDA Assistance..... \$334,850

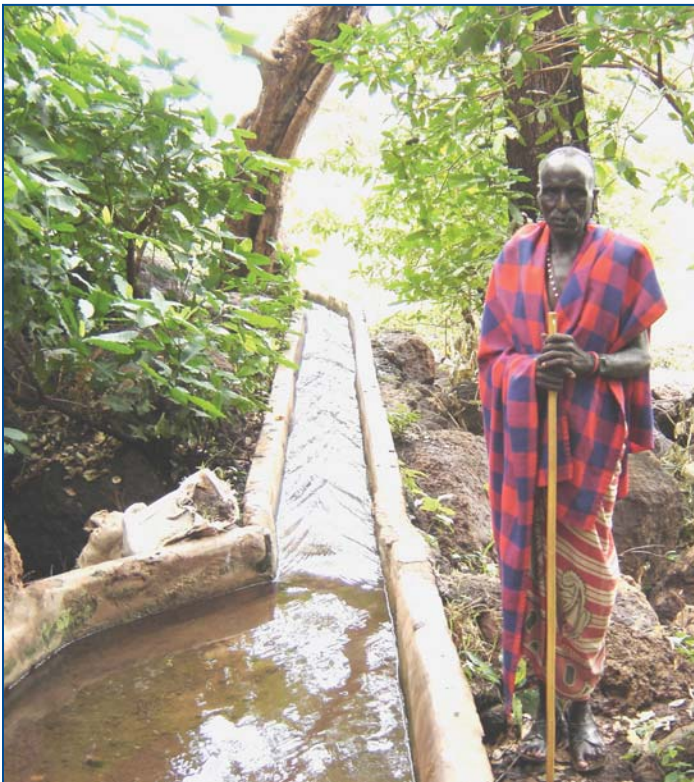
**Implementing Partner in Ethiopia
UNICEF**

KENYA – Drought

Sporadic short rains from October to December 2004 and poor long rains from March to May 2005 led to a second year of drought conditions and near-total crop failure around Kitui, Makueni, Kilifi, Malindi, Kwale, and Taita-Taveta districts in Kenya’s Coast and Northeastern provinces. The drought caused water sources to dry up and forced households and livestock to trek long distances in search for water. As a result of declining animal productivity and availability of milk, child malnutrition rates rose in the affected areas. An estimated 2.3 million people required food assistance in these areas in FY 2005.

The arid and semi-arid northwestern pastoral districts of Turkana, Samburu, West Pokot, and Marsabit in the Rift Valley and Eastern provinces also experienced drought conditions throughout most of FY 2005 but began to recover in April 2005 following timely and adequate long rains.

On October 6, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya William M. Bellamy redeclared a disaster due to the continuing affects of the drought. In October and



AL DWYER/USAID

Masai tribesman benefits from OFDA-sponsored water project in Kajiado District, Kenya.

November 2004, OFDA staff conducted assessments of drought conditions and population vulnerability in the affected areas. Regional food security assessment missions in June and July 2005 reported that 1.2 million drought-affected people were in need of nearly 80,000 MT of food assistance.

In response to this disaster, OFDA contributed more than \$2 million in funding for water and sanitation, food security, agriculture, capacity building, and health projects. To restore food security, OFDA partners conducted multiple seed fairs reaching more than 15,000 households. Workshops, trainings, and public meetings on food safety, safe water practices, public health, and sexually transmitted diseases addressed immediate health concerns and built local capacity to respond to future emergencies. To tackle hygiene issues and increase access to clean water for more than 30,000 beneficiaries, OFDA funded local hygiene education programs as well as the construction of new water sources such as boreholes and wells.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Kenya through FFP, which contributed more than 37,000 MT of P.L. Title II emergency food assistance to the Government of Kenya's Food Security Steering Group to address food security for approximately 1.6 million beneficiaries.

OFDA Assistance..... \$2,232,887

Implementing Partners in Kenya

CARE, CRS, GAA, UNDP, UNICEF, and World Vision

LESOTHO – Food Insecurity

While late rains in the lowlands and foothill regions led to a below-average maize harvest, Lesotho produced 15 percent more maize in the 2004/2005 agricultural period than in the previous season. Despite this improvement, Lesotho's overall cereal production continued to decline in FY 2005 as compared to the country's five-year average due to long-term soil erosion, widespread poverty, poor land management practices, and an HIV/AIDS rate of approximately 30 percent. For the third year in a row, an estimated 350,000 people—nearly



COURTESY OF HENRY KHONYONGWA, CARE LESOTHO

With OFDA funding, CARE works with villagers in Lesotho to plant gardens that prevent crop losses and enable access to mature vegetables year round.

20 percent of Lesotho's population—continued to experience food deficits as a result of erratic rainfall and high prices for seed, fertilizer, and tools.

On April 19, 2005, U.S. Ambassador to Lesotho June Carter Perry redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing drought and food insecurity. In response, OFDA provided approximately \$330,000 through the Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency (C-SAFE) to support household winter harvesting and vegetable gardening needs of 17,000 beneficiaries and to promote longer-term agricultural rehabilitation and food security resilience.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Lesotho through FFP, which contributed 15,905 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, including corn meal, beans, oil, sorghum, and bulgur wheat.

OFDA Assistance..... \$329,792

Implementing Partner in Lesotho

C-SAFE

LIBERIA – Complex Emergency

In FY 2005, Liberia continued to recover from 15 years of intermittent civil war that killed more than 200,000 people, produced nearly 280,000 refugees, and caused the internal displacement of approximately 700,000 of Liberia's 3 million inhabitants.



A young girl lifts a bowl of cassava leaves harvested through an OFDA-funded and CRS-managed tools and seeds project in Sinoe County, Liberia.

Following the official end to the civil war in 2003, international assistance to Liberia, which included the deployment of 15,000 peacekeepers, stabilized conditions in the country. During FY 2005, approximately 40,000 Liberian refugees returned from neighboring countries, and more than 200,000 IDPs left temporary shelters to resettle in their home counties.

Despite demobilization of ex-combatants and reintegration of returned refugees and IDPs, Liberia continued to face challenges resulting from the destruction of infrastructure and health and education systems. In FY 2005, the country's poor infrastructure continued to hamper the delivery of humanitarian assistance and returns. Approximately one-third of the population relied on international food assistance to meet basic nutritional needs in FY 2005.

On November 12, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Liberia John W. Blaney redeclared a disaster due to ongoing humanitarian needs. In response, OFDA provided more than \$9.7 million in funding to humanitarian programs in the sectors of food security, agriculture, nutrition, coordination, shelter, water and sanitation, health, and emergency relief supplies. Together

with other USG partners, OFDA also began to transition the management of health programs from emergency to development assistance.

Implementing partners distributed medical supplies, oversaw primary and family healthcare projects, and managed programs to combat lassa fever for approximately 216,000 people. To address water and sanitation issues, OFDA supported the construction of new latrine facilities for an estimated 25,000 beneficiaries. Approximately 200,000 Liberians benefited from joint OFDA- and FFP-supported food-for-work programs, which created community assets and increased livelihoods. OFDA's local and international partners distributed seeds, tools, and livestock to more than 80,000 returnees. OFDA also supported the management of IDP camps in Bong, Margibi, and Grand Bassa counties, including the management and prevention of gender-based violence in the camps and host communities.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Liberia through FFP, which contributed more than 31,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, including cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, and corn-soya blend, through direct distribution and through support of therapeutic and supplementary feeding centers, food-for-work programs, emergency school feeding, and maternal and child health programs. OTI funded small grant activities and programs that increased public understanding of key political transition issues, promoted community reintegration, improved youth literacy, and encouraged conflict resolution skills.

State/PRM assisted Liberian refugees through repatriation, reunification, and reintegration, as well as health, education, and child protection programs.

OFDA Assistance..... \$9,706,323

Implementing Partners in Liberia

ACF/F, ARC, CRS, CCF, IMC, IRC, Merlin, Northwest Medical Teams International, WHO, Equip Liberia, and World Vision/USA

MALAWI – Food Insecurity

A prolonged dry spell in February 2005 and a limited availability of fertilizer resulted in low crop yields in Malawi during the 2004/2005 agricultural season. During FY 2005, maize production decreased by 29 percent—the worst harvest in 10 years. This production decrease resulted in a national cereal gap of between 400,000 and 500,000 MT. As a result, more than 4 million people—more than one-third of the country's population—required varying amounts of food assistance.

The shortfall in household production in Malawi led to a corresponding increase in the market demand for staple food items, especially maize. High prices resulted, leaving more vulnerable people unable to meet their basic food needs. In August 2005, the number of children admitted to nutritional rehabilitation units was 29 percent higher than in August 2004.

On June 17, 2005, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires to Malawi David R. Gilmour declared a disaster due to the effects of food insecurity. In response, OFDA provided \$400,000 in funding to UNICEF to support nutritional surveillance and response in affected areas.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Malawi through FFP, which contributed more than 29,360 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, including cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, and corn-soya blend. These commodities fed vulnerable people, including households with insufficient crop production, families with no income sources to purchase food, HIV/AIDS-affected households, malnourished and chronically-ill children, orphans and other vulnerable children, school children, and pregnant and lactating mothers countrywide.

OFDA Assistance..... \$400,000

Implementing Partner in Malawi

UNICEF

NORTH AND WEST AFRICA – Locust Emergency and Food Insecurity

In FY 2005, North Africa continued to fight the worst regional locust outbreak since 1987–1989, while the poor of Sahelian West Africa faced food insecurity and malnutrition due to unusually high food prices in local markets, an early end to rains, and desert locust infestations that aggravated existing chronic poverty and long-term developmental problems.

LOCUST EMERGENCY

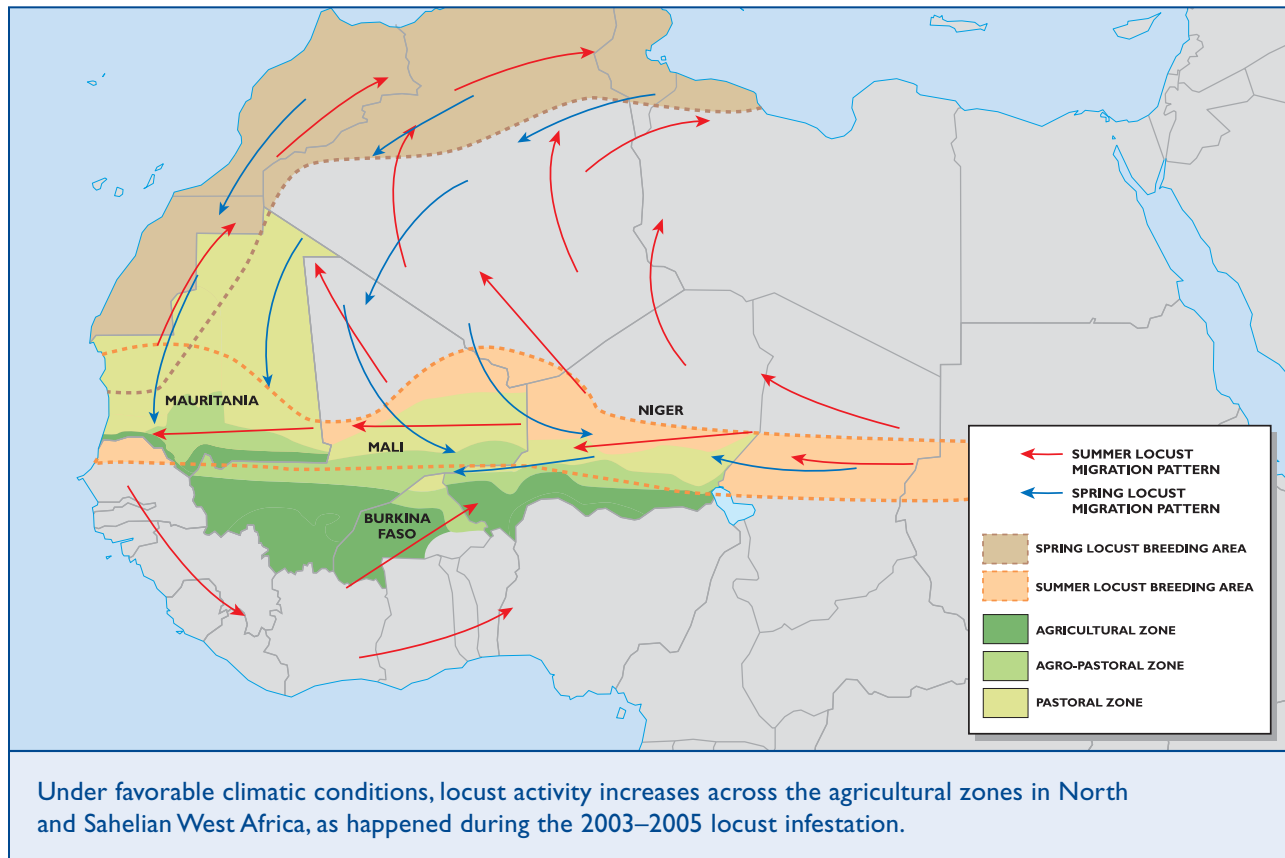
The desert locust emergency in North and Sahelian West Africa began during the summer of 2003 and continued into FY 2005. Exceptional rains in 2003 created favorable conditions for increased locust breeding in Sahelian West Africa. Mature swarms migrated to North Africa for a second breeding cycle in 2004 and then returned south to the Sahel.

In response, national governments, international organizations, and donor countries continued the intensive ground and aerial control operations that had started in FY 2004. These operations significantly reduced locust swarms, protecting thousands of acres of productive crop and pasture land and preventing enormous economic losses and food insecurity. By the end of FY 2005, approximately 12.9 million hectares of land were treated in North and Sahelian Africa. Exceptionally cold



GINA PAPKE/USDA FOREST SERVICE

A swarm of locusts blankets the landscape in Senegal.



weather in North Africa during the 2005 winter further diminished the locusts’ breeding capacity. As a result, few locusts returned to the Sahel at the beginning of the summer, avoiding significant damage to the 2005 cereal production.

In response to the needs resulting from the locust emergency, OFDA provided \$7.3 million to support regional and national locust control efforts throughout the Sahel and Morocco. To improve regional locust operations, OFDA provided resources to FAO, the U.N.-designated lead agency for emergency transboundary pest outbreaks.

From September to November 2004, USAID mobilized a DART to coordinate the USG’s regional response to the locust emergency and provide technical assistance to national governments. In collaboration with local and national authorities, the DART managed an aerial pesticide spray campaign to treat priority areas in Mauritania and Senegal and protect crop and pasture lands. The campaign successfully saved valuable agricultural production, decreased locust swarms, and

built local capacity for future locust response efforts. At the end of the campaign, USAID donated pesticides, communications equipment, protective clothing, and fuel bladders to Mauritanian and Senegalese authorities for future use in locust control operations.

USAID’s Bureau for Africa provided assistance through the West Africa Regional Program (WARP) to Sahelian West African countries. This assistance helped to improve and disseminate locust surveillance methods, strengthen the capacity of national crop protection services, strengthen monitoring and evaluation of insecticides used in pest control, and facilitate cooperation with the Maghreb countries, FAO, World Bank, and other major locust control investment partners. In addition, USAID’s Bureau for Asia and the Near East and the Bureau for Africa provided support to the Governments of Morocco, Mali, and Senegal to combat the locust infestation by providing pesticides and funding related control activities.

Total OFDA Assistance to the Locust Emergency in North and West Africa..... \$7,331,998

FOOD INSECURITY

An early end to rains in Sahelian West Africa contributed to lower crop yields in affected areas. Desert locust damage to pasture in 2004 reduced the availability of animal fodder, which in turn led to livestock losses and declining terms of trade for livestock. Both of these factors forced people to buy food in local markets earlier in the year than usual. Increased grain demand in coastal countries, such as Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Togo, and Benin, led to unusually high food prices in parts of Sahelian West Africa at the point when people had exhausted home-grown food stocks and were most dependant on local markets. In 2005, these events exacerbated long-term developmental problems, including chronic poverty, poor feeding and health practices, inadequate access to safe drinking water, and high levels of household debt. When combined with regional grain market dynamics, these events resulted in elevated food insecurity in agro-pastoral and pastoral zones in Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania. In September 2005, the Government of Niger determined that 3 million people required food distributions. In Burkina Faso, Mali, and Mauritania, a total of more than 2 million people were affected and had varying degrees of humanitarian needs.

By the end of FY 2005, humanitarian conditions in most of Sahelian West Africa had improved due to consistent and abundant rainfall in the main crop-producing zones of the region and substantial decreases in cereal prices. Crop harvests in Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania were generally good to excellent, although some drought-affected areas remained. With pasture regeneration, livestock conditions improved, increasing pastoralists' terms of trade and the ability of milk. However, many families lost considerable assets or livestock during the hungry season. High levels of debt incurred during 2004 and 2005 and the loss of household assets by pastoral, agro-pastoral, and agricultural communities further destabilized affected populations.

In response to deteriorating humanitarian conditions in Sahelian West Africa, on August 3, 2005, USAID deployed a regional DART to Burkina Faso,

Mali, Mauritania, and Niger to conduct assessments, make recommendations on appropriate USG assistance, and coordinate with U.S. embassies and USAID missions.

