



USAID

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004 OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

40TH ANNIVERSARY
1964-2004



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
CHF	Community Habitat and Finance
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
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
GAA	German Agro Action
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
Merlin	Medical Emergency Relief International
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders)
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
PADCO	Planning and Development Collaborative International
PCI	Project Concern International
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief

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

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

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
EDRC	Emergency Disaster Response Coordinator
EUCOM	U.S. European Command
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
MDRO	Mission Disaster Relief Officer
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
SOUTHCOM	U.S. Southern Command
State	U.S. Department of State
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	U.S. Government
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

Country of Origin

/UK	United Kingdom
/US(A)	United States of America

Miscellaneous

cm	centimeter
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
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
sq. ft.	square feet

Measurement Conversion

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

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004

OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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OFDA Director Ken Isaacs

Message from the Director

Throughout my 21 years in the field of humanitarian assistance, I have always respected the worldwide work of USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). Whether in Somalia, Rwanda, Bosnia, Kosovo, or Sudan, staff members always met the challenges, regardless of the environment or magnitude of the emergency. When I became director of this office in 2004, I welcomed the opportunity to contribute to an organization whose mission to assist people in need mirrored my personal calling to relief work.

In this fortieth anniversary year, I am particularly proud to be a part of an office that remains wholly committed to its mission—saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of disasters. Since 1964, OFDA has shown steadfast resolve to helping people, while demonstrating the flexibility to adapt swiftly to its evolving role as the U.S. Government's designated lead agency for international disaster assistance.

This responsibility involves facilitating close collaboration among international organizations, non-governmental aid agencies, and national governments and militaries. In addition, USAID has always maintained that the delivery of lifesaving humanitarian assistance must be impartial. Both in mandate and action, OFDA's dedication to helping people in crisis is the driving force behind its activities.

Operating under the leadership of USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, OFDA works daily to ensure that the U.S. Government remains positioned to respond to humanitarian emergencies, no matter where or when they might occur. During FY 2004, we responded to disasters around the globe, keenly aware that the emergency programs implemented set in motion a long-term relationship that connects relief, recovery, and development, as well as bonds the disaster-affected countries and the United States.

Since the events of September 11, 2001, OFDA has responded to the challenges of conducting relief activities in a changing global environment. Because our field staff and programs frequently represent the first contact between the United States and disaster victims, we have the rare and privileged opportunity to demonstrate first-hand the good will of the United States—to transform the Government's humanitarian response into a tangible gift from the American people.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ken Isaacs".

Ken Isaacs
Director
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance



COURTESY OF OCHA

A displaced woman receives USAID plastic sheeting in West Darfur, Sudan.

How the U.S. Government Provides Humanitarian Aid

USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is responsible for providing humanitarian assistance in response to international crises and disasters. The USAID Administrator is designated as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance, and OFDA is the conduit for implementing this assistance. Once an event or situation is determined to require U.S. Government (USG) assistance, 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. In response, OFDA can immediately provide up to \$50,000—the Disaster Assistance Authority—to the U.S. Embassy or USAID Mission in the affected country for the local purchase of relief supplies or as a contribution to a relief organization. The office can also send relief commodities, such as plastic sheeting, blankets, and water purification units, from stockpiles in Miami, Florida; Pisa, Italy; and Dubai, United Arab Emirates. If the size or scope of the disaster merits, field personnel or a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) may deploy to the affected country to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide recommendations, and oversee the provision of assistance.

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. The first 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. Procurement and accounting procedures may be expedited but must include effective systems of internal control.

The majority of OFDA assistance supports disaster relief and rehabilitation projects managed by implementing partners including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (U.N.) agencies, and international organizations (IOs) registered with USAID. (See chart below.) Relief activities include airlifting supplies to affected populations in remote locations, managing primary health care and supplementary feeding centers, and providing shelter materials to disaster evacuees and displaced persons. A rehabilitation project might immunize

Funding for Disaster Response by Agency Type — FY 2004

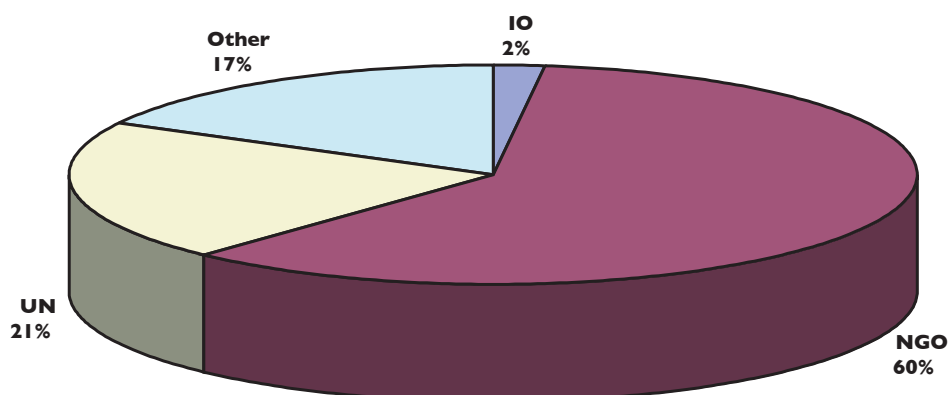


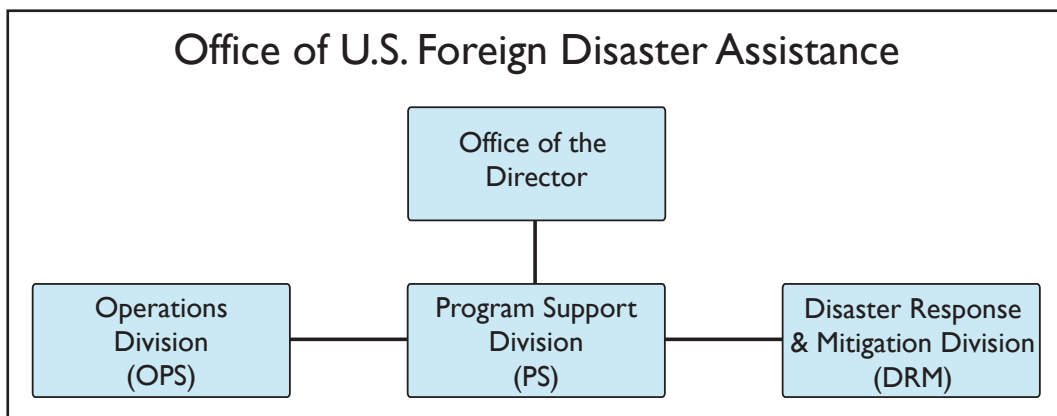
Chart is based on the total OFDA funding for disaster response in FY 2004 of \$287,861,410.
(See page 83 for more budget information.)

6 | Overview

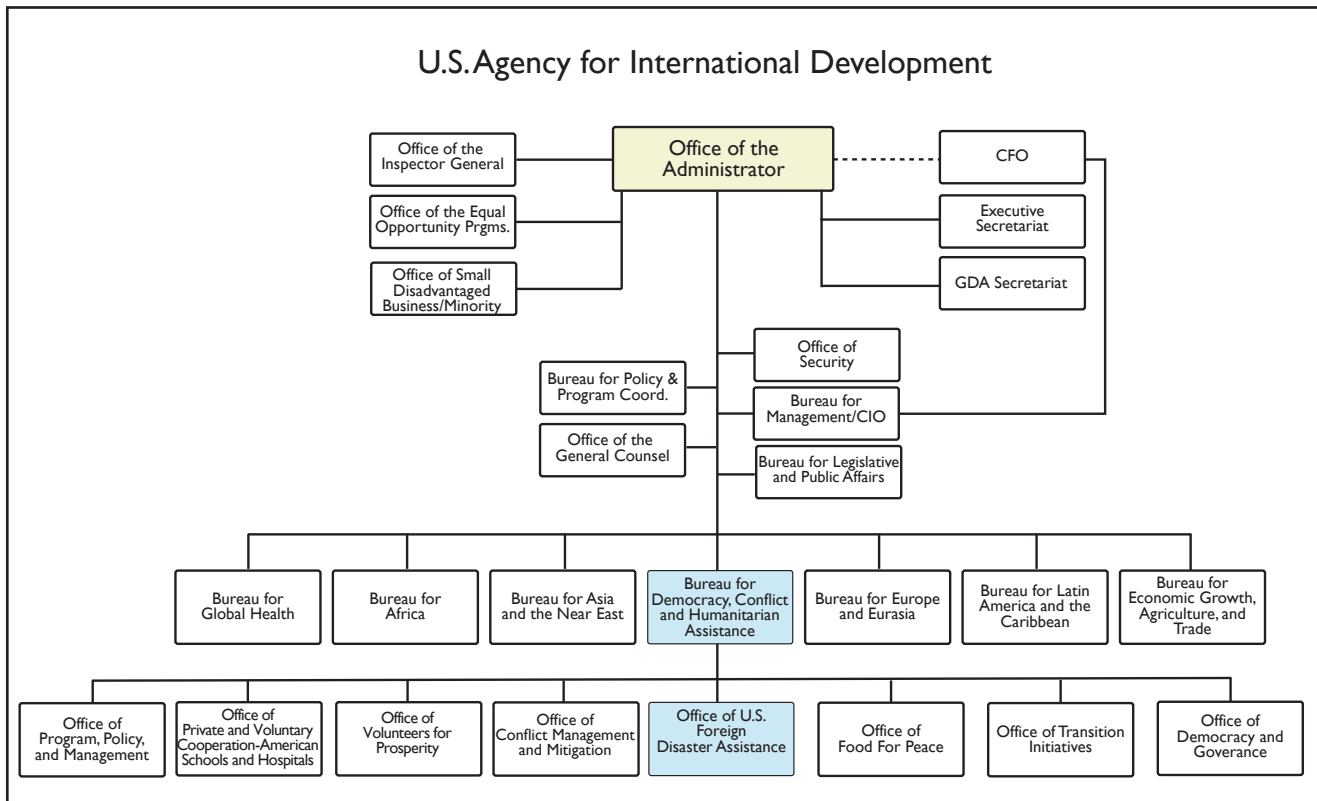
dislocated populations against disease, provide seeds and tools to farmers who have been adversely affected by disasters, or repair water systems in drought-stricken countries. USAID carefully monitors the organizations implementing these programs to ensure that resources are used wisely and to determine if projects need to be adapted to changing conditions. The goal of each project is to meet the humanitarian needs of the affected population, with the aim of returning the beneficiaries to self-sufficiency.

OFDA also oversees a portfolio of mitigation projects designed to reduce the impact of natural disasters on victims and economic assets in disaster-prone countries. The office 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 its own disasters and hazards, but also promote the transfer of technology, goods, 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 to manage disaster response more effectively. USAID is increasingly investing in programs designed to prevent, mitigate, prepare, and plan for complex emergencies, including civil strife.

OFDA is organized into three divisions, under the management of the Office of the Director. (See chart below.) The Disaster Response and Mitigation (DRM) division is responsible for coordinating the provision of relief supplies and humanitarian assistance. The Operations (OPS) division develops and manages logistical, operational, and technical support for field offices and disaster responses, including Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams, DARTs, and Washington-based Response Management Teams (RMTs). The Program Support (PS) division provides programmatic and administrative support, including budget and financial services, procurement planning, contracts and grants administration, information technology, and communications support.



OFDA is one of seven offices within USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA). (See chart opposite page.) Within the bureau, OFDA works particularly closely with the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) and the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) in response to large-scale disasters in order 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. Beyond DCHA, other



parts of USAID, such as the regional bureaus, support longer-term programs that complement the emergency humanitarian relief activities funded by DCHA.

In addition to USAID, other USG agencies provide significant humanitarian assistance. The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (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 U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), in collaboration with OFDA, coordinates and directs the utilization of DOD assets for humanitarian assistance overseas. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides food assistance under Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 to support emergency feeding programs in countries experiencing food shortages due to drought and civil conflict. USDA also provides international food assistance through the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program and the Food for Progress program. In addition, the USGS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provide technical assistance, in coordination with OFDA, in response to disasters and potential hazards overseas.

A Ruby Jubilee (1964–2004): OFDA Celebrates 40 Years Delivering Humanitarian Assistance Worldwide

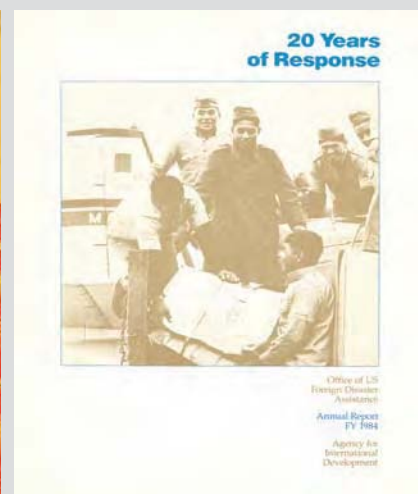
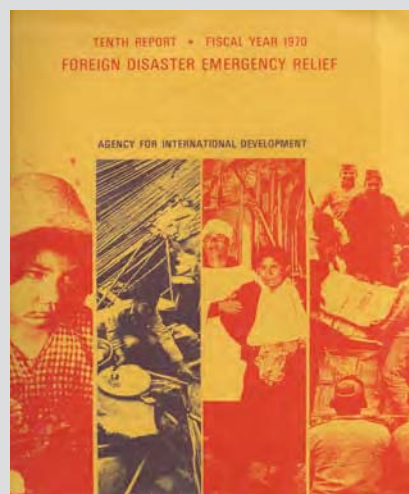
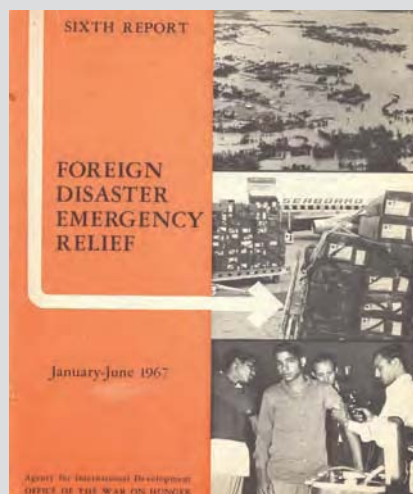
By Fiona Shanks and Sara Westrick

In March 1963, President John F. Kennedy witnessed the eruption of the Irazú Volcano in Costa Rica that injured hundreds of people and left thousands of others homeless. Four months later in July 1963, a powerful earthquake struck Skopje, Yugoslavia, killing more than 1,000 people and damaging or destroying three-quarters of the city's buildings. Within the USG at that time, no agency existed that was capable of delivering adequate and timely humanitarian assistance in response to the devastating effects of these natural disasters. This prompted officials in Washington, DC, to create a central authority especially for the coordination of disaster assistance. In 1964, USAID's Administrator David E. Bell appointed the first Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator, whose office would become what is presently known as USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

OFDA broke new ground within the USG with a clear and express authorization to save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the economic and social impacts of disasters. For 40 years this mandate guided, and to this day continues to direct, all of OFDA's programs and activities—allowing the office to operate anywhere in the world under a range of emergency conditions.

Since 1964, the office has responded to an average of 50 disasters each year and more than 2,000 individual disaster declarations over the past 40 years. In FY 2004, OFDA obligated more than \$344 million in response to 68 declared disasters in 53 countries and to fund mitigation, coordination, and operational activities—assistance that helped an estimated 71.4 million disaster-stricken people worldwide.

USAID has become an integral component of USG foreign policy. The work that OFDA does is a clear example of this, as meeting the critical needs of disaster-affected populations through targeted and timely assistance expresses the humanitarian concern and tradition of the American people. In addition to saving lives, OFDA provides people with the means to rebuild their livelihoods, effectively reducing the economic impact of disasters. Through mitigation and income generation programs, OFDA builds foundations for reconstruction and rehabilitation to advance sustainable development, increasingly through market and cash interventions during disaster responses. Moreover, OFDA dedicates significant resources to ensure the protection of vulnerable groups and works to prevent both systematic and random acts of violence, discrimination, and marginalization.



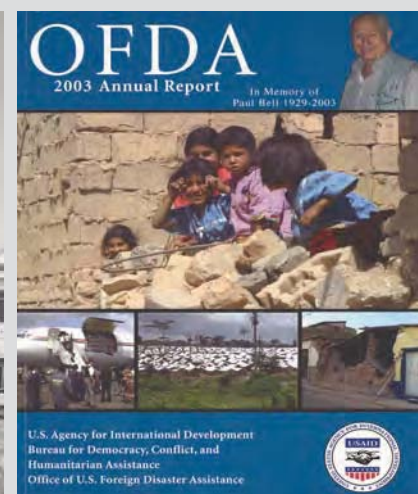
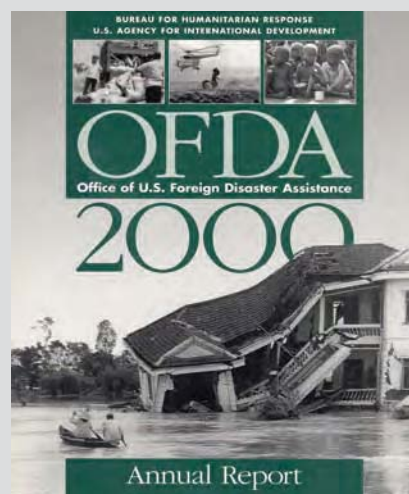
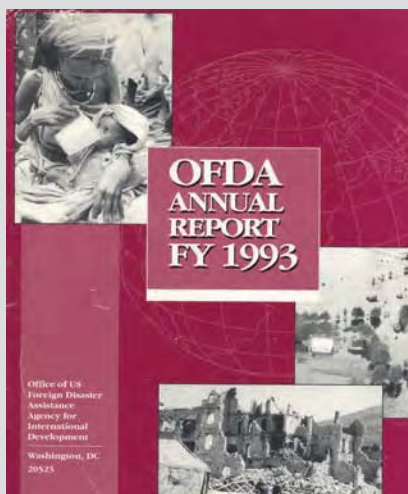
Through emergency assistance programs, OFDA sets in motion a long-term relationship of relief, recovery, and reconstruction between the United States and a disaster-affected country. Throughout FY 2004, the office continued to strengthen the interconnectivity of these programs, while also fortifying coordination with other offices within USAID, the U.S. Department of State, and the U.S. Department of Defense. OFDA's role as a facilitating body enables other agencies in the USG to accomplish their missions alongside and in cooperation with USAID. In addition, as the USG's first responder to an emergency, OFDA lays the groundwork for shared resources and strategic planning among participating offices. In recognition of the paramount importance of building links between immediate and mid- to long-term assistance, OFDA's Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs) frequently include representatives from many USG agencies.

As the world has changed over the course of the past 40 years, OFDA has anticipated and evolved accordingly. Because the office literally works with life and death issues, the office must act quickly when called upon, placing life above political interests. With a congressional mandate, OFDA has established systems to overcome obstacles rapidly and to accomplish difficult logistical feats. The office has also created a variety of mechanisms to fund emergency relief activities and staff positions within the organization.

In FY 2004 alone, OFDA responded to circumstances as varied as mobilizing an official USG team of 81 disaster response experts to Bam, Iran, to assist with earthquake recovery efforts to dispatching a single regional advisor to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to ensure the delivery of life-saving medical supplies to victims of a train accident in Ryongchon City. In addition, the office confronted multiple crises that transcended boundaries, such as the Sudanese refugee emergency in Chad resulting from the conflict in Darfur, the locust infestation that spanned North and West Africa, and the active Atlantic hurricane season that affected six Caribbean countries.

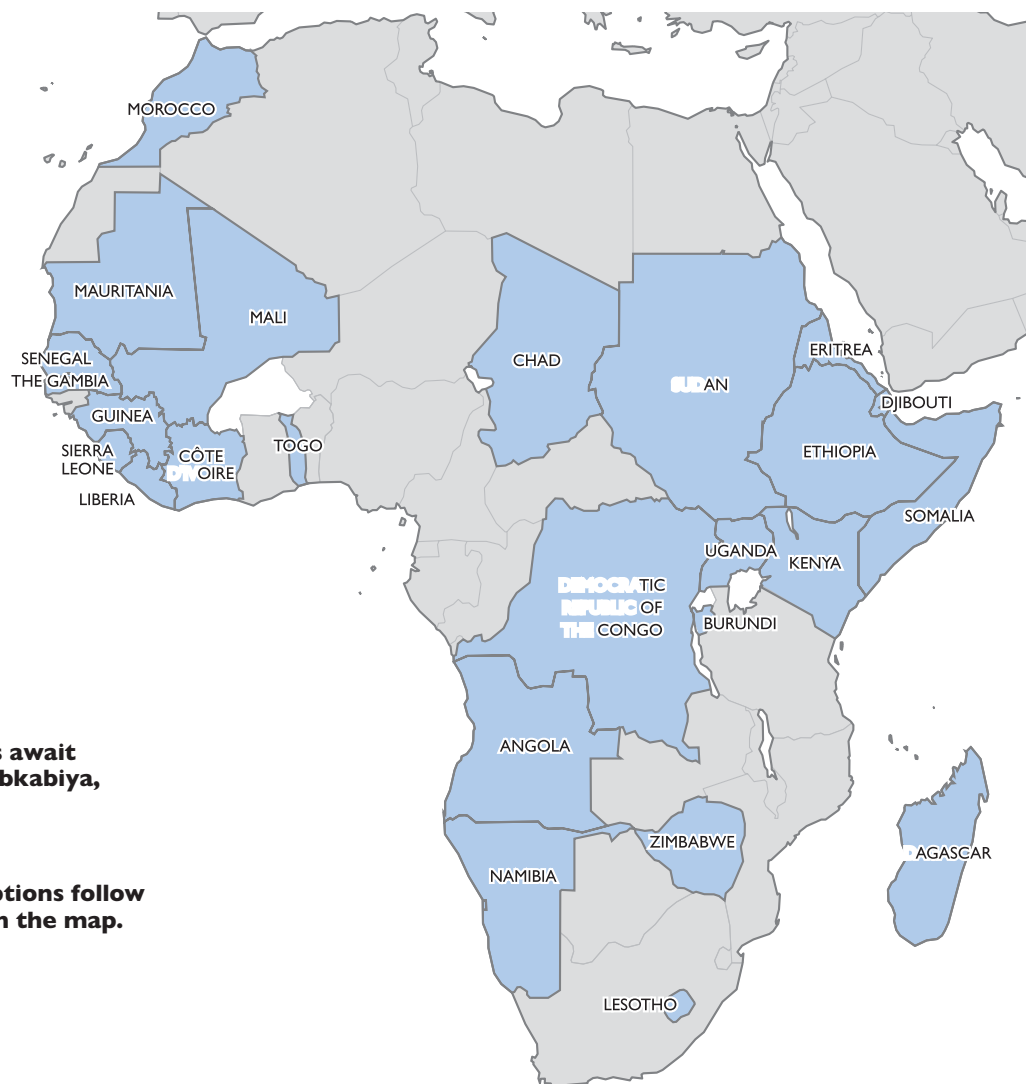
The regional articles in this annual report are just a few examples that highlight the unique position and combination of expertise OFDA brings to the field of international disaster assistance. Whether undertaking relief-to-recovery initiatives in Angola, implementing ground-breaking conflict preparedness activities in the Philippines, or supporting seismic risk reduction in Turkey, the office is committed to proactive solutions to mitigate the effects of disasters. OFDA remains ready to meet new challenges, to keep pace with change, and to retain a place at the forefront of innovation in the area of disaster relief.

Now more than ever, OFDA remains on call to further the longstanding tradition of helping people during their most desperate hour of need. Most importantly, the skill, ingenuity, and professionalism of OFDA's remarkable staff, fully committed to assisting persons experiencing catastrophic events, will continue to lead the office to distinguished achievement for the next 40 years and beyond.





Africa



RON LIBBY, OFDA

Opposite: IDP families await food distribution in Kabkabiya, North Darfur, Sudan.

Right: Disaster descriptions follow for countries shaded on the map.

ANGOLA – Complex Emergency

In FY 2004, despite significant progress, the humanitarian situation in areas of Angola remained serious in the wake of the country's 27-year civil conflict. The signing of the 2002 peace agreement between the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) and the National Union for the Independence of Angola ushered in an era of peace. However, decades of war had resulted in massive internal displacement and refugee outflows, as well as the collapse or destruction of key agricultural, health, education, water, and transportation infrastructure, limiting the provision of basic public services.

In March 2004, OCHA reported that nearly 3.8 million IDPs, 175,000 refugees, and 100,000 ex-combatants and their families had returned to their areas of origin.

Approximately 70 percent of returnees, however, received little or no assistance from the GRA or relief organizations and resettled in areas that did not meet the minimum conditions set in the GRA's Norms for the Resettlement of Displaced Populations. OCHA also reported in March 2004 that several factors, such as landmines, seasonal heavy rains, and damaged bridges, contributed to the crisis by isolating approximately 1.2 million people from humanitarian assistance, inhibiting the movement of people, and preventing sufficient agricultural production.

The overall public health situation in Angola remained poor in FY 2004. According to the 2003 UNDP Human Development Report, the average life expectancy at birth was 40 years. In addition, OCHA reported in April 2004 that Angola's maternal mortality rate ranked third highest in the world. Food insecurity

12 | Africa

and poor provision of public services continued to threaten the survival of large numbers of returnees during FY 2004. Although a May 2004 WFP food security assessment indicated that the number of food insecure and highly vulnerable populations had declined by 42 percent compared to October 2003 levels, WFP indicated that approximately 717,000 people were likely to require food assistance through May 2005.

On October 6, 2003, U.S. Ambassador Cynthia G. Efird redeclared a disaster due to ongoing humanitarian needs in Angola. In response, OFDA provided more than \$6.8 million for humanitarian programs in various sectors during FY 2004. Contributions included more than \$487,000 to CARE for emergency maternal health programs, more than \$385,000 to IMC to support the implementation of the Angola Emergency Health Care and Training Program, and approximately \$350,000 to Africare for health, nutrition, and water and sanitation activities for returnee communities in the Kwanza Sul and Bie provinces.

Other initiatives provided \$400,000 to WFP for the air transport of emergency relief supplies and humanitarian personnel to areas inaccessible by road, rail, or sea; more than \$3.9 million, including a \$2 million matching grant from Chevron Texaco, to support World Vision's seed recovery program for farmers in the Plan Alto; and approximately \$600,000 to the Cooperative League of the USA to support agricultural production recovery in Northern Huila Province. The office also provided more than \$510,000 to Development Workshop to support water and sanitation activities among returnees in Huambo Province.

USAID also responded to the humanitarian crisis in Angola through FFP and OTI. In FY 2004, FFP provided 94,810 MT of PL 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$70.4 million, through WFP and

the Consortium for Development Relief in Angola (CDRA)—comprised of CARE, World Vision, Africare, Save the Children/US, and CRS. The commodities included corn soya blend, bulk corn, pulses, vegetable oil, and bulk sorghum. OTI provided more than \$2.4 million to Creative Associates International, Inc., CARE, and USAID/Angola to support transition initiatives focused on democratic development and advocacy activities.

In FY 2004, State/PRM provided more than \$8.7 million through UNHCR, IOM, WFP, LWR, IMC, Mentor Initiative, and the U.S. Embassy in Luanda to support programs for Angolan returnees and Congolese refugees in Angola. Likewise, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau for Political Military Affairs contributed \$5.3 million for humanitarian mine action activities implemented through demining operators HALO Trust, NPA, and Mines Advisory Group.

OFDA Assistance\$6,805,825
Other USG Assistance\$86,832,373
Total USG Assistance.....\$93,638,198



HARLAN HALE, OFDA

Community members draw water from a well rehabilitated by implementing partner OXFAM in Kuito town, Angola.

Planting Seeds of Hope: Relief to Recovery Programming in Angola

By Alexandra Riboul

FY 2004 marked a year of transition in Angola. From 1975 to 2002, the country suffered a devastating conflict that uprooted at least one third of the population. Nearly three years after the April 2002 ceasefire agreement that ended the 27-year conflict, Angola is on the path to recovery. USAID has played a key role in supporting this transition and helping to stabilize the emergency situation in the country. For example, from FY 1989 to FY 2004, OFDA contributed more than \$206.5 million for humanitarian assistance activities in Angola. In response to the opportunities

and challenges presented by the new environment in 2002, the office focused on facilitating the return and resettlement of displaced families, accessing new populations in need, and promoting agricultural recovery. The response prioritized the provision of adequate services for returnees in the

sectors of health, water and sanitation, and food security—all urgently needed due to the significant infrastructure damage and limited public services available after the war. OFDA also recognized the need for developmental relief programs to bridge the gap between short-term, life-saving interventions and development assistance.

The displacement of millions of Angolans during the conflict resulted in the widespread erosion of food security. At the time of the 2002 peace agreement, nearly 4 million Angolans depended on food

assistance. Due to the war, farmers were unable to cultivate their lands; buy seeds, tools, and fertilizer; or sell their goods in the markets. In order for Angolans to return home, the entire country's food production and distribution system needed to be reestablished.

The OFDA-funded Angola Seed Recovery initiative, implemented by World Vision, illustrates how the office successfully met emergency needs while promoting medium- and long-term benefits for local communities. The program targeted IDPs and

refugees returning to Angola's central highlands known as the Plan Alto, a rich agricultural area with high production potential.

Since FY 2002, the Angola Seed Recovery program has provided farmers with improved varieties of maize and bean seeds and farming tools, as well as technical assistance

and training in partnership with Angolan agricultural research institutes. During the first part of the program, farmer associations and farmers with medium-sized holdings multiplied improved varieties of seeds under the supervision of World Vision and the research institutes. Improved seed varieties and agricultural extension activities resulted in increased yields and better crop resistance to disease and drought for participating farmers. Following the seed multiplication, the Consortium for Development Relief in



COURTESY OF WORLD VISION

Angolan farmers receive seed packs and farming tools from the USAID and ChevronTexaco-funded seed recovery program.

Angola (CDRA)—comprised of Africare, CARE, CRS, Save the Children/US, and World Vision—distributed seed packs containing 18 kilograms of maize and 3 kilograms of bean seeds, as well as a hoe and a machete, to smallholder farmers. The program also promoted the multiplication and distribution of tubers and root crops such as sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and cassava to help diversify production.

During the past three agricultural seasons, more than 276,000 families resettling in the provinces of Huambo, Kwanza Sul, Bié, Benguela, and Huila reestablished their farms through hard work and participation in the seed recovery program and no longer require food assistance. In addition to helping individual families become more food secure, the program also benefited the local community by reviving the agricultural sector and stimulating the regional economy. Local seed production allowed farmers to choose improved and preferred varieties, guaranteed a market for local seed growers, and enabled seed producers to supply seed in time for the planting seasons. Local production also generated employment and technical capacity in the seed industry. In addition, World Vision's collaboration with farmer associations and social networks helped mobilize farming communities and strengthen civil society at a critical juncture in the history of these communities.

During the transitional period in Angola, OFDA worked closely with USAID/Angola to develop an emergency humanitarian assistance strategy that complemented USAID/Angola's strategic development goals. World Vision's Angola Seed Recovery program is a prime example of this collaboration. The program not only addressed short-term humanitarian needs, but also promoted sustainable livelihoods activities that will continue to benefit families and

communities of the Plan Alto in the medium and long term.

As part of USAID's assistance to Angola during FY 2002 and FY 2003, OFDA contributed more than \$2.7 million to support World Vision's seed initiative. In FY 2004, OFDA and USAID/Angola forged a partnership with ChevronTexaco, which provided matching funds of more than \$3.9 million to the program. This marked the first public-private collaboration that OFDA has undertaken and will serve as a model for future initiatives. The partnership not only increased the impact of the program but also established a relationship between USAID/Angola and ChevronTexaco for future long-term development initiatives.

The partnership among USAID, ChevronTexaco, and World Vision has brought hope for a better future to the people of the Angolan Plan Alto. As for Solomay Epouca, a 43 year-old woman from Bailundo Municipality, she explains, "Things are a little better now that the war is over. If we can have two successful harvests, I will be able to sell some food and buy some clothes. All we need is a little extra food and seeds so that we can become strong and self-sufficient."



COURTESY OF CHEVRONTEXACO

Farmers clear fields to prepare for planting in Huambo Province, Angola.

BURUNDI – Complex Emergency

Since 1993, ethnic violence has persisted between the primarily Tutsi Burundian Armed Forces and the Hutu opposition forces—the National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) and the Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People-Forces for National Liberation (PALIPEHUTU-FNL). The conflict has displaced more than 1.3 million Burundians and claimed the lives of an estimated 300,000 people.

In April 2003, President Pierre Buyoya relinquished the presidency of the transitional Government of Burundi (GOB) to Vice-President Domitien Ndayizeye, in compliance with the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement signed in August 2000. Peace negotiations between the GOB and the CNDD-FDD culminated in a November 2003 comprehensive peace agreement and the inclusion of the CNDD-FDD in the transitional government. PALIPEHUTU-FNL and GOB representatives met for the first time in January 2004, raising hopes for an all-inclusive political process, but talks ended unsuccessfully. PALIPEHUTU-FNL forces continued sporadic attacks in Burundi's western provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke, and Bubanza, prompting temporary population displacements of up to 70,000 per month, according to OCHA. On May 21, 2004, the U.N. Security Council established the U.N. Mission in Burundi (ONUB), and in June 2004, ONUB assumed peacekeeping duties from the African Union Mission peacekeepers that had deployed to Burundi in April 2003.

Despite ongoing PALIPEHUTU-FNL attacks, the CNDD-FDD and GOB peace agreement improved security throughout much of Burundi, leading to an increase in the return of IDPs and refugees. During FY 2004, UNHCR assisted more than 84,000 Burundian refugees to repatriate. An estimated 777,000 Burundians remained refugees in neighboring countries, with the majority in Tanzania and others in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, and Zambia. As of September 2004, OCHA reported that an estimated 140,000 Burundians remained internally displaced, approximately 140,000 fewer than in FY 2003.

The conflict in eastern DRC continued to adversely affect Burundi during FY 2004. In June 2004, more

than 20,000 refugees from neighboring DRC entered western Burundi's Cibitoke Province. On August 13, armed combatants killed more than 150 Congolese refugees at a camp in Gatumba, Burundi, located one mile from the DRC border. The PALIPEHUTU-FNL claimed responsibility for the killings, prompting the U.N. to suspend negotiations with the group. The GOB and the Government of Rwanda accused elements within the DRC of complicity and threatened military intervention, again raising tension along the borders.

Although the humanitarian and security situation improved throughout most of Burundi during FY 2004, a decade of civil war increased vulnerability for many people with limited access to social services, health care, and educational or economic opportunities. In northern and eastern Burundi, cassava mosaic virus sharply reduced the production of cassava, a staple food item, and the disease threatened to spread throughout the country in three to five years.

U.S. Ambassador James H. Yellin reddeclared a disaster on October 1, 2003, due to the ongoing conflict and subsequent adverse impact on the



JACK MYER, OFDA

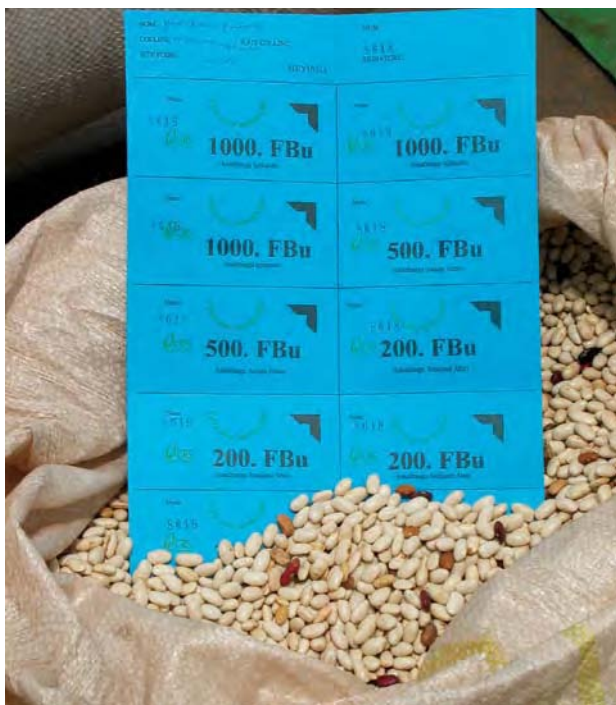
Metal workers employ skills gained through livelihoods training conducted by World Vision in Burundi.

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humanitarian situation. From September 8 to 9, USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios visited Burundi to reiterate USG support for the peace process.

In FY 2004, OFDA provided more than \$11.3 million in humanitarian assistance to Burundi through an integrated response that combined nutrition, food security, water and sanitation, and emergency health activities; coordination of humanitarian assistance; maintenance of contingency stocks to respond to rapid-onset emergency needs; and support for humanitarian air operations. At the beginning of FY 2004, the office issued an Annual Program Statement for programs seeking to support communities receiving the return of displaced populations.

In response to agricultural and livelihoods needs, the office contributed more than \$1.2 million through CRS, Tearfund, Solidarités, and FAO for food security and agricultural initiatives. Other contributions included nearly \$1.6 million to IRC and UNICEF for water and sanitation programs and approximately \$4 million to Concern, Gruppo di Volontariato Civile, IMC, Solidarités, UNICEF, and WHO to support health and nutrition interventions. Additional assistance included more than \$1.9 million for emergency relief supplies,



JACK MYER, OFDA

Seed fair vouchers provide critical livelihoods assistance to farmers in Burundi.

logistical support, and humanitarian air transport through CRS and WFP; \$650,000 to OCHA and WHO to support coordination efforts; and more than \$870,000 for capacity-building activities through Concern, IMC, Tearfund, and World Vision, as well as \$490,000 to UNICEF for risk reduction initiatives.

USAID also responded to the humanitarian needs in Burundi through FFP and OTI. FFP supported WFP's Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation in the Great Lakes Region during FY 2004, targeting more than 1.2 million vulnerable Burundians. FFP provided 36,610 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at more than \$19.8 million. OTI provided more than \$7.5 million to promote community-based reintegration through implementing partners PADCO, the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars, and the local NGO African Strategic Impact.

State/PRM contributed \$1.1 million to UNHCR's refugee programs in Burundi, \$664,000 to UNHCR to respond to new Congolese refugees, and \$700,000 to WFP to meet the food needs of Congolese refugees and returning Burundian refugees.

OFDA Assistance\$11,340,199
Other USG Assistance\$29,897,964
Total USG Assistance.....\$41,238,163

CHAD – Refugee Emergency

During FY 2003 and FY 2004, approximately 200,000 Sudanese refugees crossed the border from Darfur in western Sudan to eastern Chad to escape attacks against civilians by the Government of Sudan (GOS) and GOS-supported militia groups. Significant numbers of refugees from Darfur began arriving in Chad during April 2003. As attacks against civilians intensified in late 2003, increasing numbers of people sought refuge in Chad. Most refugees initially settled at 20 sites along the Chad-Sudan border. Due to continued insecurity; growing refugee populations; and deteriorating food, water, and sanitation conditions, however, UNHCR established the first of 10 refugee camps located away from the volatile border areas in January 2004. By October 2004, UNHCR had transported nearly

190,000 refugees from the border to the relative safety of the camps.

On April 11, USAID mobilized a DART to respond to the increasing scale of humanitarian needs in Darfur and eastern Chad. From April 11 to October 1, the DART deployed personnel to eastern Chad to monitor the delivery and distribution of food commodities and to assess water and sanitation conditions of the refugee camps.

On June 24, U.S. Ambassador Marc M. Wall declared a disaster due to the severity of the humanitarian situation in eastern Chad, especially the increasing demand for potable water in the refugee camps and within towns and villages in eastern Chad. OFDA provided \$114,000 through the U.S. Embassy in N'Djamena to UNICEF for the provision of hand soap and water purification kits to improve surface water quality and hygiene for 5,000 refugee and host-country families—approximately 25,000 people—during the July to September rainy season.

In FY 2004, FFP provided 16,780 MT of PL 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$14.5 million, to WFP for refugees from Darfur in eastern Chad.

State/PRM provided nearly \$47.3 million to U.N. agencies, IFRC, and NGOs for camp management, psychological and social support, capacity building, primary health care, emergency food assistance, water

and sanitation, nutrition, and protection activities for refugees from Darfur.

OFDA Assistance \$114,000
Other USG Assistance \$61,806,572
Total USG Assistance..... \$61,920,572

CÔTE D'IVOIRE – Complex Emergency

An attempted coup d'état and military rebellion in September 2002 began a two-year civil war in Côte d'Ivoire. Although the war officially ended on July 4, 2004, ongoing fighting between the opposition Forces Nouvelles and the government, as well as ethnic tensions and political unrest, prevented a full application of the Linas-Marcoussis Peace Accords signed in January 2003. A program of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration was scheduled to begin in March 2003, but had not yet been implemented by the end of FY 2004. The country remained divided in half with French and U.N. peacekeeping troops patrolling the Zone of Confidence, which separates the government-held South from the opposition-controlled North.

Continued instability deteriorated the humanitarian situation in Côte d'Ivoire throughout FY 2004.

Between 350,000 and 500,000 people remained internally displaced in the country, with most living with host families. The majority of the country's civil servants and local government officials fled the

North at the beginning of the crisis in 2002, and many had not returned by the end of FY 2004. As a result of the collapse of government services, many areas in the opposition-controlled North lacked basic infrastructure, electricity, potable water, sanitation, and health care. National economic decline, combined with the isolation of the North from markets in the South, negatively impacted food security in the opposition-held areas.

From March 9 to 24, 2004, the OFDA principal regional advisor for West Africa visited Côte d'Ivoire and traveled to both government-



BUDDY SHANKS, OFDA

Refugees from Darfur wait in line for water in Oure Cassoni, Chad.

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held areas in the south and opposition-controlled northern areas. Information gathered in the course of the trip confirmed that the largest problems facing vulnerable populations in northern Côte d'Ivoire were lack of mobility, deteriorating infrastructure, absence of civil servants to support the health sector, and a weak economy impacting food security.

On April 8, 2004, U.S. Ambassador Arlene Render declared a disaster due to ongoing needs in the areas of health, water and sanitation, and food security. In response, during FY 2004, OFDA provided nearly \$653,000 to support emergency programs. Contributions in the health sector included \$253,000 to UNICEF to support an expanded program of immunization for more than 500,000 beneficiaries and \$200,000 to Save the Children/UK for continued support of primary health centers and preventive maternal and child health services, including increased immunization coverage through mobile clinics, benefiting 90,000 beneficiaries. In the area of water and sanitation, the office provided approximately \$200,000 to IRC to meet the needs of 250,000 beneficiaries.

FFP provided 10,650 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$7.6 million, to support vulnerable populations in Côte d'Ivoire during FY 2004. WFP distributed the commodities, which included navy beans, cornmeal, and vegetable oil.

In FY 2004, State/PRM provided \$2 million to UNHCR to support returning Ivorian refugees from Liberia and approximately \$550,000 to IRC to assist Liberian refugees and Ivorian IDPs.

OFDA Assistance \$652,548
Other USG Assistance \$10,181,512
Total USG Assistance..... \$10,834,060

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO – Complex Emergency

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has struggled to secure peace since regional war and civil strife erupted in 1998. Despite deep divisions, the government and former armed opposition groups continued to share power in the transitional Government of the DRC (GDRC), and

generally improved security facilitated the extension of international assistance to previously inaccessible areas. The GDRC was unable, however, to extend authority to eastern DRC where sporadic violence threatened to unravel the peace process. According to the U.N., approximately 20 million people in the DRC remained vulnerable in FY 2004 due to the effects of conflict and continued insecurity.

In FY 2004, the GDRC faced considerable internal divisions. Tensions between President Joseph Kabila and GDRC members of the former Congolese Democratic Assembly/Goma culminated in the June 2004 crisis in Bukavu, South Kivu Province. Humanitarian assistance was disrupted; local populations suffered violence, looting, and rape; and the border with Rwanda closed as tensions mounted. At least 88 people died, and more than 20,000 Congolese Tutsis fled to Rwanda or Burundi fearing ethnically based reprisals. Students and residents in major cities throughout the DRC rioted against the lack of international action, causing considerable damage to U.N. and NGO property. In July 2004, the GDRC deployed reinforcements to eastern DRC to prevent further destabilization. As of September 2004, clashes between GDRC troops and



JACK MYER, OFDA

A child carries a USAID-supplied water container at an IDP camp in Bunia, DRC.

opposition forces continued to disrupt humanitarian assistance and displace additional residents.

Sporadic insecurity also persisted in other areas of eastern DRC. Democratic Liberation Forces of Rwanda (FDLR)—mostly Rwandans implicated in the 1994 genocide who subsequently fled to the DRC—attacked residents in areas of North and South Kivu provinces, causing more than 85,000 residents to temporarily flee their homes. In Katanga Province, at least 30,000 residents fled violence related to disputes between Mai-Mai factions, bands of local Congolese originally formed to resist Rwandan armed occupation. In Ituri District, Orientale Province, ethnic-based local armed opposition groups continued to threaten security and temporarily displace residents. In addition, in April 2004, the Government of Angola expelled an estimated 100,000 DRC nationals working illegally in Angola.

In FY 2004, in response to ongoing insecurity, the U.N. Mission in the Congo (MONUC) redeployed the majority of peacekeeping troops to Maniema and the Kivu provinces, as well as to Ituri District in Orientale Province. In addition, MONUC worked to facilitate dialogue between the GDRC and armed opposition groups.

Despite numerous incidents of insecurity, the DRC made progress toward peace. The total number of displaced civilians decreased from 3.4 million in August 2003 to 2.3 million in August 2004. UNHCR estimated that 15,000 Congolese refugees returned home, leaving an estimated 374,000 Congolese in neighboring countries. Although emergency food needs remained in many areas, overall access to agricultural land and traditional markets increased. Incidents of rape continued to occur, but improved access enabled an increased number of victims to receive treatment for medical and psychological trauma.

U.S. Ambassador Aubrey J. Hooks redeclared a disaster on October 6, 2003, as a result of the ongoing insecurity. From January 9 to 16, 2004, a multisectoral USAID team traveled to eastern DRC to investigate the continuing impact of rape and related violence. From September 5 to 8, USAID Administrator

Andrew S. Natsios visited the DRC to observe the humanitarian situation and emphasize USG support for the peace process. The Administrator met with President Kabila and traveled to Bunia in Ituri District, and Bukavu in South Kivu Province.



JACK MYER, OFDA

IDPs improve livelihoods through sales of agricultural goods at a local camp market in DRC.

During FY 2004, OFDA provided more than \$22.3 million in emergency relief assistance to the DRC. Programs included funding to FHI to rehabilitate the railroad line from Kindu, Maniema Province, to Ngwena in Katanga Province. OFDA also provided emergency assistance in the health and nutrition sectors, supplied emergency shelter and household equipment to IDPs and returnees, contributed to the transportation of humanitarian personnel and materials, and supported the return of agricultural production in areas where stability had been restored. Implementing partners included AAH/USA, AirServ International, CARE, CRS, FHI, GAA, GOAL, IMC, IRC, Medair, Merlin, Première Urgence, Save the Children/UK, Solidarités, UMCOR, UNICEF, OCHA, and World Vision.

USAID also responded to the humanitarian emergency through FFP, OTI, and the Office of Democracy and Governance. During FY 2004, FFP provided 35,410 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$30.8 million. Following a Joint Inter-Agency Assessment Mission, FFP also supported a \$38.2 million emergency operation that assisted 483,000 conflict-affected people in northern and eastern DRC until March 2004. OTI provided \$6.8 million in FY 2004 for a national, multi-faceted

program to support the transition to peace in the DRC. Through the Community-Focused Reintegration Program, OTI assisted in the re-socialization and reintegration of conflict-affected youths into host communities. OTI's media program supported Radio Okapi to increase access to balanced and accurate information on the political transition processes. OTI also supported Search for Common Ground's Voices of Children project, which produced radio programs by and for children affected by war. The Office of Democracy and Governance, through the Victims of Torture Fund, provided approximately \$1.4 million, through implementing partners, to assist female survivors of rape. These projects offered women psychological and social support at two hospitals in North and South Kivu provinces.

State/PRM provided nearly \$3.9 million in FY 2004 to UNHCR for refugee programs in the DRC, including programs for refugee children.

OFDA Assistance\$22,395,336
Other USG Assistance\$42,980,796
Total USG Assistance.....\$65,376,132

DJIBOUTI – Floods

On April 13, 2004, torrential rains, heavy winds, and high tides in Djibouti produced flash flooding and caused the River Ambouli to overflow in the capital Djibouti City. According to the Government of Djibouti, the flooding affected 90 percent of Djibouti City's residents, killed 51 people, and displaced more than 9,000 others. The flooding also damaged the municipal water system and railroad leading into Djibouti City and destroyed parts of roads and bridges. In addition, imminent health threats as a result of the flooding included cholera, malaria, typhoid, and other communicable diseases.

On April 16, U.S. Ambassador Marguerita D. Ragsdale declared a disaster to meet the needs of those affected by the flooding. OFDA responded by providing \$100,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Djibouti City to WHO for the procurement of emergency medical kits and mosquito nets to address malaria and cholera.

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

ERITREA – Complex Food Insecurity

In 2004, a fourth consecutive year of below average and erratic rains in Eritrea resulted in widespread water shortages, crop failure, and livestock losses. According to the U.N., an estimated 1.9 million people out of a total population of 4.3 million required humanitarian assistance in 2004. Failed rains in 2003 resulted in severely reduced agricultural output, and Eritrea produced only an estimated 20 percent of annual food needs. Drought conditions and residual effects of the border conflict with Ethiopia further contributed to significant socio-economic problems throughout the country with two thirds of the population living below the poverty line. In 2004, U.N. agencies and the Government's Eritrea Relief and Rehabilitation Commission targeted humanitarian assistance toward drought-affected communities, demobilized soldiers, HIV-infected individuals, IDPs, and returned refugees.

U.S. Ambassador Donald J. McConnell reddeclared a disaster on December 1, 2003, due to the complex food insecurity crisis in Eritrea. OFDA provided more than \$3.4 million to support agricultural recovery and water initiatives throughout the country. In addition, staff traveled to drought-affected areas of the country in October and November 2003 and July 2004 to monitor programs, assess humanitarian conditions, and identify areas requiring additional support.

In response to agricultural and livelihoods recovery needs in FY 2004, CARE received nearly \$550,000 to provide chickens to vulnerable households. In addition, CRS operated seed fairs and agricultural initiatives



NGOC CLARK, OFDA

Eritrean villagers welcome a visit from USAID representatives.



NGOC CLARK, OFDA

Beneficiaries await USAID’s poultry distributions in Eritrea.

with approximately \$1.4 million. Other contributions included more than \$209,000 to Mercy Corps to establish community water sources, nearly \$227,000 to Concern to develop water sources and promote hygiene, and \$1 million to UNICEF to increase access to potable water and improve community sanitation and hygiene practices in drought-affected areas.

In FY 2004, FFP pledged 143,520 MT of PL 480 Title II emergency food assistance valued at approximately \$58.6 million through implementing partners CRS, Mercy Corps, and WFP. The commodities provided by FFP included a combination of cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil, as well as corn soya blend for therapeutic and supplementary feeding.

In FY 2004, State/PRM provided nearly \$770,000 to IMC for refugee health programs, and \$2.2 million to UNHCR and \$500,000 to WFP for refugee assistance activities. In addition, State/PRM’s overall contribution to UNHCR supported the Eritrea country program.

OFDA Assistance\$3,431,177
Other USG Assistance\$62,086,694
Total USG Assistance.....\$65,517,871

ERITREA – Storm

On July 27, 2004, heavy rain and hail accompanied by high velocity wind and lightning caused extensive damage to the Korokon IDP settlement in Shambiko Sub-zone in Gash

Barka Zone, southwestern Eritrea. The storms caused the collapse of wooden shelters, which injured 13 residents. In addition, U.N. agencies reported that the Korokon settlement’s 7,000 residents urgently required emergency rehabilitation of the water distribution system, roof reconstruction for the school and health clinic, an estimated 1,300 emergency tents, and replacement of the rub hall used for food stores.

U.S. Ambassador Scott H. DeLisi declared a disaster on August 19, due to the damage caused by the rain and windstorm. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Eritrea to UNICEF to support relief and mitigation activities including the replacement of damaged water hand pumps and reservoir covers, reconstruction of damaged latrines, and rehabilitation of health clinics and shelters.

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

ETHIOPIA – Complex Health/Food Insecurity

In 2004, Ethiopia faced ongoing challenges to recovery from the severe drought conditions and widespread food insecurity of the 2002/2003 emergency. Although rains improved from 2003 levels, the cumulative effect of consecutive seasons of failed rains resulted in chronic food insecurity for some households and adversely affected crop production.

In December 2003, the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia’s (GFDRE) Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) issued a joint U.N./GFDRE emergency appeal, estimating that 7.2 million people would require food assistance in 2004—a 45 percent reduction from 2003. In August 2004, the number of people in need of assistance was revised to 7.8 million to reflect deteriorating food security as a result of poor short season rains.

U.S. Ambassador Aurelia E. Brazeal redeclared a disaster on October 2, 2003, in response to the continuing health and food insecurity emergency in Ethiopia.

Peace Train Arrives in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

By Marian Spivey-Estrada and Sara Westrick

In October 1998, as war spread in the eastern regions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the train connecting hundreds of villages between Kindu—the capital of Maniema Province—and Ngwena in northern Katanga Province ceased operations.

The loss of this vital means of transportation isolated many farm communities from trading partners, urban markets, medicines, and manufactured goods. With the outbreak of hostilities, even intra-provincial trade became nearly impossible, as travel and transport of goods involved precariously crossing rivers on logs and improvised foot bridges. As a result, the once agriculturally rich region deteriorated economically, bringing on six years of food shortages, high malnutrition rates, and the disintegration of health and education systems. This isolation further compounded the effects of violence and insecurity that ultimately displaced tens of thousands of families.