OFDA's funding priorities included food security, agriculture, and nutrition. To assist farmers and agro-pastoralists to recover from the 2005 crisis, our partners distributed seeds and other agricultural inputs. Through multiple grants, our partners managed outpatient therapeutic and supplementary feeding programs that targeted more than 56,000 severely and moderately malnourished children and nearly 10,000 pregnant and lactating women in Niger and Mauritania. These programs also provided food rations and nutrition information to care providers of children treated in the feeding centers. In addition, in Niger, these programs provided children with zinc supplementation for diarrheal treatment and supported community radio programs on the subject of zinc supplementation. OFDA also supported a countrywide nutrition and mortality survey to ascertain the malnutrition prevalence in Niger.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in West Africa through FFP, which contributed \$15.3 million in food assistance. FFP contributed more than 25,800 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, including cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, and corn-soya blend, for drought- and locust-affected populations, food insecure households, malnourished children, school children, and pregnant and lactating mothers in Mali, Mauritania, and Niger. In addition, FFP's development food assistance in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal served to reduce the vulnerability of populations affected by the humanitarian and locust emergencies.

Total OFDA Assistance for Food Insecurity in West Africa \$3,956,631

Burkina Faso

In FY 2005, Burkina Faso did not experience a generalized food security crisis, although localized food shortages in the northern regions existed due to problems with food availability and access. USAID assessments concluded that the country had been experiencing a long-term nutritional crisis resulting from the lack of maternal knowledge of preventative child health care as well as unsafe breastfeeding and weaning practices.

Record-high food prices in the most affected areas hindered households' ability to purchase commodities and exacerbated endemic malnutrition in affected areas. Concurrently, livestock prices dropped, resulting in deteriorated terms of trade to exchange livestock for food and causing an 80 percent decrease in purchasing power for poor and middle income households.

During the 2005 growing season, most of the country experienced consistent and early rainfall. By the end of FY 2005, the harvest had begun in the Sahel Region, and the crop outlook was promising. However, in the Northern Region, the harvest was expected to be heavily compromised by gaps in rainfall during July and August.

Chad

In Chad, locust swarms infested approximately 350,000 hectares. The invasion was most serious in Chad's eastern region, where the influx of 200,000 refugees from Sudan had already resulted in severe environmental degradation and the depletion of local food stocks.

On October 13, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Chad Marc M. Wall issued a disaster declaration due to imminent crop destruction by migrating locusts.

Mali

In the northern Malian regions of Gao, Kidal, and Timbuktu, poor rainfall and desert locusts, combined with other factors such as high fuel prices, increased cereal prices to record highs while livestock values plummeted. As a result, communities in the agro-pastoral and pastoral zones of these regions faced food shortages earlier in the year than usual.

Pastoralists in Mali suffered a high rate of animal loss in 2004 and 2005 due to significant damage to pastures by locusts and drought. Pastoralist populations also experienced distorted terms of trade due to falling livestock prices. As a result of the loss of animals, many households' assets were depleted, leaving people with limited alternative income sources. As a consequence, many households assumed high levels of debt in order to purchase food.

On September 8, 2005, U.S. Ambassador to Mali Terence P. McCulley declared a disaster due to the complex food insecurity caused by poor rainfall, locust infestations, and market shocks.

Mauritania

In Mauritania, locust damage to crops and pastures was widespread and more severe than the damage caused by poor rainfall in 2004. Approximately 600,000 people were affected to varying degrees by locust infestations and the related poor harvests during the 2004 growing season. Pockets of extreme food insecurity existed in southwest Mauritania, particularly among poor agricultural households of the



SONIA BISWAS, USAID

DART members discuss food security issues with villagers in Rapagouma, Yatenga Province, Burkina Faso.

Aftout, the southeast of the Hodh Ech Chargui and Hodh El Gharbi regions, and the river valley, as well as in agro-pastoral and pastoral households affected by poor terms of trade and five years of poor agricultural production. The 2005 rainy season was good, and conditions in agro-pastoral areas improved, although some areas received below-average rainfalls.

On October 25, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Mauritania Joseph E. LeBaron redeclared a disaster as a result of the ongoing locust outbreak. On December 16, 2004, Ambassador LeBaron issued a disaster declaration due to food insecurity in Mauritania resulting from drought and locust infestation.

Niger

In 2005, a sharp rise in cereal prices and a decline in livestock prices aggravated Niger's already tenuous food security, nutrition, and health situation. Each year, acute malnutrition in children under five years of age is at or near emergency levels in the country because of feeding and weaning practices and the limited ability of poor households to access safe drinking water, sanitation services, and health resources. The additional economic stress at the household level during 2005 elevated the already high levels of acute malnutrition to above emergency thresholds for poor families dependent on markets for food. High rates of malnutrition among children and increased access to therapeutic feeding centers led to higher rates of admissions than in 2004.

Similarly, Niger's pastoralist communities experienced difficulties feeding their families due to decreased access to milk production and the loss and sale of livestock combined with the rising price of cereals. Poor pasture availability in 2005 led to deteriorating conditions for livestock, early transhumance migration, increased animal deaths, plummeting livestock prices, and deteriorated terms of trade, particularly in regions most dependent on animal production as a primary source of income.

In September 2005, the harvest began in Niger, and prospects were favorable. Although the beginning of the harvest ameliorated food insecurity in many



A woman collects water drawn from a nearby well in Kankaren Kache Village, Maradi Region, Niger.

areas, Niger remained vulnerable to repeated crises of food insecurity and malnutrition due to high household indebtedness and structural poverty.

On October 19, 2004, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires to Niger John W. Davison issued a disaster declaration due to the combined effects of drought and locusts.

Senegal

In Senegal, locusts infested more than 700,000 hectares of crop and pasture land in the country's central, western, and northern regions. Although severe in localized areas, the primary cereal-producing areas were not heavily impacted by locusts and received adequate rains. As a result, Senegal's overall food balance remained within the normal range, with cereal production slightly in excess of the country's five-year average.

On November 9, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Senegal Richard A. Roth redeclared a disaster due to the locust outbreak.

Total OFDA Assistance to North and West Africa \$11,288,629

Implementing Partners in North and West Africa
CRS, Diplomat Freight Services, FAO, Helen Keller International, UNICEF, and World Vision

Taking on the Locusts: OFDA's Cross-Border Initiative Lays the Groundwork for Future Regional Responses

By *Alexandra Riboul*

Meeting in Saint Louis, Senegal, on the evening of October 27, 2004, the members of the Joint Operations Cell (JOC) debated which areas the six OFDA-funded airplanes would spray against desert locusts the following day. A diverse group, the JOC included USAID disaster experts and military and agriculture personnel from the governments of Senegal and Mauritania. The day had been busy, with the 6 planes completing 12 sorties and spraying 15,400 hectares in Mauritania and Senegal with Malathion 96 ULV (ultra-low volume)—a pesticide widely used for locust control. Ground survey and monitoring teams, comprising local villagers who tracked the locusts during the day and fed information to the JOC concerning the locusts' location at night, had discovered new locust swarms on both sides of the Mauritanian-Senegalese border. There was still much work to be done!



USAID, Mauritanian, and Senegalese agricultural and technical experts plan upcoming locust-control missions inside the Joint Operations Cell located in Saint-Louis, Senegal.

NATE SMITH/USAID

The voracious locusts—each capable of eating its own weight in food and traveling more than 100 km a day—were devouring crops and pasture lands in several Sahelian West African countries and threatening families dependent on farming and livestock for survival. The locusts could not have invaded the Sahel at a worse time: it was the lean season, right before the harvests, and the population was more vulnerable to food insecurity than at any other time. Food stocks were exhausted and all the money earned from previous harvests had been re-invested in seeds and tools that were supposed to show results in just a few weeks. At an average density of 500,000 locusts per hectare (approximately 202,430 locusts per acre), a medium-sized swarm can eat the same amount of food as approximately 2,500 humans per day. The large swarms traveled easily and rapidly from country to country in the region, and yet initially each country was addressing the problem with ground and aerial spraying independent of its neighbors and with inadequate transboundary coordination.

In response to the worsening locust crisis, USAID deployed a DART in late September 2004. During meetings in early October, the DART and the Mauritanian and Senegalese authorities created the JOC and established the structure of the cross-border operation targeting the agricultural areas along the Senegal River valley that divides Mauritania and Senegal. This collaborative approach of launching and managing an aerial spraying operation to treat locusts in Senegal and Mauritania brought together national government officials already involved in anti-locust campaigns and ultimately strengthened the impact of the initiative.

The discussion held on the evening of October 27 was an example of one of two daily meetings held by the JOC since the beginning of the spraying operation on October 12. During the morning sessions, the JOC discussed the day's work and any incidents related to the flight missions and reviewed fuel and pesticide stocks. At the evening meetings, the JOC charted the next day's spraying. During the 30 days of the operation, the OFDA-funded airplanes completed 187 sorties and treated a total of 382,850 hectares. The total number of hectares treated during



BILL LASPINA, USAID

An OFDA-funded airplane sprays locust-infested areas in Senegal.

the operation represented more than 50 percent of all hectareage in Mauritania and 30 percent in Senegal treated by the respective governments, FAO, and other donors during the same time period. While the aerial spraying concentrated on protecting the fertile farm and pasture lands along the Senegal River, areas further north and south—including near or in Nouakchott, Mauritania, and north of Dakar, Senegal—were also sprayed.

The aerial spraying campaign protected hundreds of thousands of hectares of crops and pastureland in Senegal and Mauritania. The JOC was a vital component of the campaign's success, making it a model for future international cooperation forums. President Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal even recognized the group's work during the International Scientific Locust Seminar held in Dakar in January 2005.

The day after the DART concluded the aerial spraying campaign, General Papa Fall, Chief of Staff

of the Senegalese Armed Forces, visited the JOC and thanked the DART for its support and expertise in combating the locusts. Building on the experience, General Fall expressed optimism that in the near future West Africa would establish its own regional disaster response office—enabling the countries to respond to disasters that fall within and across their borders without relying on outside assistance.

According to Amadou Diallo of Mauritania's Center for the Fight against Locusts, "Operating from three bases in Senegal and Mauritania, the USAID-contracted planes have treated over 380,000 hectares. It has been a grand success, saving thousands of hectares of crops along the river valley." As for Fodé Sarr, regional director of Senegal's Ministry of Agriculture, the aerial campaign succeeded because of strong cooperation with Mauritania and USAID. "Working closely together, we reached far beyond our initial goals. This exercise has laid a solid foundation for future collaboration."

SENEGAL – Floods

Between July and September 2005, Senegal experienced rainfall levels that were three times higher than normal, following a prolonged drought. The heavy rains resulted in the country’s worst flooding in more than 20 years. Localized flooding in settlements in low-lying areas, specifically around Dakar and along the banks of the Gambia River, affected an estimated 183,000 people living in impoverished suburbs. Compounding the situation was the regular July to September cholera and malaria season and standing waters, which increased the risk of disease for the flood-affected populations.

On September 28, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to Senegal Robert P. Jackson issued a disaster declaration due to the public health emergency resulting from the flooding. In response, USAID provided \$50,000 through USAID/Senegal to provide emergency water and sanitation services, manage cholera prevention activities, and distribute mosquito nets.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in Senegal
CCF

SOMALIA – Complex Emergency

In 2005, Somalia faced a complex emergency for the fourteenth consecutive year. Ongoing civil strife in the south and central regions and increasing violence in the north disrupted agricultural and market activity, limited basic health and social services, strained household coping mechanisms, and severely restricted humanitarian access.

Years of widespread violence, combined with extreme poverty, resulted in the migration of approximately 350,000 Somali refugees to Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Yemen. In addition, an estimated 370,000 to 400,000 IDPs required humanitarian assistance in FY 2005.

On October 19, 2004, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Leslie V. Rowe of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi redeclared a disaster in response to the continuing complex emergency in Somalia.

OFDA provided approximately \$4.5 million for logistical support and health, nutrition, and water and sanitation programs. Through multiple grants, our partners managed emergency water and sanitation interventions that benefited nearly 170,000 people throughout the country. In addition, OFDA’s support strengthened the nutrition and surveillance program of the FAO’s Food Security Analysis Unit. OFDA funding to UNICEF enhanced the humanitarian response to chronic malnutrition and health concerns countrywide.

Through financial and technical assistance, OFDA supported the construction of boreholes, wells, and chlorination systems providing potable water to communities lacking safe drinking water. To improve general hygiene practices, our partners conducted safe hygiene education programs for an estimated 20,000 residents. OFDA also provided air transport to humanitarian personnel from the U.N. and other USG agencies, as well as our implementing partners.



COURTESY OF MOHAMMED ABBAS, WORLD CONCERN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

A woman draws water from a well using an OFDA-funded hand pump at Marerey, Somalia.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Somalia through FFP, which contributed more than 42,100 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to beneficiaries in affected areas. State/PRM assisted refugees countrywide through support to UNHCR.

OFDA Assistance..... \$4,558,370

Implementing Partners in Somalia
ACF/F, ADRA, FAO, and UNICEF

SUDAN – Complex Emergency

In FY 2005, Sudan experienced the end of one conflict and the exacerbation of another. On January 9, 2005, the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), officially ending Africa's longest running civil war. During the 21-year conflict, fighting, famine, and disease killed more than 2 million people, forced an estimated 600,000 people to seek refuge in neighboring countries, and displaced 4 million people within Sudan—the largest IDP population in the world. In accordance with the CPA, the presidency of Sudan's Government of National Unity (GONU) was officially established in Khartoum on July 9. President Omar al-Bashir, Dr. John Garang of the SPLM, and Ali Osman Taha were sworn in as President, First Vice-President, and Vice-President, respectively. Salva Kiir peacefully assumed the vice-presidency when Dr. Garang died in a July 30 helicopter crash in Southern Sudan.

As the north-south peace process entered its final stages, a separate conflict escalated in Darfur, western Sudan, where the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) attacked GOS security forces in February 2003. Fighting among the SLM/A, other armed opposition groups, government forces, and government-sponsored militias forced approximately 2 million Darfurians to flee their homes, including nearly 1.8 million IDPs and approximately 200,000 refugees in eastern Chad, according to UNHCR. Despite regional peace efforts, escalated conflict in 2005 caused continued population displacements

and sporadically hindered access to vulnerable populations. In all, more than 3 million people, an estimated 50 percent of Darfur's population, required humanitarian assistance in FY 2005.

On October 21, 2004, acting U.S. Chargé d'Affaires to Sudan Robert E. Whitehead redeclared a disaster in response to the complex emergency in Sudan.⁵ U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, Deputy Secretary of State Robert Zoellick, and USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios traveled to Sudan in FY 2005 to assess humanitarian needs and visit USAID programs.

In FY 2005, OFDA committed more than \$201 million in humanitarian assistance for Sudan. In response to the Darfur emergency, USAID deployed a DART that remained in Sudan throughout FY 2005.

OFDA's funding priorities in Southern Sudan included health, nutrition, food security and agriculture, livelihoods, and water and sanitation. OFDA supported more than 300 health clinics throughout the south, where our partners provided basic medical care for hundreds of thousands of people. Seed fairs and tool distributions gave farm-



IDPs return from firewood collection in West Darfur, Sudan.

LEE MALANY, USAID

⁵ The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency on an annual basis since 1987.



DAVE LILLIE, USAID

Young boys utilize a new OFDA-provided water pump in Southern Sudan.

ers supplies to produce crops for consumption and sale. Partners cooperated with local communities to drill or rehabilitate hundreds of boreholes, giving residents access to safe drinking water in areas previously unreachable due to conflict or expected to receive influxes of displaced people returning to Southern Sudan.

In Darfur, OFDA's funding priorities included health, nutrition, livelihoods, protection, water and sanitation, relief supplies, shelter, camp management, coordination, and logistics. OFDA-funded programs provided IDP women with income-generation activities, training, and supplies that reduced the need for women to gather firewood outside of camps, where the risk of attack remained high. Programs also focused on establishing the logistical network, including air transport, and coordination mechanisms required to deliver assistance to millions of people.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Sudan through FFP, which contributed approximately 348,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to Southern Sudan and Darfur and released an additional 200,000 MT of Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust food commodities to Darfur. OTI programs focused on protection, peacebuild-

ing, judiciary strengthening, media development, civic education, and capacity building for local government and civil society groups.

State/PRM funding assisted the repatriation and reintegration of refugees in Southern Sudan, provided assistance to IDPs in Darfur, and supported emergency operations throughout Sudan.

OFDA Assistance..... \$201,263,388

Implementing Partners in Sudan

AAH/USA, ACF/F,ACTED, ADRA, ARC, CARE, CHF International, Christian Mission Aid, Concern, CRS, FAO, FHI, GOAL, ICRC, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, NPA, OCHA, PACT, Relief International, SC/UK, SC/US, Samaritan's Purse, Tearfund, UNICEF, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/B, WFP, WHO, World Relief, World Vision, and ZOA Refugee Care

UGANDA – Complex Emergency

Since 1986, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) has waged an insurgency in northern Uganda, using camps in Southern Sudan as a base for attacks on civilians and government forces. LRA attacks and counter-insurgency measures by the Government of Uganda (GOU) have displaced an estimated 95 percent of the ethnic Acholi population in Gulu, Kitgum, and Pader districts since the conflict began. Unsuccessful attempts to negotiate a general ceasefire agreement in December 2004, and the expiration of the GOU's limited ceasefire in February 2005, led to a resumption of hostilities.

Periods of relative calm followed by renewed attacks caused the numbers of IDPs and night commuters—children who travel each evening from their homes in vulnerable rural communities to spend the night in the relative safety of urban centers, often in makeshift shelters and under shop verandas—to fluctuate throughout FY 2005. For example, after decreasing slightly in late 2004, the number of night commuters in Gulu rose from 10,000 in January 2005 to 13,000 in February following a surge of LRA attacks.

In FY 2005, overcrowded conditions in IDP camps created a range of humanitarian challenges, including inadequate water availability, poor sanitary

conditions, and the spread of diseases, such as a cholera outbreak in Gulu that killed 56 people in April 2005. Ongoing conflict and poor road conditions continued to limit access to IDP camps in 2005, hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In FY 2005, Uganda also hosted more than 230,000 refugees from neighboring countries, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan.

In Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, and Pader districts, poorly distributed rainfall in early June reduced agricultural production, reversing the effects of well-distributed rains in May, and contributed to food insecurity. In FY 2005, approximately 1.45 million IDPs and 165,000 refugees relied on international food assistance to meet or supplement food needs.

On November 3, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Uganda Jimmy J. Kolker redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex humanitarian emergency. USAID assessment teams—including representatives from OFDA and FFP—traveled to affected areas in northern and eastern Uganda throughout FY 2005. The teams examined overall humanitarian conditions, water and sanitation problems, and the situation in IDP camps, as well as searched for ways to enhance USAID's response to the Ugandan complex emergency.

In FY 2005, OFDA provided nearly \$12 million to support emergency programs in Uganda. Funding priorities included water and sanitation, health, coordination, nutrition, food security, and the distribution of emergency relief items. Through multiple grants, our partners installed motorized boreholes, water pipes, and latrines; repaired hand pumps to increase access to safe and clean water; and promoted improved hygiene and sanitation practices for more than 500,000 IDPs in Pader, Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, Karamoja, Adjumi, and Katakwi districts. OFDA-funded programs trained local staff to maintain the new water and sanitation equipment and provided livelihood support to affected communities. To address nutritional and

health concerns in IDP camps, OFDA partners supported supplemental and therapeutic feeding centers, mobile clinics, and training programs for district health staff. Other OFDA-funded programs addressed sexual and gender-based violence and environmental health.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Uganda through FFP, which contributed nearly 80,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, including cereals, corn-soya blend, vegetable oil, and pulses, to feed IDPs in northern and eastern districts, refugees countrywide, and drought-affected families in the Karamoja sub-region.

State/PRM assisted refugees through programs addressing health infrastructure improvements, sexual violence prevention and response, HIV/AIDS mitigation, and food security.

OFDA Assistance..... \$11,841,219

Implementing Partners in Uganda

AAH/USA, Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI), CARE, CCF, Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI), COOPI, CRS, GOAL, IMC, IRC, LWR, Medair, OCHA, FAO, and UNICEF



IDPs access water from an OFDA-sponsored well in Kitgum District, Uganda.



Beneficiaries enjoy clean water from a well constructed with support from OFDA in Zimbabwe.

ZIMBABWE – Complex Emergency

In FY 2005, conditions for the majority of Zimbabweans continued to deteriorate due to ongoing economic decline, the effects of HIV/AIDS, and detrimental government policies. The number of Zimbabweans in need of humanitarian assistance during the year increased due to poor agricultural production, high inflation and unemployment, declining access to basic services, and limited commercial import capacity.

In May 2005, the humanitarian situation further deteriorated in Zimbabwe's urban and peri-urban areas with the launch of the Government of Zimbabwe's (GOZ) Operation Murambatsvina. The 10-week campaign destroyed thousands of low-income dwellings and informal markets and stalls in major urban centers. The demolitions, which resulted in massive evictions of households and the destruction of many informal businesses, affected more than 2 million people.

On October 29, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Zimbabwe Christopher W. Dell redeclared an emergency due to ongoing humanitarian needs. From August 10 to 13, 2005, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. agencies in Rome Tony P. Hall visited Zimbabwe and urged the GOZ to remove bureaucratic obstacles preventing NGOs from delivering humanitarian assistance to those in need.

In response to humanitarian needs resulting from the complex emergency, OFDA provided nearly \$5 million. This funding supported the provision of relief commodities and water and sanitation, livelihoods, and child protection projects. Through multiple grants, our partners managed programs to improve the quality of and access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities for 165,500 beneficiaries in rural areas through the rehabilitation of water points, the establishment of community-based water point committees, latrine construction, and health and hygiene promotion campaigns.

To improve food security and restore livelihoods, OFDA assisted 35,000 food-insecure beneficiaries to grow vegetables for their own consumption and to earn additional income through household nutrition gardens. In addition, these beneficiaries established community-based centers that distributed vegetable seedlings and provided agricultural training. Our partners also supported displaced Zimbabweans through the provision of plastic sheeting, blankets, water containers, and basic health services.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Zimbabwe through FFP, which contributed more than 54,040 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, including cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, and corn soya blend. USAID provided food assistance to vulnerable populations, including food-insecure households, orphans and vulnerable children, school children, malnourished and chronically ill children, pregnant and lactating mothers, and HIV/AIDS-affected households.

OFDA Assistance..... \$4,991,170

OFDA Responds to Sudan's Vast and Varied IDP Population

By Shelley Cheatham, Paul Florence, Shannon Rogers, and Taylor White

Torn apart by years of violent conflict, Sudan is home to the largest population of IDPs in the world. Sudan's 6 million IDPs are as diverse as they are dispersed, with some having fled civil war in the south for life in Khartoum more than 20 years ago. Others more recently have sought refuge in camps throughout the Darfur region, after being forced from their homes.

To meet the needs of such a large and varied IDP population, USAID employs a wide range of assistance programs designed to enable millions of people to decide their own future. OFDA is working to equip IDPs with the resources necessary to meet the daunting challenge of rebuilding their lives, whether they are coping with the immediate aftermath of violence, supporting themselves during months and years of displacement, or making the journey home.

Facing Displacement

Millions of Sudanese have suffered the experience of fleeing their homes at a moment's notice. Many continue to experience this upheaval, even during the past year when the Government of Sudan relocated IDPs living in squatter areas of Khartoum.

In August 2005, upon receiving reports of the forced transfer of IDP families from the outskirts of Khartoum to Fateh 3, a formal relocation site established by the Government of Sudan, an OFDA team traveled there to meet the newly redisplaced persons and assess humanitarian conditions. The team learned that approximately 25 to 30 families were moved to Fateh 3 with no food, water, or shelter. Given only minutes to prepare for the trip, families frantically packed their belongings into plastic bags and loaded them onto Government of Sudan-provided trucks. The team met a 15-year-old boy, for example, who had been living in Khartoum with his family. He had returned from school one day to find that his home was vacant and that his mother and younger siblings had been relocated to Fateh 3.



SHELLEY CHEATHAM, USAID

Recently relocated children cope with their new life in Fateh 3 camp, outside Khartoum, Sudan.



SHELLEY CHEATHAM, USAID

IDP women learn mat weaving as an income-generation activity in Kalma camp, Darfur, Sudan.

The recently displaced in Fateh 3 were in desperate need of emergency assistance. The lack of access to food, water, or shelter exposed the families to tremendous suffering. To address these needs, OFDA funded the immediate distribution of relief supplies and food assistance to the families, and organized regular assessment visits to all government-designated relocation sites outside Khartoum.

During Displacement

In the Darfur region of Sudan, where ongoing armed conflict affects more than 3.5 million people, approximately 1.8 million IDPs are coping with the loss of homes, livelihoods, and social networks. Beyond the immediate emergency assistance received during the initial displacement phase, IDPs currently benefit from a wide array of USAID-funded programs, including health care, water and sanitation, income generation, skills training, and food security.

Following violent attacks on villages in 2004, millions of people spontaneously congregated in IDP camps throughout Darfur. The loss of livelihoods had a significant economic and psychological impact on IDP families. OFDA-sponsored programs not only aimed to provide basic services to camp residents, but also supported IDPs in their quest to regain control over their lives. In Kalma camp—the largest IDP camp in Darfur—displaced farmers received seeds and tools from OFDA partners and gained a feeling of purpose as they farmed land on the outskirts of the camps. Women gathered to learn new skills and participated in income-generation activities, all while rebuilding lost social networks. Teens in the camps participated in youth committees that designed projects to improve the daily lives of IDPs while also enhancing civic spirit. Children, meanwhile, gathered in child-friendly spaces to sing, draw, and play, and forget for a moment the reasons why they were in the camps.



DOUG MERCADO, USAID

IDPs wait in a USAID-supported shelter in Kosti for barges to return home to Southern Sudan.

After Displacement

With the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in January 2005, peace has come to Southern Sudan, and for the first time in more than two decades, millions of displaced Sudanese are free to return home. The onset of peace has allowed OFDA to look beyond the provision of emergency assistance during displacement and to assist IDP families in returning home. Through investment in water, health, food security, and income generation, OFDA is creating conditions in which IDPs from underserved areas of the south can begin to rebuild their lives, even though the return to the south is not one without perils and challenges.

At the wharf in Kosti, thousands of returnees gathered and waited—sometimes for weeks—for barges to carry them up the Nile River towards their ancestral homes. To ease the waiting period, OFDA funded a way-station in Kosti so returnees

could receive relief commodities, health services, food assistance, and hygiene and life-skills education before embarking on the journey southward. During a visit to the area in July 2005, OFDA staff met an IDP woman who, despite her pregnancy, had chosen to confront the challenges and make the trip home. While waiting for the barge, the woman gave birth to a baby girl. OFDA-funded programs provided the new mother and daughter with essential medical care, clothing, and material assistance to support the mother in her dream of raising her daughter in a more peaceful south.

From the newly displaced to the recently returned, millions of Sudanese IDPs now benefit from a range of innovative initiatives. USAID's comprehensive yet tailored approach addresses all phases of population displacement in Sudan, including emergency relief, care and maintenance, and transitional reintegration programs.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



SEZINTOKAR, USAID



CHINA – Floods

In late May and early June 2005, heavy rains and extensive flooding in eight southern provinces of China caused 232 deaths and destroyed nearly 138,000 houses. The flooding affected more than 15 million people.

On June 16, U.S. Ambassador to China Clark T. Randt Jr. declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$100,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Beijing to the Red Cross Society of China for the procurement and distribution of emergency relief commodities, including bedding and mosquito nets.

OFDA Assistance..... \$100,000
Implementing Partner in China
 Red Cross Society of China

Opposite: Children greet OFDA representatives during a monitoring trip to Cambodia.

This page: Disaster declaration descriptions for countries shaded on the map above are included in this chapter.

INDIA – Floods

Between June and August 2005, heavy monsoon rainfall and flooding in six states of southwest India, as well as flash floods in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, killed more than 1,100 people and adversely affected more than 35 million others. The flooding destroyed approximately 10,000 houses and damaged an estimated 225,000 hectares of farmland. According to the U.N. and the Government of India, safe water shortages led to a marked increase in diarrheal diseases and subsequent dehydration, particularly among children.



COURTESY OF CRS/INDIA

CRS and local partner Poona Diocesan Social Service Society distribute OFDA-funded relief items in Sangli District, southern Maharashtra, India.

On August 3, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to India Robert O. Blake declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$100,000 through USAID/India for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies.

OFDA Assistance..... \$100,000
Implementing Partners in India
 Prime Minister’s Relief Fund and CRS

INDONESIA – Earthquake

An earthquake with a magnitude of 7.5 struck Alor Island in Indonesia on November 12, 2004. An aftershock with a magnitude of 6.4 occurred shortly after. The two earthquakes killed at least 27 people and injured more than 200 others. The resulting damage displaced approximately 15,000 of the island’s 36,000 households.

On November 12, U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia B. Lynne Pascoe declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquakes. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Indonesia for the procurement and distribution of emergency relief commodities, including plastic sheeting, water containers, and cooking utensils. Additional OFDA assistance included air transportation to the remote area.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partners in Indonesia
 IFRC and World Vision

INDONESIA – Earthquake

On March 28, 2005, an 8.7 magnitude earthquake struck approximately 200 km off the west-central coast of Sumatra. More than a dozen aftershocks fol-



MARIZA ROGERS, USAID

On Nias Island, Indonesia, children bicycle near buildings damaged by a powerful earthquake in March 2005.



COURTESY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NIIGATA PREFECTURE, JAPAN

An October 2004 earthquake cracks open a road in Niigata Prefecture, Japan

lowed. The islands of Nias and Simeulue experienced the most direct impact. The earthquake killed more than 600 people and injured thousands of others.

On March 29, U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia B. Lynn Pascoe declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake. Due to the large humanitarian capacity already present in the area due to the tsunami, significant assistance quickly moved to the impacted areas. In response to the earthquake, OFDA provided additional funding to our partners already working in the affected area. Funding priorities included rapid medical assistance programs, the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, and the provision of a humanitarian air service.

OFDA Assistance..... \$1,111,169

Implementing Partners in Indonesia

Air Serv, CARE, IMC, and SC/US

JAPAN – Earthquake

On October 23, 2004, an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.6 struck Niigata Prefecture in Japan. The epicenter was beneath Ojiya City, located approximately 260 km north of Tokyo. A series of strong aftershocks followed from October 23 to 25, including eight earthquakes with magnitudes

greater than 5.2. The earthquakes killed at least 51 people, injured more than 3,400 others, and forced an estimated 100,000 people to evacuate to shelters. The tremors also produced landslides; damaged and destroyed homes, roads, and railroads; and cut off power, water, gas, and telecommunications services to tens of thousands of houses.

On October 25, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Howard H. Baker declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the earthquakes. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 to Niigata Prefecture to support emergency relief efforts. After further damage assessments and consultations with a regional advisor, OFDA provided an additional \$100,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo to Niigata Prefecture for logistical support for the emergency relief response.

In addition to USAID’s response, DOD assisted through the U.S. Forces, Japan, in providing essential airlift support of relief commodities, as well as delivering more than 4.5 MT of plastic sheeting to Niigata Airport.

OFDA Assistance..... \$150,000

Implementing Partner in Japan

Government of Niigata Prefecture



COURTESY OF U.S. EMBASSY IN MAJURO

DOD and HHS personnel arrive at Majuro Airport to assist with a post-fire damage assessment of the island's primary hospital.

of emergency medicines and medical supplies to Majuro. HHS also deployed a physician to the RMI to assist with a government-led damage assessment.

OFDA Assistance..... \$81,438

Implementing Partner in the RMI

U.S. Embassy in Majuro

NEPAL – Complex Emergency

Since the beginning of hostilities between the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) in 1996, the civil conflict has resulted in the deaths of more than 12,000 people. While reliable estimates of the number of IDPs remained unavailable, evidence from several districts showed that the number of displaced grew significantly during FY 2005. Most of the displaced relocated to district centers and urban areas within Nepal, but a large number of Nepalese also migrated to India.

MARSHALL ISLANDS – Fire

On September 16, 2005, Majuro Hospital in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) experienced a devastating fire that destroyed essential medicines, medical supplies, and hospital services buildings. The damage severely hampered the provision of services by the Majuro Hospital, which served as the central point for health services for the population of the RMI inhabiting 29 atolls and 5 islands in the Pacific Ocean. On September 16, the Government of the RMI declared a 10-day state of emergency and requested USG assistance.

On September 20, U.S. Ambassador to the RMI Greta N. Morris declared a disaster due to the effects of the fire. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Majuro to purchase essential medicines and equipment. OFDA also dispatched two WHO emergency medical kits, valued at \$30,000, to the Majuro Hospital. Each kit contained sufficient supplies to serve 10,000 people for 3 months.

In addition to USAID's response, DOD, through the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll and the U.S. Pacific Command, airlifted more than 600 pounds



Safe drinking water flows from a newly renovated hand pump installed through OFDA funding in Nepal.



A community affected by the complex emergency in Nepal receives blankets and other relief items through financial support from OFDA.

The civil conflict reduced domestic incomes due to the severe decline in tourism and exports. In addition, prolonged insecurity limited trade and travel opportunities, particularly between Kathmandu and the rest of the country. The conflict also disrupted basic government services due to the widespread destruction of local and central government offices, health clinics, and agricultural centers, as well as the dislocation of civil servants.

On October 12, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Nepal James F. Moriarty redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing conflict and resulting emergency humanitarian needs throughout Nepal. In response, OFDA provided more than \$1.3 million for emergency assistance to the conflict-affected populations, including programs supporting livelihoods, emergency public health needs, and improved coordination of response activities.

Through OFDA emergency funding, affected families in 15 districts had improved access to safe drinking water, health care, and food-for-work opportunities

over the past year. In addition, displaced families received emergency relief supplies more quickly due to enhanced coordination networks and increased pre-positioning of relief supplies.

OFDA Assistance..... \$1,340,000

PAKISTAN – Floods

Between January and March 2005, heavy snowfall and rains caused extensive flooding and avalanches in Balochistan and North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) in Pakistan. The floods and avalanches killed at least 520 people and damaged vital infrastructure, including dams, roads, and electricity and communications networks, as well as water and sanitation systems. The disaster affected 2.8 million of the total population of 5.5 million in NWFP and Balochistan. In addition, the floods destroyed more than 16,000 hectares of standing crops, resulting in significant economic losses for affected farmers.

On February 14, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Ryan C. Crocker declared a disaster due to the effects of the snowfall and floods. OFDA responded by providing \$200,000 in emergency funding to support the provision of relief commodities and assistance to affected communities in Balochistan and NWFP.

OFDA Assistance..... \$200,000

Implementing Partners in Pakistan

Aga Khan Focus, IRC, and Mercy Corps

PAKISTAN – Floods

Heavy snowmelt in late June 2005 resulted in flooding in NWFP. In Pakistan the floods killed at least 9 people, affected more than 40,000 others, and destroyed approximately 10,500 hectares of agricultural land. The floods occurred four months after heavy snowfall and rains damaged vital infrastructure and farmland in the province.

On June 29, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Ryan C. Crocker declared a disaster due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$96,000 to IRC to support the procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies in the four most affected districts of NWFP. This funding also supported livelihood recovery activities, including the provision of seeds to farmers.