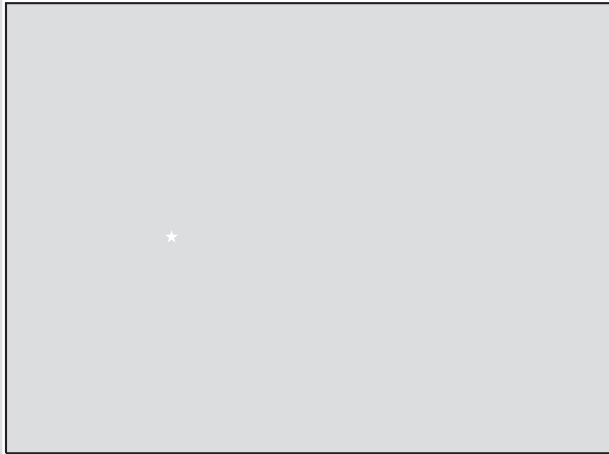
As security improved with the advancement of the peace process, OFDA and implementing partners seized the opportunity to repair the rail line and restore train service, bringing hope and economic recovery to the region. Since 2002, OFDA has provided more than \$1.3 million to Food for the Hungry International (FHI) to lead the restoration of nearly 500 km of rail line from Kindu to Ngwena, in close association with CARE, CRS and local partner Caritas/Congo, and Concern Worldwide. The groups collaborated with the Congolese railway authority—the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer du Congo (SNCC)—as well as with OCHA and the U.N. Mission in the DRC.

With assistance from implementing NGOs, local authorities, and SNCC technicians, thousands of area residents earned wages by removing thick grass, brush, mud, soil, and debris from the tracks. Workers also filled in eroded areas and drained flooded sections. The teams cleared the overgrowth with machetes and shovels and used



Sunrise at the restored Zofu Bridge greets train passengers in eastern DRC.

COURTESY OF FHI



heavy equipment to straighten and replace bent rail lines. In addition, the project rehabilitated eight key train stations and reinstalled critical SNCC communications equipment. One of the most important railroad repairs occurred with the reconstruction of the Zofu Bridge over the Lualaba River that was damaged during the war. OFDA also funded the rehabilitation of 40 km of road joining Kasongo in Maniema Province to the rail line so that the town would benefit from the return of train traffic.

After two years of planning and hard work, the first train to travel to Maniema Province on the restored line arrived in Kindu on June 29, 2004. To the cheering population of Kindu and other towns along the restored route, the arrival of the train signaled the end of isolation and the beginning of economic recovery and social reunification. The reopening of the line immediately improved food security in Katanga and Maniema Provinces and benefited an estimated 15 million people who could begin to reestablish their livelihoods.

For the first time since 1998, farmers in the food-producing areas of southern Maniema and northern Katanga reconnected with markets in distant towns and neighboring provinces. For example, consumers in formerly isolated villages regained access to manufactured

products from Lubumbashi, the capital of Katanga Province. In addition, within weeks of the arrival of the inaugural train, prices for manufactured goods dropped dramatically in Kindu and other towns along the rail line. The revitalization of the local economy also gave villagers enhanced opportunities to earn the income necessary to pay for medical care, clothing and shoes, and schooling.

In addition, the restoration of train service enabled humanitarian organizations to deliver assistance to the interior of the country for far less than the cost of air transport, which had previously been the only way to reach some areas. Most importantly, the rebuilt railroad united families that were separated on opposite ends of the train route for six years—effectively creating a peace dividend. The outside linkages that the rail line has forged, and the general hope the train has inspired, will also play an important role in the transition to peace.



COURTESY OF FHI

Workers clear vegetation and debris as part of the project to restore train service in eastern DRC.

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In FY 2004, OFDA provided more than \$21.1 million to support humanitarian activities throughout the country. Funding priorities included health and nutrition, agriculture, water and sanitation, livelihoods, and local NGO capacity-building activities.

Contributions for water and sanitation included more than \$110,000 to Merlin to increase access to potable water and improve community sanitation and hygiene practices and nearly \$3 million to IRC to support water and sanitation programs in drought-affected areas. Contributions to support agricultural and livelihoods recovery needs included more than \$860,000 to CARE for seed fair and voucher programs; more than \$4.8 million to CRS for supplemental irrigation systems and community-based water associations, agricultural and livestock recovery initiatives, and cash grant programs; more than \$1.7 million to the Relief Society of Tigray (REST) for agriculture and livelihoods programs; more than \$1.7 million to World Vision for seed fairs; and more than \$280,000 to GAA to supply seeds. In addition, OFDA provided nearly \$350,000 to CHF International and more than \$700,000 to FHI to improve food security. Mercy Corps supported animal health and supplementary fodder interventions with \$600,000 in funding, and Checchi and Company received \$100,000 to research the effectiveness of USAID-funded seed fairs and voucher programs and cash-for-relief initiatives implemented during the 2002/2003 emergency.



SARA WESTRICK, OFDA

REST's livelihoods and agriculture programs have immediate and direct impacts on children as well as adults in Tigray, Ethiopia.

In response to ongoing health and nutrition concerns, more than \$1.4 million supported Save the Children/US's multi-sector rapid assessment and response activities. Other contributions included more than



LAURA POWERS, OFDA

Volunteers tag goats as part of an animal health campaign for pastoralists in Ethiopia.

\$1.4 million to IMC to consolidate and strengthen emergency nutrition programs and to support local nutrition surveillance, more than \$610,000 to GOAL to implement malaria control and emergency nutrition preparedness measures, and \$800,000 to UNICEF to support the countrywide measles immunization program.

With \$200,000 in funding, OCHA strengthened humanitarian coordination and facilitated improved situation analysis, reporting, and communication of humanitarian response activities. Additionally, in order to address growing concerns regarding the GFDRE's resettlement program, OFDA provided \$25,000 to design a resettlement monitoring and evaluation framework for use by multi-agency assessment teams and nearly \$225,000 for emergency relief commodities for resettlement areas.

In FY 2004, FFP provided 490,820 MT of PL 480 Title II emergency food assistance valued at more than \$248.6 million through CRS, Save the Children/UK, and WFP. The commodities provided by FFP included a combination of cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil, and

corn soya blend for therapeutic and supplementary feeding.

In FY 2004, State/PRM contributed more than \$5.3 million to support refugee assistance, protection, feeding, and literacy programs.

OFDA Assistance\$21,168,488
Other USG Assistance \$253,958,908
Total USG Assistance..... \$275,127,396

GUINEA – Fire

On January 10, 2004, a brush fire, fanned by strong winds, swept through the village of Tamagali in the central prefecture of Mamou, damaging houses, fruit trees, and livestock. According to a USAID/Guinea assessment team, the fire destroyed 197 houses, displaced 97 families, and left 777 people homeless. The fire also destroyed seed stocks for the summer 2004 agricultural season.

On February 18, U.S. Ambassador R. Barrie Walkley issued a disaster declaration due to the damage and displacement caused by the fires. OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Guinea to the U.S.-based NGO Opportunities Industrialization Centers International for the procurement of seeds for the 2004 agricultural season and plastic sheeting for temporary shelters.

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

KENYA – Drought

Below average and poorly distributed rains from March to June 2004 led to drought conditions and significant crop failures in key agricultural areas in Kenya. According to the Government of Kenya, an estimated 3.3 million people located in 26 pastoral, agro-pastoral, and marginal agricultural districts, primarily in the Coast, Eastern, and Rift Valley provinces, were affected by food insecurity as a result of the drought.

On July 16, U.S. Ambassador William M. Bellamy issued a disaster declaration due to the impact of the drought. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Kenya to World Vision to procure locally available Unimix for an existing supplementary feeding program in the Turkana District of Rift Valley Province. A total of 24,000 children under 5 years of age in one of the most severely drought-affected areas in Kenya enrolled in World Vision's program. Other contributions included \$250,000 to UNICEF for emergency health and water and sanitation activities. In addition, USAID field staff conducted multi-sectoral assessments in drought-affected areas to monitor conditions.

In FY 2004, FFP contributed 25,800 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities valued at nearly \$17.6 million for drought relief operations.

OFDA Assistance\$300,000
Other USG Assistance\$17,583,700
Total USG Assistance.....\$17,883,700



RON LIBBY, OFDA

Pastoralists lead camels on a drive for water in Kenya.

LESOTHO – Complex Food Insecurity

During FY 2004, Lesotho experienced food insecurity for the third consecutive year as a result of adverse weather exacerbated by the effects of HIV/AIDS, poverty, and poor land management practices. Late and inadequate rains during the 2003/2004 agricultural season led to significantly reduced plantings and low crop production. In addition, the first frosts of the 2004 winter season damaged maize and sorghum crops in the north and horticultural crops in other areas of Lesotho. FAO and WFP reported a decrease of more than 50 percent in total grain production compared to the already poor performance of the 2002/2003 agricultural season. Lower crop yields reduced rural purchasing power and led to higher food prices.

On November 11, 2003, U.S. Ambassador Robert G. Loftis redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing drought and food security crisis in Lesotho. During FY 2004, OFDA provided more than \$350,000 to World Vision to improve food security and agriculture in Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Berea, and Leribe.

FFP contributed 25,765 MT in P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$15.5 million to assist the needs of those affected in rural districts.

OFDA Assistance \$352,341
Other USG Assistance \$15,500,000
Total USG Assistance..... \$15,852,341

LIBERIA – Complex Emergency

From 1989 to 2003, Liberia experienced intermittent civil war as rival factions fought for control of the country. By the summer of 2003, the conflict reached a peak with two opposition groups, Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL), controlling the majority of the country. President Charles Taylor resigned amidst intense international pressure on August 11, 2003. Soon after, representatives of the Government of Liberia, LURD, and MODEL signed a peace agreement allowing for a

transitional government to assume power on October 14, 2003. The National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) is scheduled to remain in office until the election of a new government in October 2005. On October 1, 2003, the U.N. established the United Nations Mission to Liberia (UNMIL), which reached full strength with 15,000 peacekeeping troops in May 2004.



FIONA SHANKS, OFDA

An abandoned Masonic temple becomes shelter for IDPs in Monrovia, Liberia.

Despite these political developments, attacks on civilians and years of conflict produced widespread human suffering in Liberia, the longstanding internal displacement of approximately 500,000 of the country's 3 million inhabitants, and the flight of hundreds of thousands of refugees to neighboring countries. The disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation, and reintegration (DDRR) of the approximately 60,000 former combatants in Liberia was a main focus of UNMIL in the immediate aftermath of the conflict. The DDRR program also targeted an estimated 21,000 child soldiers in Liberia. Providing assistance to displaced persons and refugees living in camps and communities, ex-combatants in the DDRR cantonment sites, and populations beginning to return to areas of origin presented significant challenges to the humanitarian community throughout FY 2004.

In August 2003, USAID deployed a DART to Liberia to assess the humanitarian situation and coordinate the

USG response to the emergency. On October 1, 2003, U.S. Ambassador John W. Blaney redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing needs of vulnerable populations throughout the country. The DART remained in Liberia through the end of October 2003.

In FY 2004, OFDA provided more than \$8 million to support health interventions in Liberia, including the countrywide, UNICEF-coordinated measles vaccination campaign that immunized more than 1 million children. Implementing partners for these health programs included IMC, IRC, LWR, Merlin, Northwest Medical Teams International, and Oxfam, as well as UNICEF and the Johns Hopkins University. To support programs in water and sanitation, the office provided more than \$3.7 million in grants to ACF, ARC, Christian Children's Fund, Concern, IRC, Merlin, Oxfam, and UNICEF. Other contributions included more than \$950,000 to ACF to implement emergency nutritional programs, including therapeutic and supplementary feeding as well as nutritional surveillance.

Implementing partners ARC, GAA, IRC, Oxfam, UMCOR, and WFP used combined contributions of more than \$1.5 million to support camp management and protection programs. In addition, through a grant of more than \$125,000, Merlin organized emergency shelter construction for IDPs in the Harbel/Firestone

area, and with more than \$2 million, CRS supported an emergency agriculture rehabilitation program in Grand Bassa County that targeted nearly 136,000 beneficiaries.

In order to rapidly increase humanitarian coordination, capacity, and logistics throughout Liberia in FY 2004, OFDA provided more than \$4.8 million to various U.N. agencies in support of the Humanitarian Information Center (OCHA), the Joint Logistics Center (WFP), an Emergency Rapid Response Fund (OCHA), a Humanitarian Air Service (WFP), and general coordination and response activities (FAO and OCHA).

In FY 2004, FFP provided 33,860 MT of PL 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at more than \$21.5 million and distributed by CRS and WFP. The commodities included a combination of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, and corn soya blend. FFP provided emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations through direct distribution, food-for-work programs, emergency school feeding, maternal and child health programs, and supplementary and therapeutic feeding programs.

State/PRM provided more than \$27.8 million in humanitarian assistance for Liberia in FY 2004. Contributions included more than \$12.2 million to UNHCR for reintegration of Liberian returnees and

IDPs, \$2.4 million to UNICEF for water and sanitation and hygiene services for returning refugees and other conflict-affected populations, and \$600,000 to UNDP to support quick-impact rehabilitation programs. State/PRM also provided \$1 million to IOM to fund the transportation of returnees and IDPs. To support programs in health, water and sanitation, family reunification, and emergency relief items distributions, State/PRM provided \$5.7 million to ICRC. State/PRM also provided approximately \$6 million to ARC, CHF International, IMC, IRC, Mentor, Save the Children/UK, and World Relief to support programs in health care,



SONYA GREEN, OFDA

Children greet DART members at Rick's IDP Camp in Monteserrado County, Liberia.

shelter, micro-enterprise development, gender-based violence prevention and response, and protection and integration for at-risk youth.

OFDA Assistance\$23,407,527
Other USG Assistance\$49,419,646
Total USG Assistance.....\$72,827,173

MADAGASCAR – Cyclone

Between January 29 and February 5, 2004, Tropical Cyclone Elita passed three times over Madagascar, killing 29 people, displacing approximately 44,000 residents, and causing extensive damage to agricultural infrastructure and crops. Flooding caused by the heavy rainfall led to significant damage in the major rice production zones in the west coast’s Mahajanga Province. On February 18 and 19, USAID/ Madagascar staff and the OFDA principal regional advisor for Southern Africa conducted a damage assessment of affected areas in Mahajanga Province and identified agricultural recovery activities as a priority for assistance.

On February 23, U.S. Ambassador Wanda L. Nesbitt declared a disaster due to the damage caused by Cyclone Elita. OFDA responded by providing \$50,000 to USAID/Madagascar to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable farming households, located primarily in Mahajanga Province, through the procurement, transportation, and distribution of 65 MT of rice seed.

In FY 2004, FFP contributed 2,010 MT in PL 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$1.5 million, to assist the needs of those affected by the political crisis, cyclones, and drought in Madagascar. A portion of this assistance was provided to residents affected by Cyclone Elita.

OFDA Assistance \$50,000
Other USG Assistance\$1,497,800
Total USG Assistance.....\$1,547,800

MADAGASCAR – Cyclone

On March 7, 2004, Tropical Cyclone Gafilo made landfall near the city of Antalaha on the northeastern coast of Madagascar and moved across the west coast between Maintirano and Tambohorano on March 8. Gafilo regained strength in the Mozambique Channel, hit the southwest coast of Madagascar on March 9, and crossed the island again, exiting along the southeast on March 11. With winds exceeding 250 kph and heavy rains, observers reported that Gafilo was one of the strongest and largest cyclones to strike Madagascar in 20 years. Flooding and high tides caused damage to houses and agricultural fields, as well as to transport and communications infrastructure. Assessments from the Government of Madagascar’s National Security Council



SONYA GREEN, OFDA

USAID plastic sheeting is offloaded to provide temporary shelter in cyclone-affected villages in Ambanja, Madagascar.

and OCHA indicated that the effects of the storm killed 237 people, injured 900 people, and affected 774,000 others, including 304,288 left homeless. According to the U.N., Cyclone Gafilo damaged more than 300,000 hectares of agricultural land and destroyed 150,000 hectares of crops.

The cyclone most affected the eastern coastal districts of Antalaha and Maroantsetra. The western coastal districts, the northern district of Marovoay, and the midwestern districts between Morombe and Maintirano also bore significant damage, as one month

prior in early February, Cyclone Elita produced extensive flooding in the same areas.

From March 13 to April 3, a two-person OFDA team traveled to Madagascar to support USAID/Madagascar’s disaster response efforts. The team helped assess the impact of Cyclone Gafilo and coordinate USG response, as well as report on the humanitarian situation.

U.S. Ambassador Wanda L. Nesbitt declared a disaster on March 8, due to the damage caused by Cyclone Gafilo. OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Madagascar to CRS for immediate water and sanitation and health interventions, particularly in the flood-affected western regions. In addition, the office contributed \$79,900 to airlift 600 rolls of plastic sheeting that provided shelter to approximately 6,000 families.

In FY 2004, FFP contributed 2,010 MT in P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$1.5 million, to assist the needs of those affected by the political crisis, cyclones, and drought in Madagascar. A portion of this assistance was provided to residents affected by Cyclone Gafilo.

OFDA Assistance \$129,900
Other USG Assistance \$1,497,800
Total USG Assistance..... \$1,627,700

MADAGASCAR – Drought

During FY 2004, Madagascar experienced food insecurity and water scarcity for the third consecutive year as a result of prolonged drought conditions and crop failure. The failed 2002/2003 agricultural season reduced food availability, leading residents to rely on emergency assistance until the harvest in March 2004. Due to the late arrival of rains in December 2003, however, harvest yields further decreased. In October 2003, WFP reported that 270,000 people in 18 southern districts required food assistance. Compounding this food insecurity, inadequate water delivery systems restricted both



HARLAN HALE, OFDA

A rainwater catchment system provides water for a school in Androy Region, southern Madagascar.

the quantity and quality of water available to drought-affected populations.

On October 2, U.S. Ambassador Wanda L. Nesbitt redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing drought and food security crisis. In response, during FY 2004, OFDA provided nearly \$500,000 to CRS to distribute local seed varieties, undertake emergency agricultural recovery activities, and improve water availability.

In FY 2004, FFP contributed 2,010 MT in P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$1.5 million, to assist the needs of those affected by the political crisis, cyclones, and drought in Madagascar.

OFDA Assistance \$499,108
Other USG Assistance \$1,497,800
Total USG Assistance..... \$1,996,908

MOROCCO – Earthquake

On February 24, 2004, a 6.4 magnitude earthquake struck Al Hoceima Province in northern Morocco, with aftershocks continuing through March 3. The epicenter of the quake was located in the Strait of Gibraltar, 298 km east-northeast of Rabat. The closest affected city was Al Hoceima, with a population of 100,000. According to IFRC, the earthquake most affected rural villages near Al Hoceima, where an estimated 300,000 to 400,000 people live in mud brick buildings unable to withstand a major temblor. According to official figures from the



ROBERT ANDREW, OFDA

A building collapses as a result of the February 24 earthquake in Al Hoceima Province, northern Morocco.

Government of Morocco (GOM), the earthquake killed 640 people, injured 547 others, and left more than 15,000 people homeless. In addition, nearly the entire population living in the affected areas chose to live and sleep outdoors in the days following the quake fearing the collapse of damaged buildings during aftershocks.

On February 24, U.S. Ambassador Thomas T. Riley declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the earthquake. In response, OFDA immediately provided \$50,000 through USAID/Morocco to the Moroccan Red Crescent for the purchase of emergency relief supplies. On February 25, USAID activated a five-member DART. Based on assessments of the tent camps erected to house displaced persons, the DART determined that shelter for earthquake-affected residents in the Al Hoceima area was the highest priority need, followed by repairs to local public water distribution systems and health care facilities.

On February 25, OFDA airlifted 10,000 blankets into Al Hoceima. On February 26, the office airlifted 3 emergency health kits containing medical supplies to serve 30,000 people for 3 months. On February 27, 3 flights with 712 tents, 50 generators, and 260 rolls of plastic sheeting arrived in Morocco. An additional 288 tents arrived on February 29. The office dispatched 2 additional flights with 972 tents on March 1. The value of all the airlifts totaled more than \$687,000.

On February 28, a five-person EUCOM Humanitarian Assistance Survey Team (HAST) arrived in Al Hoceima to gather information and make recommendations for

EUCOM assistance. The HAST donated humanitarian commodities valued at approximately \$160,000 to the GOM.

OFDA Assistance \$787,003
Other USG Assistance \$160,000
Total USG Assistance..... \$947,003

Note: Stockpiled commodities valued at nearly \$440,000 increased OFDA's contribution to the Morocco earthquake response to more than \$1.2 million.

NAMIBIA – Drought

Two consecutive years of drought conditions in Namibia resulted in seed shortages in the northern cereal producing regions, adversely affecting an estimated 642,000 people, or one third of the population. The lack of seed stock in the highly populated northern regions had the potential to inhibit a successful 2003/2004 harvest, even with adequate rainfall. In addition to the seed shortages, the drought exacerbated existing problems affecting the northern regions, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, food insecurity, and endemic poverty.

On November 24, 2003, the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) appealed to the international community for \$33.7 million to fund drought relief programs. At the same time, the GRN planned to contribute approximately \$14 million of national resources toward the relief effort, including \$12.3 million in food commodities for the affected populations. On December 18 and 19, 2003, the

OFDA principal regional advisor for Southern Africa and the Southern Africa regional FFP officer conducted an assessment in the Kavango region and verified GRN reports of seed requirements in the region.

U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Jonathan Moore declared a disaster on December 23, due to the effects of the drought. OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Namibia to Africare for the procurement, transport, and distribution of 18 MT of millet seed for approximately 6,200 farmers in the Kavango Region.

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

NAMIBIA – Floods

Heavy rainfall beginning in March 2004 caused flooding along the banks of the Zambezi River in the Caprivi Region of Namibia. In April, the water level of the Zambezi River rose above the seven-meter mark, forcing local authorities to evacuate residents from villages in the region. Water completely submerged livestock grazing areas and fields, destroying the majority of crops. Government officials reported that the flooding was the worst in the area since 1958, as approximately 50,000 Namibians required humanitarian assistance. From April 8 to 11, the OFDA principal regional advisor for Southern Africa conducted a damage assessment in the Caprivi Region and coordinated with USAID/Namibia regarding the USG response.

On April 16, U.S. Ambassador Kevin J. McGuire issued a disaster declaration due to the damage caused by the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Namibia to the Namibian Red Cross Society for evacuation costs, water and sanitation needs, and the provision of relief commodities.

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

Note: OFDA also provided three motor boats from worldwide stockpiles to IFRC. The boats, valued at more than \$38,000, increased the office's total contribution to the Namibia floods to more than \$88,200.

NORTH & WEST AFRICA – Locust Emergency

During July and August 2003, favorable climatic conditions resulted in increased locust breeding levels throughout Sahelian West Africa. The density of the swarms increased during October and November in Mauritania, Mali, and Niger. The locusts matured from July to October in Mali and Niger, and then moved to Northwest Africa for a second breeding cycle from December 2003 to March 2004. In June 2004, the first swarms of desert locusts moved from the spring breeding grounds in Morocco and Algeria to the Sahel. Through intensive control operations, the situation in Northwest Africa improved, but by late June, the swarms that had moved southward laid eggs in Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, and Niger. These highly mobile swarms were difficult to spray before maturation. By the end of FY 2004, the desert locusts had infested approximately 3.5 million hectares across the Sahel, making this regional locust outbreak the worst since 1987–1989. The FY 2004



SONYA GREEN, OFDA

Locusts like the ones pictured above are responsible for damage to crops and loss of livelihoods across the Sahel.

locust emergency coincided with a second consecutive year of above-average agricultural harvests in the Sahel, due to exceptional rains, which also encouraged locust breeding.

In September 2004, USAID/DCHA Assistant Administrator Roger P. Winter traveled with OFDA's

locust expert and principal regional advisor for West Africa to assess crop damage in Senegal, Mauritania, and Mali. Following the assessment, and in response to the scale of the locust invasion throughout North and West Africa, the office adopted a regional strategy to channel funding for the locust emergency through FAO—the U.N.-designated lead agency for emergency transboundary pest outbreaks. FAO coordinated closely with USAID’s Assistance for Emergency Locust/ Grasshopper Abatement project to identify appropriate activities for USG funding.

In FY 2004, OFDA provided nearly \$3.7 million, largely through FAO, to support regional and national locust control efforts throughout the Sahel and Morocco.

The office also mobilized a DART at the end of FY 2004 to coordinate the USG’s regional response to the locust emergency. The DART managed an aerial pesticide spray campaign to treat priority areas in Senegal and Mauritania in an effort to protect crops. OFDA also funded 6 aerial spray planes for regional locust control efforts, at a cost of more than \$1.5 million. The DART locust emergency response continued into FY 2005.

Total Assistance to North & West Africa

OFDA Assistance	\$3,678,590
Other USG Assistance	\$2,120,330
Total USG Assistance.....	\$5,798,920

The Gambia

On September 21, 2004, U.S. Ambassador Joseph D. Stafford determined that the impending threat of a locust infestation

was beyond the capacity of the local and national authorities in the Gambia. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 to FAO to support the relief and prevention efforts in the Gambia.

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

Mali

In a normal year, Mali accounts for nearly 25 percent of total cereal production in the Sahel. Thus, the impact of the locust invasion in Mali threatened food



Locusts swarm over the Sahel consuming agricultural products.
YENE BELAYNEH, OFDA

security nationally as well as regionally. Mali’s Ministry of Agriculture warned in September 2004 that air and ground support were critically insufficient to support the intensive crop protection spraying and surveillance activities needed to save portions of what was forecasted to be a bumper harvest.

U.S. Ambassador Vicki Huddleston issued a disaster declaration on September 2, 2004, due to the locust emergency affecting Mali. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Mali to

support the Government of Mali’s special account for combating the locust infestation. Other contributions included more than \$500,000 to USAID/Mali for the procurement of protective equipment to support the locust-control activities. USAID/Mali provided nearly \$270,000 to the Government of Mali to support locust response efforts. In addition, USAID/Mali provided \$1 million to FAO for activities to benefit Mali as part of the regional response effort.

OFDA Assistance	\$566,500
Other USG Assistance	\$1,269,330
Total USG Assistance.....	\$1,835,830

Mauritania & Senegal

Locusts infested approximately 1.6 million hectares in Mauritania in FY 2004, causing national agricultural experts to warn of a major food crisis due to the extensive crop damage. On April 14, 2004, U.S. Ambassador Joseph E. LeBaron issued a disaster declaration for the locust outbreak in Mauritania, which affected the regions of Adrar, Dakhlet Nouadhibou, Tiris Zemmour, and Inchiri.

In Senegal, locusts began breeding in large numbers in July 2004. The Senegalese Ministry of Agriculture identified seven affected regions in northern, western, and central Senegal. In total, locusts infested more than 300,000 hectares of crop and pasture land across the country in FY 2004. On September 23, U.S. Ambassador Richard A. Roth declared a disaster in Senegal due to the magnitude of the locust infestation.

In response to the disaster declarations for both Mauritania and Senegal, OFDA provided more than \$1.2 million to FAO to support the regional control effort. USAID's Bureau for Africa provided \$651,000 through USAID/Senegal to support control efforts in Senegal and Mauritania.

OFDA Assistance\$1,213,000
Other USG Assistance\$651,000
Total USG Assistance.....\$1,864,000

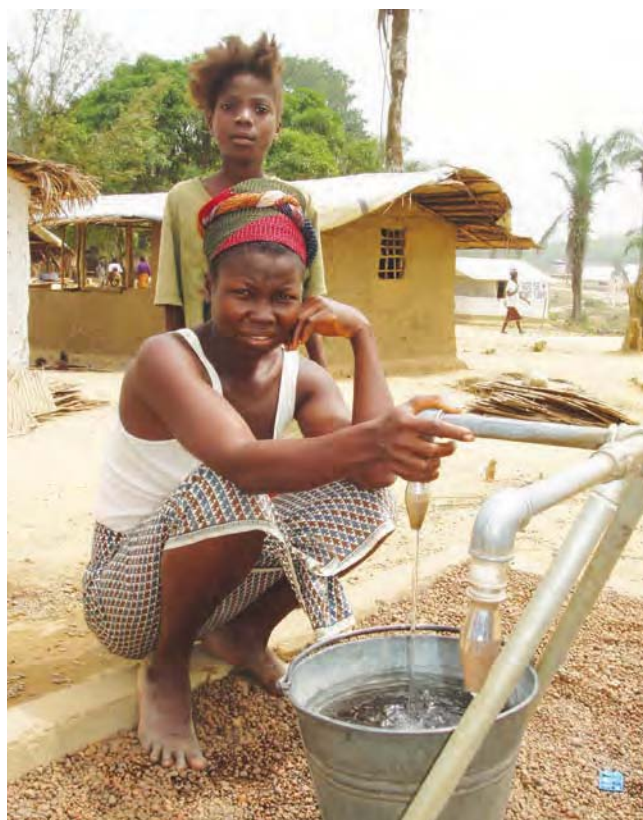
Morocco

On April 15, 2004, U.S. Ambassador Thomas T. Riley issued a disaster declaration due to the locust outbreak in Morocco. In response, OFDA provided \$300,000 to FAO for locust control efforts in Morocco. In addition, USAID's Bureau for Asia and the Near East provided \$200,000 through USAID/Morocco to the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture to purchase protective and communication equipment and pesticide sprayers for the locust control effort.

OFDA Assistance\$300,000
Other USG Assistance\$200,000
Total USG Assistance.....\$500,000

SIERRA LEONE – Complex Emergency

Between 1991 and 1999, civil war engulfed Sierra Leone and displaced approximately half of the country's 4.5 million residents. In 1999, the Government of Sierra Leone and the armed opposition, the Revolutionary United Front, signed a peace agreement. By 2002, armed combatants from both sides completed the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration campaign, with support from the U.N. peacekeeping force, the World Bank, and the international community. During FY 2004, the majority of IDP camps closed, and many IDPs returned home. With UNHCR assistance, the majority of Sierra Leonean refugees living in neighboring countries also returned during FY 2004. The combined effects of massive internal displacement, large-scale destruction of the country's infrastructure and livelihood systems, and the needs of returning refugees from neighboring Liberia, however, continued to constitute a humanitarian emergency.



STEFANIE SOBOL, OFDA

An IDP obtains water from a newly constructed water system in Salala Camp, Sierra Leone.

On October 2, 2003, U.S. Ambassador Peter X. Chavez declared a disaster due to the ongoing needs of vulnerable populations in Sierra Leone. Additionally, an outbreak of the highly infectious Lassa fever in eastern Sierra Leone escalated in FY 2004. Related morbidity and mortality rates increased, overloading the fragile health system in the war-devastated country. To respond to the Lassa fever outbreaks, OFDA provided more than \$256,000 to Merlin to consolidate primary health care and water and sanitation services, with a focus on training government health staff and village development communities. In addition, the office provided \$400,000 to WHO to support the Lassa fever response for 400,000 beneficiaries.

Assistance to address malnutrition included approximately \$543,000 to ACF to support supplementary feeding centers for more than 9,000 beneficiaries as well as hygiene and water and sanitation interventions for 23,000 beneficiaries in the Northern Province. ACF also provided training and guidance to local staff in order to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health's District Health Management Teams to assume management of the supplementary feeding programs. In addition, World Vision received more than \$483,000 to conduct programs in health and nutrition for 240,000 beneficiaries.

FFP provided 9,750 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$6.6 million, to support vulnerable populations in Sierra Leone in FY 2004. WFP and CARE distributed the commodities, which included bulgur wheat, corn soya blend, vegetable oil, and yellow peas.

In FY 2004, State/PRM provided approximately \$7.1 million to support programs for Liberian refugees and Sierra Leonean returnees focusing on health care, mental health, and micro-enterprise development. ARC, the Center for Victims of Torture, IMC, and UNHCR implemented these programs. State/PRM also supported an environmental mitigation and

reforestation program through an agreement with UNHCR.

In FY 2004, the humanitarian post-war recovery process in Sierra Leone began transitioning into a longer-term effort focused on sustainable peace, stability, good governance, and poverty alleviation. At the end of the year, OCHA phased out emergency activities in Sierra Leone and the U.N. peacekeeping mission significantly reduced troop presence. FY 2004 also marked the end of OFDA emergency funding to Sierra Leone.

OFDA Assistance\$2,110,802
Other USG Assistance\$13,761,915
Total USG Assistance.....\$15,872,717

SOMALIA – Complex Emergency

Since 1991, Somalia has experienced a complex emergency, as ongoing civil strife in the south and central regions and escalating violence in the north have disrupted agricultural and market activity, increased food insecurity, and severely restricted humanitarian activities. As a result of instability and extreme poverty, approximately 400,000 Somali refugees resided in neighboring Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Yemen. An estimated 350,000 Somalis remained internally displaced throughout the country, including nearly 170,000 residing in camps near



COURTESY OF WORLD CONCERN

Villagers draw water from a community well in Marerery Town, Somalia.

Mogadishu. The murder of four international aid workers between October 2003 and March 2004 in the self-declared Republic of Somaliland in the north led to new operational restrictions on U.N. agencies and NGOs that hampered relief efforts countrywide.

Nutritional assessments by FAO's Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) in August indicated that malnutrition rates in all areas of Somalia were consistently above internationally recognized emergency levels. The lack of humanitarian access to areas of concern, however, seriously impeded aid agencies' ability to provide necessary interventions. Successive seasons of rainfall failures in the Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, and Nugal regions of northern Somalia led to prolonged and severe drought conditions and diminished available grazing lands and water in pastoralist areas, causing livestock health and productivity to deteriorate.

According to the FSAU's August report, poor environmental conditions and degraded rangelands caused livestock losses in northeast Somalia that ranged from 60 percent for sheep and goats to 80 percent for camels. Drought conditions spread to central and southern Somalia during FY 2004 and resulted in crop production in some agricultural areas that was only 20 percent of the normal yield, representing one of Somalia's worst cereal production years since 1995.

Without an internationally recognized national government since January 1991, Somalia made some advances toward political stability in FY 2004. After more than 14 months of negotiations, Somali faction leaders signed an agreement on January 29 to establish a new Federal Transitional Parliament that would pave the way for presidential elections and the formation of a national government. On August 22, members of the transitional parliament took office, with legislators selected under Somalia's clan system. Despite the progress, however, significant political challenges remained. Still based in Nairobi, Kenya, the new government must consolidate and monitor a comprehensive ceasefire, control weapons proliferation, demobilize militia groups, and form a police and military force.

On October 1, 2003, 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. In response, OFDA provided nearly \$4.3 million to ACF, NPA, ADRA, IMC, and UNICEF to support emergency water and sanitation, health and nutrition, logistics support, and capacity building activities. This funding also supported U.N. Common Air Services, which enabled relief organizations to transport staff and supplies into Somalia.

In FY 2004, FFP contributed 33,510 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$23.6 million, through WFP and CARE.

OFDA Assistance\$4,274,262
Other USG Assistance\$23,550,100
Total USG Assistance.....\$27,824,362

SUDAN – Complex Emergency

North and South Sudan have been engaged in civil war; primarily between the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People's



JOHN MARKS, OFDA

Assistant Administrator for USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Roger P. Winter visits the region of Upper Nile, Sudan.

Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), for more than 20 years. Since the conflict began in 1983, fighting, food shortages, and disease have killed more than 2 million people and displaced nearly 5 million. In April 2003, a separate conflict began in Darfur, western Sudan, affecting more than 2.2 million people, including 1.45 million persons displaced in Sudan and 200,000 refugees in Chad.

Throughout FY 2004, the USG worked to galvanize the North-South and Darfur peace processes and to increase humanitarian access to conflict-affected communities throughout Sudan. On June 5, 2004, First Vice-President Ali Osman Taha and SPLM/A Leader John Garang signed the Nairobi Declaration, a framework agreement linking the six peace protocols negotiated between July 20, 2003, and May 26, 2004.

Despite progress in FY 2004 to end the North-South conflict, the Darfur crisis continued to worsen. The security situation in the three states of Darfur steadily deteriorated since the onset of the conflict. Fighting between two main opposition groups—the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)—and the GOS military and GOS-backed militia known as the *Jingaweit* intensified, restricting humanitarian access and causing death and large-scale displacement. Despite the active involvement of the USG, other donors, and the African Union, the peace negotiations in Abuja, Nigeria, did not yield significant progress for Darfur in FY 2004.

During his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on September 9, 2004, U.S. Secretary of State Colin L. Powell stated that genocide had been committed in Darfur and that the GOS and *Jingaweit* bore responsibility. The Secretary described a consistent and widespread pattern of atrocities against civilians, including murder, rape, and burning of villages.

U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Gerard M. Gallucci renewed the disaster declaration for Sudan on October 2, 2003. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987. OFDA provided nearly \$107 million in humanitarian assistance countrywide during FY 2004—\$71.5 million directed to the Darfur crisis and \$35 million to the North-South Sudan complex emergency. USAID's response sought to support relief activities to address humanitarian needs across Sudan while simultaneously providing an effective bridge to development activities in Southern Sudan. Within the framework of USAID's Interim Strategic Plan for Sudan 2004-2006, OFDA focused on the following priorities in FY 2004: responding to the Darfur crisis; focusing on areas of likely IDP returns in Southern Sudan; and providing basic humanitarian services in conflict-affected areas of Sudan. Through partnership with 38 NGOs, IOs, and U.N. agencies, the office implemented programs across the country in the sectors of health, water and sanitation, food security and agriculture, nutrition, capacity building, logistics, shelter, provision of emergency relief supplies, research, coordination, security, and infrastructure rehabilitation.



Beneficiaries of a USAID project at an IDP camp in West Darfur, Sudan, greet visitors.

SARAH MCNIECE, OFDA

During FY 2004, USAID deployed numerous field staff to Sudan to assess the extent of the Darfur crisis. On April 11, 2004, the day the GOS/SLM/A/JEM humanitarian ceasefire took effect, USAID mobilized a DART to respond to the increasing scale of humanitarian needs in Darfur. Throughout FY 2004, USAID maintained a sizeable DART in the three Darfur state capitals of El Fasher, Nyala, and Geneina, as well as in Khartoum, to participate in the overall planning, coordination, and monitoring of relief activities in Darfur.

USAID also responded to the humanitarian emergencies in Sudan through FFP and OTI. In FY 2004, FFP provided 269,930 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance throughout Sudan valued at approximately \$267.7 million through ADRA, CARE, CRS, NPA, Samaritan's Purse, and WFP. As the North-South peace process advanced, the likelihood of conflict-affected populations returning home increased. In order to respond to the needs of returnees lacking necessary coping mechanisms to establish sustainable livelihoods, FFP provided contingency food rations through implementing partners in areas where large population movements were expected.

OTI continued supporting activities in Southern Sudan in FY 2004 with a program focused on key transition issues in such as supporting the emergence of responsive, effective, and inclusive civil authorities; restoring the conditions of peace through opportunities for peaceful community dialogue; assisting in the emergence of an empowered and active civil society; and increasing access to information. To support the establishment of independent media in Southern Sudan, OTI awarded the Education Development Center a cooperative agreement to establish a local-language shortwave radio service for Southern Sudan. Other contributions included funding Pact, Inc., to manage a small grants program that assisted peace-building, judiciary strengthening, and civic education initiatives, as well as providing technical assistance and capacity building support to local government and civil society groups. In Darfur and Chad, OTI supported IDP and refugee protection efforts by funding the expansion of the monitoring team of the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights in Darfur.

In FY 2004, State/PRM provided \$2.7 million to UNHCR to begin preparatory activities for Sudanese



Dire conditions loom for the residents of the Riyadh IDP settlement in West Darfur, Sudan.

DOUG MERCADO, OFDA

refugee returns to Southern Sudan in the event of a peace agreement between the GOS and SPLM/A. State/PRM also provided more than \$1.3 million to UNHCR and more than \$6.8 million to ICRC for humanitarian operations in Darfur.

OFDA Assistance \$106,547,007
Other USG Assistance \$283,453,265
Total USG Assistance..... \$390,000,272

Note: Please see the separate Chad Refugee Emergency case report for more information regarding assistance to refugees from Darfur living in eastern Chad.

TOGO – Epidemic

Beginning in January 2004, an uncharacteristic outbreak of cholera afflicted Togo during the dry season. The outbreak occurred in the capital city Lomé and in the Maritime Region, areas where cholera generally peaks during the July to October rainy season. WHO reported 1,018 cases of cholera, including 30 deaths among adults, from the period from January 1 to March 19. In comparison, the total number of cases in Togo for 2002 and 2003 was 394 and 395, respectively.

On March 16, U.S. Ambassador Gregory W. Engle declared a disaster due to the cholera outbreak. OFDA provided \$38,000 through the U.S. Embassy in

Advocating for Humanitarian Access in Darfur

By Colin Thomas-Jensen

Reports of an increasingly brutal civil war and widespread human rights abuses, including deliberate bombing of civilians, looting and destruction of livelihoods, and systematic rape and murder, began emerging from Darfur in April 2003. By October, approximately 65,000 Sudanese had fled Darfur to makeshift refugee camps across the border with Chad, where they described to relief workers the atrocities taking place in Darfur.

As NGOs, U.N. agencies, human rights groups, and donor governments worked to verify these reports and coordinate a response to the needs of hundreds of thousands of conflict-affected people still inside Darfur, the Government of Sudan (GOS) denied visas to relief workers, journalists, and human rights advocates, and imposed travel restrictions on humanitarian personnel already operating in Darfur. As a result, access remained extremely limited to conflict-affected populations outside of the state capitals of Geneina, El Fasher, and Nyala. The GOS had effectively blinded the world to the scale of the destruction and the tremendous humanitarian needs of IDPs and communities ravaged by the conflict.

While international concern mounted for the plight of Darfuri civilians caught up in the conflict, USAID personnel on the ground in Darfur began to provide regular reporting on the humanitarian situation to inform USAID's response to the crisis. Following USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios' trip to Darfur in October 2003, OFDA deployed a senior field officer to Sudan specifically to assess and report on humanitarian needs in Darfur. After a two-week wait in Khartoum, the officer received a permit to travel to Darfur in December 2003 and established a USAID presence.

Working in Darfur with NGOs and U.N. agencies from late 2003 to early 2004, the senior field officer painted a grim picture of the deteriorating humanitarian situation, and the office's publicly released situation reports called attention to the

lack of humanitarian access and the increasing number of vulnerable civilians beyond the reach of the humanitarian community. Additional staff soon deployed to the region to enhance reporting capabilities.



RON LIBBY, OFDA

Women pump water into containers in Kabkabiya, North Darfur, in March 2004.

In February 2004, OFDA facilitated a trip to the three capitals of Darfur led by USAID's Assistant Administrator for the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Roger P. Winter. This trip, along with the reporting of USAID field staff, helped lay the foundation for Assistant Administrator Winter's powerful testimony on March 11, 2004, before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on International Relations Subcommittee on Africa and his press statements on March 31 at the Inter-Sudanese Conflict Meeting in N'Djamena, Chad:

From the very beginning of the present U.S. administration, the United States has had three goals in its relationship with Sudan; one of those three has always been full humanitarian access for the international community to vulnerable Sudanese populations. We [USAID] thus have been directed by the White House to actively pursue full humanitarian access in Darfur and a ceasefire between all parties to allow humanitarian access to be maximally effective.

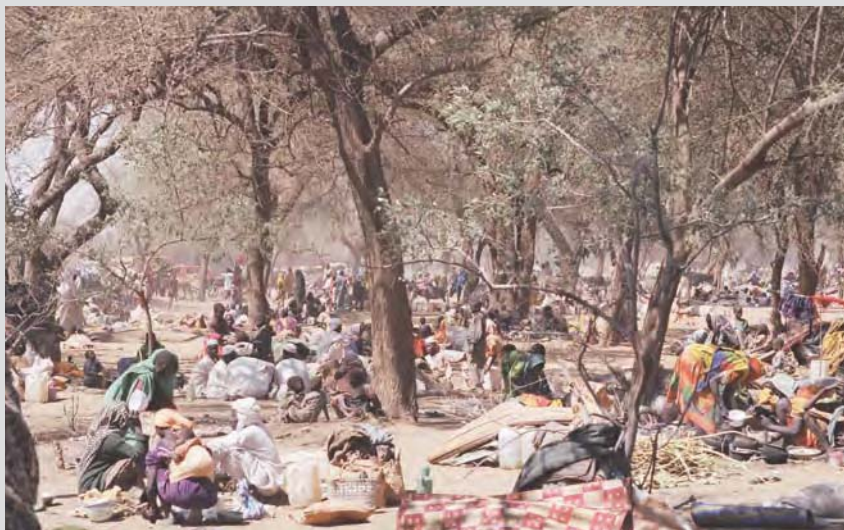
The attention afforded the Darfur crisis at the highest levels of USAID demonstrated to the world USAID's resolve to shine a light on the suffering of civilians in Darfur and advocate for increased access of humanitarian workers to populations in need. Following USG- (including USAID) and EU-facilitated negotiations in N'Djamena, Chad, the two main opposition groups—the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army and the Justice and Equality Movement—and the GOS signed a renewable 45-day humanitarian ceasefire on April 8, 2004.

With the expectation that security and access would improve, USAID Administrator Natsios directed OFDA to deploy a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART). Although the DART leader arrived in Sudan on April 11, the day that the ceasefire agreement was scheduled to take effect, the GOS did not grant visas to additional members of the team. As the 14-person team waited for visas, the DART leader and field staff already in Darfur provided continuous field reporting to inform the USAID Administrator and others engaged in USAID's advocacy for increased humanitarian access.

During April and May 2004, USAID Administrator Natsios and Assistant Administrator Winter issued frequent public statements calling upon the GOS to allow humanitarian workers unrestricted access to conflict-affected populations in Darfur. When Assistant Administrator Winter testified before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on International Relations on May 6, he stated the following:

Every day, new and credible information surfaces about continued *Jingaweit* attacks, including executions of men and boys in cold blood and rapes of women and girls searching for water or firewood. There are even reports surfacing about mass graves being found.

Diplomatic and public pressure against the GOS to allow relief workers into Darfur escalated as the overwhelming evidence of dire humanitarian conditions for civilians entered the public domain. The GOS granted visas to members of the DART, who immediately deployed to Sudan and began to coordinate the USG humanitarian response. On May 24, 2004, as a result of intense USG-led international pressure, the GOS lifted some of the restrictive travel regulations and announced a series of measures to facilitate humanitarian access to Darfur. Although serious obstacles remained throughout FY 2004, this represented a major breakthrough. On April 1, 2004, OCHA reported that 36 international humanitarian personnel were working in Darfur. By the time U.S. Secretary of State Colin L. Powell arrived in El Fasher, North



RON LIBBY, OFDA

Newly arrived IDPs settle at Korma camp near El Fasher, North Darfur, in March 2004.

Darfur, on June 30, 2004, this figure had increased nearly nine-fold to 322.

As a source of information that helped to drive USAID's public advocacy, OFDA provided an invaluable service to the USG, the international community, and, ultimately, to the people of Darfur. In the case of Darfur, USAID's role in public advocacy was as much responsible for saving tens of thousands of lives as was its role in funding and coordinating the humanitarian operation.



JACK MYER, OFDA

Deputy Assistant Administrator for USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Leonard M. Rogers visits an OFDA-supported IDP camp near Gulu, Uganda.

Lomé to WHO for the procurement of medicines and supplies for cholera prevention and treatment.

OFDA Assistance \$38,000

Total USG Assistance..... \$38,000

UGANDA – Complex Emergency

Since 1986, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) has launched periodic attacks on civilians and government troops in northern and eastern Uganda. In March 2004, the Government of Uganda (GOU) and the Government of Sudan renewed an agreement that enabled the Uganda Peoples Defense Forces (UPDF) to pursue LRA forces into South Sudan. In response, LRA forces intensified attacks on villages and IDP camps in northern Uganda. Escalating conflict and violence, combined with looting and cattle raids by Karamojong pastoralists in eastern Uganda, resulted in the country's worst humanitarian crisis in 18 years.

The internal displacement of civilians reached unprecedented levels during FY 2004. According to OCHA, nearly 95 percent of northern Uganda's ethnic Acholi population lived in GOU-organized IDP camps, an increase from 80 percent in FY 2003. In December 2003, LRA attacks in the Teso sub-Region began to subside, and residents of urban IDP camps started returning home. Nonetheless, WFP reported that the

total number of IDPs in Uganda increased from 1.2 million in FY 2003 to 1.5 million in FY 2004.

Child abductions also increased during FY 2004. According to the U.N., the LRA seized more than 4,000 children from June 2003 to August 2004, in addition to the estimated 28,000 children abducted between 1986 and 2003. Abductees faced violence, forced conscription, and sexual exploitation. The rise in child abductions led to an increase in the number of night commuters—children who traveled from vulnerable rural communities to spend the night in the perceived safety of urban centers, often in makeshift shelters and under shop verandas on the street. By August 2004, an estimated 52,000 IDPs, primarily children and women, relocated each night to urban centers throughout northern Uganda.

During FY 2004, continued conflict and poor road conditions reduced access to IDP camps, particularly in rural areas, and hindered the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Water and sanitation conditions remained poor, and food security further deteriorated. The majority of IDPs could not access fields to plant and harvest crops, and the LRA often looted or burned existing crops. As a result, IDPs were unable to supplement food assistance with their own production, and WFP increased food rations.

Rising malaria and malnutrition rates, mainly among women and children, overwhelmed health centers in FY 2004. Increased malnutrition resulted from reduced agricultural output, high unemployment, poor conditions in IDP camps, and insufficient food rations. The capacity of supplementary feeding programs and therapeutic feeding centers to address malnutrition remained limited, as NGOs registered high default rates due to insecurity and the inability of patients to remain in the therapeutic feeding centers throughout the night.

On October 1, 2003, U.S. Ambassador Jimmy J. Kolker redeclared a disaster in response to the ongoing humanitarian emergency in northern Uganda. In FY 2004, several high-level USAID delegations traveled to the region to work toward resolution of the humanitarian crisis. DCHA Assistant Administrator Roger P. Winter visited Uganda from February 10 to 12 and from June 27 to 29 to meet with government officials regarding improved access to vulnerable populations, follow up on the Northern Uganda Peace Initiative, and assess cross-border implications of the Sudan peace process. From March 14 to 20, DCHA Deputy Assistant Administrator Leonard M. Rogers visited Uganda to observe security and humanitarian conditions in Lira and Gulu districts.

In FY 2004, OFDA released two Annual Program Statements requesting NGO proposals for humanitarian interventions to support internally displaced and conflict-affected populations in northern and eastern Uganda. During FY 2004, OFDA provided nearly \$9 million in emergency relief assistance, focusing on water and sanitation, health, and food security projects in affected areas.

Of this total, the office allocated more than \$1.9 million to U.N. agencies, including UNDP to support an additional U.N. Security Coordinator focusing on northern Uganda, and FAO, OCHA, and UNICEF to enhance coordination of humanitarian activities

in the food security, agriculture, health, nutrition, and water and sanitation sectors. Implementing partners AAH/USA, GOAL, IMC, and Northwest Medical Teams International used combined grants of \$2.5 million to support health and nutrition programs. Christian Children's Fund received nearly \$370,000 for protection activities, and IRC, Medair, LWR, and CRS received \$2 million to improve sanitation conditions and access to potable water. In addition, the office allocated more than \$2 million to the Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale, the Ugandan Red Cross, and World Vision for water and sanitation and shelter programs.

In FY 2004, FFP provided 94,650 MT of PL 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$55.2 million. Commodities provided included maize, sorghum, corn soya blend, vegetable oil, and pulses.



Acholi girl night commuters sleep side-by-side in cramped quarters in Gulu town, Uganda.

JACK MYER, OFDA

State/PRM continued to support the humanitarian needs of refugees in the region with nearly \$5.7 million in funding to UNHCR, WFP, IFRC, IRC, and IMC.

OFDA Assistance\$8,960,762
Other USG Assistance\$60,952,580
Total USG Assistance.....\$69,913,342



VONGAI MAKAMURE/WORLD VISION

Supplementary feeding programs provide enhanced nutrition to vulnerable children in Zimbabwe.

ZIMBABWE – Complex Emergency

In FY 2004, Zimbabwe continued to suffer from the combined effects of a collapsing economy, the HIV/AIDS crisis, three years of drought, food shortages, and rapidly deteriorating social services. The economic crisis and food shortages resulted from destructive Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) policies, particularly the land redistribution program that destroyed the country's formerly productive agricultural sector. These same policies prevented meaningful economic or agricultural recovery. The economic collapse produced escalating food insecurity in rural areas that also spread to urban areas due to high staple food prices and low household purchasing power, as well as high unemployment levels and inflation rates.

In May 2004, the GOZ projected the 2003/2004 season's maize harvest to be 2.4 million MT and informed international donors that the country would no longer require emergency food assistance. Independent estimates by FAO, FEWS NET, and other experts, however, placed the harvest in the range of 650,000 to 1.2 million MT. Although the 2003/2004 season's harvest improved food supplies throughout the country compared to the previous three seasons, the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee estimated that approximately 4.8 million Zimbabweans would require food assistance until the harvest in April 2005. Nonetheless, following the announcement of a harvest surplus, the GOZ requested that WFP and other donor agencies halt food relief operations in Zimbabwe. Starting in May 2004, WFP suspended general food distributions but continued targeted food assistance to vulnerable groups, including orphans, school children, and households affected by HIV/AIDS.

In addition to food shortages, access to safe water and adequate sanitation continued to decline for all Zimbabweans in FY 2004. In March 2004, the U.N. reported that an estimated 50 percent of water pumps and sanitation facilities in rural areas were non-functional, and others functioned at reduced output. In urban areas, irregular collection of refuse and frequent sewage blockages and water outages, which often lasted weeks, forced residents to use river water, raising concerns of possible outbreaks of water and sanitation-related diseases that threatened the health of nearly 4.6 million urban residents.

U.S. Ambassador Joseph G. Sullivan redeclared a disaster in Zimbabwe on October 9, due to the ongoing complex emergency and humanitarian crisis. In response, OFDA provided nearly \$6.7 million in emergency humanitarian assistance to support food security, agriculture, nutrition, water and sanitation, and health programs during FY 2004. Contributions included \$1.3 million to IOM to support mobile and vulnerable populations and ex-commercial farm laborers; \$780,000 to CRS to continue emergency agriculture interventions and supplementary feeding programs throughout Zimbabwe; and nearly \$940,000 to CARE and more than \$720,000 to Development Associates, Inc., to support emergency agriculture programs. In addition, Africare received more than \$940,000 to provide seeds and tools for subsistence

agriculture and farming in communal areas. World Vision received approximately \$1 million to improve access to potable water and increase local agricultural production. The office also provided \$800,000 to WFP for monitoring and \$200,000 to OCHA for coordination activities in Zimbabwe.