OFDA Assistance..... \$96,000

Implementing Partner in Pakistan

IRC

PHILLIPINES – Typhoon

In November and December 2004, flooding and landslides caused by storms, including Typhoons Muifa and Nanmadol and two tropical depressions, killed nearly 1,000 people and affected approximately 3 million others, mainly on the northern island of Luzon. The storms damaged nearly 80



GREGG NAKANO, USAID

An OFDA Senior Regional Advisor and a member of the Philippine National Red Cross survey the flooded streets of Real in Quezon Province, Philippines.

percent of the infrastructure in Infanta, Real, and General Nakar in Quezon Province. Deforestation of uplands in the affected areas was reportedly a major contributor to the severity of the disaster.

On December 1, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to the Philippines Joseph Mussomeli declared a disaster to meet the immediate and most pressing needs of those affected by the landslides and flooding. In response, OFDA provided more than \$500,000 to support the procurement and distribution of emergency relief commodities, including shelter materials and water treatment supplies, for approximately 20,000 families. Our partners also utilized OFDA funding to create a cash-for-work program, and provide food distributions for 3,000 families. In addition, our funding provided technical assistance and capacity building to local health staff to facilitate disease surveillance and prevention activities.

From December 4 to 16, OFDA deployed the senior regional advisor for Asia and the Pacific and a military liaison officer to the Philippines to coordinate response activities with USAID/Philippines and the U.S. Military.

As part of this response, DOD deployed more than 800 personnel, 11 helicopters, and the USS Fort McHenry to the Philippines to assist in relief operations. DOD personnel delivered more than 225 MT of emergency relief supplies to the affected areas.

OFDA Assistance..... \$552,840
Implementing Partners in the Philippines
 Philippines National Red Cross, SC/Philippines,
 World Vision, and WHO

SRI LANKA – Floods

Beginning on December 11, 2004, heavy monsoon rains caused severe flooding and landslides across central, north-central, and eastern Sri Lanka. The flooding affected more than 185,000 households, damaged 16,200 houses, and destroyed more than 21,000 hectares of farmland.

On December 22, U.S. Ambassador to Sri Lanka and the Maldives Jeffrey J. Lunstead declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Sri Lanka to the Red Cross Society of Sri Lanka for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in Sri Lanka
 Red Cross Society of Sri Lanka

VIETNAM – Drought

A significant reduction in precipitation since 2003 resulted in drought conditions in nine provinces in the south-central coastal and central highland regions of Vietnam, adversely affecting agriculture, livestock, and forestry. According to the Government of Vietnam, drought conditions caused water shortages for more than 1 million people, food shortages for 500,000 people, and significant economic losses.

From May 24 to 28, 2005, an OFDA regional advisor and USAID/Vietnam staff conducted a rapid assessment of the drought situation in the most affected provinces of Binh Thuan and Ninh Thuan. The assessment team confirmed the severity of the drought in the two provinces and recommended the provision of relief assistance.

On June 9, U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam Michael W. Marine declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought. In response, OFDA provided more than \$220,000 to World Vision to support drought relief activities, including rainwater harvesting and water thrift measures, in the affected provinces. In addition, from August 4 to 5, OFDA led a USAID team to Dak Lak Province to assess drought conditions and meet with local authorities to discuss the progress of intervention activities.

OFDA Assistance..... \$222,372
Implementing Partner in Vietnam
 World Vision

EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND CENTRAL ASIA



COURTESY OF CRS



AFGHANISTAN – Drought

In FY 2005, Afghanistan experienced a seventh consecutive year of prolonged drought. During the spring of 2004, low rainfall and above-average temperatures in most of Afghanistan led to early melting of snow packs in the mountains and drought conditions throughout most of the country. At the same time, crop failures and crop diseases in western and southwestern provinces exacerbated the effects of the drought. The most affected areas of Afghanistan included Kandahar, Helmand, Nimroz, Farah, Zabul, Herat, Uruzgan, Khost, Paktya, Paktika, Ghor, and Ghazni provinces in the south and west, as well as Faryab and Badghis provinces in the northwest.

Opposite: A child carries wood for fuel through deep snow in Afghanistan.

This page: Disaster declaration descriptions for countries shaded on the map above are included in this chapter.

Following joint assessments, the Government of Afghanistan and the U.N. determined that the drought affected more than 6.3 million Afghans in FY 2005. Because of the drought, crops failed in most rain-fed land, farmers lost crops in many irrigated areas, and hydroelectric power production decreased. Driven by diminishing availability of drinking water, crop depletion, and food insecurity, as many as 27,000 families in the affected provinces left their homes.

On October 24, 2004, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Zalmay Khalilzad redeclared a disaster due to the impact of the drought. From October 19 to 27, OFDA deployed a team to assess the drought and develop recommendations for further humanitarian assistance. The team recommended continued funding for potable water programs and the initiation of cash-for-work programs emphasizing the creation of assets with a lasting impact in highly affected areas.

In FY 2005, OFDA committed more than \$3.5 million to programs in Afghanistan. Funding priorities included water and sanitation and livelihoods projects. Our partners' water and sanitation activities

focused on returned IDPs and other vulnerable, newly displaced, or drought-affected rural populations. These programs aimed at improving the water infrastructure and targeted approximately 200,000 IDPs in 11 highly affected provinces in central, northwest, and south Afghanistan. Vulnerable families received improved and secure access to both safe drinking and irrigation water and benefited from income-generation opportunities in conjunction with the water projects. Through water management and facility training, individuals and families developed skills designed to make the population more stable.

Additional OFDA-funded disaster relief programs focused on livelihoods and implemented cash-for-work programs targeting vulnerable Afghans. Beneficiaries of livelihoods programs included nearly 48,000 direct and 84,000 indirect beneficiaries, including female-headed households, families with large numbers of children under five years of age or elderly members, ethnic minorities, landless or small landowners, and those who had lost or sold a very high percentage of their livelihood assets during the drought. Program beneficiaries received immediate access to safe drinking water through 60 new or rehabilitated water points, reducing the burden of water collection on women and children.

Beneficiaries also reduced their sale of livelihood assets, and increased their resilience to drought by receiving productive livelihood inputs or income through cash-for-work work activities.

USAID also responded to emergency needs in Afghanistan through FFP, which contributed 22,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, including wheat, vegetable oil, and pulses. Through food-for-work programs, USAID-funded emergency food programs specifically targeted individuals in provinces and districts identified as those hardest hit by the drought.

OFDA Assistance..... \$3,556,345
Implementing Partners in Afghanistan
 CRS, IOM, and the U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

AFGHANISTAN – Winter Emergency and Floods

In late January and early February 2005, unusually heavy snowfall and frigid temperatures throughout much of Afghanistan led to outbreaks of infectious diseases, food insecurity, and deaths from exposure to the cold and avalanches. Food insecurity increased as most major highways were closed due to heavy snowfall, blocking access to provincial capitals and rural areas. The most affected provinces were Bamian, Badakshan, Parwan, Daikundi, Ghazni, Ghor, Logar, Baghlan, Uruzgan, and Zabul. According to the U.N., the winter emergency caused 267 fatalities from acute respiratory infections, the pertussis virus, measles, and exposure to the cold.

On February 11, 2005, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Zalmay Khalilzad declared a disaster due to the impact of the winter emergency. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Afghanistan for the provision of emergency relief supplies to assist the population affected by the severe winter weather.

The large volume of snow also led to extensive flooding in the spring. To help prepare for and respond to flooding, OFDA's partners implementing drought



COURTESY OF CRS

A woman expresses appreciation for USAID-funded programs in response to the winter emergency in Afghanistan.

relief projects were able to deliver tents and other relief supplies and assist flood victims with existing water and cash-for-work activities.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in Afghanistan
 Afghan Red Crescent

BULGARIA – Floods

From July 1 to 7, 2005, heavy rains and high winds caused extensive flooding in Targovishte, Veliko Tarnovo, Shumen, Stara Zagora, Russe, Haskovo, Burgass, Vratza, Silistra and Lovech counties, located primarily in central Bulgaria. According to OCHA, the floods damaged 48,425 residential and public buildings, 23 bridge constructions, and 36 water-supply pipes; destroyed 62 bridges; and created breaches in 3 dam walls and 28 dikes. The flooding also caused extensive surface damage to roads and significant damage to infrastructure. The floods affected 2.3 million people, or more than one-fourth of Bulgaria’s total population.

On July 11, U.S. Ambassador to Bulgaria James W. Pardew declared a disaster due to the flooding and storm damage. In response, OFDA provided more than \$1.4 million in emergency assistance. OFDA emergency relief commodities included food packages for 5,000 people, hygiene kits for 1,000 families, and blankets, bedding sets, and mattresses for 800 households. In addition, our partners distributed water supply stations to individuals in 15 flood-affected districts to ensure the supply of safe drinking water.

OFDA Assistance..... \$1,448,612
Implementing Partners in Bulgaria
 AmRC and CARE

GEORGIA – Floods

From April 20 to 25, 2005, torrential rains in western Georgia caused the Rioni, Lajanuri, and Tskhenistskali rivers to overflow, resulting in extreme flooding in Lentekhi, Mestia, Oni, Ambrolauri, Tsageri, Kutaisi, Khoni, and Tskaltubo districts.



COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Residents inspect destroyed homes after floodwaters recede in Bulgaria.

The heavy rains triggered landslides, limiting access to at least 70 villages. Flooding killed livestock and caused extensive damage to the electric grid, infrastructure, water supplies, wells, and thousands of hectares of farmland. The Government of Georgia reported that the floods displaced 500 families.

On April 27, U.S. Ambassador to Georgia Richard M. Miles declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$125,000 in emergency funding to support the provision of relief supplies, including food, safe drinking water, first aid kits, and hygiene kits for 6,000 beneficiaries in the affected regions.

OFDA Assistance..... \$125,000
Implementing Partners in Georgia
 CHF and ADRA

IRAQ – Complex Emergency

In early 2003, DART members in Iraq began to assess needs and prepare to implement disaster assistance programs as part of the largest U.S. foreign aid program since the Marshall Plan. In FY 2005, the people of Iraq continued to confront challenges to security and regional stability. However, following the elections held on January 30, 2005, the subsequent assumption of authority by the Iraqi Transitional Government, and the

constitutional referendum in October 2005, Iraq continued to progress on the path toward becoming a democratic state.

In FY 2005, USAID disaster assistance programs assisted Iraqis to rebuild their country by working with Iraq's interim government and providing vital relief assistance. USAID programs helped Iraqi cities recover from the effects of battle, returned public services to operation, spurred the economy, supported Iraq's democratic transformation, and bolstered civil society. Because insecurity increased the vulnerability of the IDP population, including those who were forcibly displaced by the Saddam Hussein regime, USAID emergency response programs focused particularly on vulnerable IDPs who fled their homes due to conflict and armed insurgency.

Kurdish population, to their communities in non-contentious areas, areas free of land tenure issues, or areas where a political agreement existed between community members.

In FY 2005, our partners implemented water and sanitation, health, IDP, and livelihoods projects that benefited thousands of Iraqi citizens. Iraqis collected safe drinking water from 247 water sources and 330 water collection points that were built, rehabilitated, or installed with OFDA funding. More than 41,000 beneficiaries gained access to cleared sewers and canal systems, and hundreds of people received water containers and benefited from the construction of latrines. Approximately 300 Iraqis received training to become community health educators, and more than 5,500 Iraqis took part in health education sessions. Our partners also established mobile health teams, conducted vaccinations, and distributed health education brochures to more than 10,000 people. More than 500 Iraqis received relief supplies such as blankets, plastic sheeting, and hygiene kits. In total, OFDA-funded multi-sector program activities generated more than 400,000 person-days of employment for Iraqi citizens.

USAID also responded to emergency needs through FFP, which contributed 4,700 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance in the form of wheat flour. OTI supported critical activities that helped to build and sustain Iraqi confidence in the transition to a participatory, stable, and democratic country, focusing on support to civil society, conflict mitigation, human rights, transitional justice, good governance, and transparency. As in previous years, USAID's Bureau for Asia and the Near East continued to fund reconstruction projects as well as projects in health, civil society, economic governance, local governance, elections support, and education sectors. State/PRM funded programs to provide humanitarian assistance for refugees, support voluntary repatriation, and support the sustainable return and reintegration of refugees and other vulnerable Iraqis.

OFDA Assistance..... \$69,629,932



Sitting in a wheelchair provided through OFDA funding, an Iraqi father lifts his young daughter.

In FY 2005, OFDA provided more than \$69.6 million to support emergency programs in Iraq. Funding priorities included health and nutrition, livelihoods, education, and water and sanitation, with an emphasis on support for IDPs and other vulnerable populations. Through numerous grants, our partners provided rapid humanitarian assistance to people suddenly displaced by increased conflict or natural disaster, provided income generation activities, protected and assisted IDPs, and worked to ensure the safe return of IDPs, particularly the

KAZAKHSTAN – Winter Emergency

In February 2005, the oblasts of Zhambyl, Karagandy, and Southern Kazakhstan experienced extraordinary amounts of snowfall coupled with unusually low temperatures. Affected areas received up to 2 meters of snow and recorded temperatures as low as 30 degrees below zero Celsius. Roofs of buildings and houses collapsed under the heavy snow, and central heating systems failed in the low temperatures, exposing people to hypothermia. Due to the extreme weather, more than 650 settlements or towns became inaccessible and isolated. According to the Kazakh Red Crescent and Red Cross Society (KRCRCS), the snow and cold affected more than 37,000 people and caused \$32.8 million in damage.

On February 24, U.S. Ambassador to Kazakhstan John M. Ordway declared a disaster due to the impact of the severe winter weather. In response, OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Kazakhstan to KRCRCS for the provision of warm clothing, electric heaters, and window sealant to mitigate the effects of the extreme cold and snow in the affected areas.

OFDA Assistance..... \$25,000
Implementing Partner in Kazakhstan
 KRCRCS

KYRGYZSTAN – Civil Unrest

From March 20 to 22, 2005, political demonstrations in southern Kyrgyzstan led to clashes between Government of Kyrgyzstan and opposition forces. On March 24, unrest spread to the capital city of Bishkek, where demonstrators stormed the presidential offices and forced President Akayev to flee to Kazakhstan. Although no fatalities were reported, approximately 360 people in Bishkek were injured in street skirmishes across the city, according to the Government of Kyrgyzstan. The number of casualties overwhelmed medical facilities constrained by limited resources.

On March 29, U.S. Ambassador to Kyrgyzstan Stephen M. Young declared a disaster due to the impact of the civil strife. In response, OFDA provided

\$22,000 through USAID/Kyrgyzstan to the NGO CitiHope International to replenish medical stocks depleted as a result of civil unrest.

OFDA Assistance..... \$22,000
Implementing Partner in Kyrgyzstan
 CitiHope International

KYRGYZSTAN – Refugee Emergency

After several days of growing political unrest, violent demonstrations erupted in southern Uzbekistan on May 13, 2005, when Government of Uzbekistan troops fired on thousands of protestors in the city of Andijon, Uzbekistan. Uzbek troops reportedly killed an estimated 500 people. Fleeing the violence in Andijon, more than 500 Uzbeks crossed the Kara-Daryya River into Kyrgyzstan from May 13 to 15. Due to limited resources, the Government of Kyrgyzstan was able only to provide tents for approximately 150 of the refugees.

On May 16, U.S. Ambassador to Kyrgyzstan Stephen M. Young declared a disaster due to the impact of the refugee crisis. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Kyrgyzstan to ACTED for the purchase and delivery of emergency relief commodities to assist refugees in southwestern Kyrgyzstan.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in Kyrgyzstan
 ACTED



Floodwaters destroy a house in Timisoara, Romania.

USAID/ROMANIA

ROMANIA – Floods

From April 21 to 24, 2005, heavy rains and floods affected Arad, Bihor, Caras-Severin, Hunedoara, Mehedinti, Suceava, and Timis counties, located primarily in west and southwestern Romania. According to the Romanian Ministry of Environment and Water Management, flooding damaged 339 bridges and more than 3,700 houses, destroyed approximately 43,000 hectares of crops, blocked access to 340 km of country roads, and left many areas without safe drinking water and electricity. The floods caused one death, displaced an estimated 800 families, and led to the evacuation of 3,350 additional individuals.

On April 27, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to Romania Thomas L. Delare declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding and storms. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Romania to World Vision for the procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in Romania
 World Vision

ROMANIA – Floods

From April through September 2005, Romania suffered from seven waves of flash floods. The most affected counties included Arad, Arges, Bistrita-

Nasaud, Constanta, Dolj, Giurgiu, Gorj, Hunedoara, Olt, Prahova, Valcea, Teleorman, Tulcea, Vrancea, and Bacau. The floods killed 24 people and left thousands homeless. Flooding destroyed 3,571 houses, severely damaged 2,993 houses, and moderately damaged an additional 25,000 houses. Flooding also severely damaged roads, water and sanitation infrastructure, power grids, and more than 300,000 hectares of cultivated land. Nearly 170 public buildings, including schools, hospitals, health care units, and churches, also sustained flood-related damages.

On July 6, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to Romania Thomas L. Delare declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding and storms. In response, OFDA provided more than \$2 million in emergency funds. In addition to financial support for the immediate provision of emergency relief supplies, OFDA’s funding priorities included shelter and multi-sectoral flood relief programs. Our partners distributed safe drinking water, water purification kits, mobile pumping units, portable gas stoves, personal hygiene kits, and food supplies. Thousands of beneficiaries of USAID-funded programs received emergency relief supplies and benefited from food security and agriculture programs.

Our partners collaborated with local residents to rehabilitate 50 homes in Olt County and 100 homes in Vrancea. By involving community members and stakeholders in the rehabilitation process, USAID funding strengthened local capacity to prevent, mitigate, and prepare for future occurrences of flooding.