In FY 2004, FFP provided 113,521 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance valued at more than \$78.5 million through WFP and the Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency (C-SAFE)—an emergency food assistance program comprised of WorldVision, CARE, and CRS.

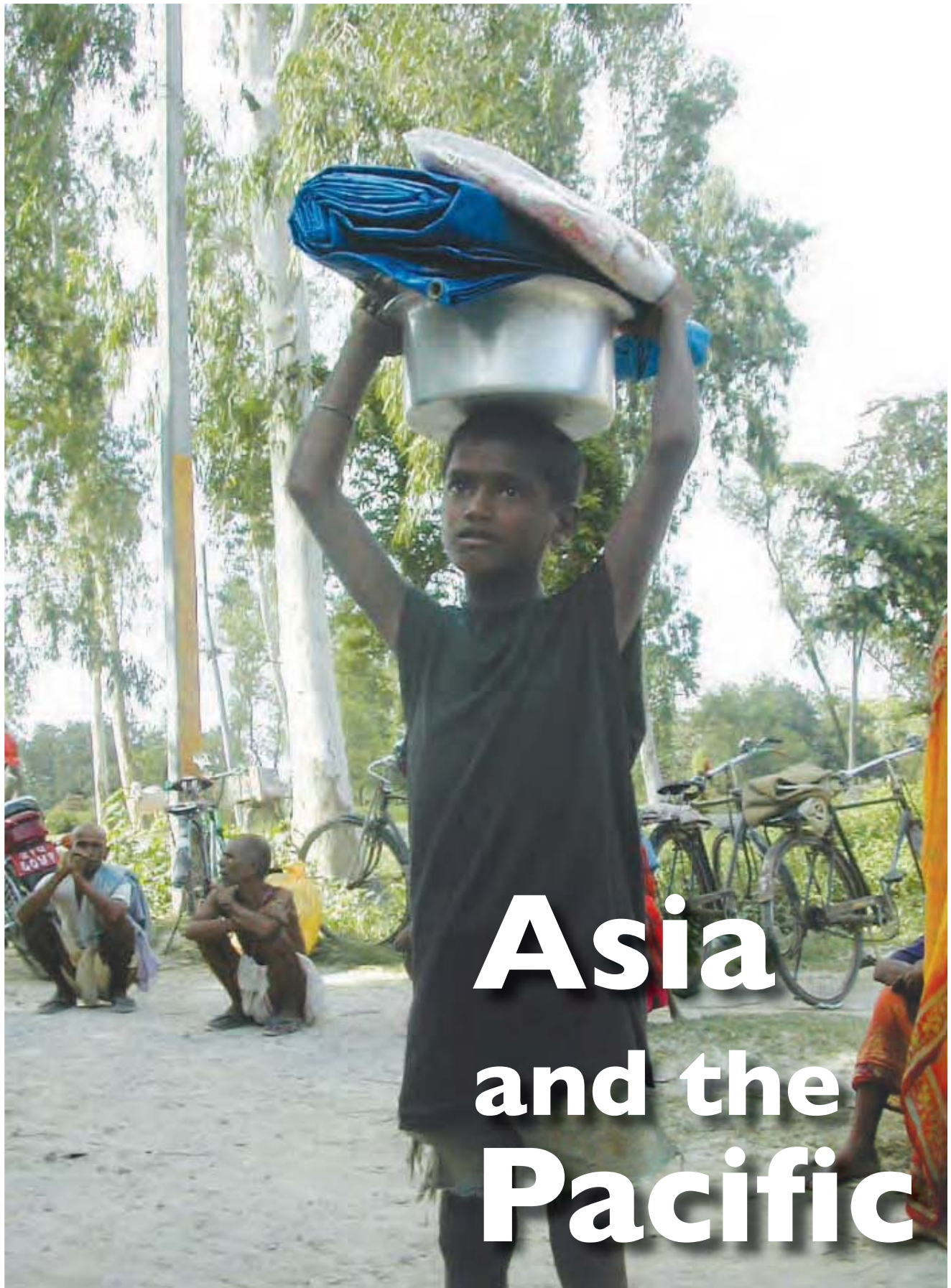


VONGAI MAKAMURE, WORLD VISION

Children eat bowls of corn soya blend as part of a supplementary feeding program in Zimbabwe.

OFDA Assistance\$6,674,351
Other USG Assistance\$78,500,000
Total USG Assistance.....\$85,174,351

NOTE: State/PRM's contributions to the preceding disasters were in addition to unearmarked contributions of more than \$54 million to UNHCR and \$34.3 million to ICRC for programs in Africa.



Asia and the Pacific



COURTESY OF THE NEPAL RED CROSS SOCIETY

Opposite: A boy takes away emergency relief supplies after a distribution to assist flood-affected villagers in Nepal.

Above: Disaster descriptions follow for countries shaded on the map.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA – Accident

On April 22, 2004, a massive explosion at a train station in Ryongchon City in northern Pyongan Province, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), killed more than 150 people, injured 1,300 others, and damaged 1,850 homes. The explosion also seriously affected the city's water system.

On April 26, U.S. Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs James A. Kelly issued a disaster declaration due to the damage caused by the train accident. In response, OFDA provided \$100,000 through AmRC, in support of the IFRC Emergency Appeal, for the distribution of household relief packages to 2,000 affected families. In addition, the office procured

2 medical kits, each of which provided enough medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, and consumables for 10,000 people for a 3-month period. A charter flight delivered the supplies from Bangkok, Thailand, to Shenyang, the capital of China's Liaoning Province. The value of the medical supplies and transport totaled nearly \$140,000.

On May 17, the OFDA senior regional advisor for Asia traveled from Liaoning Province to the DPRK to oversee the delivery of the medical supplies for the victims of the train explosion. The Government of the DPRK provided an entry visa for this official visit and escorted the USAID representative to the site of the train explosion.

OFDA Assistance\$238,933
Total USG Assistance.....\$238,933

Note: In FY 2005, an additional \$3,200 provided to Mercy Corps brought the office's total contribution to more than \$242,000.

INDONESIA – Complex Emergency

Since 1999, ethnic, religious, and separatist violence has caused population displacement in Kalimantan, the Maluku, Sulawesi, Aceh, Timor, and Papua. During FY 2004, conflict subsided in many areas of Indonesia, but the situation in West Timor and the Maluku, as well as the separatist conflicts in Aceh and Papua, remained unsettled. Although the number of IDPs in Indonesia decreased as tensions lessened in some areas, approximately half a million people remained displaced throughout the country.

In FY 2004, emergency relief programs included supporting basic needs of IDPs and host communities throughout Indonesia, as well as return and resettlement programs where possible.

Although the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (GORI) and the separatist opposition group, the Free Aceh Movement, signed a Cessation of Hostilities Framework Agreement in 2002, sporadic fighting continued throughout FY 2004. According to OCHA, in December 2003, approximately 5,263 IDPs remained in camps in Aceh.

With the imposition of martial law in May 2003, the GORI tightened control over the number of international humanitarian agencies allowed to operate in Aceh and barred the entry of all foreigners into the province without formal authorization. In May 2004, the GORI downgraded the state of martial law in Aceh to a civilian emergency.

Although tensions had decreased in the Maluku following the signing of the February 2002 peace accord, renewed violence erupted in late April 2004, resulting in the deaths of at least 40 people. According to OCHA, the local government reported that by the end of FY 2004, approximately 22,688 IDP families remained in the Maluku.

In West Timor, population displacement following the independence of East Timor in 1999 continued as a concern in 2004. In addition, three successive years of poor harvests exacerbated the precarious food security situation.

U.S. Ambassador Ralph L. Boyce redeclared a disaster on October 1, 2003, for the ongoing complex emergency in Indonesia. In renewing the disaster

declaration originally issued in May 1999, Ambassador Boyce cited the need to address the lasting effects of the conflicts, including the extensive food, shelter, health, and other relief and recovery needs of the displaced and other at-risk populations.



MARIZA ROGERS, OFDA

A community health worker teaches families about sanitation and hygiene in West Timor, Indonesia.

In response, OFDA monitored developments in the affected provinces, conducted needs assessments, and provided a total of \$1.5 million in emergency relief assistance through USAID/Indonesia to the following organizations: \$1.1 million to CARE to manage and evaluate therapeutic feeding centers, approximately \$171,000 to CRS to implement food-for-work activities and supplementary feeding programs, more than \$60,000 to CWS for emergency relief programs in West Timor; and nearly \$150,000 to OCHA in support of the U.N. appeal for Indonesia.

OFDA Assistance\$1,500,000
Total USG Assistance.....\$1,500,000

INDONESIA – Earthquake

On February 6, 2004, an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.0 and a depth of 10 km occurred in the eastern Indonesian province of Papua, at 6:05 a.m. local time, according to the USGS. The epicenter was approximately seven km from the coastal city of Nabire. The earthquake killed 25 people, injured more than 180 others, and damaged

more than 600 houses, as well as roads, electricity and telecommunications systems, the local hospital, and the Nabire airport landing strip. According to the USGS, at least six aftershocks followed the earthquake, including one with a magnitude of 7.1.

On February 8, U.S. Ambassador Ralph L. Boyce declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the earthquake. OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Indonesia to the IFRC to be channeled to the Indonesian Red Cross/Palang Merah Indonesia for emergency relief supplies, including personal hygiene items, plastic sheeting, jerry cans, cooking utensils, tents and tarpaulins, as well as charter air transport to deliver supplies to remote areas.

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

INDONESIA – Explosion

On September 9, 2004, an explosion occurred in Kuningan, a diplomatic and business district in Jakarta. The blast occurred within one block of the Australian Embassy, causing severe damage to the embassy’s outer perimeter and to several nearby buildings. According to the U.N., the severity of the explosion and the impact of flying glass killed nine people and caused hundreds of injuries.

U.S. Ambassador Ralph L. Boyce issued a disaster declaration on September 9, due to the damage caused by the explosion. OFDA responded by providing \$50,000 through USAID/Indonesia to Indonesian Red Cross/Palang Merah Indonesia and IFRC for emergency medical assistance to victims of the explosion.

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

INDONESIA – Floods

On November 2, 2003, flash flooding and landslides caused severe damage in the sub-district of Bahorok in the province of North Sumatra, killing 245 people, displacing 1,300 others, and destroying more than 420 houses.

U.S. Ambassador Ralph L. Boyce declared a disaster on November 4, 2003, due to the effects of the floods. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Indonesia to the Indonesian Red Cross/Palang Merah Indonesia for the procurement of emergency relief items, including hygiene kits, plastic sheeting, jerry cans, and cooking utensils. In addition, from November 13 to 15, an OFDA regional advisor for Asia traveled to the Bahorok area to monitor relief activities.



MARIZA ROGERS, OFDA

Flash floods destroy houses and uproot large trees in Bahorok in North Sumatra, Indonesia.

Heavy rains during December 2003 resulted in several rivers overflowing and widespread flooding, particularly in the provinces of Jambi and South Sumatra. The flooding killed 6 people and submerged thousands of homes, displacing more than 25,000 people.

Under the disaster declaration issued in November, on January 5, 2004, OFDA provided \$150,000 through USAID/Indonesia to IFRC and the Indonesian Red Cross/Palang Merah Indonesia for the provision of potable water and the purchase of shelter materials and household items.

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



MARIZA ROGERS, OFDA

Indonesian Red Cross workers conduct search, rescue, and recovery operations while surrounded by debris in Bahorok in North Sumatra, Indonesia.

LAOS – Drought

A poor monsoon season in 2003 resulted in a drought and food emergency in April and May 2004 among ethnic minorities in mountainous areas of the country. WFP estimated that approximately 187,000 people in at least 44 remote districts were vulnerable to food shortages. The U.S. Embassy in Vientiane reported that in some areas residents were beginning to consume seed stocks after eating rice from the last harvest. In April 2004, the Mekong River was at the lowest level in 20 years.

On April 6, 2004, U.S. Ambassador Douglas A. Hartwick declared a disaster to meet the immediate needs

of drought-affected populations. OFDA provided \$150,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane to WFP to provide transportation and logistical support to relief efforts in the most severely affected provinces.

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

NEPAL – Complex Emergency

Since early 1996, the civil conflict between the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) and the Government of Nepal (GON) has grown increasingly violent, resulting in the deaths of more than 10,000 people. While no reliable estimates of the number of persons displaced by the conflict exist, evidence from several districts suggested that the figure increased significantly during FY 2004. Most IDPs relocated to district centers and urban areas within Nepal, and others migrated to India.

The Maoists threatened teachers, closed schools, and forced children to attend Maoist indoctrination programs. During the end of FY 2004, Maoist conscription and other forced labor programs became more aggressive, triggering an increased exodus from rural villages. The conflict also affected Nepalese throughout the country as fighting destroyed vital communications, transport, and power infrastructure, and reduced incomes due to the decline in tourism and exports. Maoist blockades and strikes disrupted transportation and trade links throughout the country, including access to Kathmandu. The U.S. Embassy in Kathmandu estimated losses to national property and the economy at more than \$1.5 billion.

U.S. Ambassador James F. Moriarty redeclared a disaster on October 16, 2003, due to the ongoing conflict and resulting humanitarian emergency. During FY 2004, OFDA provided more than \$750,000 for emergency assistance to the conflict-affected populations including programs supporting assessments, emergency public health needs, and improved coordination of response activities.

OFDA Assistance \$763,997
Total USG Assistance..... \$763,997

Cooperation and Conflict Preparedness in the Philippines

By Sarah McNiece

The two-year Mindanao Disaster Preparedness and Response (DPR) project, implemented by Save the Children/US and funded by OFDA with \$500,000, has proven that organizations can work together to successfully meet the challenges of preparing for and responding to conflict situations.

This innovative program provides significant and timely assistance for IDPs affected by the deadly conflict between the Government of the Philippines (GOP) and the Mindanao Islamic Liberation Front. Although a ceasefire was declared in 2001, a resurgence of the conflict in 2003 displaced approximately 400,000 people. Many people have since returned to their homes, but continued insecurity and extreme poverty still threaten the lives of returnees and the displaced. The DPR aims to mitigate the effects of the conflict and promote recovery in the region.

The key to the DPR's success has been the Mindanao Emergency Response Network (MERN). The MERN, with Save the Children/US in a facilitating role, comprises 40 local and international NGOs and representatives of the GOP working together to assist the people of Mindanao. In order to respond to displacement rapidly, the MERN has established two stockpiles of emergency commodities including blankets, shelter materials, and mosquito nets in Cotabato City and Zamboanga City. More than 50,000 displaced residents benefited from these commodities in FY 2004.

Save the Children/US provided small grants of up to \$5,000 to local NGOs for innovative humanitarian assistance projects implemented by MERN members. For example, one grant to a Filipino NGO, Community and Family Services International, funded the construction of four emergency shelters.



COURTESY OF SAVE THE CHILDREN/US

Children take classes at a learning center established by Community and Family Services International in Pagalungan, Maguidanao.

The structures are also used as “emergency learning centers” by children in the IDP camp with assistance from volunteer teachers. Thanks to these centers some children are attending school for the first time. Other grants have assisted children and adults with disabilities, repaired water systems, and established emergency medical and dental programs. In addition, reflecting OFDA’s disaster preparedness and mitigation approach, the DPR project enhances local NGO capacities to prepare for and respond to humanitarian emergencies by providing innovative training and workshops on disaster management, emergency assessments, IDP return and integration, and humanitarian protection.

An impressive achievement of the MERN is the spirit of cooperation engendered by the network. When

the MERN was first established in Mindanao, some local organizations were hesitant about working together and initially apprehensive about working with international NGOs and GOP representatives. However, one year after the creation of the MERN, these disparate organizations are working together towards a common goal with a shared vision, using agreed upon performance standards and codes of conduct.

According to Cynthia Guerra, the manager of the Save the Children/US program, “MERN symbolizes a Mindanao where diverse people live in harmony strengthened by its active and constructive will to ensure sustainable development efforts geared towards peace.”



Department of Social Welfare and Development Secretary Dinky Soliman assists with a distribution of relief supplies in Buliok.

COURTESY OF SAVETHE CHILDREN/US



A pre-school student practices at the chalkboard during a class for children of IDPs in Pagalungan, Maguindanao.

COURTESY OF SAVETHE CHILDREN/US

PAKISTAN – Earthquake

On February 14, 2004, an earthquake with a magnitude of 5.7 struck North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) in Pakistan at 3:30 p.m. local time. The epicenter was in the Mansehra and Battagram districts, approximately 201 km northeast of Peshawar. An aftershock with a magnitude of 5.5 occurred 90 minutes later in the same area. According to OCHA, the earthquake killed 24 people and injured more than 63 residents. In Battagram, a landslide triggered by the earthquake killed an additional 13 people. The earthquake also damaged or destroyed 5,500 houses, affecting a total population of 165,000 people.

On February 27, U.S. Ambassador Nancy J. Powell declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the earthquake. OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Pakistan to Islamic Relief/UK for the procurement of blankets and tents for affected residents in NWFP.

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

PHILIPPINES – Landslides

Between December 15 and 22, 2003, heavy rains caused severe flash flooding and landslides in northeast Mindanao and the central islands of Leyte, Panaon, and Bohol. According to the

Government of the Philippines, the landslides and flooding killed 207 people, displaced nearly 18,000 residents, and affected nearly 345,000 people. In addition, the disaster damaged or destroyed more than 1,200 homes and caused significant damage to agriculture and infrastructure. The province of Leyte suffered the greatest devastation and number of casualties.



COURTESY OF THE PHILIPPINES NATIONAL RED CROSS

Relief workers prepare for a distribution of emergency relief supplies in southern Leyte, the Philippines.

U.S. Ambassador Francis J. Ricciardone, Jr. issued a disaster declaration on December 21, due to the damage caused by the landslides and flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$190,000 through USAID/Philippines to the Philippines National Red Cross to provide food assistance—including rice, noodles, and sardines—to approximately 5,000 families affected by the landslides and floods in the provinces of southern Leyte, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Agusan del Sur, and Agusan del Norte, as well as for the provision of emergency relief supplies and shelter, water, and livelihoods activities in Leyte Province and in the Caraga region of Mindanao. From January 7 to 9, USAID and IFRC evaluated relief operations and conducted a needs assessment in the southern Leyte municipalities of Liloan, San Ricardo, and San Francisco.

On December 23, 2003, the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG) coordinated an airlift of emergency food assistance and medical supplies to the affected area via two C-130 fixed wing aircraft, utilizing DOD assets already available in the region. In addition, Ambassador Ricciardone, the USAID/Philippines Mission Director, and a JUSMAG representative

accompanied President of the Philippines Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo on a December 23 trip to assess the damage in southern Leyte and Surigao, visit with flood-affected families, and meet with local authorities.

OFDA Assistance \$190,000
Total USG Assistance..... \$190,000

SOUTH ASIA – Floods

Beginning in early July 2004, heavy rains in the upper catchments in Bhutan and Nepal, along with monsoon rains in India, caused several rivers to overflow throughout Bangladesh, India, and Nepal, killing 1,800 people and affecting more than 42 million others. OFDA responded by providing approximately \$510,000 in FY 2004 and \$200,000 in FY 2005 toward emergency relief activities. The OFDA regional advisor for South Asia traveled to the region to conduct assessments and provide guidance for the relief efforts.

In addition, in FY 2004, the office conducted disaster preparedness and mitigation activities in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal. Using pre-positioned stockpiles of food and emergency relief supplies, these programs included food monitoring and forecasting activities as well as continued training to prepare vulnerable communities susceptible to flooding.

Total Assistance to South Asia

OFDA Assistance \$509,933
Other USG Assistance \$7,704,970
Total USG Assistance..... \$8,510,550

Note: Including FY 2005 contributions, the office's assistance totals more than \$700,000.

Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, flooding affected approximately 34.8 million people in 2004. According to the Government of Bangladesh, water and sanitation-related diseases, drowning, and landslides killed 761 people and displaced an estimated 19 million others. Three to four meters of water inundated northeastern districts of the country, and damage to railways and roads made transportation of supplies difficult.

On July 22, 2004, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Gene V. George declared a disaster to meet the immediate needs of the flood-affected populations. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 to CARE to support emergency food distributions and \$50,000 to the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh, to support health services. In addition, Pathfinder International received \$50,000 for logistical support and Save the Children/US received more than \$35,000 for the purchase of 2 high capacity water treatment units and associated operational costs. In FY 2005, AmRC received a contribution of \$200,000 under the IFRC appeal for the purchase of emergency relief commodities.

USAID also responded to the flooding through FFP and USAID/Bangladesh. FFP authorized CARE to use \$900,000 generated through the monetization of P.L. 480 Title II development commodities to distribute emergency relief supplies in the northern and central regions. FFP also provided 9,730 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities valued at approximately \$6.6 million to WFP for distribution countrywide. USAID/Bangladesh and World Vision distributed 200 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food assistance valued at more than \$100,000, as well as 7,000 survival kits, valued at nearly \$120,000, to an estimated 35,000 flood-affected families in 20 sub-districts. USAID/Bangladesh also provided more than \$10,000 to CARE for costs related to the distribution of high-protein biscuits to more than 74,000 families and the operation of 4 water purification units.

OFDA Assistance \$185,080
Other USG Assistance \$7,434,970
Total USG Assistance..... \$7,890,050

Note: Including FY 2005 contributions, the office's assistance totals more than \$385,000.

India

In India, the heavy monsoon rains caused extensive flooding and landslides throughout the Indian states of Assam and Bihar; as well as in Gujarat and Punjab, killing at least 1,055 people, submerging tens of thousands of villages, and affecting millions of people. In addition, severe damage to road, power, and telecommunications networks complicated recovery efforts.

U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Robert O. Blake declared a disaster on July 29, 2004, due to the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$150,000 through the IFRC appeal in support of the Indian Red Cross Society's relief efforts, including the purchase and transport of relief commodities. The office also provided \$43,000 to UNDP to establish a sentinel health surveillance system in collaboration with WHO in Bihar State and nearly \$82,000 for the purchase and transport of 10 motorized Zodiac boats to assist in the distribution of emergency relief supplies.

OFDA Assistance \$274,853
Total USG Assistance..... \$274,853



BALAJI SINGH, USAID/INDIA

Heavy rains produce flooding in many communities in Bihar State, India.

Nepal

In Nepal, severe flooding and landslides killed 185 people and affected more than 800,000 others in 25 of Nepal's 75 districts, according to IFRC. The flooding also displaced more than 37,000 families, destroyed thousands of acres of rice paddy fields, and damaged 77 bridges, as well as communication systems in many areas.

U.S. Ambassador to Nepal James F. Moriarty declared a disaster on July 26, 2004, due to the magnitude of damage caused by the flooding and landslides. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 to the IFRC appeal in support of the Nepal Red Cross Society's relief efforts.

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



COURTESY OF THE NEPAL RED CROSS SOCIETY

Beneficiaries await emergency relief items during a distribution in Nepal.

SRI LANKA – Drought

A significant reduction in precipitation since October 2003 resulted in drought conditions in 16 districts of Sri Lanka, particularly in Anuradhapura in North Central Province and Kurunegala and Puttalam in North Western Province. Agricultural production decreased by 77 percent in Kurunegala, 37 percent in Anuradhapura, and 62 percent in Puttalam as compared to FY 2003, according to FAO. The Government of Sri Lanka estimated that drought conditions affected 700,000 families, or approximately 3.5 million people.

From August 19 to 25, 2004, the OFDA regional advisor for South Asia traveled to Sri Lanka to assess the situation in coordination with USAID/Sri Lanka and local disaster relief organizations and to provide recommendations on possible response options.

U.S. Chargé d’Affaires James F. Entwistle issued a disaster declaration on August 27, due to the effects of the drought. OFDA provided \$100,000 through USAID/Sri Lanka to the Sri Lankan Red Cross to support the emergency provision of drinking water to the most severely affected districts of Sri Lanka.

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

TAIWAN – Typhoon

During the period from July 2 to 5, 2004, Typhoon Mindulle battered Taiwan, flooding the southern and central regions of the island. According to the American Institute in Taiwan, Typhoon Mindulle killed 25 people and left more than 420,000 homes without potable water. The Government of Taiwan reported that the typhoon caused more than \$161.2 million in damages to agriculture.

On July 7, U.S. Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs James A. Kelly declared a disaster due to the effects of Typhoon Mindulle. OFDA responded by providing \$50,000 through the American Institute in Taiwan to the Red Cross Organization of Taiwan for the procurement of emergency relief supplies.

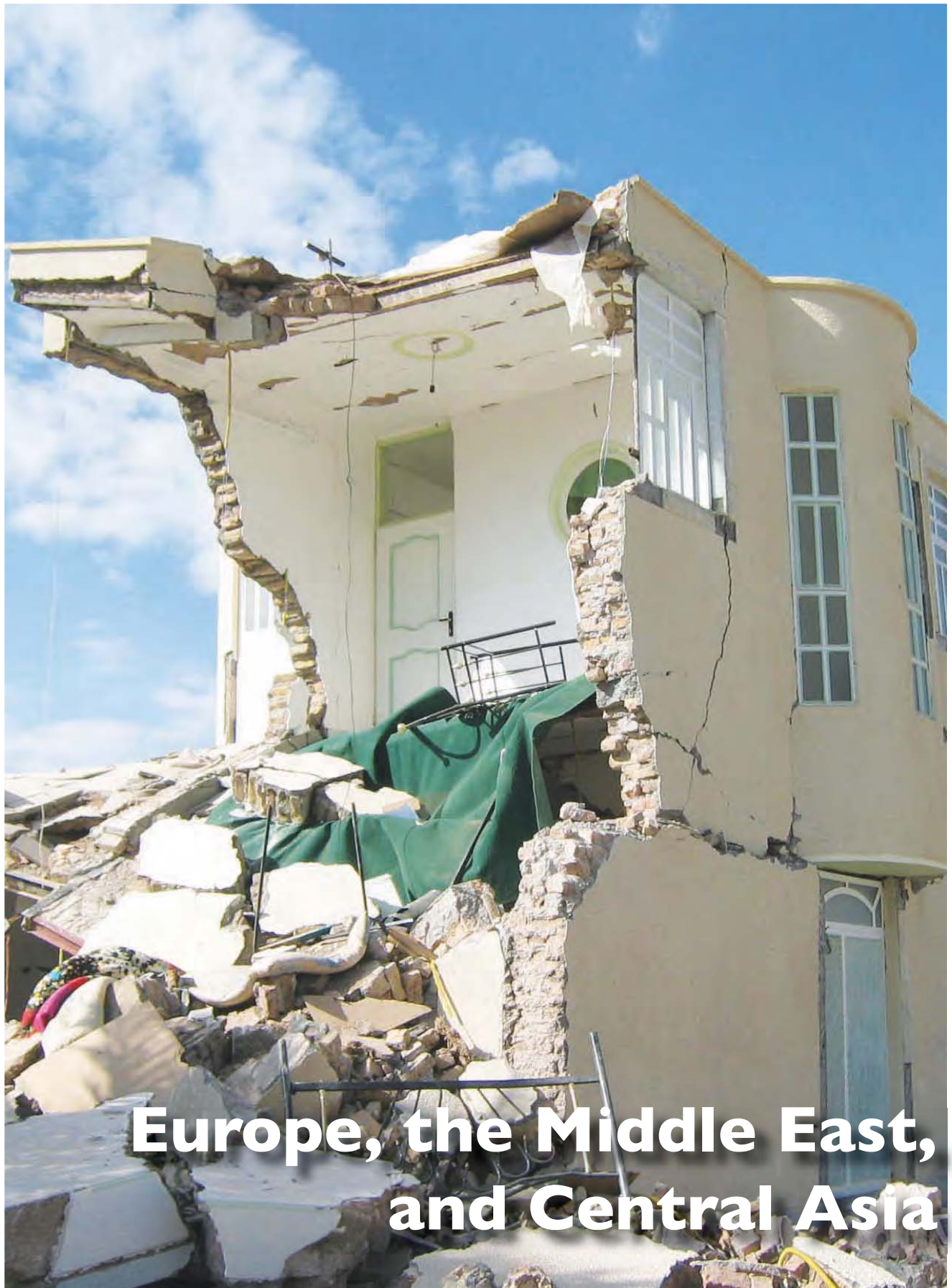
OFDA Assistance \$50,000
Total USG Assistance..... \$50,000

VANUATU – Cyclone

From February 26 to 27, 2004, Tropical Cyclone Ivy passed through the center of the 80-island archipelago of Vanuatu in the South Pacific Ocean, accompanied by winds of approximately 240 kph, torrential rains, and surging seas. According to OCHA, Ivy killed 2 people and affected more than 54,000 residents—25 percent of the national population—located on islands, including Erromango, Malekula, Ambae, Ambrym, Epi, Pamma, Shepards Group, and Tanna. The cyclone damaged approximately 11,000 houses, caused minor to substantial damage to nearly half of the health centers on affected islands, and damaged or destroyed 44 schools and rural training centers. In addition, the cyclone damaged more than 95 percent of water sources, systems, and storage facilities on the affected islands, and disrupted communication with the northern regions of Vanuatu.

On March 3, U.S. Ambassador to Papua New Guinea Robert W. Fitts declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the cyclone. OFDA provided \$45,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Port Moresby to WHO to provide medical assistance and relief to affected populations in Vanuatu.

OFDA Assistance \$45,000
Total USG Assistance..... \$45,000





JON TUNG, FAIRFAX COUNTY URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE TASK FORCE

Opposite: After the earthquake, half a building stands in Bam, Iran.

Above: Disaster descriptions follow for countries shaded on the map.

AFGHANISTAN – Complex Emergency

Since the fall of the Taliban regime in November 2001, Afghanistan has made significant progress toward infrastructure rehabilitation, refugee resettlement, and the promotion of political reforms such as the ratification of a new constitution. Insecurity, however, continues to impede the Government of Afghanistan's ability to provide basic services. In FY 2004, humanitarian needs persisted in the sectors of shelter, health, nutrition, and water and sanitation.

In October 2003, the U.N. Security Council expanded the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), authorizing the force to provide security outside the capital city of Kabul. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) commands ISAF's approximately 8,000 peace-enforcement troops from 35 countries. ISAF forces are distinct from U.S.-led coalition forces.

On January 6, 2004, ISAF assumed command of the U.S.-led Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Kunduz, marking the first step in the expansion of NATO's mission. The PRTs are designed to strengthen the presence of the central government, improve security, and facilitate the delivery of reconstruction assistance. By the end of FY 2004, ISAF was located in Kabul and 9 northern provinces, and had assumed the management of 5 of 19 PRTs. The U.S.-led coalition managed the remaining 14 PRTs, primarily in the south and southeast. In cooperation with the Afghan Government, coalition forces established the first PRT in Paktia Province in December 2002.

Factional fighting and attacks by al-Qaeda and Taliban fighters against ISAF and Afghan government forces, civilians, Afghan officials, and humanitarian workers caused security to deteriorate throughout Afghanistan during FY 2004. Violence escalated during preparations for the first democratic election held in October 2004.

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Insecurity impeded reconstruction efforts and hindered the delivery of relief assistance to many areas of the country. MSF ceased countrywide operations in August 2004 amid an increasing number of ambushes on humanitarian workers that included the killing of five MSF staff members in June. In addition, large areas of the southeast remained restricted due to threats of Taliban attacks against humanitarian workers.

During FY 2004, UNHCR assisted in the voluntary repatriation of more than 700,000 Afghan refugees, the majority of whom had been living in Pakistan or Iran, bringing the total number of returnees to more than 3.6 million since organized repatriation efforts began in March 2002. From November 2003 to March 2004, following the killing of a UNHCR employee in Ghazni, UNHCR temporarily suspended assisted returns from Pakistan.

The number of IDPs in Afghanistan decreased from 724,000 in December 2002 to 184,000 in December 2003; however, drought, land and property-related disputes, and the lack of infrastructure slowed the pace of IDP returns during 2004. UNHCR assisted in the return of 17,000 IDPs in 2004, compared to 440,000 during 2002 and 2003. In September 2004, an estimated 167,000 IDPs remained displaced in camps in the south and west.

In 2003, a bumper wheat harvest stabilized food prices and helped to restore livelihoods throughout much of the country. According to FAO, however, the aggregate cereal harvest in 2004 decreased 43 percent from 2003 levels, and crop failures in some

areas of the country extended to 50 to 75 percent of the area planted. IDPs, refugees, and pastoralists in the southern region remained particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and water shortages during 2004. Kuchi pastoral groups in the south were among the most vulnerable populations, having lost a majority of livestock to disease and drought.

In FY 2004, Afghanistan endured a sixth year of devastating drought that affected the south and southeast, dried up wells, parched agricultural land, killed livestock, collapsed rural economies, and exhausted the coping mechanisms of many ordinary Afghans. In September 2004, the U.N. reported that more than 6 million people required food assistance. In addition, approximately 53 percent of the population experienced chronic malnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies remained at emergency levels during 2004. Maternal and infant mortality rates were among the highest in the world, and urban vulnerability continued to be a problem in Kabul and other major cities.

U.S. Chargé d'Affaires David S. Sedney redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan on November 17, 2003, due to the unstable humanitarian situation. OFDA provided nearly \$9.9 million to respond to emergency needs through NGO and U.N. partners. Contributions included approximately \$1.7 million to ACTED for winter and cash-for-work programs and more than \$2.2 million to CHF International for transitional shelter assistance and host community support. Other initiatives provided more than \$2.5 million to Shelter For Life for transitional shelter assistance, more than \$866,000 to CRS, and



LEE MALANY, OFDA

A USAID cash-for-work project employs residents to clean up a neighborhood in Kabul, Afghanistan.

more than \$1 million to IMC in support of winter cash-for-work projects. In addition, the office provided \$1 million to IOM to support assisted IDP returns and more than \$398,000 to FAO for an agro-meteorologist.

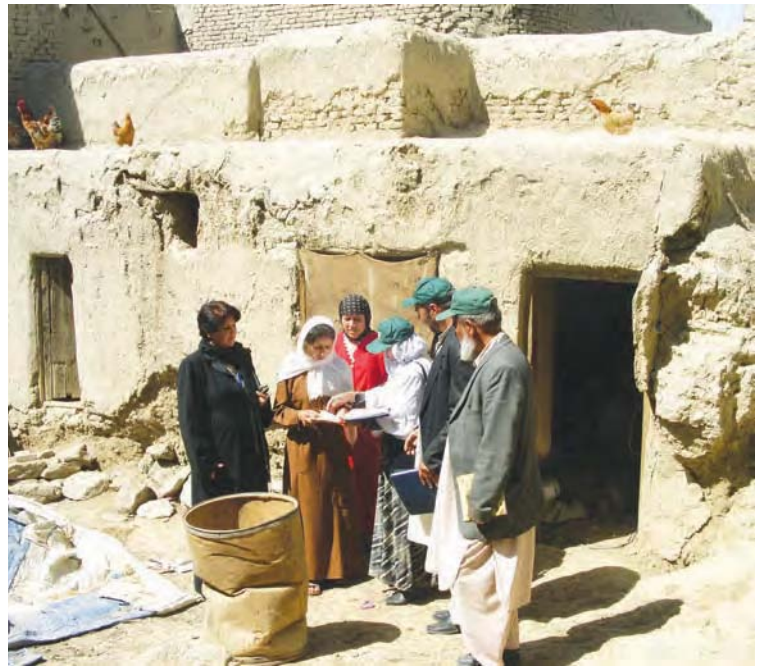
USAID also responded to the complex emergency through FFP, OTI, and the Bureau for Asia and the Near East (ANE). FFP provided 79,330 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to WFP in FY 2004, valued at approximately \$49.2 million. FFP focused on achieving several objectives, including assisting food-insecure families meet basic food requirements, supporting the return and integration of refugees and IDPs, rehabilitating malnourished children, and improving the capacity of vulnerable groups to cope with food insecurity. OTI aimed to increase citizen awareness of and confidence in the process of recovery, rehabilitation, and democratic political development in Afghanistan. In FY 2004, OTI provided \$23.7 million in rapid assistance to support immediate peace dividends for the people of Afghanistan that will encourage longer-term development assistance. ANE supported relief and reconstruction activities with the provision of more than \$1 billion during FY 2004 for programs in infrastructure, economic governance, democracy and governance, health, education, and agriculture.

State/PRM provided more than \$63.2 million in humanitarian assistance during FY 2004: \$36.3 million to UNHCR to support voluntary return, reintegration, and protection for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, Iran, and several countries in Central Asia; \$8.5 million to ICRC to support emergency response for conflict victims; and \$2 million to UNICEF for education programs in Afghanistan. State/PRM also provided \$18.1 million to other NGOs and humanitarian agencies to fund emergency assistance for refugees and IDPs, repatriation assistance for returnees through shelter and winterization projects, skills training, basic health services, water and sanitation projects, and education services.

OFDA Assistance\$9,896,870
Other USG Assistance \$1,223,534,393
Total USG Assistance..... \$1,233,431,263

AFGHANISTAN – Drought

Poorly distributed precipitation combined with early and rapid depletion of snow pack, due to higher than normal temperatures from February to September 2004, resulted in drought conditions for the sixth consecutive year throughout much of Afghanistan. The drought affected more than 6 million people, particularly in the provinces of Kandahar, Helmand, Nimroz, Farah, Zabul, Herat, Uruzgan, Khost, Paktya, Paktika, Ghor, and Ghazni in the south and west of the country. The drought also caused crop failures in rain-fed lands, significant crop losses in many irrigated areas, and a decrease in hydroelectric power production.



LEE MALANY, OFDA

Residents discuss shelter needs with representatives of CHF International in Afghanistan.

U.S. Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad declared a disaster on September 2, 2004, due to the effects of the drought. OFDA provided \$50,000 to the Provincial Emergency Fund, established by the Government of Afghanistan and managed by the U.N. Office for Project Services, to support the development of drinking water facilities and the rehabilitation of wells to assist the rural population of the most severely drought-affected districts and villages.

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

GEORGIA – Floods

Torrential rains from July 15 to 19, 2004, caused extensive flooding and landslides in the Mestia District of the Upper Svaneti Region in the Republic of Georgia. Assessments reported that flooding damaged or destroyed more than 150 houses and affected an estimated 1,800 households, primarily in the villages of Ipari, Kali, Lenjeri, Mestia, Mulakhi, and Tsvirmi. The flooding and landslides destroyed 85 percent of area crops and caused structural damage to 20 km of local roads, 11 bridges, flood control dams, and the electricity distribution infrastructure. According to Counterpart International, damage estimates exceeded \$1.5 million.

On July 22, U.S. Ambassador Richard M. Miles declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding and landslides. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Georgia to Counterpart International for the rehabilitation of housing and infrastructure in Mulakhi, Ipari, and Tsvrimi villages.

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

IRAN – Earthquake

On December 26, 2003, at 5:27 a.m. local time, a 6.6 magnitude earthquake struck southeastern Iran. According to USGS, the epicenter of the earthquake, with a depth of 10 km, occurred near the city of Bam, 975 km southeast of Tehran. Final casualty figures reported by the Government of Iran (GOI) indicated that the earthquake killed 26,271 people, injured 30,000 residents, and left 100,000 people homeless. The earthquake also destroyed an estimated 85 percent of buildings in Bam and the surrounding area. In the aftermath of the earthquake, FAO reported damage



JON TUNG, FAIRFAX COUNTY URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE TASK FORCE

DART members discuss relief operations with local officials in Bam, Iran.

to the irrigation system, agricultural infrastructure, and livestock shelters in Bam.

On December 27, Acting U.S. Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs David M. Satterfield declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the earthquake. The USG offered humanitarian assistance to the GOI, and Iranian President Mohammad Khatami accepted. OFDA responded by deploying a DART consisting of 7 individuals from USAID; 11 people from Virginia Task Force One, Fairfax County’s Urban Search and Rescue Task Force; and a 63-person International Medical/Surgical Response Team (IMSuRT) from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The DART arrived in Iran on December 30 and conducted needs and structural assessments and coordinated assistance with the GOI, U.N. agencies, and NGOs.

Five airlifts of relief commodities, consisting of 430 rolls of plastic sheeting, 12,500 blankets, 1,146 winterized tents, 1,080 hygiene kits, and 5,000 kitchen sets, arrived in Iran consigned to IFRC and Mercy Corps for distribution. Procurement and transport of these commodities totaled more than \$1 million.

In addition, Mercy Corps received approximately \$830,000 for support and primary health care in IDP camps, and World Vision received approximately \$970,000 to support water and sanitation projects

and the procurement and distribution of emergency commodities. Other contributions included nearly \$700,000 to AAH/USA for water and sanitation programs, food distributions, and nutrition surveillance; \$600,000 to IFRC for commodities restocking; and more than \$3.7 million to OCHA, UNICEF, and UNDP for coordination support, water and sanitation, health projects, security, and shelter.

DOD also responded to the needs of those affected by the earthquake. Seven DOD C-130s airlifted approximately 68 MT of medical supplies, 2,000 blankets, and a forklift to assist in offloading relief commodities in Bam. DOD assistance, including commodities and air transportation, totaled more than \$2 million.

Prior to departing Bam, the DART donated the IMSuRT field hospital and medical supplies, as well as two trucks and select equipment, to the IFRC. In addition, the DART donated a tent, vehicle, and various supplies to OCHA.

OFDA Assistance\$8,461,437
Other USG Assistance\$2,012,285
Total USG Assistance.....\$10,473,722

Note: Stockpiled commodities valued at more than \$436,000 increased the office's contribution to the Iran earthquake response to nearly \$8.9 million.

IRAQ – Complex Emergency

In April 2003, the U.S.-led operation in Iraq deposed the Saddam Hussein regime. In subsequent months, insecurity continued to pose significant challenges as the Iraqi people and the international community worked together to restore essential public infrastructure and foster an enabling environment for the return of IDPs. Incidents of harassment, theft, kidnapping, looting, vandalism, and explosive attacks occurred on a regular basis during FY 2004, disturbing the provision of basic services such as electricity and water and hampering the provision of emergency relief. U.S. forces captured Saddam Hussein near the town of Tikrit on December 13, 2003.

At the outset of FY 2004, the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) was the U.N.-designated, lawful national governing authority of Iraq. On June 28, 2004, the CPA transferred governmental authority to a fully sovereign Iraqi Interim Government (IIG) that comprises a President, two Deputy Presidents, and a Prime Minister to lead a Council of Ministers. Also on June 28, 2004, the U.S. Mission in Iraq opened under U.S. Ambassador John D. Negroponte.

Prolonged insecurity during FY 2004 increased the vulnerability of the IDP population, including as many as

1 million people who had been forcibly displaced by the Saddam Hussein regime. According to the Norwegian Refugee Council, prior to the U.S.-led operation in 2003, an estimated 800,000 people, mainly Kurds, remained displaced in the north. In central and southern Iraq, between 100,000 to 200,000 Marsh Arabs and at least 25,000 Arab Shiites remained displaced.

Fighting between coalition forces and armed oppositions groups during FY 2004 contributed to sporadic, short-term population movements that exacerbated existing displacement. In addition, the return of hundreds of thousands of Kurds to land



JON TUNG, FAIRFAX COUNTY URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE TASK FORCE

Residents of Bam, Iran, take shelter in tents alongside collapsed houses and crushed vehicles.

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confiscated by the former regime created secondary displacement as Arab tenants became newly displaced. Due to a significant shortfall of housing units, many IDPs moved in with host families or sought shelter in abandoned public buildings where they did not have access to clean water, sanitation, or other basic services.

Due to the complex nature of the displacement, IDPs in different parts of Iraq had varying requirements for humanitarian assistance. In the northern governorates of Ninawa, Diyala, Arbil, Salah ad Din, and At Ta'mim, humanitarian organizations identified significant needs in the water and sanitation sector, particularly among IDPs and host communities located in villages destroyed in the Saddam Hussein regime's 1988 Anfal campaign. In southern Iraq, assistance priorities included building the capacity of local health institutions to survey and respond to nutritional needs of IDP and host communities. Displaced Marsh Arabs whose livelihoods depended on marshlands that had been destroyed in southeastern Iraq remained unable to return to their areas of origin.

The emergency relief and reconstruction aid delivered to Iraq since the fall of the Saddam Hussein regime was the largest U.S. foreign aid program since the Marshall Plan. During FY 2004, USAID worked in close coordination with the CPA and other partners to address gaps, meet immediate needs, prevent

heightened humanitarian crises, and support the USG goal of improving living conditions for the people of Iraq.

During FY 2004, OFDA provided a total of nearly \$31.8 million in humanitarian assistance for IDP support, health, nutrition, logistics, shelter, emergency relief commodities, and water and sanitation activities. Implementing partners included IMC, IOM, IRC, Mercy Corps, Save the Children/US, and World Vision. In non-contentious areas of return, implementing partners provided assistance within a community context to meet the immediate needs of new IDPs and returnees who had been displaced prior to the 2003 conflict. In September 2004, an Annual Program Statement for Iraq requested proposals for two-year projects to continue to meet the humanitarian needs of IDPs, create stability, and build a foundation for future economic and community development efforts.

USAID also contributed resources through OTI and the Bureau for Asia and the Near East (ANE). OTI provided more than \$162 million to support the Iraq Transition Initiative during FY 2004. Program support to implementing partner Development Alternatives, Inc., focused on areas crucial to the development of Iraqi democracy such as civic education, civil society, media, women's participation, good governance, conflict mitigation, human rights, and transitional

justice. ANE provided more than \$2.2 billion during FY 2004 in Iraq for programs in infrastructure, economic governance, transportation management, health, education, vocational training, monitoring and evaluation, local governance, civil society, agriculture, and elections support. ANE helped to organize neighborhood advisory councils and community associations to prioritize and deliver essential services to communities, organized immunization campaigns, rehabilitated schools, and distributed textbooks. ANE also restored power plants, water and sanitation facilities, and transportation infrastructure, including bridges, railroads, the Umm Qasr seaport, and airports in Baghdad and Al Basrah.



RICK QUINBY, OFDA

Residents watch as water flows through a newly constructed pipe in the village of Chimman Saru, Iraq.

State/PRM provided more than \$29.3 million for refugee assistance programs: \$16.2 million to UNHCR, \$5.7 million to IOM for assistance to IDPs and third country nationals and support of the Iraq Property Claims Commission, \$4.2 million to IMC for returnee health and sustainable integration, \$500,000 to Relief International to improve school facilities, \$800,000 to Shelter For Life for water and sanitation, and \$500,000 to UNDP to provide security support for humanitarian operations through UNSECOORD.



RICK QUINBY/OFDA

IRC runs a health and hygiene awareness program in Kurdish returnee areas of Iraq.

OFDA Assistance\$31,768,009
Other USG Assistance \$2,443,395,170
Total USG Assistance..... \$2,475,163,179

ROMANIA – Storms and Floods

In late August 2004, heavy rain and windstorms affected 9 counties in north-eastern Romania, killing 6 people, injuring numerous residents, and affecting approximately 14,000 people. According to the Romanian Ministry of Environment and Water Management, the flooding seriously damaged more than 2,320 homes in 69 communities, destroyed approximately 8,377 hectares of crops, and washed away 35 houses. The storms also destroyed 91 bridges and left 75 km of roads inaccessible. In addition, many areas lacked potable water and electricity due to the storms.

U.S. Ambassador Jack D. Crouch II declared a disaster on September 2, due to the damage caused by the

flooding and storms. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Romania to a local NGO for the procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies. USAID/Romania coordinated this assistance with local authorities and the Romanian Orthodox Church.

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

RUSSIAN FEDERATION – Hostage-Taking

On September 1, 2004, terrorists seized a school in Beslan, North Ossetia, a region bordering Chechnya in the Russian Federation. Hostage-takers detonated explosives in a gymnasium holding 1,200 people. The school seizure and subsequent storming of the building by Russian Special Forces on September 3, 2004, resulted in hundreds of casualties among children and adults. According to Russian government officials, more than 350 people died and 700 people suffered injuries. In addition, hostages and their families suffered severe emotional and psychological trauma as a result of the three-day siege.

U.S. Ambassador Alexander R. Vershbow declared a disaster on September 4, due to the hostage-taking incident. OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to the Russian Red Cross to support the acquisition of medical equipment and aid in the provision of counseling and other psychological and social support activities.

DOD also dispatched two C-130s with emergency relief commodities from a U.S. Department of State stockpile in Ramstein, Germany, to Vladikavkaz in North Ossetia. The value of DOD’s assistance including transportation totaled \$747,000. OFDA supplemented this contribution with the purchase and airlift of trauma and burn kits from a U.N. stockpile in Brindisi, Italy, valued at more than \$83,000, including transportation.

OFDA Assistance \$130,230
Other USG Assistance \$747,000
Total USG Assistance..... \$877,070

TAJKISTAN – Floods

Heavy rains on July 13 and 14, 2004, caused flooding in Tajikistan’s Varzob Region, located 30 km north of the capital Dushanbe. According to the Government of Tajikistan (GOT), the flooding from the Varzob River destroyed 6 bridges and swept away more than 25 km of the road that connects Dushanbe to the northern city of Khujand. The flooding affected an estimated 400,000 people and destroyed houses, irrigation systems, electricity lines, and hundreds of hectares of agricultural land. In addition to the localized effects of the floods, the contamination of the Varzob River caused heavy

pollution in 60 percent of the municipal water supply. On July 29, the GOT issued an appeal for international assistance, estimating total damage at more than \$12 million.

U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Thomas Armbruster declared a disaster on August 2, due to the damage caused by the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Dushanbe to CARE for the purchase of materials to support community infrastructure reconstruction projects.

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

Five Years Onward: Supporting Earthquake Disaster Preparedness Education in Turkey

By Sonia Biswas and Kate Stone

In 1999, two earthquakes devastated areas of northwestern Turkey. A 7.4 magnitude earthquake that struck Kocaeli in Marmara Region on August 17 was followed by a magnitude 7.2 earthquake in Duzce, Black Sea Region, on November 12. Official Government of Turkey estimates indicated that more than 17,000 people died, approximately 30,000 people suffered injuries, and nearly 700,000 people became homeless. In response, OFDA provided \$7.1 million in emergency assistance and deployed two urban search and rescue teams. The emergency response and reconstruction efforts were impressive; however, experts feared that the next large

rupture of the North Anatolian fault could be near Istanbul, an urban region of nearly 12 million people where many residents live in the same types of structures as those damaged in the Marmara Region earthquakes. As a result, earthquake preparedness activities became a priority and a wide-scale seismic hazard mitigation program began aimed at reducing the impacts of future earthquakes in Turkey.



Children learn about seismic-resistant construction from models.

In early 2000, OFDA initiated a three-year, community-based seismic hazard mitigation and preparedness project in Istanbul hosted by the Kandilli Observatory at Bogazici University. The project aimed to generate basic awareness of seismic hazards and to provide training in lessening the

risk of those hazards and local-level preparedness, primarily through first-responder training. More than 1.6 million Istanbul residents received training in basic hazard awareness for use in homes and workplaces.

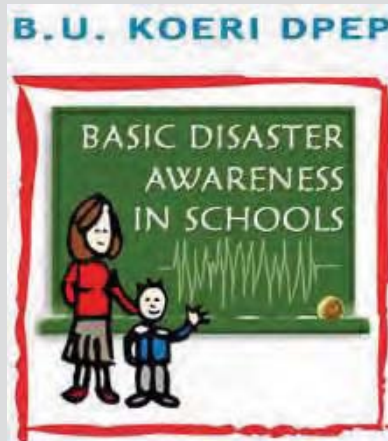
To better inform residents of non-structural hazards, the project also incorporated community-based training and the use of the Internet to disseminate information on non-structural preparedness activities. This element was an essential part of the program as post-earthquake assessments found that 10 percent of residents killed in the 1999 earthquakes and 50 percent of those injured and who required hospitalization sustained injuries not from falling structures or building materials, but from non-structural elements such as lights, windows, office equipment, large furniture, and items stored on shelves or hung on walls.

In 2003, the project expanded to create the Disaster Preparedness Education Program (DPEP). In coordination with the Turkish Ministry of Education (MOE), the DPEP facilitates work in the most at-risk areas of the country to increase seismic hazard awareness, with an emphasis on non-structural risks. The DPEP teaches simple and effective measures to prevent non-structural items from falling and sliding and encourages individuals to implement effective preparedness steps.