OFDA Assistance..... \$2,050,000
Implementing Partners in Romania
 Habitat International, International Orthodox Christian Charities, and World Vision

SERBIA – Floods

In late April 2005, heavy rains and melting snow in the Carpathian Mountains in Romania caused the Tamis River on the Romanian and Serbian border to overflow, flooding the surrounding area of



USAID/ROMANIA

USAID funding provided seed corn for populations affected by flooding in Romania.

Jasa Tomic village in the northern Serbian province of Vojvodina. The floods destroyed at least 250 homes, damaged more than 2,000 hectares of farmland, and killed approximately 5,000 head of livestock. The flooding also temporarily cut off the affected area from electricity supplies and safe drinking water. According to Serbian authorities, approximately 25,000 people were directly affected by the flooding.

On April 29, U.S. Ambassador to Serbia and Montenegro Michael C. Polt declared a disaster due to the impact of the flooding in Vojvodina Province. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Serbia to IFRC for the procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in Serbia
 IFRC

SWITZERLAND – Floods

From August 19 to 24, 2005, torrential rains across Switzerland caused extensive flooding and landslides. The rains washed out rail lines, rail stations, bridges, and roadways. Flood-related damages occurred primarily in central Switzerland in the cantons of Bern, Graubunden, and Lucerne and in the cities of Bern, Brienz, Interlaken, Lucerne, and Thun. The floods and landslides resulted in four deaths, displaced 1,100 families, and inflicted an estimated \$1.6 billion in damages to infrastructure, agriculture, and the economy, including the tourism industry.

On August 25, U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland Pamela Pitzer Willeford declared a disaster due to the effects of the heavy rains and floods. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Bern to Swiss Solidarity, a local NGO, for the provision of shelter, food, and safe drinking water to those affected by the flooding.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in Switzerland
 Swiss Solidarity



A woman surveys damage from floods in Penjikent District, Tajikistan.

COURTESY OF SAVE THE CHILDRENS

TAJIKISTAN – Floods

From June 8 to 12, rains in the Panjakent District in the Sughd Region of western Tajikistan led to devastating floods and mudslides. The most affected villages were Shing, Dahani Ob, Bodgoh, Vagashton, Gijdavra, and Panjrood. The floods and mudslides washed away roads and temporarily left the most affected areas without electricity. Due to the mudslides and flooding, 8 people died; 1,800 others were left homeless; and 206 houses, 7 schools, and 1 hospital were destroyed. In all, the flooding affected more than 3,500 people in Panjakent District.

On June 24, U.S. Ambassador to Tajikistan Richard E. Hoagland declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding and mudslides in Panjakent District. In response, OFDA provided more than \$690,000 in emergency funding. Through this support, 1,800 people affected by the floods received emergency relief supplies, and 199 families benefited from the construction of new homes. OFDA funding also supported the provision of water and sanitation facilities. Our partners provided food and temporary shelter to approximately 1,200 people through food-for-work programs.

OFDA Assistance..... \$690,148
Implementing Partners in Tajikistan
 SC/US and Shelter for Life International

Relief and Mitigation Programs in OFDA Flood Emergencies

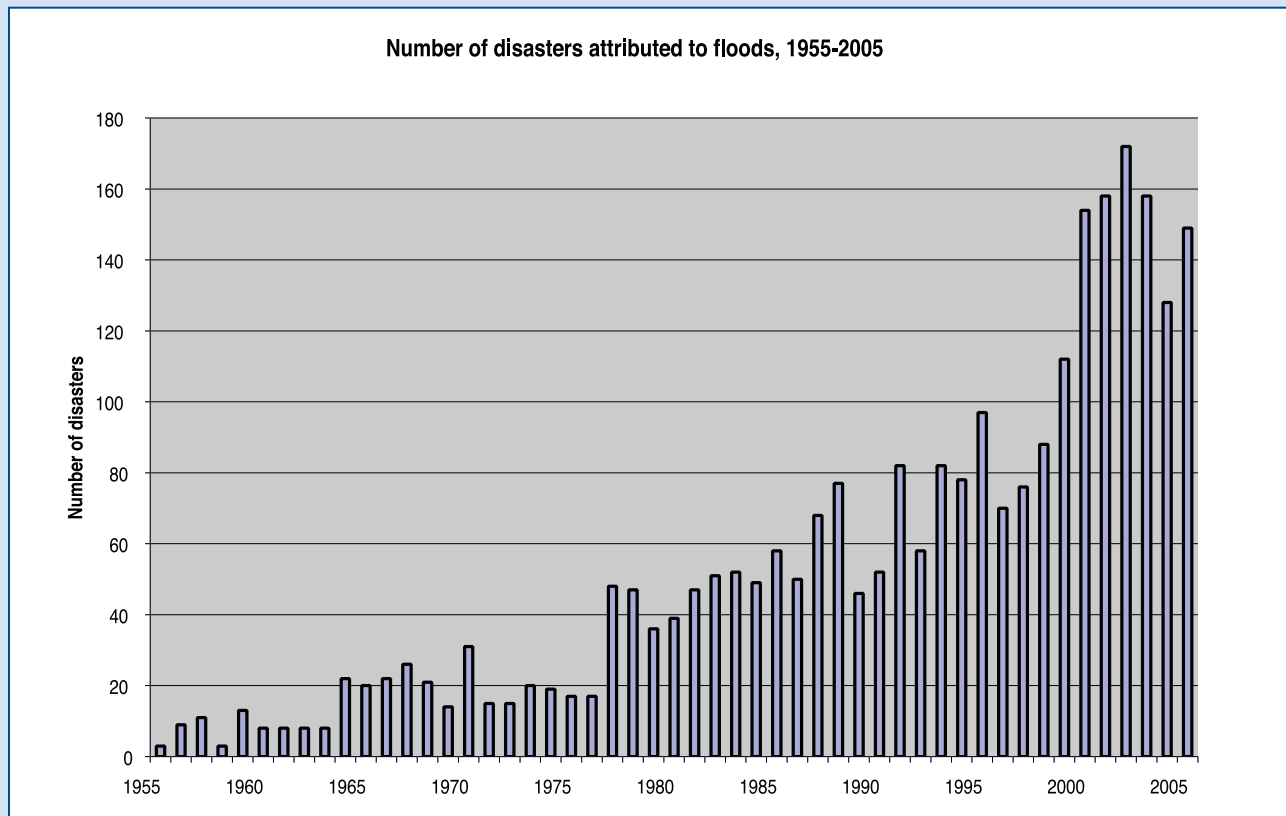
By Yoni Bock and Kate Stone

Of all natural disasters, floods impact the largest number of people globally, killing thousands each year, triggering epidemics, destroying infrastructure, and crippling economic prosperity, according to the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) at the University of Louvain in Belgium. Due to the inherent variability of climate, the growing density of urban areas, increased settlement on marginal lands, environmental degradation, and unstable socioeconomic conditions, the number of people affected by flood-related disasters has been rising for the past 50 years. According to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), even minimal investment in preparedness activities, such as developing regional and local flood plain policies, planning watershed land use effectively, and investing in flood forecasting and warning systems, can significantly reduce flood-related deaths and damage.

Since 1990, USAID has provided humanitarian assistance to nearly 300 flood-related disasters, amounting to more than one-quarter of all declared emergencies. For OFDA, building capacity to prepare and mitigate the effects of floods, specifically strengthening the ability of local responders and disaster management authorities to deal with flood hazards, is as much a part of the office's flood response strategy as is provision of immediate relief to flood victims.

OFDA's responses to three disasters in Europe and Central Asia in FY 2005—in Romania, Bulgaria, and Tajikistan—offer a snapshot of this strategy⁶. In each emergency, OFDA-supported programs simultaneously provided emergency relief supplies and developed local capacity and policies to forecast, prepare for, and mitigate the effects of flooding.

6 Detailed information on these disasters and OFDA's response can be found on pages 67 to 71.



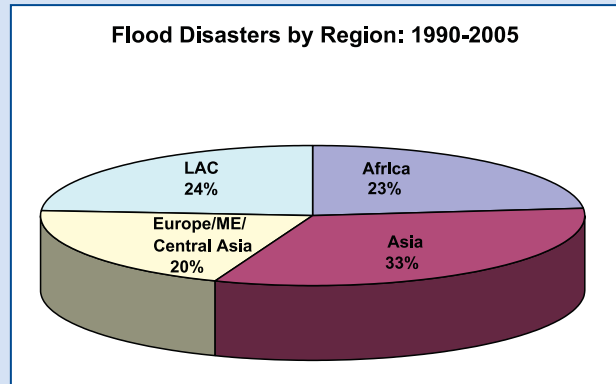
Torrential rainfall across central and eastern Europe in the summer of 2005 led to the flooding of rivers, bursting of dams, inundation of arable land, destruction of roads and railways, and disruption of electricity networks, communications systems, and drinking water supplies. In Romania, OFDA implementing partner World Vision not only provided construction materials and tools to displaced households to rebuild 150 homes in advance of the winter season, but also encouraged community groups and local authorities to create a best-practices manual on flood mitigation. As a result, local residents and authorities established community early warning systems, and OFDA donated equipment used in the 2005 response to local authorities for future use.

Similar to the Romanian response, OFDA’s program in Bulgaria supported the provision of immediate relief supplies such as potable water and sanitation items and also enhanced the existing longer-term preparedness infrastructure. OFDA implementing partner CARE worked closely with national civil protection and municipal authorities throughout the response and was instrumental in encouraging local authorities to establish a procurement and distribution system for future disasters so that relief items might reach beneficiaries within 24 hours of procurement.

Additional rainfall and landslides occurred in western Tajikistan in early June, destroying the homes of approximately 1,200 people. OFDA’s response encouraged the immediate creation of local shelters for affected communities through a food-for-work program run by implementing partner Shelter for Life International. From the outset, the program foresaw how emergency housing could incorporate additional needs, such as hot water supply, electricity, and other community infrastructure elements, to provide longer-term shelter and protection for vulnerable populations.

In the long run, preparedness and long-term risk reduction measures are less expensive than emergency responses, offer lasting improvements to communities, and significantly reduce human mortality during a disaster. Throughout all responses,

OFDA projects integrated the provision of immediate relief needs with preparedness for future flood events. OFDA’s holistic approach to flood management presents a replicable model for subsequent flood responses, building local capacity and empowering local communities to plan for and lessen the impact of these emergencies.



OFDA Flood Disasters in FY 2005

Bulgaria	Ethiopia	Senegal
Central African Republic	Georgia	Serbia
China	Guyana	Sri Lanka
Colombia	India	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Pakistan	Tajikistan
	Romania	Uruguay



Floodwaters engulf houses in Bulgaria.

COURTESY OF AMERICAN RED CROSS

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



RICARDO BERGANZA, USAID



Opposite: Community members rebuild after flooding and landslides destroyed homes in Guatemala.

This page: Disaster declaration descriptions for countries shaded on the map above are included in this chapter.

COLOMBIA – Floods

Between early October and mid-November 2004, unusually heavy and sustained rainfall caused flooding and landslides in 24 of the 32 departments in Colombia. According to the Colombian Red Cross, the flooding killed 19 people, injured 34 others, and affected approximately 450,000 people. In addition, the flooding completely destroyed 831 houses and severely damaged 24,210 others. On November 13, OFDA deployed a two-person team to assess the damage caused by flooding in northern Colombia.

On November 17, U.S. Ambassador to Colombia William B. Wood declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$250,000 through USAID/Colombia to

the Colombian Red Cross for essential relief commodities and other assistance to those most severely affected by the floods.

OFDA Assistance..... \$250,000
Implementing Partner in Colombia
 Colombian Red Cross

COLOMBIA – Floods

In early February 2005, heavy rains, extensive flooding, and landslides in the north-central departments of Santander and Norte de Santander and the central department of Tolima killed 56 people, injured 117 others, and affected 85,612 people in 60 municipalities, according to the Colombian Red Cross. The flooding also damaged or destroyed more than 10,500 houses.



COURTESY OF COLOMBIAN RED CROSS

Local Red Cross workers offload relief supplies provided by USAID to assist flood-affected populations in Colombia.

On February 14, U.S. Ambassador to Colombia William B. Wood issued a disaster declaration due to damage caused by the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Colombia to the Colombian Red Cross for the purchase and distribution of relief supplies, including emergency food, safe drinking water, and blankets. In addition, an OFDA consultant collaborated with USAID/Colombia and local disaster officials to assess the extent of the damage.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in Colombia
 Colombian Red Cross

COSTA RICA – Floods

During the first half of January 2005, heavy rains caused severe flooding and landslides in the provinces of Limón, Heredia, Cartago, and Alajuela, along the Caribbean coast and northern region of Costa Rica. According to OCHA, the floods killed 4 people, displaced more than 11,000 others, and affected an estimated 70,000 people. In addition, the floods washed out bridges, damaged dams, and caused landslides that blocked several major roadways, including the San José-Limón, Limón-Sixola, and Bribri-Sixola routes.

On January 14, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to Costa Rica Douglas M. Barnes declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$100,000 to the National Commission for the Prevention of Risks and Attention to Emergencies (CNE) for emergency relief supplies and air support to meet the needs of affected communities inaccessible by road.

OFDA Assistance..... \$100,000
Implementing Partner in Costa Rica
 CNE

COSTA RICA – Floods

Continuous and heavy rains in late September 2005 resulted in extensive flooding and landslides in the provinces of Alajuela, Cartago, Guanacaste, Heredia, Puntarenas, and San José, in the Pacific and Central Valley of Costa Rica. According to the CNE, the flooding forced more than 1,000 people in 459 communities to evacuate to local shelters. In addition, the CNE reported that the floods damaged 550 houses, 117 bridges, and 11 educational buildings. Mud accumulation also blocked or damaged more than 281 roads.

On September 30, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to Costa Rica Russell L. Frisbie declared a disaster due to the magnitude of the damage caused by the flooding. In



FERNANDO CALDERÓN USAID

Torrential downpours inundate a residential neighborhood in Limón Province, Costa Rica.

response, OFDA provided \$50,000 to the CNE for the local purchase of emergency relief supplies, safe drinking water, and food.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in Costa Rica
 CNE

CUBA – Hurricane

On July 8, 2005, Hurricane Dennis made landfall in central Cuba with sustained winds of 150 mph, triggering sea surges, floods, landslides, and heavy rains. Dennis caused extensive damage in the provinces of Granma, Santiago de Cuba, Sancti Spiritu, Cien Fuegos, Villa Clara, Matanzas and Havana. According to the Cuban National Civil Defense, the category four hurricane caused 16 fatalities, damaged or destroyed more than 58,000 homes, and left an estimated 73,000 people homeless.

On July 11, the U.S. Interests Section in Havana issued a disaster declaration due to the impact of Hurricane Dennis. In response, OFDA, through USAID’s Bureau for Latin America and the

Caribbean, provided \$100,000 to U.S. NGOs, which purchased and distributed emergency relief supplies to affected populations.

OFDA Assistance..... \$100,000

DOMINICA – Earthquake and Landslides

On November 21, 2004, a magnitude 6.0 earthquake struck approximately 10 km north of Dominica in the Leeward Islands. According to the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA), the earthquake caused significant damage to the northern part of the island, particularly in the town of Portsmouth. Additionally, in the days preceding the earthquake, heavy rains throughout the island produced landslides and isolated several communities on the eastern side of the island, including approximately 1,500 people in the communities of Petit Soufrière, Grand Fonds, and Good Hope. No deaths or injuries were attributed to these events.

On November 22, U.S. Ambassador to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Mary E. Kramer declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the earth-



JULIE LEONARD, USAID

A major earthquake destroys the roof and foundation of a public building in Dominica.

quake and rain-induced landslides. In response, OFDA provided \$30,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Bridgetown for the airlift and purchase of emergency relief commodities, including medical supplies, food, and safe drinking water. On November 23, the OFDA regional advisor for the Caribbean traveled to Dominica with the CDERA Rapid Needs Assessment Team to coordinate assessments with local disaster officials and oversee the delivery of relief items.

OFDA Assistance..... \$30,000
Implementing Partner in Dominica
 U.S. Embassy in Bridgetown

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC – Wildfires

Following nearly three consecutive months of drought, wildfires broke out on March 11, 2005, in the central mountain range of the Dominican Republic, 75 miles north of Santo Domingo. The fires consumed approximately 100,000 hectares of land, forcing the evacuation of approximately 70 people from the most affected areas.

On March 31, U.S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic Hans H. Hertell issued a disaster declaration due to the damage caused by the wildfires. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through

USAID/Dominican Republic to the Foundation for Community Development to support local firefighting efforts.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in the Dominican Republic
 Foundation for Community Development



COURTESY U.S. EMBASSY BRIDGETOWN

Following Hurricane Emily, U.S. Ambassador Mary E. Kramer and OFDA staff deliver relief supplies to the Government of Grenada’s National Disaster Management Agency.

GRENADA – Hurricane

On July 14, 2005, just 10 months after Hurricane Ivan devastated the island in September 2004, Hurricane Emily passed over Grenada with maximum sustained winds of 90 mph. Strong winds and heavy rains particularly affected the northern parishes of St. Andrew and St. Patrick as well as the outer islands of Carriacou and Petit Martinique. According to the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA), the hurricane sheared off 2,641 roofs, completely destroyed 167 houses, and caused 1 hurricane-related death. The Government of Grenada formally declared a disaster on July 15. In advance of the hurricane, OFDA deployed a six-person team to Barbados and Grenada.

On July 15, U.S. Ambassador to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Mary E. Kramer declared a disaster due to the effects of Hurricane Emily. In



MIGUEL SANTANA USAID

A local firefighter puts out burning embers after a wildfire ravages forestland in the Dominican Republic.



RICARDO BERGANZA/USAID

Workers construct temporary shelters to house communities displaced by landslides in Alta Verapaz Department, Guatemala.

response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Bridgetown to PAHO for the emergency repair of health facilities. In addition, on July 17, an OFDA-funded airlift delivered 150 rolls of plastic sheeting, 504 hygiene kits, and 500 ten-liter water containers to NADMA, assistance valued at more than \$91,000 including transport.

OFDA Assistance..... \$141,119
Implementing Partners in Grenada
 PAHO and NADMA

GUATEMALA – Landslides

On June 15, 2005, heavy rains triggered a landslide on El Calvario Mountain, affecting eight communities in the municipality of San Antonio Senahú in the department of Alta Verapaz, located approximately 250 km north of Guatemala City. According to the National Disaster Reduction Coordinating Committee (CONRED), the landslide killed 23 people, destroyed 57 houses, and affected 1,803 people, including 627 people evacuated to shelters.

On June 24, U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala John R. Hamilton issued a disaster declaration due to the effects of the landslide. In response, OFDA airlifted 100 rolls of plastic sheeting, valued at nearly \$31,000 including transport, to be used by CONRED for erecting temporary shelters in landslide-affected communities. In addition, USAID/Guatemala staff and an OFDA consultant traveled to Senahú to assist with further assessment of damages.

OFDA Assistance..... \$30,916
Implementing Partners in Guatemala
 CONRED

GUYANA – Floods

Heavy rainfall in late December 2004 caused severe flooding in the administrative regions of Essequibo Islands-West Demerara, Demerara-Mahaica, and Mahaica-Berbice. According to OCHA, the rains and flooding affected approximately 290,000 people and forced 5,600 others to evacuate to local shelters.

On January 18, U.S. Ambassador to Guyana Roland W. Bullen declared a disaster due to the magnitude of the effects of the flooding. Between January 18 and February 1, several USAID staff, including two OFDA regional advisors and an OFDA consultant, deployed to Guyana to assess damage, identify priority needs, and coordinate the USG relief effort.

In addition, OFDA airlifted to Guyana two flights with emergency relief commodities, including 10,000 blankets, 10,000 ten-liter water containers, 10,000 hygiene kits, 7 shallow-bottom boats for relief operations, and components of a high-capacity drainage and irrigation mobile water pump. The value of these items, including transport, was nearly \$580,000.

Based on the assessment team’s recommendations, OFDA also provided a total of \$350,000 in emergency assistance, including \$150,000 to the Government of Guyana’s Civil Defense Commission for clean-up activities and the local purchase of temporary shelter materials, medical supplies, and food assistance; and \$200,000 to PAHO for emergency health activities.

OFDA Assistance..... \$929,391
Implementing Partners in Guyana
 Civil Defense Commission and PAHO



COURTESY OF SOUTHCOM

Airport personnel offload an OFDA-donated, high-capacity drainage water pump from a U.S. Air Force C-17 in Georgetown, Guyana.



USAID/HAITI

After Hurricane Dennis, large volumes of water overtake a dam in southwestern Haiti.

HAITI – Hurricane

On July 6 and 7, 2005, high winds and heavy rain from Hurricane Dennis significantly damaged the southern peninsula of Haiti. The effects of the hurricane killed 56 people, injured 36 others, and affected 16,000 residents, particularly in the regions of Les Cayes, Port-Salut, and Grand Anse, according to PAHO. The hurricane also caused considerable damage to agriculture and infrastructure, destroying 929 houses, damaging 3,058 others, and collapsing one of the main bridges in Grand Goâves in the southern part of the country.

On July 18, the U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to Haiti Douglas M. Griffiths declared a disaster due to the effects of Hurricane Dennis. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Haiti to CRS for safe drinking water and emergency relief supplies to assist affected residents.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in Haiti
 CRS

URUGUAY – Storm

On August 23 and 24, 2005, a severe rain storm with wind speeds of up to 100 mph struck southern and eastern parts of Uruguay, destroying infrastructure in the capital of Montevideo and in the departments of Canelones, San José, Colonia, and Maldonado.



MIGUEL SANTANA, USAID

Rescuers battle rising floodwaters to bring a stranded family to safety in Venezuela.

According to OCHA, eight people died, nearly 1,000 families had no access to drinking water, and approximately 20,000 households temporarily lost electricity or telephone services as a result of the storm.

On August 31, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires to Uruguay James D. Nealon declared a disaster due to the effects of the storm. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Montevideo to a special fund established by the Office of the Presidency of Uruguay to cover the basic needs of the most severely affected and vulnerable families.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in Uruguay
 Office of the Presidency of Uruguay

VENEZUELA – Floods

Beginning February 7, 2005, heavy rains, landslides, and persistent flooding in the north-central region of Venezuela caused 34 deaths and damaged or destroyed more than 3,700 houses. According to the Venezuelan Red Cross, the flooding affected

37,000 people, forced the temporary evacuation of more than 18,000 people to shelters, and resulted in power outages and damage to highways and roads, particularly along the northern coast. The President of Venezuela declared a state of emergency for the capital district of Caracas and the states of Aragua, Carabobo, Falcón, Mérida, Miranda, Tachira, Vargas, and Yaracuy.

On February 11, U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela William R. Brownfield issued a disaster declaration due to the impact of the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Caracas to the Venezuelan Red Cross for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief items, including hygiene kits, oral rehydration supplies, and safe drinking water. An OFDA consultant worked closely with U.S. Embassy and local officials and assisted with further evaluation of the disaster.

OFDA Assistance..... \$50,000
Implementing Partner in Venezuela
 Venezuelan Red Cross

Anticipating the Worst: OFDA's Hurricane Preparedness Pays Off

By Nancy McGuire

Before the winds of the first 2005 hurricane whipped through the Caribbean unexpectedly early in May, forecasters had already warned that the season would be extraordinarily active. Preparations for the upcoming hurricane season started at the end of the 2004 season. For OFDA's Latin America and Caribbean team, hurricane readiness requires the same dedication and forethought as all of our preparedness activities. This includes training local disaster managers and stockpiling relief supplies in OFDA's Miami warehouse, regardless of the seasonal forecast. Our "prepare for anything" philosophy has developed from years of experience working with communities devastated by even moderate tropical activity, such as Gonaïves, Haiti, in the wake of Tropical Storm Jeanne in 2004.

With an arsenal of proven preparedness strategies in hand, OFDA approached the 2005 season with confidence. Nineteen locally based OFDA disaster experts, led by four Costa Rica-based OFDA regional advisors, mobilized to respond swiftly both before and immediately after major storms. When Hurricane Emily headed to Grenada in July, OFDA staff arrived before the storm to finalize disaster response plans with local officials, USAID and U.S. Embassy staff, NGO partners, and U.N. agencies. Coupled with a training program that has reached 40,000 disaster management participants in the last decade, OFDA's robust capacity to support local disaster responders and USAID missions is a front line against the deadly and destructive force of hurricanes.

To foster key relationships with USAID colleagues in hurricane-prone countries, OFDA staff traveled to 14 missions during the spring and early summer of 2005 to work with other USG colleagues in updating country-specific Mission Disaster Relief Plans, the blueprints that U.S. embassies

and USAID missions use for emergency responses. These sessions reinforced key messages about hurricane planning and safety measures designed to allow the embassies and missions to spring into action as needed. In addition, the sessions leveraged established relationships with OFDA staff, host country governments, NGOs, and U.N. organizations.

In May, OFDA hosted the first hurricane press conference at the Miami warehouse to raise public awareness of USG hurricane preparedness initiatives. By the official start of hurricane season on June 1, OFDA had packed 30,000 square feet of the warehouse with commodities—including blankets, hygiene kits, plastic sheeting, medical supplies, and water containers.

By the peak of hurricane season in late fall, OFDA had drawn on this stockpile five times—in response to hurricanes Emily, Stan, and Beta—with air-lifts to Grenada, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. By strategically stockpiling commodities in Miami, OFDA ensured that these critical items could be dispatched into the hands of affected communities without delay. The warehouse's strategic location also allowed OFDA to transport supplies via commercial air-freight at a fraction of the cost of chartering aircraft.

Despite an unprecedented 15 hurricanes in 2005, OFDA's proactive approach to hurricane planning and response ensured that thousands of affected communities received urgently needed assistance. At the same time, OFDA's efforts expanded the capacities of local and national agencies to warn and evacuate residents to reduce loss of life and the amount of property damage. OFDA's year-round investments in preparedness—from raising community awareness and building local response capacity to laying the groundwork for our own future response—were central to the agile multi-country responses the 2005 season required.⁷

⁷ Responses to hurricanes that occurred after September 30, 2005, will be detailed in the OFDA FY 2006 Annual Report.

2005 Atlantic Hurricane Season

The 2005 Atlantic hurricane season produced an unprecedented 27 named storms, including 15 hurricanes. Five hurricanes—Dennis, Emily, Stan, Wilma, and Beta—and Tropical Storm Gamma tore through the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, devastating parts of the Bahamas, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, and Nicaragua.

Hurricane Dennis made landfall in central Cuba on July 8 as a category four hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane scale, bringing sustained winds of 150 mph and triggering sea surges, floods, landslides, and heavy rains that also affected Haiti.

Hurricane Emily passed near Grenada on July 14 as a category one hurricane with 90 mph winds, just 10 months after Hurricane Ivan devastated the island.

Hurricane Stan made landfall south of Veracruz, Mexico, on October 4, as a category one hurricane with sustained winds of 80 mph, before weakening to a tropical storm and generating severe flooding across southern Mexico and Central America.

Hurricane Wilma hovered for more than 24 hours near Mexico’s Yucatán Peninsula, before making



JUAN PABLO SARMIENTO, USAID

USAID staff unroll plastic sheeting that will temporarily shelter populations displaced by Hurricane Emily in Grenada.

landfall in Cozumel on October 22, as a category four hurricane with sustained 140 mph winds.

Hurricane Beta made landfall on October 30, near Karabal and Sandy Bay, Nicaragua, as a category two hurricane with 110 mph winds.

Tropical Storm Gamma passed over the northern coast of Honduras on November 19, triggering heavy flooding in the northern departments. A low pressure system that developed on November 16 near the Honduras–Nicaragua border contributed to the flooding.

What is the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale?

The Saffir-Simpson hurricane scale is a 1 to 5 rating based on a hurricane’s intensity determined by wind speed. The rating also offers an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along a coast from a hurricane landfall.

Category	Wind Speed (mph)	Storm Surge	Damage
1	74–95	4–5 ft	No real damage
2	96–110	6–8 ft	Some roofing, door, and window damage; considerable damage to shrubbery and trees
3	111–130	9–12 ft	Some structural damage to buildings; large trees blown down
4	131–155	13–18 ft	More extensive structural failures; shrubs, trees, and signs blown down; extensive damage to doors and windows
5	> 155	> 18 ft	Complete roof failure on many buildings; some complete building failures, with small buildings blown over; all shrubs, trees, and signs blown down; severe door and window damage

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita: USAID Responds to a Domestic Disaster

By Yoni Bock

Building upon more than 40 years of international disaster response experience, in 2005 USAID was called upon to support the domestic response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita—the most costly storms in American history. USAID’s extraordinary participation in a domestic operation represents a new endeavor for the Agency. In addition to delivering humanitarian and development assistance to foreign countries on behalf of the American people, in September 2005 USAID became the operational center for the delivery of internationally donated commodities to hurricane-affected communities along the Gulf Coast of the United States.

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita at a Glance:

- On Monday, August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina struck the Louisiana-Mississippi-Alabama Gulf Coast as a category four storm on the Saffir-Simpson scale with sustained winds of 140 mph.
- Barely three weeks later, on Friday, September 23, 2005, Hurricane Rita hit the Texas-Louisiana border as a category three storm with sustained winds of 120 mph.
- Together the two hurricanes killed more than 1,000 people, displaced approximately half a million others, and caused an estimated \$130 billion in damages, including the breach and collapse of levees in New Orleans.



PHIL WILHELM, USAID

Commodities donated by Thailand, China, Egypt, Great Britain, Denmark, Russia, Israel, and Italy for communities affected by Hurricane Katrina await forward distribution.

Images of the devastation caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita touched communities around the world. In response, more than 120 countries offered relief assistance. Foreign governments and private organizations pledged more than \$700 million in cash and other aid to American storm victims. Particularly poignant, foreign-service nationals at USAID missions across the globe collected money to help the victims of Hurricane Katrina.

As the scale of Katrina’s destruction became clear, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice designated Administrator Andrew S. Natsios as the U.S. Department of State and USAID Special Coordinator for Hurricane Katrina response. On September 1, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)—the USG’s lead agency for domestic disasters—requested USAID’s assistance in the national operation.

Based on directions from FEMA, USAID accepted the following mission assignments:

- Supply technical expertise, planning, logistics, and operational support for international offers of assistance;
- Support the handling and transportation of internationally donated commodities;
- Facilitate volunteers for FEMA’s Call Center in Washington, DC; and
- Provide translators in affected areas of Alabama.

In conjunction with FEMA and the Department of State’s Katrina Task Force, USAID activated a Response Management Team (RMT) led by OFDA to coordinate the review and acceptance of foreign offers of assistance and manage the receipt of supplies at a staging area in the region. OFDA welcomed personnel from across the USG and—for the first time in OFDA’s history—representatives from international organizations such as the U.N., the E.U., NATO, and IFRC to work at the RMT operations center. To ensure that donated commodities reached communities in need, USAID coordinated with FEMA to place the commodities in local and regional distribution centers. USAID also deployed more than 35 field staff from OFDA and other USAID offices to FEMA and inter-agency field offices in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, and seconded staff to FEMA headquarters and the State Department Task Force in Washington, DC, as well as the Little Rock Air Force Base in Arkansas, which served as the staging area for the arrival of international relief supplies.

The Agency is currently taking steps to record lessons learned from this experience and develop new procedures to support domestic disasters if required.



REBECCA GUSTAFSON, USAID

Goods donated by various European countries are prepared for offloading at Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas.

Between September 3 and October 2, USAID received nearly 5.3 million pounds of relief commodities on more than 50 flights, transloaded the goods, and shipped 143 truckloads to distribution centers managed by FEMA, state, and local authorities.

Donated Commodities

- Blankets and assorted emergency relief commodities
- Meals ready-to-eat (MREs) and other non-perishable foods
- Generators
- School supplies
- Shelter materials
- Telecommunications equipment

Before Disaster Strikes: OFDA's Preparedness and Mitigation Programs

The outbreak of avian flu has sounded alarms about the prospect of a new global pandemic, which some scientists estimate could kill up to 180 million people, depending on the effectiveness of containment and response. In the face of this dire threat, in September 2005, USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios announced that USAID's top priority is to prepare for a global avian flu pandemic. With years of experience in the field of disaster preparedness, OFDA is poised to contribute its expertise to confronting emerging threats, such as avian flu. OFDA will be supporting the overall agency avian flu strategy to contain outbreaks before they reach pandemic levels. At the same time, OFDA continues to tackle more traditional hazards—earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanoes, tsunamis, human conflict, and displacement—that threaten the lives and livelihoods of people around the world.

OFDA views preparedness as an essential counterpart to disaster response. Strategic investments in disaster preparedness save lives, protect assets and infrastructure, and help avert costly relief operations. OFDA recognizes that effective preparedness and mitigation programs must be tailored to the specific—and often multiple—hazards that communities face. All OFDA programs, from building earthquake-resistant shelters in India to training first responders in Latin America, emphasize building local disaster management capabilities. By empowering others at the government, community, and individual levels to identify, prevent, mitigate, and respond to future crises, OFDA continues to work toward advancing self-sufficiency in disaster management. In turn, when nations can effectively manage their own risks, mitigate disaster impacts, and avert crises, key human and economic investments are safeguarded.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (LAC)

OFDA's efforts in the LAC region originated in 1988 in an effort to address the region's vulnerability to a host of natural and human-made disasters. Since 2000, OFDA has invested more than \$31.5 million in preparedness activities in Latin America and the Caribbean, with particular emphasis on the development of national disaster management capacities.

The signature contribution of OFDA's preparedness efforts in the LAC region has been the transfer of knowledge, skills, and experience to national and local disaster managers. One of OFDA's longest running programs, the Regional Disaster Assistance Program (RDAP) was initiated in 1989 to provide training for disaster managers and technical assistance to affected countries throughout the region. Through RDAP's multi-course instruction program in disaster management concepts, training methodology, and technical skills, OFDA has helped strengthen national and regional disaster management agencies.

Since RDAP's inception in Latin America and the Caribbean countries, in 1989 and 1991 respectively, the OFDA-funded program has trained approximately 40,000 disaster management specialists and certified more than 3,500 instructors across 26 countries. As a result, a significant percentage of



Teams practice penetrating collapsed structures as part of OFDA's Search and Rescue of Collapsed Structures (BREC) course.

middle- and upper-level managers of national disaster agencies in LAC countries have received training through OFDA programs. Over the years, the program has evolved to accommodate these successes by providing greater technical assistance for planning, strengthening, and centralizing the role of national and regional disaster management organizations. As a result, LAC countries today benefit from “second generation” disaster management leadership and capabilities, as former disaster management students emerge as trainers and disaster managers in their respective countries.

A major vehicle for promoting enhanced local preparedness and response capabilities has been the network of Latin America- and Caribbean-based disaster assistance experts prepared for immediate deployment at all times. Over the years, these OFDA consultants have traveled to disaster sites in



OFDA's network of Latin America-based disaster assistance experts discuss risk management concepts and training methodology as part of the Regional Disaster Assistance Program (RDAP).