The DPEP disseminates non-structural mitigation information through a corps of trained disaster awareness instructors and a website that is accessible to all. Instructors from more than 30 provinces demonstrate awareness activities to school teachers, and these teachers share the information with their students, thereby reaching as many as 5 million children in at-risk provinces and districts across the country. Many classroom activities developed for primary and middle school teachers and students are now part of the national curriculum. There are also two curricula for

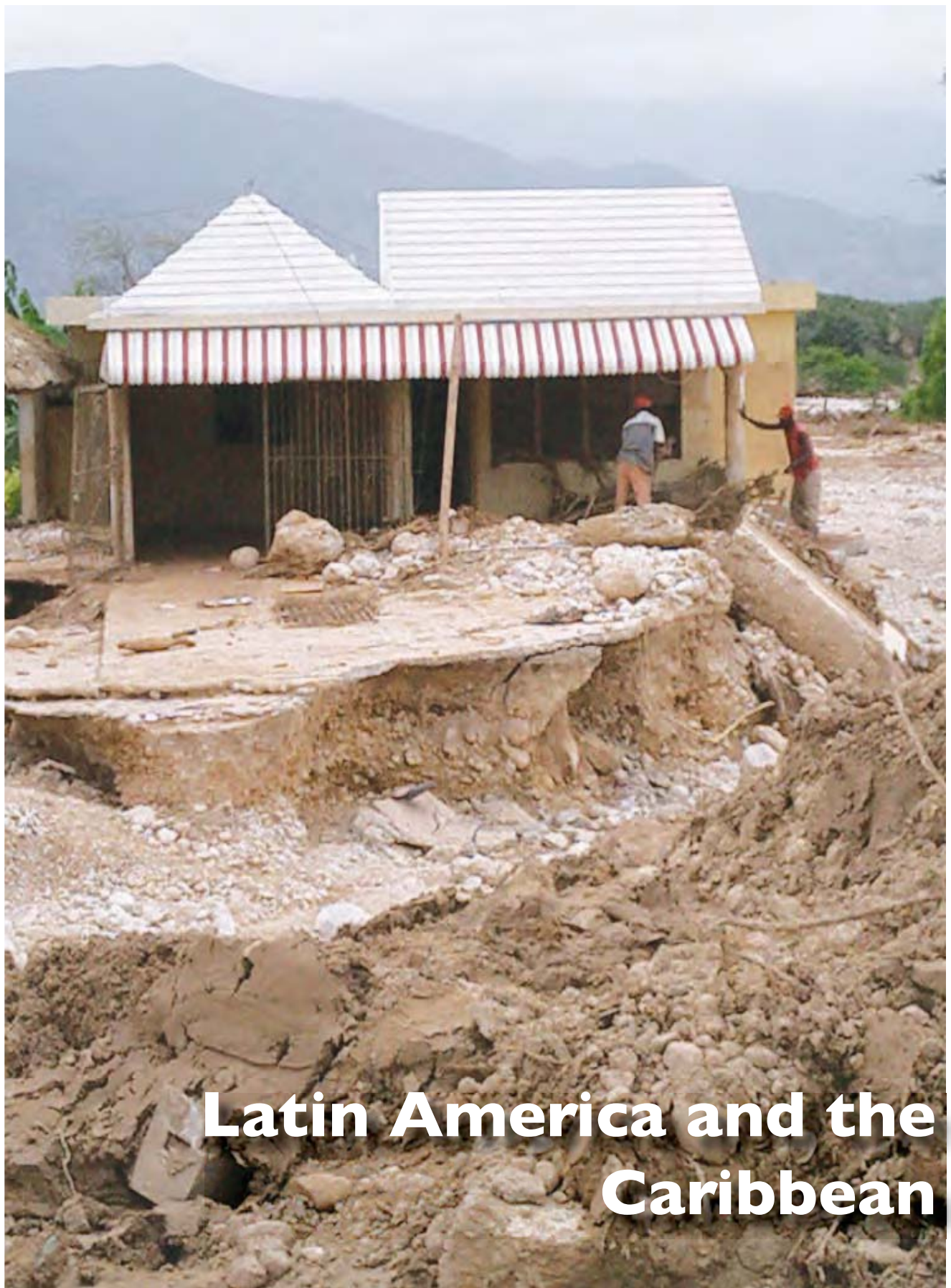
high school students: a non-structural mitigation program (the rationale, techniques, and tools to stabilize furnishings and equipment during an earthquake) and a “Structural Awareness for Seismic Safety” program that emphasizes the principles of seismic-resistant construction. In addition to the classroom training, the basic disaster awareness curriculum is available on-line in Turkish and English. Website visitors can take a knowledge test, record their family disaster plan, keep a record of completed trainings, and download relevant documents.

Two notable successes of the program have been its sustainability and regional impact. For every dollar OFDA contributes to this mitigation program, the MOE contributes 10 dollars, thus ensuring the viability of the project. In addition, the program has attracted supplemental funding from more than 15 organizations. The successes in Turkey have served as a basis for similar activities elsewhere in the region, including a three-year seismic hazard and preparedness program in Central Asia and the incorporation of seismic-resistant shelter design and hazard-based land use planning in Afghanistan. Millions of residents continue to benefit from this support of seismic hazard mitigation and preparedness, even five years after the 1999 earthquakes.



COURTESY OF THE KANDILLI OBSERVATORY AT BOGAZICI UNIVERSITY

Elementary school students learn about seismicity.



Latin America and the Caribbean



MANUEL SANTANA, OFDA

Opposite: A house stands amidst the receding floodwaters, rubble, and debris in the neighborhood of La Cuarenta in Jimaní, Dominican Republic.

Right: Disaster descriptions follow for countries shaded on the map.

BAHAMAS – Hurricanes

From September 2 to 4, 2004, Hurricane Frances passed through the islands of the Bahamas with maximum sustained winds ranging from 105 mph to 145 mph. The effects of the storm killed 2 people and affected approximately 8,000 residents. According to the Bahamian National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), significant property damage occurred on most islands of the Bahamas, particularly in the Abacos, Cat Island, Eleuthera, Grand Bahama Island, Mayaguana, San Salvador, and New Providence. The hurricane damaged or destroyed houses, sea walls, schools, bridges, roads, and docks. Strong winds also knocked down trees, blocking many roads, and damaged electricity and telecommunications systems.

In advance of Hurricane Frances, four members of a DART deployed to the Bahamas on September 1, established an operations center, and met with U.S. Embassy officials, NEMA representatives, and PAHO

team members. In addition, the DART participated in multi-agency damage assessments of the affected islands after the hurricane's passage. On September 5, U.S. Ambassador John D. Rood issued a disaster declaration due to the damage caused by Hurricane Frances. In response, OFDA provided \$100,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Nassau to the Bahamas Red Cross and NEMA to support local purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, in-country air transport, and aerial assessments of affected areas. In addition, 6 airlifts delivered emergency relief supplies to the Bahamas, bringing 4,000 blankets, 4,464 hygiene kits, 4,800 water containers, 400 rolls of plastic sheeting, 12 water bladders, and 1 high-capacity water purification unit, valued at more than \$290,000 including transport.

Three weeks after Hurricane Frances moved through the islands of the Bahamas, Hurricane Jeanne passed directly over the Abacos and Grand Bahama Island on September 25, with maximum sustained winds ranging

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from 105 mph to 115 mph, forcing approximately 2,500 people to evacuate to shelters. According to NEMA, no injuries or loss of life resulted from Hurricane Jeanne's impact on the Bahamas; however, Grand Bahama Island and the Abacos experienced significant flooding and suffered severe damage to power and telephone lines.

For a second time, DART members traveled to the Bahamas in advance of an approaching storm. The team arrived in Nassau on September 24 to coordinate the USG humanitarian response with U.S. Embassy officials and conduct damage assessments of the affected islands after Hurricane Jeanne's passage. Under the disaster declaration issued on September 5 for Hurricane Frances, OFDA assisted areas impacted by Hurricane Jeanne by providing \$50,000 of FY 2005 disaster assistance funds to the Bahamas Red Cross to conduct emergency relief activities specifically for the Abacos and Grand Bahama Island.

USAID's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean provided approximately \$500,000 in FY 2005 for hurricane reconstruction assistance activities in the Bahamas.

OFDA Assistance \$394,767
Total USG Assistance..... \$394,767

Note: In response to Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne, OFDA provided nearly \$445,000 in emergency assistance to the Bahamas, including \$50,000 of FY 2005 disaster assistance funds. USAID's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean provided approximately \$500,000 in FY 2005 for hurricane reconstruction assistance. FY 2004 and FY 2005 USG contributions totaled nearly \$945,000 in humanitarian and reconstruction assistance.



DHNTAYLOR, OFDA

The DART speaks with hurricane-affected residents in West End, Grand Bahama Island.



SARA WESTRICK, OFDA

A DART member and representative of IFRC conduct an assessment on Cat Island, the Bahamas.

BOLIVIA – Social Conflict

In early October 2003, civil unrest and anti-government demonstrations in the capital city of La Paz intensified, culminating in a series of violent protests that led to the overthrow of President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada on October 17. Fighting between protestors and Government of Bolivia police forces resulted in approximately 75 deaths and 400 injuries. The social conflict also caused food, fuel, and medical supply shortages in La Paz and the neighboring suburb of El Alto.

On October 24, U.S. Ambassador David N. Greenlee issued a disaster declaration due to the social conflict. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Bolivia to Save the Children/Bolivia for the purchase and delivery of medical supplies to assist hospitals in La Paz with management of the crisis. In addition, from November 19 to 21, a team conducted an assessment of the situation in El Alto in coordination with USAID/Bolivia and local relief organizations.

USAID/Bolivia responded to the conflict by reprogramming \$8 million to support the stabilization of the Government of Bolivia during the social conflict. FFP provided 1,200 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food assistance with an estimated value of \$564,000, as well as redirected \$955,000 worth of P.L. 480 Title II development food assistance to create food-for-work programs in El Alto for approximately 17,000 people.

OFDA Assistance \$50,000
Other USG Assistance \$9,519,000
Total USG Assistance..... \$9,569,000

BRAZIL – Floods

Heavy rains beginning in late December 2003 caused flooding and landslides throughout the northeastern region of Brazil, particularly in the state of Pernambuco. According to local disaster response authorities, the floods killed 24 people, displaced 30,000 residents, and destroyed bridges and infrastructure in Pernambuco. The heavy rains and flooding also affected 8 other states, and government officials reported that the flooding caused a total of 161 deaths and displaced more than 230,000 people throughout the northeastern region.



PHIL GELMAN, OFDA

Flooding in Lavras da Mangabeira in Ceará, Brazil, destroys a house on the banks of the Rio Salgado.

On February 4, 2004, an OFDA regional advisor for Latin America and the Caribbean and a consultant based in Brazil conducted damage assessments in the states of Pernambuco, Ceará and Piauí. On February 6, U.S. Ambassador Donna J Hrinak issued a disaster declaration due to the damage caused by the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$100,000 through USAID/Brazil to CRS for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including mattresses, blankets, and water purification kits, to flood-affected populations.

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

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC – Floods

Intense rains in late November 2003 caused the Yaque del Norte and Yuna rivers to overflow, flooding the northwest and northeast regions of the Dominican Republic. According to the Government of the Dominican Republic's Emergency Operations Center, the flooding caused at least 4 deaths, forced the evacuation of 47,270 people, damaged 1,116 houses, and affected approximately 65,000 people. The flooding also resulted in sizable crop and livestock losses and damage to highways and village roads, which isolated communities from relief efforts in the northwestern Cibao Valley and the lower Yuna River Basin in the northeastern part of the country. On November 19, the OFDA senior regional advisor for Latin America and the Caribbean toured the affected areas and completed a preliminary damage assessment and needs analysis.

On November 21, U.S. Ambassador Hans H. Hertell declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding. OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/ Dominican Republic to AmRC for the purchase of basic relief supplies, including blankets, mattresses, and mosquito netting. In addition, from November 24 to 26, an OFDA regional advisor for Latin America and the Caribbean and a consultant assisted USAID/ Dominican Republic with further evaluation of the disaster.

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



COURTESY OF AMERICAN RED CROSS

Dominican Red Cross volunteers prepare supplies for distribution in Santiago, Dominican Republic.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC – Floods

Several days of heavy rains in late May 2004 caused rivers to overflow in areas near the southern border between the Dominican Republic and Haiti. According to the Government of the Dominican Republic’s Emergency Operations Center, the flooding killed 414 people, primarily in the town of Jmaní. The flooding also affected more than 15,000 people and damaged or destroyed 3,000 houses.

On May 26, U.S. Ambassador Hans H. Hertell issued a disaster declaration due to the magnitude of damage caused by the flooding. In response, OFDA provided a total of \$300,000 in emergency relief funds for the Dominican Republic, in support of the following relief activities: \$90,000 to World Vision to purchase and distribute emergency relief supplies, including hygiene kits, mosquito nets, cooking kits, bedding, plastic sheeting for temporary shelters, and small potable water containers; \$10,000 to USAID Dominican Republic to procure fuel directly for use by the Government of the Dominican Republic to facilitate road repair and to improve humanitarian access to the affected areas; \$100,000 to the IFRC appeal to support relief activities; and \$100,000 to the PAHO appeal for emergency medical activities.



COURTESY OF THE DOMINICAN CIVIL DEFENSE

An aerial view illustrates the expansive destruction caused by flood waters in the neighborhood of La Cuarenta in Jmaní, Dominican Republic.

From May 26 to June 3, an OFDA regional advisor to Latin America and the Caribbean and a consultant conducted damage and needs assessments and worked closely with USAID Dominican Republic and other relief agencies. On May 28, a second regional advisor to Latin America and the Caribbean traveled to the Dominican Republic to join the OFDA team in country.

The office also arranged for two USGS landslide specialists to travel to the Dominican Republic on June 21 to analyze the factors that contributed to the magnitude of the flooding disaster and to propose measures to mitigate the effects of future flooding and landslide events. Funding for this activity was part of a worldwide joint-initiative between OFDA and the USGS.

OFDA Assistance \$300,000
Total USG Assistance \$300,000

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC – Hurricane

On September 16 and 17, 2004, Hurricane Jeanne passed over the eastern and northern coasts of the Dominican Republic, bringing up to 16 inches of rain in some areas and resulting in significant flooding and wind damage. According to OCHA, the hurricane killed 11 people, injured more than 260 others, and displaced 38,000 residents. In addition, the flooding destroyed several major bridges and damaged communications systems, roads, and agriculture.

On September 17, U.S. Ambassador Hans H. Hertell issued a disaster declaration due to the damage caused by Hurricane Jeanne. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 to World Vision for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including hygiene kits, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, blankets, bedding, water containers, and plastic sheeting. From September 18 to 19, a two-person DART participated in aerial and land-based damage assessments in coordination with USAID Dominican Republic and local officials.

OFDA Assistance \$50,000
Total USG Assistance \$50,000

Delivering in the Caribbean

By Sara Westrick

Civil strife in Haiti plus a record-setting Atlantic hurricane season—with 15 named tropical systems and 4 storms making landfall in the Caribbean as major hurricanes—demanded a comprehensive response from USAID in FY 2004. During all of the Caribbean disasters, OFDA acted quickly to circumvent difficult conditions, save lives, and reduce suffering. For each response, air support was critical to accomplishing humanitarian objectives. Whether due to insecurity, physical obstruction of roads and ports, time constraints, or island geography, traveling by air was often the only way to reach a destination. Managing the provision of air assets was an assignment that few humanitarian agencies could or would undertake, but OFDA demonstrated the ability to tackle complicated problems, provide essential services, and work rapidly to help disaster-affected persons.

During February and March 2004, heightened insecurity in Haiti related to anti-government demonstrations prevented many NGOs and U.N. agencies from conducting assessments and transporting relief commodities. Convoys sent to areas affected by civil strife were often detained by roadblocks, poor road conditions, or hijacking. At the height of the emergency, barricades obstructed all road travel from Port-au-Prince to other areas of the country, and humanitarian assistance could not be delivered to communities in need. These conditions propelled staff to seek safer and faster means of transporting personnel, equipment, and

other supplies to conflict-affected areas. Funding the non-profit air transport organization Air Serv International as well as multiple air freight transporters secured valuable resources that delivered thousands of pounds of emergency relief supplies with speed and efficiency. This air support also allowed the OFDA team in Haiti to conduct countrywide assessments efficiently, cutting travel times significantly and minimizing dangerous road travel. The team also facilitated information



A USAID-chartered plane delivers medical supplies to Port-de-Paix, Haiti, during the response to the complex emergency in March 2004.

MARK ABBOTT, AIR SERV

gathering and sharing by extending the use of charter planes to the U.S. Embassy, USAID/Haiti, the Government of the U. K.'s Department for International Development (DFID), U.N. agencies, and NGO partners.

Despite the poor condition of runways across Haiti, the skill and experience of the USAID-contracted pilots made possible

the delivery of life-saving assistance to inaccessible areas, notably 11,000 pounds of medical supplies to remote hospitals. In total, USAID-chartered planes conducted 44 flights in support of humanitarian assistance operations during the complex emergency in Haiti.

Yet the busy year was far from over, and in September 2004, the office responded to simultaneous, major hurricane events throughout the Caribbean by deploying multiple Disaster Assessment Response Teams (DARTs) to the region. The presence of these teams in the hurricane-affected countries ensured that USG humanitarian efforts were effectively coordinated with host governments, U.S. embassies, and USAID missions,

as well as with international and local disaster relief agencies. Logistics capabilities also excelled during hurricane season, as evidenced by the coordination of 17 flights that delivered thousands of blankets, water containers, hygiene kits, and rolls of plastic sheeting to the Bahamas, Grenada, Jamaica, and Haiti—assistance valued at more than \$1.5 million.

On September 1, a DART deployed to the Bahamas in advance of Hurricane Frances and set up an emergency operations center. Three weeks later, Hurricane Jeanne tracked through the Bahamas, and the team returned. For both responses, the geography of the island chain required that the team travel by air in order to identify needs without delay. Through the charter service, OFDA delivered water purification units and water bladders directly to the most affected islands.

Likewise, when Hurricane Ivan hit Grenada on September 7 and devastated the island's housing, communications, and power generation infrastructure, the urgent level of needs required rapid turnaround and ferrying of goods and people. Regular commercial flights were not available; consequently, from September 21 to October 6, two USAID-funded planes supported the humanitarian response and facilitated travel between Grenada and the surrounding islands. Through this air support, OFDA facilitated the delivery of relief supplies, transported humanitarian aid workers, and hauled approximately 42,000 pounds of cargo for partner response agencies, including the Canadian High Commission, Samaritan's Purse, the Salvation Army, and UNICEF. In addition, due to the near total destruction of the electricity grid, the DART in Grenada arranged transport and delivery of generators to power essential services at island hospitals.

DARTs also used the charter service to provide critical air transport after Hurricane Ivan passed by Jamaica

on September 10 and when Tropical Storm Jeanne unleashed catastrophic flooding and mudslides in the Dominican Republic and northwestern Haiti from September 17 to 19. The team in Jamaica used the charter—the first plane to arrive in Kingston, Jamaica, after the storm—to conduct an aerial assessment of the island and to assist representatives from DFID and the U.S. Embassy with travel to the Cayman Islands. A second plane facilitated USAID aerial assessments of damage in the Dominican Republic where flood levels washed over roads and bridges. In Haiti, extensive flooding isolated Gonaïves and affected all of the town's 300,000 residents. USAID's charter aircraft transported humanitarian workers and supplies to areas inaccessible by road and allowed the DART to conduct damage assessments, identify urgent needs, and deliver assistance quickly.

USAID's partnership with Air Serv, coupled with adept logistics support and the deployment of multiple response teams, repeatedly provided vital assistance to disaster-affected populations throughout the Caribbean in FY 2004. By creatively overcoming challenges and obstacles, OFDA succeeded in executing numerous, well-coordinated, and effective responses across the region.



NGOC CLARK, OFDA

DART members unload supplies from a USAID-chartered flight to Grenada in September 2004.

GRENADA – Hurricane

On September 7, 2004, Hurricane Ivan struck Grenada with heavy rain and winds of 120 mph. According to OCHA, the effects of the hurricane killed 37 people and affected approximately 100,000 of Grenada's 102,000 residents. Hurricane Ivan damaged or destroyed 90 percent of the houses and left approximately 50 percent of the island's population homeless, according to estimates from the Government of Grenada. The hurricane also caused extensive damage to the electricity and telecommunications systems, affected the water supply system, and destroyed many forested areas. In addition, Hurricane Ivan decimated the agricultural sector in Grenada, particularly affecting the nutmeg crop, which accounts for 80 percent of Grenada's agricultural exports.

U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Mary Ellen Gilroy issued a disaster declaration on September 8, due to the damage caused by Hurricane Ivan. In response, a DART deployed to Grenada from September 9 to October 6 to conduct rapid needs assessments, determine humanitarian assistance requirements, and coordinate USG response efforts. The DART also participated in multi-agency assessments in conjunction with the U. N. Development Fund for Women, Oxfam, IFRC, and PAHO.

In addition, 6 flights of emergency relief supplies arrived in Grenada, carrying 1,060 rolls of plastic sheeting, 4 water bladders, 8,334 hygiene kits, 10,160 water containers, 1 high-capacity water purification unit, and 12 chainsaws for debris removal, as well as 20 generators to be used by the Grenada Electricity Company, Ltd., and PAHO. The value of these items, including transport, was nearly \$750,000.

Other emergency assistance provided to hurricane-affected areas included the following: \$100,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Bridgetown to support the local purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, in-country air transport, and aerial assessments of affected areas; \$150,000 to PAHO to support health services and infrastructure repairs; and more than \$35,000 to fund assessments of Grenada's electrical system. OFDA also contributed more than \$1.3 million in FY 2005 funds, including \$400,000 to UNDP to promote livelihoods restoration, \$600,000 to FAO



NGOC CLARK, OFDA

Seaside homes in Grenada suffer severe damage from the impact of Hurricane Ivan.

for short-term food security projects, and more than \$310,000 to Samaritan's Purse for temporary shelter construction.

USAID's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean contributed approximately \$3.7 million in FY 2004 and more than \$40.3 million in FY 2005 for hurricane reconstruction assistance to Grenada directed towards health clinic rehabilitation, assistance to small businesses, and self-help housing.

On October 6, U.S. Secretary of State Colin L. Powell visited Grenada to assess the damage caused by Hurricane Ivan. Accompanied by Assistant Secretary



SONIA BISWAS, OFDA

Students from St. George's University assist the DART in preparing USAID plastic sheeting for distribution in Grenada.

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Roger F. Noriega and the U.S. Ambassador to Barbados Mary E. Kramer, Secretary Powell met with the Grenadian Prime Minister and the DART.

OFDA Assistance\$1,055,196
Other USG Assistance\$3,664,000
Total USG Assistance.....\$4,719,196

Note: In response to Hurricane Ivan, OFDA provided nearly \$2.4 million in emergency assistance to Grenada, including more than \$1.3 million in FY 2005 disaster assistance funds. USAID's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean provided more than \$44 million, including more than \$40 million in FY 2005. FY 2004 and FY 2005 USG contributions totaled nearly \$46.4 million for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance.

HAITI – Complex Emergency

Haiti's 200-year history has been marked by political instability and weak institutional capacity, resulting in a severely debilitated economy and an impoverished population. In 2004, the country experienced a complex emergency rooted in the circumstances surrounding the reelection of former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in 2000. Following a military coup that ousted President Aristide in 1991, the international community intervened militarily to restore Aristide to power in 1994. In May 2000, Aristide's party, Lavalas Family, claimed a victory in disputed legislative and municipal elections. In November 2000, the opposition boycotted the presidential election that Aristide won unopposed with low voter turnout. The electoral controversy paralyzed the Aristide administration, and Aristide lost popular support due to the inability of the government to attract investment to the country, create jobs, or reduce poverty. As a result, growing lawlessness, instability, and politically motivated violence began to overwhelm the country.

In late 2003, anti-government demonstrations in Port-au-Prince, Gonaïves, Petit-Goâve, and other towns began to increase in size, frequency, and degree of violence. On February 5, 2004, insurgents seized control of Gonaïves. Armed groups opposed to President Aristide then expanded control throughout parts of the Central, North, Artibonite, Northeast, and South departments of the country. The ensuing violence and conflict had significant socio-political and

humanitarian consequences, resulting in the deaths of at least 150 people, massive destruction of property and infrastructure, dramatic increases in prices, and prolonged interruption of public services, including water, trash collection, and electricity, due largely to the lack of access to fuel.

On February 29, 2004, Jean-Bertrand Aristide resigned from the presidency. In accordance with the Haitian constitution, Supreme Court Chief Justice Boniface Alexandre was sworn in as President of the Interim Government of Haiti. On the same day, the U.N. Security Council authorized the immediate deployment of a Multinational Interim Force, composed of troops from the United States, France, Chile, and Canada, to restore order and provide security. On March 9, Haiti's seven-person advisory council selected Gérard Latortue, a former U.N. official and foreign minister, as the country's new Prime Minister.

From February 9 to 11, two OFDA regional advisors to Latin American and the Caribbean assisted USAID/Haiti and partner organizations with contingency planning for humanitarian assistance. On February 18, U.S. Ambassador James B. Foley issued a disaster declaration due to the complex emergency in Haiti. In response, a four-person team deployed to Haiti from February 24 to April 15, and OFDA provided an immediate \$50,000 through USAID/Haiti to support the distribution of emergency relief supplies.



ANNE SPECA, OFDA

DART and USAID/Haiti staff members visit the CRS warehouse in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

In addition, 24 medical kits with materials to serve 240,000 people for approximately 3 months, 3 surgical kits, and 6,000 hygiene kits, valued at approximately \$264,000 including transport, arrived in Haiti. The medical kits supplied MSF, CRS, World Vision, Management Sciences for Health, PAHO, and the PAHO-supported Essential Medicines Program (PROMESS). The surgical kits equipped PROMESS and the hygiene kits supplied UNICEF's project to distribute relief items to vulnerable populations. Additional initiatives in the health sector included the provision of \$400,000 to PAHO for medical supplies and emergency medical activities and \$300,000 to UNICEF to support immunization activities.



CAROLINE ABLA, OFDA

A health worker in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, inventories medical supplies contributed by USAID.

The office contributed \$1 million to USAID/Haiti to procure fuel for emergency electricity generation and more than \$410,000 to CRS for emergency cash grants to support local institutions and provide services for the most vulnerable populations. Funding for other emergency programs included the following: more than \$500,000 to World Vision for emergency relief kits and cash-for-work activities, \$500,000 to Food for the Poor for cash-for-work activities in the Cité du Soleil area of Port-au-Prince, and \$500,000 to World Concern to implement food security and livelihood recovery initiatives.

In addition, Air Serv International planes delivered relief supplies and transported humanitarian personnel throughout the country from March 3 to April 15 at a cost of more than \$340,000. Various partners, including U.N. agencies, CARE, CRS, World Vision, Save the Children/US, and the Organization of American States, accompanied USAID staff to deliver relief commodities and conduct assessments.

USAID also provided food commodities through FFP, which donated 990 MT of PL 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$830,000, to the WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP) in Haiti. The WFP EMOP targeted vulnerable populations affected by political and civil unrest and also acted as a response mechanism for the flooding that occurred in Haiti in late May 2004.

StatePRM provided a total of \$920,000 in response to the Haiti complex emergency in FY 2004. StatePRM

provided \$20,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince for assistance to returned Haitian migrants. In addition, StatePRM contributed \$900,000 to ICRC for activities in Haiti, which included strengthening medical and surgical capabilities at hospitals in Port-au-Prince and Gonaïves, and improving security at hospitals and medical facilities countrywide.

OFDA Assistance\$4,294,762
Other USG Assistance\$1,748,700
Total USG Assistance.....\$6,043,462

HAITI – Floods

Intense rainfall from May 21 to 24, 2004, caused flash flooding in areas near the southern border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. According to OCHA, the flooding killed 1,059 people and injured 153 others in Haiti, particularly in the towns of Mapou and Fondsvrèttes. The flooding also affected more than 10,000 people and damaged or destroyed 3,385 houses, according to WFP. In addition, the flooding reportedly destroyed between 50 and 70 percent of the agricultural production and contaminated approximately 80 percent of the wells in 5 villages in the Mapou area.

On May 26, U.S. Ambassador James B. Foley issued a disaster declaration due to the damage caused by

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the flooding. In response, OFDA provided nearly \$570,000 in emergency relief funds in support of the following relief activities: \$140,000 to CRS to purchase and distribute hygiene kits, cooking sets, blankets, and water containers; \$10,000 to USAID/Haiti for the procurement of fuel for use by the Interim Government of Haiti's Ministry of Public Works to carry out urgent road repair in affected areas; and \$250,000 to the IFRC appeal to support relief activities. WFP also received nearly \$170,000, including approximately \$70,000 for air transport of relief supplies and personnel and \$100,000 for road repair in flood-affected areas. In addition, from June 2 to 10, an OFDA regional advisor for Latin America and the Caribbean coordinated USG humanitarian efforts with USAID/Haiti and participated in damage assessments.