OFDA provided \$6.6 million* for preparedness and mitigation programs in Latin America and the Caribbean in FY 2005, including in the following areas:

- Advocacy for disaster preparedness;
- Technical information services and human resources training in health;
- Assessments of disaster and risk management courses in higher education institutions;
- Promotion of private sector support to emergency management activities;
- Strengthening volcano monitoring efforts;
- Development of a regional disaster mitigation facility in the Caribbean; and
- Community education initiatives.

*The funding total above does not include regional or global preparedness activities supported by OFDA's Technical Assistance Group (TAG).

more than 12 countries to perform damage assessments and provide guidance on disaster response, preparedness, and mitigation. As part of standard operating procedure, OFDA pre-deploys teams in advance of hurricanes to proactively coordinate with local disaster agencies, ensuring a swift, effective response.

ASIA

Asia is vulnerable to a range of natural hazards, from earthquakes and typhoons to volcanoes, tsunamis, and wildfires, as well as civil crises and complex emergencies. In the past decade, more than 500 million people in Asia have been adversely affected by some type of hydrometeorological disaster such as floods, droughts, and tropical cyclones and typhoons. Recognizing these threats, OFDA has provided more than \$46.8 million for disaster preparedness in Asia since the first programs began in 1995.

The coastal storm early warning system in Vietnam illustrates the potential lifesaving impact of sustained and effective preparedness activities. Since May 2001, OFDA has supported storm early warning systems in the coastal provinces of Vietnam through partnership with UNDP and the Government of Vietnam (GVN). The program established a radio-based



SEZIN TOKAR, USAID

Volunteers stand near a flood meter installed as part of the OFDA-funded Mekong River Commission community-based flood mitigation project in Kandal Province, Cambodia.

coastal storm warning system aimed at providing early warnings for fishing boats up to 105 km offshore and for 25 coastal provinces of Vietnam.

As a result of OFDA's investment in a coastal storm early warning system, Vietnam was spared a catastrophic event when Typhoon Damrey swept through coastal Vietnam with winds of 129 kph on September 26, 2005. As flood alerts were activated three days in advance of the typhoon through the early warning system, the GVN initiated a series of critical and timely actions that averted significant loss of life. The GVN evacuated 600,000 people from the coastline, reinforced sea dikes, and recalled 40,000 fishing vessels to shore. In comparison to previous storms of similar magnitude, the human and economic impact of Typhoon Damrey was significantly reduced as a result of effective OFDA-supported early warning systems and contingency plans.

In South Asia, OFDA has worked to reduce the vulnerability of populations in earthquake-prone areas. For instance, in FY 2005, OFDA and USAID/India jointly supported an earthquake safety initiative involving risk assessments and risk reduction activities in 20 of India's most earthquake-prone urban areas. In addition, OFDA supported earthquake awareness and preparedness efforts through the National Society

for Earthquake Technology (NSET) in Kathmandu, Nepal, teaching school children and community members basic earthquake safety.

In Bangladesh, the most flood-prone nation in the world, OFDA supported a community-based approach to flood monitoring and forecasting. OFDA also co-funded, along with USAID/India, an Incident Command System training project that provides training and computer-simulated training exercises in flood mapping and response at the national and state levels in India and the region.

OFDA provided more than \$5.3 million* for preparedness and mitigation programs in Asia FY 2005, including in the following areas:

- Avian influenza containment activities;
- Development of a team of earthquake preparedness trainers;
- Provision of technical assistance to national volcano-monitoring organizations; and
- Training of disaster officials on the use of flood mapping.

*The funding total above does not include regional or global preparedness activities supported by OFDA's TAG.

AFRICA

Following the initial successes of preparedness programs across Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean, OFDA has adopted preparedness approaches to the many hazards faced across Africa. While millions of people in sub-Saharan Africa face seasonal food insecurity related to chronic poverty, erratic rains, insect infestations, and high HIV/AIDS rates, additional factors exacerbate these vulnerabilities, including protracted conflicts, political instability, poor governance, as well as natural disasters like volcanoes, floods, and earthquakes. Most of the humanitarian challenges that threaten the region each year impact numerous countries simultaneously and undermine broader regional security.

Similar to those in LAC and Asia, OFDA's preparedness programs in Africa emphasize building local resilience to cope with disasters and improve communications, transportation, and information networks to provide more effective responses to disasters. To this end, OFDA has added a new focus on vulnerable groups, including pastoralists. For instance, OFDA's Horn of Africa Pastoralist Initiative, launched in 2004, has provided livestock, seeds, tools, and business management skills to diversify livelihoods and improve the resilience of pastoralist communities to natural and human-caused disasters.

In addition, to increase the number of local disaster-responders across the continent, in FY 2005 OFDA supported training courses on international standards, human rights, civilian protection, and individual vulnerability issues in humanitarian responses; assessments of successful drought-mitigation technologies and best practices; and an information-sharing and coordination database.

OFDA provided more than \$2.7 million* for preparedness and mitigation programs in Africa in FY 2005, including in the following areas:

- Development of cyclone warning materials, including flags, posters, and pamphlets;
- Management of disaster-warning networks such as radio stations and Internet sites;
- Investment in micro-businesses in vulnerable communities;
- Distribution of and fairs for seeds, tools, fertilizers, animals, and other agricultural inputs;
- Creation of clear water sites and sanitation services; and
- Support for community-based education and awareness systems.

*The funding total above does not include regional or global preparedness activities supported by OFDA's TAG.

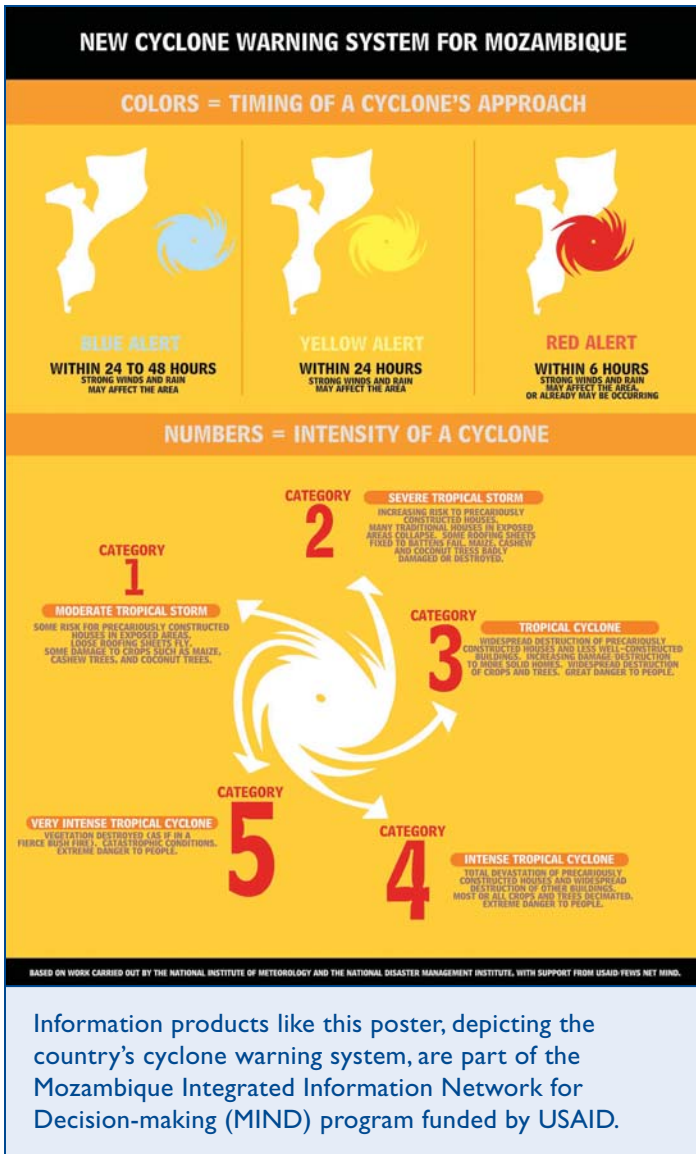


An engineer from NSET explores the common mistakes committed during construction of frame structures in Nepal.

EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND CENTRAL ASIA

Central Asia and Turkey, where two major tectonic plates converge, are especially susceptible to earthquakes. In 1999, two earthquakes—a magnitude 7.4 centered in Kocaeli and a magnitude 7.2 centered in Duzce—devastated the Marmara region of Turkey, killing more than 17,000 people, injuring nearly 30,000 people, and displacing nearly 700,000 people. Recognizing that the next earthquake could occur near Istanbul, OFDA initiated a three-year, community-based mitigation and preparedness project in Istanbul hosted by the Kandilli Observatory at Bogaziçi University in early 2000.

To date, more than 1 million of Istanbul's 12 million residents have received training in basic hazard awareness and mitigation. Another several hundred residents received training as first responders to assist neighbors in the event of another earthquake. In addition, in 2003, OFDA's earthquake mitigation project expanded to Central Asia through the Central Asia Earthquake Safety Initiative (CAESI) in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, and in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.



COURTESY OF MIND

OFDA-funded seismic-risk and risk mitigation activities included basic disaster awareness training for school children and university students. Participants learned about family disaster plans, building inspection and retrofitting, non-structural indoor hazards, earthquake drills, aftershocks, and contamination.⁸ The OFDA-funded Disaster Preparedness Education Program promoted the development of classroom activities, and focused on earthquake preparedness education, which became part of the national curriculum.

While many hazards are natural in origin, a host of socioeconomic trends, such as urbanization and environmental degradation, are forcing the settlement of hazard-prone, marginal lands in rural and urban areas. As the urbanization trend continues, the World Bank estimates that by 2025, more than half of the population of the developing world will reside in urban areas, many in crowded, makeshift dwellings, exposed to multiple hazards. For instance, the Jordan River valley—the most seismically active region in the Middle East—has a growing urban population vulnerable to earthquakes. To address these hazards, OFDA engaged partners from the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department, Virginia Task Force One, to enhance the Government of Jordan's capacity and improve management, operational, and logistical capacity of the Jordanian Civil Defense. By sharing best practices and training skills, USAID raised the capacity of the Jordanian Civil Defense to provide immediate lifesaving assistance to countless beneficiaries in response to sudden-onset urban disasters.

8 CAESI-organized mitigation activities also included public awareness and education; non-structural mitigation; professional and community emergency response; residential, public safety, and school vulnerability analysis; hospital preparedness; and improvement of construction practices.

TRANSNATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

Some hazards threaten populations across geographic regions or national borders, requiring regional or cross-border approaches to preparedness and mitigation. To address this reality, OFDA supports preparedness and mitigation activities that tackle a range of transnational threats—from regional food insecurity, public health, and nutrition emergencies to geological and meteorological hazards, and issues related to vulnerable populations and internal displacement.

For example, in Central Africa, the regional outbreak of cassava mosaic disease has grave implications for livelihoods and food security. Through support to the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), OFDA is assisting the multiplication and dissemination of disease-resistant cassava cuttings for farmers in Central Africa. With USAID support, scientists at IITA are providing farmers with disease-resistant varieties of cassava, thus increasing productivity and food security for some of the most vulnerable agricultural families in the region.

PLANNING, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

To maximize the impact of OFDA's preparedness and mitigation efforts, the Evaluation and Planning Team works to strengthen OFDA's capacity to plan, monitor, and evaluate programs. Activities in FY 2005 ranged from conducting contingency planning exercises with USAID missions and supporting the expansion of humanitarian information centers to funding the development of new geographic tools to improve disaster response. OFDA's investment in planning, monitoring, and evaluating programs has proven integral to maximizing the effectiveness of all of our activities.



HARLAN HALE/USAID

A volunteer river monitor in Jofane in Inhambane Province, Mozambique, radios river level information to the provincial capital and to flood monitors downstream.

FUNDING SUMMARY - FY 2005 DECLARED DISASTERS

Obligations from October 1, 2004 – September 30, 2005

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date ¹	Affected ²	Dead	Obligation	Disaster Assistance Provided by OFDA
AFRICA						
Angola	Epidemic	03/22/05	374	329	\$400,000	Local procurement of medical supplies, and funding to mitigate spread of the virus
Burkina Faso	Food Insecurity	-	500,000	-	\$7,500	Deployment of DART to conduct assessments, make recommendations on appropriate USG assistance, and coordinate with the U.S. Embassy
Burundi	Complex Emergency	10/08/04	1,300,000	300,000	\$8,963,777	Nutrition, health, veterinary services, emergency relief supplies, and food security and agriculture
Central African Republic (CAR)	Floods	08/17/05	20,000	-	\$50,000	Provision of clean water and sanitation facilities
Chad	Refugee Emergency	01/06/05	-	-	\$3,393,724	Capacity building, food security and agriculture, health, and water and sanitation
Chad	Locust Emergency	10/13/04	-	-	\$50,000	Support for locust control efforts of infested areas
Cote d'Ivoire	Complex Emergency	11/23/04	-	-	\$2,187,266	Water and sanitation services, food security and agriculture, technical training programs, and gender-based violence awareness programs
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Complex Emergency	10/01/04	2,170,000	-	\$26,432,236	Health, including restoration of primary services, staff training, and reconstruction and rehabilitation of health structures; nutrition; rehabilitation of roads and bridges; food security and agriculture; humanitarian air transport; and emergency relief supplies
Djibouti	Drought	05/17/05	50,000	-	\$50,000	Community programs to address childhood health and nutrition
Eritrea	Complex Emergency	10/20/04	2,300,000	-	\$2,000,000	Food security and agriculture, water and sanitation, and local NGO capacity building
Ethiopia	Complex Food and Health Emergency	10/02/04	12,000,000	-	\$32,562,734	Deployment of DART; health and nutrition, food security and agriculture, water and sanitation, livelihoods, logistics, coordination, contingency planning, and local NGO capacity building
Ethiopia	Floods	05/24/05	105,000	100	\$334,850	Airlift of emergency relief supplies, including blankets, water containers, and plastic sheeting; support to UNICEF for coordination of emergency health interventions, including malaria prevention
Kenya	Drought	10/06/04	2,300,000	-	\$2,232,887	Nutrition, water and sanitation, capacity building, and HIV/AIDS prevention
Lesotho	Food Insecurity	04/19/05	350,000	-	\$329,792	Immediate impact and longer-term food security planning programs
Liberia	Complex Emergency	11/12/04	-	-	\$9,706,323	Primary and family health care, water and sanitation, and agriculture and livestock
Malawi	Food Insecurity	06/17/05	4,600,000	-	\$400,000	Outpatient therapeutic feeding program to treat severely malnourished children

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date ¹	Affected ²	Dead	Obligation	Disaster Assistance Provided by OFDA
Mali	Food Insecurity	09/08/05	1,000,000	-	\$159,167	Deployment of DART to conduct assessments, make recommendations on appropriate USG assistance, and coordinate with the U.S. Embassy and USAID/Mali
Mauritania	Food Insecurity	12/16/04	600,000	-	\$75,000	Deployment of DART to conduct assessments, make recommendations on appropriate USG assistance, and coordinate with the U.S. Embassy
Mauritania	Locust Emergency	10/25/04	-	-	-	Deployment of DART to manage an aerial pesticide spraying campaign in Mauritania and Senegal, coordinate the USG's regional response to the locust emergency, and provide technical assistance to national governments
Niger	Locust Emergency and Food Insecurity	10/19/04	3,000,000	-	\$3,714,964	Deployment of DART to conduct assessments, make recommendations on appropriate USG assistance, and coordinate with the U.S. Embassy; agriculture and livestock; nutrition, including support for a countrywide nutrition and mortality survey conducted by CDC and UNICEF; humanitarian air service
North and West Africa	Locust Emergency and Food Insecurity	-	-	-	\$7,281,998	Deployment of DART to manage an aerial pesticide spray campaign in Mauritania and Senegal, coordinate the USG's regional response to the locust emergency, and provide technical assistance to national governments; provide assistance to Government of Morocco for locust control
Senegal	Locust Emergency	11/09/04	-	-	-	Deployment of DART to manage an aerial pesticide spray campaign in Mauritania and Senegal, coordinate the USG's regional response to the locust emergency, and provide technical assistance to national governments
Senegal	Floods	09/28/05	183,000	-	\$50,000	Provision of water and sanitation services, cholera prevention activities, and distribution of mosquito nets
Seychelles	Tsunami	01/06/05	500 households	3	\$150,000	Emergency relief activities and programs supporting livelihoods and income generation
Somalia	Complex Emergency	10/19/04	900,000	-	\$4,558,370	Food security, agriculture, water and sanitation, and logistical support initiatives
Somalia	Tsunami	12/31/04	44,000	300	\$833,171	Emergency programs in health and shelter and the provision of relief supplies
Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/21/04	8,400,000	-	\$201,263,388	Deployment of DART for Darfur emergency; health, nutrition, food security and agriculture, water and sanitation, income generation, shelter, camp management, logistics, protection, and coordination
Uganda	Complex Emergency	11/03/04	1,450,000	-	\$11,841,219	Water and sanitation, capacity building, nutrition, and gender-based violence prevention programs
Zimbabwe	Complex Emergency	10/29/04	-	-	\$4,991,170	Water and sanitation, nutrition, food security and agriculture, health, and provision of emergency relief supplies
Subtotal					\$324,019,536	

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date ¹	Affected ²	Dead	Obligation	Disaster Assistance Provided by OFDA
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC						
Asia Regional	Tsunami	-	-	-	\$13,279,074	Immediate funding for IFRC's emergency appeal, support for WFP Special Operations (logistics, air support, and coordination), and administrative support for OFDA's regional DART
China	Floods	06/16/05	15,000,000	232	\$100,000	Purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including bedding and mosquito nets
India	Floods	08/03/05	35,000,000	1,100	\$100,000	Purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies to flood victims
India	Tsunami	12/27/04	650,000	16,000	\$4,287,100	Deployment of DART; emergency programs including cash-for-work, shelter, water and sanitation, and the distribution of relief supplies
Indonesia	Earthquake	11/12/04	15,000 households	27	\$50,000	Purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including plastic sheeting, water containers, and cooking utensils, as well as support for air transportation to remote disaster sites
Indonesia	Earthquake	03/29/05	34,000	626	\$1,111,169	Rapid medical assistance programs, purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, and provision of humanitarian air service
Indonesia	Tsunami	12/27/04	500,000	163,000	\$25,858,543	Deployment of DART; emergency programs including water and sanitation, health, cash-for-work and livelihoods programs; provision of a humanitarian air service; and four airlifts of emergency relief supplies, including plastic sheeting, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, water containers, and water bladders
Japan	Earthquake	10/25/04	100,000	51	\$150,000	Purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, logistical support
Malaysia	Tsunami	12/28/04	8,000	80	\$50,000	Purchase and distribution of emergency relief items and shelter materials
Maldives	Tsunami	12/26/04	100,000	100	\$1,378,000	Deployment of DART; emergency programs in water and sanitation, health, and nutrition; three airlifts of emergency relief supplies, including plastic sheeting, hygiene kits, water containers, and water bladders
Marshall Islands	Fire	09/20/05	-	0	\$81,438	Procurement of essential pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, and purchase of two medical kits
Nepal	Complex Emergency	10/12/04	-	-	\$1,340,000	Safe drinking water, health care, coordination, preparedness, and livelihoods activities
Pakistan	Floods	02/14/05	2,800,000	520	\$200,000	Purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies
Pakistan	Floods	06/29/05	40,000	9	\$96,000	Procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies, and distribution of seeds to farmers affected by the floods

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date ¹	Affected ²	Dead	Obligation	Disaster Assistance Provided by OFDA
Philippines	Typhoon	12/01/05	3,000,000	1,000	\$552,840	Food, emergency relief supplies, cash-for-work, and capacity building
Sri Lanka	Floods	12/22/04	925,000	4	\$50,000	Purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies
Sri Lanka	Tsunami	12/26/04	572,000	38,000	\$36,876,062	DART deployment; emergency programs including water and sanitation, cash-for-work, and community rehabilitation; seven airlifts of emergency relief supplies, including plastic sheeting, hygiene kits, blankets, water containers, water bladders, and an emergency health kit
Thailand	Tsunami	12/27/04	-	8,000	\$318,871	Deployment of DART; one airlift of emergency relief supplies, including plastic sheeting, hygiene kits, and water containers
Vietnam	Drought	06/09/05	1,120,000	-	\$222,372	Drought relief activities, including rainwater harvesting and water thrift measures
Subtotal					\$86,101,469	
EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND CENTRAL ASIA						
Afghanistan	Drought	10/24/04	6,300,000	-	\$3,556,345	Water and sanitation, including funding for water management and facility training; livelihoods, including cash-for-work programs
Afghanistan	Winter Emergency and Floods	02/11/05	-	267	\$50,000	Purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies
Bulgaria	Floods	07/11/05	2,300,000	-	\$1,448,612	Purchase and distribution of emergency relief commodities, including safe drinking water, blankets, bedding sets, and mattresses; provision of supplies and equipment for water and sanitation projects
Georgia	Floods	04/27/05	-	0	\$125,000	Provision of emergency relief supplies and water and sanitation activities
Iraq	Complex Emergency	-	-	-	\$69,629,932	Health and nutrition, livelihoods, education, and water and sanitation, with an emphasis on support for IDPs and other vulnerable populations
Kazakhstan	Winter Emergency	02/24/05	37,000	-	\$25,000	Provision of warm clothing, electric heaters, and window sealant
Kyrgyzstan	Civil Unrest	03/29/05	360	0	\$22,000	Replenishment of medical supplies
Kyrgyzstan	Refugee Emergency	05/16/05	527	500	\$50,000	Purchase and delivery of emergency relief commodities
Romania	Floods	04/27/05	4,150	1	\$50,000	Procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies
Romania	Floods	07/06/05	-	24	\$2,050,000	Purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, implementation of multi-sectoral flood relief programs, and provision of shelter materials

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date ¹	Affected ²	Dead	Obligation	Disaster Assistance Provided by OFDA
Serbia	Floods	04/29/05	25,000	-	\$50,000	Purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies
Switzerland	Floods	08/25/05	30,000	4	\$50,000	Provision of shelter materials, food, and water
Tajikstan	Floods	06/24/05	3,500	8	\$690,148	Construction of transitional shelters, provision of food and water and sanitation facilities
Subtotal					\$77,797,037	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN						
Colombia	Floods	11/17/04	450,000	19	\$250,000	Purchase and distribution of relief commodities
Colombia	Floods	02/14/05	85,612	56	\$50,000	Purchase and distribution of relief supplies, including emergency food, potable water, and blankets
Costa Rica	Floods	01/14/05	70,000	4	\$100,000	Local purchase of emergency relief supplies and air support
Costa Rica	Floods	09/30/05	1,600	8	\$50,000	Local purchase of emergency relief supplies, water, and food
Cuba	Hurricane	07/11/05	73,000	16	\$100,000	Purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies
Dominica	Earthquake and Landslides	11/22/04	1,500	0	\$30,000	Airlift and purchase of relief items, including medical supplies, food, and water
Dominican Republic	Wildfires	03/31/05	70	0	\$50,000	Support to local firefighting efforts
Grenada	Hurricane	07/15/05	13,205	1	\$141,119	Emergency repair of health facilities and one airlift of emergency relief supplies, including plastic sheeting, hygiene kits, and water containers
Guatemala	Landslides	06/24/05	1,803	23	\$30,916	Airlift of plastic sheeting used for erecting temporary shelters
Guyana	Floods	01/18/05	290,000	0	\$929,391	Local purchase of emergency relief, shelter, and medical supplies; food assistance; clean-up activities
Haiti	Hurricane	07/18/05	16,000	56	\$50,000	Purchase and distribution of safe drinking water and emergency relief supplies
Uruguay	Storm	08/31/05	20,000	8	\$50,000	Support to the Office of the Presidency of Uruguay's fund to cover the basic needs of the most severely affected and vulnerable families
Venezuela	Floods	02/11/05	37,000	34	\$50,000	Purchase and distribution of emergency relief items, including hygiene kits, oral rehydration supplies, and potable water
Subtotal					\$1,881,426	
TOTAL					\$489,799,468	

Notes: 1 The Disaster Assistance Authority is a discretionary fund of up to \$50,000 available to U.S. Ambassadors or Chiefs of Mission upon the declaration of a foreign disaster to meet immediate relief needs.

2 A hyphen (-) in the dead and/or affected columns indicates that reliable information was not available.

FY 2005 PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

Region	Country	Activity	Obligation	Assistance Provided by OFDA
AFRICA	Mozambique	Preparedness	\$80,000	Cyclone and flood preparedness activities, including development of early warning systems such as community radio and Internet stations and cyclone warning materials
	Southern Africa	Preparedness	\$1,093,295	Disaster management training, drought-mitigation technology assessment, and vulnerability assessment and analysis
	West Africa	Preparedness	\$826,250	Information management database, emergency preparedness programs, regional air transportation, human rights training program, and OCHA coordination in Guinea
	Horn of Africa	Preparedness	\$989,993	Water and sanitation activities, including well digging and latrine construction; income generation, including establishing mini-dairy processing facilities; food security and agriculture, including fodder improvement, tree planting, flood diversion; fuel efficient stove pilot; and natural resource management and capacity building
ASIA	Regional	Preparedness	\$3,472,985	Risk reduction activities, including replication of successful preparedness measures in cities throughout Asia; creation of a cadre of earthquake preparedness trainers; technical assistance to national volcano monitoring organizations; capacity building for local and national disaster management agencies and individuals; climate forecasting applications; and community-based flood mitigation
	Bangladesh	Preparedness	\$277,437	Emergency flood preparedness, including the provision and transport of Zodiac boats, flood forecasting, maintenance and operation of a mobile water purification plant and health clinic/water ambulance
	Indonesia	Preparedness	\$770,000	Capacity building of a leading Indonesian NGO to respond rapidly and effectively to disasters in Indonesia; expansion of training in emergency relief best practices and creation of train-the-trainers program
	Nepal	Preparedness	\$100,000	Earthquake risk management program, including earthquake awareness and preparedness activities
	Pacific Island	Preparedness	\$450,000	Capacity building and disaster management training
	Philippines	Preparedness	\$100,000	Conflict preparedness activities, including responding to new internal displacement and providing prompt access to IDP populations in western Mindanao; and support to returning IDPs through livelihood interventions
	Vietnam	Preparedness	\$180,250	Disaster management training, flood early warning system, including implementation of river flood alert systems and a television and radio flood disaster warning system

Region	Country	Activity	Obligation	Assistance Provided by OFDA
EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND CENTRAL ASIA	Central Asia	Mitigation	\$300,000	Creation and implementation of an earthquake preparedness education program, including training in non-structural mitigation, professional and community emergency response, residential, public safety, and school vulnerability analysis, hospital preparedness, and improvement of construction practices
	Jordan	Capacity Building	\$100,000	Urban search and rescue training for Jordanian Civil Defense
	Turkey	Mitigation	\$156,100	Basic disaster awareness training for elementary, middle, and high schools, including curriculum materials development; master instructor and train-the-trainer training; infrastructure for web-based learning; pilot structural awareness; and non-structural mitigation training for trade and apprentice schools
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	Caribbean	Preparedness	\$650,000	Capacity building in Haiti, including strengthening local and national response, preparation, and training capabilities; development of disaster prevention and mitigation projects in Haiti; and establishment of a Disaster Mitigation Facility in the region
	Central America	Preparedness	\$71,500	Disaster preparation activities, including establishment of early warning systems, implementation of small-scale mitigation projects, disaster preparedness training program for teachers, and risk reduction education
	Regional	Regional Risk Reduction	\$6,130,266	Maintenance of a network of disaster management experts across the region to respond to disasters and oversee a multi-course disaster management training program; and capacity building for health professionals in disaster response
	Regional	Regional Preparedness	\$700,000	Establishment of a regional hub and three sub-regional depots to provide emergency food rations and emergency equipment to support affected governments in the region during disasters
	South America	Preparedness	\$88,011	Training of approximately 240,000 people, including local government officials and NGO representatives in emergency preparedness concepts and methodologies

Region	Sector	Activity	Obligation	Assistance Provided by OFDA
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GROUP	Agriculture and Food Security	Preparedness	\$4,887,779	Animal health service delivery and direct market linkages among pastoralist communities in drought prone areas; cassava mosaic disease mitigation, maize seed multiplication, southern Africa seed response, and ongoing development and evaluation of seed system assessment tool; pest and pesticide control and management; and rapid environmental assessments
	Geohazards	Preparedness	\$715,900	Natural hazard mitigation
	Meteorological Hazards	Preparedness	\$1,362,350	Support for a global workshop on flash flood mitigation; flood early warning and mitigation activities; and technical assistance for weather-induced hazards
	Public Health and Nutrition	Preparedness	\$8,706,025	Support for avian influenza preparedness; health and nutrition technical assistance
	Shelter and Settlements	Preparedness	\$20,000	Shelter assessments, field-testing, and other assessments of shelter products
	Vulnerable Populations and IDP Protection	Preparedness	\$100,000	IDP database to monitor IDP conditions globally
TOTAL			\$32,328,141	

OFDA TOTAL BUDGET FOR FY 2005

FY 2005 Obligated Funding for FY 2005 Disasters	\$489,799,468
FY 2005 Obligated Funding for FY 2002 and FY 2004 Disasters ¹	\$6,300,967
SUBTOTAL - FY 2005 Funding for Disaster Response	\$496,100,435

Preparedness Activities	\$32,328,141
Evaluation and Monitoring	\$1,839,032
Program Support, Operations, and Coordination	\$41,891,502
TOTAL - FY 2005 Obligated Funding	\$572,159,110
Budget Carryover to FY 2006	\$31,462,983
TOTAL OFDA Budget for FY 2005	\$603,622,093

Note: ¹ This figure represents OFDA FY 2005 funding obligated for disasters that were declared during FY 2002 and FY 2004. OFDA provided \$382,850 for the complex emergency declared in Afghanistan in FY 2002. For FY 2004 declared disasters, OFDA provided \$200,000 for floods in Bangladesh, \$35,325 for the complex emergency in Sierra Leone, \$50,000 for a hurricane in the Bahamas, \$1,312,618 for a hurricane in Grenada, and \$4,320,174 for a tropical storm in Haiti. Please refer to the OFDA Annual Reports for FY 2002 and FY 2004 for more information on these disasters.

Disaster Summaries in this Annual Report

From October 1, 2004, to September 30, 2005, OFDA responded to 70 newly declared or redeclared disasters. In addition, OFDA responded to emergencies in two countries for which no disaster declaration was issued.

Explanation of Assistance Covered

As the financial record of how OFDA dispensed emergency assistance funds in FY 2005, this report details only the assistance provided through OFDA's budget. In almost all of the disasters detailed in the preceding pages, other USG offices provided a level of humanitarian assistance in addition to the OFDA funds indicated. Every effort was made to note when other offices participated in a disaster response in the case reports. For some responses, implementing partner names have been omitted due to sensitivities regarding this information.

Detailed Situation Reports and Fact Sheets on Major Disasters Available Separately

Documents are available that provide more detailed information about declared disasters than is given in the disaster reports found in this annual report. Situation reports are four- to five-page documents that provide periodic updates on long-term, complex emergencies. Fact sheets are one- or two-page documents that focus on quick-onset natural disasters or rapidly changing complex emergencies. For information on where to find current situation reports, fact sheets, and other related information, please see page 101.

Situation Reports or Fact Sheets Produced for Major Disasters and Preparedness Programs in FY 2005

Asia

Disaster Preparedness Programs

Burundi

Complex Emergency

Caribbean

Hurricane

Darfur

Humanitarian Emergency

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

Complex Emergency

Eritrea

Complex Food Emergency

Ethiopia

Complex Health/Food Insecurity Emergency

Guyana

Floods

Horn of Africa

Multi-Sectoral Interventions in Pastoralist Communities

Indian Ocean

Earthquake and Tsunami

Latin America and the Caribbean

Disaster Preparedness Programs

Liberia

Complex Emergency

Niger

Drought and Locusts

Philippines

Storms and Flooding

Sahel

Humanitarian Emergency

Sahel

Locust Emergency

Somalia

Complex Emergency

Sudan

Complex Emergency

Uganda

Complex Emergency

Zimbabwe

Complex Emergency

PUBLICATION CREDITS

The OFDA FY 2005 Annual Report was researched, written, and produced by Sonia Biswas, Yoni Bock, Shelley Cheatham, Ngoc Clark, Paul Florence, Nancy McGuire, Sarah McNiece, Wesley Mossburg, Alexandra Riboul, Shannon Rogers, Fiona Shanks, Diedra Spencer, Katrina Spencer, Marian Spivey-Estrada, Kate Stone, Sara Westrick, Taylor White, and Kurt Yusi of Macfadden & Associates, Inc./ Labat-Anderson, Inc. in Washington, DC, under contract number AOT-C-00-00-00224-00.

Design and layout by designfarm, Takoma Park, MD.
Maps created by Dong Chung.

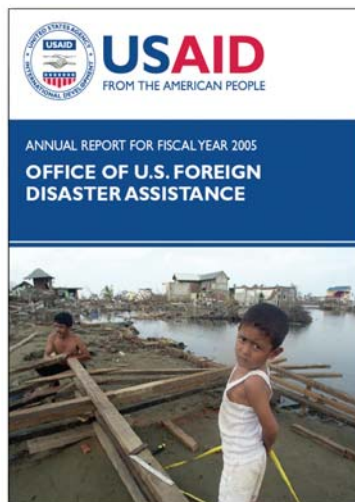
COVER PHOTO CREDITS

Front Cover, Top

Indonesia, Tsunami

Photo by Joseph Barbera, Fairfax County Urban Search and Rescue Task Force

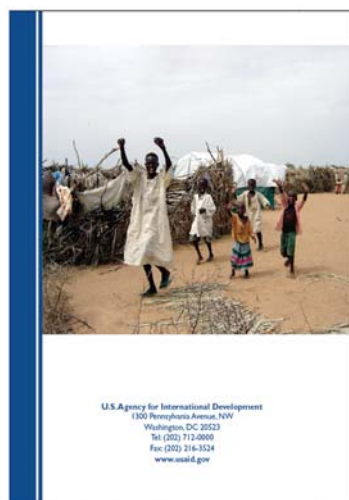
A child helps his father begin to rebuild their home, destroyed by the tsunami in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.



OFDA PUBLICATIONS

In addition to annual reports, OFDA produces several other publications that are available on the Internet and by request. One of the most useful publications is the Field Operations Guide (FOG), a pocket-sized manual that contains methodology for conducting disaster assessments, as well as information on OFDA response procedures. In order to fulfill its mandate, OFDA has developed guidelines for proposals and reporting to assist in the preparation of proposals for new grants and grant modifications for submission to OFDA. The guidelines provide information relevant to the grant proposal review and award process, outline the main components of a grant proposal, and present reporting guidelines. OFDA also produces current situation reports and fact sheets on selected international disasters and crises, which describe the humanitarian situation and the corresponding USG response.

Current situation reports, fact sheets, and the Guidelines for Proposals and Reporting are available on the USAID/OFDA website located at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/, as well as on OCHA's ReliefWeb located at <http://www.reliefweb.int/>.



Back Cover

Darfur, Complex Emergency

Photo by Shelley Cheatham, USAID

Children run to greet DART members with smiles and waves in Darfur, Sudan.



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