USAID also provided food commodities through FFP, which donated 990 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$830,000, to the WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP) in Haiti. The WFP EMOP, initially planned to target vulnerable populations affected by political and civil unrest, also assisted the flood-affected populations. The FFP contribution assisted an estimated 31,000 beneficiaries affected by the floods.



Residents of Gonaïves, Haiti, flee the rising waters caused by Tropical Storm Jeanne.

DOD provided more than \$335,000 to the Multinational Interim Force in Haiti to fly Chinook (CH-47) and Black Hawk (UH-60) helicopters to deliver relief supplies, food, and water and to transport personnel to conduct damage assessments in flood-affected areas.

OFDA Assistance\$569,152
Other USG Assistance\$1,163,909
Total USG Assistance.....\$1,733,061

HAITI – Tropical Storm

On September 18, 2004, Tropical Storm Jeanne passed near the northern coast of Haiti, producing heavy rain, mudslides, and severe flooding. Extensive deforestation in Haiti exacerbated the extent and impact of the damage. The flooding severely affected the coastal areas of Gonaïves, and the surrounding Artibonite and North-West departments also sustained damage. The Interim Government of Haiti reported the floods killed more than 3,000 people and affected an estimated 300,000 residents in Gonaïves and surrounding areas. In addition, the flooding caused significant damage to the local potable water system as well as severe damage to agricultural infrastructure and fields.

U.S. Ambassador James B. Foley issued a disaster declaration on September 21, due to the magnitude of the effects of Tropical Storm Jeanne. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Haiti to CARE for the distribution of hygiene kits, cooking sets, blankets, and water containers to those most affected by the floods. In addition, a five-person DART deployed to Port-au-Prince and Gonaïves to assist with further evaluation of the disaster and to coordinate with USAID/Haiti and local disaster officials.

The DART identified priority actions, which included the airlifting of 3,660 hygiene kits, 300 rolls of plastic sheeting, 5,005 ten-liter water containers, 4 emergency medical kits, and 10 health kits to Haiti. The plastic sheeting provided shelter for an estimated 9,000 people, and the health kits served the needs of 100,000 people for approximately 3 months. The total

value of these commodities, including transport, was more than \$250,000. Other contributions included more than \$750,000 to CARE for the distribution of food and emergency relief supplies, \$500,000 to PAHO to meet emergency health needs, and \$100,000 in funds previously disbursed to WFP for the transportation and distribution of food.

In FY 2005, OFDA continued to respond to the effects of Tropical Storm Jeanne and provided \$990,000 to IFRC for shelter and water and sanitation, nearly \$820,000 to CARE and \$312,000 to ACF for clean-up and cash-for-work activities, and more than \$330,000 to CRS for sanitation and cash-for-work initiatives. The office also provided nearly \$100,000 to Air Serv International for air operations, nearly \$350,000 to UNICEF for health activities, more than \$732,000 to World Concern for food security initiatives, and more than \$440,000 to World Vision for cash-for-work programs, seeds, tools, and relief supplies.

USAID also responded to the situation in Haiti through FFP, OTI, and the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean. In FY 2004, FFP provided 2,840 MT of PL 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$2.2 million, to CARE for distribution to vulnerable populations in North-West Department. OTI provided more than \$56,000 to increase the amount of potable water available by initiating the rehabilitation of the city's water system and making

minor improvements to roads. USAID's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean contributed more than \$2.6 million in FY 2004 and more than \$34 million in FY 2005 for emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation assistance.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services provided more than \$300,000 to clean up the main hospital in Gonaïves and purchase medical supplies and pharmaceuticals.

OFDA Assistance\$1,558,948
Other USG Assistance\$5,211,704
Total USG Assistance.....\$6,760,652

Note: In response to Tropical Storm Jeanne, OFDA provided a total of nearly \$6.2 million, including more than \$4.6 million of FY 2005 disaster assistance funds. USAID's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean provided a total of nearly \$37 million in reconstruction assistance, including \$34 million in FY 2005. FY 2004 and FY 2005 USG contributions totaled nearly \$46 million in humanitarian and reconstruction assistance.

JAMAICA – Hurricane

On September 9, 2004, four members of a DART arrived in Jamaica in advance of Hurricane Ivan to prepare for the potential impact of the storm. On September 10 and 11, Hurricane Ivan passed south of Jamaica with sustained winds ranging from 145 mph to 155 mph. Due to the effects of the hurricane, 18 people died and

an estimated 19,000 people evacuated to 285 shelters countrywide, according to the Jamaican Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM). Hurricane Ivan damaged or destroyed hundreds of homes and caused considerable damage to electricity and telecommunications systems, roads, and agriculture in 182 communities countrywide, particularly in the parishes of Clarendon, St. Ann, St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas, Westmoreland, and St. Andrew, as well as in parts of Kingston.

U.S. Ambassador Sue M. Cobb issued a disaster declaration on September 12, due to the damage caused by Hurricane Ivan. In response, OFDA provided \$25,000 to the Jamaica Red Cross for shelter operations, \$25,000 to the Salvation Army for relief activities, nearly \$248,000 to World Vision for the purchase



COURTESY OF CARE

Residents of Gonaïves, Haiti, clean up debris as part of a USAID cash-for-work program implemented by CARE.



ALAN ROSS, OFDA

The effects of Hurricane Ivan include collapsed houses like this one in Clarendon, Jamaica.

and transportation of relief commodities, \$25,000 to USAID/Jamaica for the local procurement of water tanks, and \$150,000 to PAHO to support health services and infrastructure repairs. In addition, 3 flights delivered emergency relief supplies, including 8 Zodiac boats with motors, 80 life vests, 2,024 hygiene kits, 2,000 water containers, and 500 rolls of plastic sheeting, valued at nearly \$233,000 including transport.

From September 9 to 18, the DART coordinated USG humanitarian assistance with the U.S. Embassy and USAID/Jamaica. The DART also participated in multi-agency assessments in conjunction with the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination team, UNICEF, PAHO, ODPEM, IFRC, Jamaica Red Cross, and NGOs.

USAID's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean contributed approximately \$3.5 million in FY 2004 and \$18 million in FY 2005 for hurricane reconstruction assistance in Jamaica, programmed to rehabilitate houses, roads, schools, and water and sanitation systems.

OFDA Assistance \$705,712
Other USG Assistance \$3,504,406
Total USG Assistance.....\$4,210,118

Note: In response to Hurricane Ivan, USAID's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean provided approximately \$21.5 million in reconstruction assistance, including \$18 million in FY 2005. FY 2004 and FY 2005 USG contributions totaled approximately \$22.2 million in humanitarian and reconstruction assistance.

NICARAGUA – Floods

Heavy rains in late June and early July 2004 caused flooding and landslides in northern and eastern regions of Nicaragua, including Matagalpa Department and the Autonomous Regions of the North and South Atlantic. In Matagalpa Department, more than 100 separate landslides on the 1,400-meter Musú Mountain, located 153 km northeast of Managua, buried 8 communities. According to the Government of Nicaragua's National Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, and Response Organization, the flooding and landslides killed 25 people and affected 18,350 residents in 54 communities.

On July 8, U.S. Ambassador Barbara C. Moore declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding and landslides. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Nicaragua to the Nicaraguan Red Cross for the provision and distribution of plastic sheeting, water containers, blankets, hygiene kits, and cooking sets. On July 9 and 10, a team conducted damage assessments of the affected areas. Based on the team's recommendations, the Nicaraguan Red Cross received 100 rolls of plastic sheeting and 800 five-gallon water containers valued at more than \$28,000, including transport costs.

OFDA Assistance \$78,545
Total USG Assistance..... \$78,545

PANAMA – Floods

On September 16 and 17, 2004, heavy rains caused significant flooding in several areas of Panama, including Panama City and parts of Colón and Veraguas provinces. According to the Government of Panama, the flooding killed 16 people, damaged or destroyed approximately 3,000 homes, and affected more than 13,000 residents. In addition, the high water caused damage to public infrastructure, including water purification plants, sewage systems, schools, health centers, and roads.

On September 19, U.S. Ambassador Linda E. Watt issued a disaster declaration due to the damage caused by the flooding. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID Panama to the National System of Civilian Protection Agency for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including hygiene kits, blankets and bedding, plastic sheeting, and water containers. From September 19 to 21, a two-person assessment team deployed to Panama to evaluate the level of damage and coordinate with local disaster relief officials.

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

PARAGUAY – Fire

On August 1, 2004, a fire at the Ycua Bolanos Supermarket in the Trinidad neighborhood of Asunción killed approximately 390 people and injured an additional 300 people, including more than 39 who suffered serious burns. Between August 2 and 6, an OFDA consultant for Latin America and the Caribbean, in coordination with USAID Paraguay, assessed the needs of those affected by the fire.

On August 3, based on initial assessment results, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Kevin M. Johnson declared a disaster due to the damage and destruction caused by the fire. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID Paraguay to the Paraguayan Center for Population Studies to provide emergency medical supplies and maintain compressors to support respirators for fire victims.

The U.S. Embassy in Asunción provided emergency medical and relief supplies valued at \$46,000 to meet immediate needs. The U.S. Embassy also loaned two generators to assist in the rescue operation and provided engineering expertise to install them at the scene of the fire.

In addition, on August 6, DOD deployed three burn specialists to evaluate, treat, and evacuate burn victims. Based on the recommendations of the burn team, DOD provided medical equipment and supplies valued at \$176,000.

OFDA Assistance \$50,000
Other USG Assistance \$222,000
Total USG Assistance..... \$272,000

PERU – Winter Emergency

In late June 2004, extreme winter weather conditions accompanied by heavy snowfall and temperatures as low as minus 25 degrees Celsius killed 90 people, destroyed more than 3,400 houses, and directly affected more than 315,000 people in the southern Andean region, according to the Peru’s Civil Defense National Institute. The severe weather also killed more than 146,000 animals and destroyed more than 340,000 hectares of food crops. On July 16, the Government of Peru declared a state of emergency and requested international assistance for the eight departments of Apurímac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cuzo, Puno, Huancavelica, Moquegua, and Tacna.

On July 22, U.S. Ambassador J Curtis Struble issued a disaster declaration due to the effects of the severe cold and snowstorms. In response, OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID Peru to ADRA for the local purchase and transportation of blankets and warm clothing. In addition, an OFDA consultant for Latin America and the Caribbean traveled to the department of Puno to conduct damage assessments and monitor the distribution of relief items.

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

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Funding Summary – FY 2004 Declared Disasters

Obligations from October 1, 2003 – September 30, 2004

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date ¹	Dead ²	Affected	Obligation	Type of Assistance
AFRICA						
Angola	Complex Emergency	10/06/03	-	-	\$6,805,825	Assistance provided for nutrition, food security, health, emergency relief supplies, and livelihoods through CARE, IMC, Africare, WFP, World Vision, Development Workshop, and the Cooperative League of the USA.
Burundi	Complex Emergency	10/01/03	-	918,192	\$11,340,199	Emergency relief supplies as well as humanitarian assistance provided in the sectors of nutrition, food security, health, coordination, and security through Concern, CRS, Gruppo di Volontariato Civile, IMC, IRC, Solidarités, Tearfund, OCHA, FAO, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO.
Chad	Refugee Emergency	06/24/04	-	200,000	\$114,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided to improve the quality of hygiene and surface water for refugee populations during the July to September rainy season.
Côte d'Ivoire	Complex Emergency	04/08/04	-	-	\$652,548	Assistance provided to support an expanded program of immunization, primary health centers, preventive maternal and child health services through mobile clinics, and basic water and sanitation needs. Programs implemented through IRC, Save the Children/UK, and UNICEF.
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Complex Emergency	10/06/03	-	2,774,000	\$22,395,336	Assistance provided for food security and agriculture, emergency market infrastructure rehabilitation, health and nutrition, and humanitarian transport through AAH/USA, Air Serv International, CARE, CRS, FHI, GAA, GOAL, IMC, IRC, Medair, Merlin, Première Urgence, Save the Children/UK, Solidarités, UMCOR, UNICEF, OCHA, and World Vision.
Djibouti	Floods	04/16/04	51	9,000	\$100,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy in Djibouti City to WHO to procure emergency medical kits and mosquito nets.
Eritrea	Complex Food Insecurity	12/01/03	-	1,900,000	\$3,431,177	Assistance provided for agricultural recovery and water initiatives through CARE, Concern, CRS, Mercy Corps, and UNICEF.
Eritrea	Storm	08/19/04	-	7,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Eritrea to UNICEF to support the replacement of damaged water hand pumps and reservoir covers, reconstruction of damaged latrines, and rehabilitation of health clinics and shelters for IDPs in Korokon Camp.
Ethiopia	Complex Health/Food Insecurity	10/02/03	-	7,800,000	\$21,168,488	Assistance provided for health and nutrition, agriculture, water and sanitation, and livelihoods, as well as NGO capacity-building activities through CARE, Checchi and Company, CHF International, CRS, FHI, GAA, GOAL, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Relief Society of Tigray, Save the Children/US, World Vision, UNICEF, and OCHA.
Gambia	Locust Emergency	09/21/04	-	-	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided to FAO to support locust relief and prevention efforts in the Gambia.
Guinea	Fire	02/18/04	-	777	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Guinea to Opportunities Industrialization Centers International for the procurement of seeds for the 2004 agricultural season and plastic sheeting for temporary shelters.
Kenya	Drought	07/16/04	-	3,300,000	\$300,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided to World Vision to support supplementary feeding in the Turkana District of Rift Valley Province and to UNICEF for emergency health and water and sanitation activities.
Lesotho	Complex Food Insecurity	11/11/03	-	-	\$352,341	Assistance provided through USAID's Regional Center For Southern Africa to World Vision to improve food security and agriculture.

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date ¹	Dead ²	Affected	Obligation	Type of Assistance
Liberia	Complex Emergency	10/01/03	-	-	\$23,407,527	Assistance provided for health interventions, including the countrywide measles vaccination campaign; nutrition; water and sanitation; IDP camp management; protection activities; humanitarian coordination, capacity, and logistics; and emergency agriculture rehabilitation. Programs implemented through ACF, ARC, Christian Children's Fund, Concern, CRS, FAO, GAA, IMC, IRC, the John Hopkins University, LWR, Merlin, Northwest Medical Teams International, OCHA, Oxfam, UMCOR, UNICEF, and WFP.
Madagascar	Cyclone	02/23/04	29	44,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Madagascar to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable farming households through the procurement, transportation, and distribution of rice seed.
Madagascar	Cyclone	03/08/04	237	774,000	\$129,900	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Madagascar to CRS for immediate water and sanitation and health interventions. Additional assistance included the airlift of 600 rolls of plastic sheeting.
Madagascar	Drought	10/02/03	-	270,000	\$499,108	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Madagascar to CRS to improve water availability and to conduct seed fairs and agricultural recovery activities.
Mali	Locust Emergency	09/02/04	-	-	\$566,500	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Mali to support the Government of Mali's locust control efforts. Additional assistance provided to USAID/Mali for the procurement of protective equipment.
Mauritania	Locust Emergency	04/14/04	-	-	\$1,213,000	Assistance provided to FAO in response to the regional appeal in addition to the provision of planes to facilitate pesticide spraying in affected countries.
Morocco ³	Earthquake	02/24/04	640	300,000–400,000	\$787,003	Deployment of a DART to assess damage and coordinate the delivery of relief supplies and five airlifts of blankets, tents, plastic sheeting, generators, and emergency health kits.
Morocco	Locust Emergency	04/15/04	-	-	\$300,000	Assistance provided to FAO for locust control efforts in Morocco, in addition to funding to FAO for continued regional locust prevention and response activities.
Namibia	Drought	12/23/03	-	642,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Namibia to Africare for the procurement, transportation, and distribution of millet seed to drought-affected farmers.
Namibia ⁴	Floods	04/16/04	-	50,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Namibia to the Namibian Red Cross Society to cover the costs of evacuation, water and sanitation needs, and relief commodities. Additional assistance included three motor boats for IFRC.
North & West Africa ⁵	Locust Emergency	Multiple	-	-	\$1,549,090	Assistance provided to FAO's regional appeal as well as to facilitate pesticide spraying in affected countries.
Senegal	Locust Emergency	09/23/04	-	-	-	Assistance provided to FAO in response to the regional appeal in addition to the provision of planes to facilitate pesticide spraying in affected countries.
Sierra Leone	Complex Emergency	10/02/03	-	-	\$2,110,802	Assistance provided for health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and capacity-building programs through ACF, Merlin, World Vision, and WHO.
Somalia	Complex Emergency	10/01/03	-	-	\$4,274,262	Assistance provided for emergency water and sanitation, health and nutrition, logistics support, and capacity-building activities through ACF, NPA, ADRA, IMC, and UNICEF. Additional funding supported U.N. Common Air Services, which enabled relief organizations to transport staff and supplies into Somalia.

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Country	Disaster	Declaration Date ¹	Dead ²	Affected	Obligation	Type of Assistance
Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/02/03	-	5,000,000	\$106,547,007	Assistance provided through partnership with 38 NGOs, IOs, and U.N. agencies to support programs in health, water and sanitation, food security and agriculture, nutrition, capacity building, logistics, shelter; provision of emergency relief supplies, research, coordination, security, and infrastructure rehabilitation.
Togo	Epidemic	03/16/04	30	1,018	\$38,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through U.S. Embassy in Lomé to WHO to procure medicines and supplies needed to prevent and treat cholera.
Uganda	Complex Emergency	10/01/03	-	1,605,774	\$8,960,762	Assistance provided for health, food security, and water and sanitation projects through AAH/USA, Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale, CRS, Christian Children's Fund, GOAL, IMC, IRC, LWR, Medair, Northwest Medical Teams International, Ugandan Red Cross, OCHA, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, and World Vision.
Zimbabwe	Complex Emergency	10/09/03	-	-	\$6,674,351	Assistance provided for food security, agriculture, nutrition, water and sanitation, and health through CARE, CRS, Development Associates, Inc., IOM, OCHA, WFP, and World Vision.
Subtotal					\$224,017,226	
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC						
Bangladesh	Floods	07/22/04	761	34,800,000	\$185,080	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/ Bangladesh to CARE for emergency food distributions, to Pathfinder International for logistical support, to the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research Center; Bangladesh, to support health services, and to Save the Children/US for the purchase of two high capacity water treatment units and associated operational costs.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ⁶	Accident	04/26/04	150	-	\$238,933	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through AmRC in support of the IFRC emergency appeal for the distribution of household relief packages to affected families. Additional assistance included the procurement and transport of two medical kits.
India	Floods	07/29/04	1,055	-	\$274,853	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/ India to the Indian Red Cross Society for the purchase and transport of relief commodities. Additional assistance supported UNDP efforts to establish a sentinel health surveillance system in collaboration with WHO as well as the purchase and transport of 10 motorized Zodiac boats to assist in the distribution of emergency relief supplies.
Indonesia	Complex Emergency	10/01/03	-	-	\$1,500,000	Assistance provided for emergency relief programs, including food for work and therapeutic feeding implemented by CARE, CRS, CWVS, and OCHA.
Indonesia	Earthquake	02/08/04	25	-	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/ Indonesia to IFRC and the Indonesian Red Cross/Palang Merah Indonesia for emergency relief supplies and charter air transport to deliver supplies to remote areas.
Indonesia	Explosion	09/09/04	9	-	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/ Indonesia to IFRC and the Indonesian Red Cross/Palang Merah Indonesia for emergency medical assistance.
Indonesia	Floods	11/04/03	251	26,300	\$200,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/ Indonesia to IFRC and the Indonesian Red Cross/Palang Merah Indonesia for the procurement of hygiene kits, plastic sheeting, jerry cans, cooking utensils, and shelter materials, as well as for the provision of potable water.
Laos	Drought	04/06/04	-	187,000	\$150,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane to WFP to provide transportation and logistical support to relief efforts.

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date ¹	Dead ²	Affected	Obligation	Type of Assistance
Nepal	Complex Emergency	10/16/03	-	-	\$763,997	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Nepal to NGOs for emergency assistance including assessments, public health services, and coordination.
Nepal	Floods	07/26/04	185	800,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Nepal to IFRC for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies.
Pakistan	Earthquake	02/27/04	37	165,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Pakistan to Islamic Relief/UK for the procurement of blankets and tents for affected residents.
Philippines	Landslides	12/21/03	207	345,000	\$190,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Philippines to the Philippines National Red Cross to provide food assistance, emergency relief supplies, shelter, water, and livelihoods activities.
Sri Lanka	Drought	08/27/04	-	3,500,000	\$100,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Sri Lanka to the Sri Lankan Red Cross to provide drinking water.
Taiwan	Typhoon	07/07/04	25	-	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the American Institute in Taiwan to the Red Cross Organization of Taiwan for the procurement of emergency relief supplies.
Vanuatu	Cyclone	03/03/04	2	54,000	\$45,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy in Port Moresby to WHO to provide medical assistance and relief.
Subtotal					\$3,897,863	
EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND CENTRAL ASIA						
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	11/17/03	-	-	\$9,896,870	Assistance provided to support transitional shelter assistance, IDP initiatives, and emergency winter programs such as snow clearance and road rehabilitation through ACTED, CHF International, CRS, FAO, IMC, IOM, and Shelter for Life.
Afghanistan	Drought	09/02/04	-	6,000,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided to the Provincial Emergency Fund, established by the Government of Afghanistan and managed by the U.N. Office for Project Services, to support the development of drinking water facilities and the rehabilitation of wells to assist the rural population in the most affected areas.
Georgia	Floods	07/22/04	1	9,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Georgia to Counterpart International for the rehabilitation of housing and infrastructure.
Iran ⁷	Earthquake	12/27/03	26,271	100,000	\$8,461,437	Deployment of a DART to provide assistance for logistics, commodities, coordination, urban search and rescue, and a medical assistance team support. Additional assistance included the provision of five airlifts of relief supplies and support to emergency programs through multiple implementing partner organizations.
Iraq	Complex Emergency		-	-	\$31,768,009	Assistance provided for IDPs, health, nutrition, logistics, shelter, and water and sanitation activities, as well as the purchase of emergency relief commodities. Programs implemented by IMC, IOM, IRC, Mercy Corps, Save the Children/US, and World Vision.
Romania	Storms and Floods	09/02/04	6	14,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Romania to a local NGO for the procurement and distribution of emergency relief supplies.
Russian Federation	Hostage-Taking	09/04/04	350	1,200	\$130,230	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to the Russian Red Cross to support the acquisition of medical equipment and aid in the provision of counseling and other psychological and social support. Additional assistance included the purchase and airlift of trauma and burn kits.

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Country	Disaster	Declaration Date ¹	Dead ²	Affected	Obligation	Type of Assistance
Tajikistan	Floods	08/02/04	-	400,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided to CARE for the purchase of materials for community reconstruction projects.
Subtotal					\$50,456,546	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN						
Bahamas ⁸	Hurricanes	09/05/04	2	8,000	\$394,767	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through U.S. Embassy in Nassau to the Bahamas Red Cross and the National Emergency Management Agency for emergency relief supplies. Additional assistance included the dispatch of six flights of relief commodities.
Bolivia	Social Conflict	10/24/03	75	-	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Bolivia to Save the Children/Bolivia for the purchase and delivery of medical supplies.
Brazil	Floods	02/06/04	161	230,000	\$100,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Brazil to CRS for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including mattresses, blankets, and water purification kits.
Dominican Republic	Floods	11/21/03	4	65,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Dominican Republic to AmRC for the purchase and distribution of relief supplies.
Dominican Republic	Floods	05/26/04	414	15,000	\$300,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Dominican Republic to World Vision to purchase and distribute emergency relief supplies, as well as to USAID/Dominican Republic to procure fuel directly for use by the Government of the Dominican Republic to facilitate road repair and improve humanitarian access. Additional funds provided to the IFRC and PAHO appeals to support emergency relief and medical activities.
Dominican Republic	Hurricane	09/17/04	11	38,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided to World Vision for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including hygiene kits, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, blankets, bedding, water containers, and plastic sheeting.
Grenada ⁹	Hurricane	09/08/04	37	100,000	\$1,055,196	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy in Bridgetown for local purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies. Additional assistance included six flights of emergency relief supplies, assessments of Grenada's electrical system, and support to PAHO for health services and infrastructure repair.
Haiti	Complex Emergency	02/18/04	150	-	\$4,294,762	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Haiti to support the transport and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including medical, surgical, and hygiene kits. Additional assistance provided for emergency medical and immunization activities, emergency cash grants to local institutions caring for vulnerable populations, emergency relief kits, cash-for-work initiatives, electricity generation, and emergency air transport.
Haiti	Floods	05/26/04	1,059	10,000	\$569,152	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Haiti to CRS to purchase and distribute hygiene kits, cooking sets, blankets, and water containers, as well as to USAID/Haiti for the direct procurement of fuel for use by the Ministry of Public Works to repair roads in affected areas. Funds also provided to the IFRC appeal to support relief activities and to WFP for air transport of relief supplies and personnel.
Haiti ¹⁰	Tropical Storm	09/21/04	3,000	300,000	\$1,558,948	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Haiti to CARE for the distribution of hygiene kits, cooking sets, blankets, and water containers. Other assistance included the airlift of hygiene kits, plastic sheeting, water containers, and medical and health kits as well as a contribution to the PAHO appeal to meet emergency health needs.

Country	Disaster	Declaration Date ¹	Dead ²	Affected	Obligation	Type of Assistance
Jamaica	Hurricane	09/12/04	18	19,000	\$705,712	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Jamaica to Jamaica Red Cross and Salvation Army for emergency relief activities as well as support for PAHO and World Vision. Additional assistance included three airlifts of emergency relief supplies and funds to USAID/Jamaica for the local purchase of water tanks.
Nicaragua	Floods	07/08/04	25	18,350	\$78,545	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Nicaragua to the Nicaraguan Red Cross for the procurement of relief supplies for affected residents. Additional assistance included the delivery of plastic sheeting and water containers.
Panama	Floods	09/19/04	16	13,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Panama to the National System of Civilian Protection Agency for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies, including hygiene kits, blankets and bedding, plastic sheeting, and water containers.
Paraguay	Fire	08/03/04	390	-	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Paraguay to the Paraguayan Center for Population Studies for the provision of emergency relief supplies.
Peru	Winter Emergency	07/22/04	90	315,000	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Peru to ADRA for the local purchase and transportation of blankets and warm clothing.
Regional Caribbean	Hurricane	Multiple	-	-	\$50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided for additional regional emergency relief activities during the 2004 Atlantic hurricane season.
Subtotal					\$9,407,082	
TOTAL					\$287,778,717	

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.

(3) OFDA provided a total of \$1,225,344 in emergency assistance to Morocco, including stockpiled commodities valued at \$438,341.

(4) OFDA provided a total of \$88,227 in emergency assistance to Namibia, including stockpiled commodities valued at \$38,227.

(5) OFDA provided a total of \$3,678,590 in emergency assistance to North & West Africa for all locust control efforts regionwide.

(6) OFDA provided a total of \$242,230 in emergency assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including \$3,297 of FY 2005 funds.

(7) OFDA provided a total of \$8,898,189 in emergency assistance to Iran, including stockpiled commodities valued at \$436,752.

(8) OFDA provided a total of \$444,767 in emergency assistance to the Bahamas, including \$50,000 of FY 2005 funds.

(9) OFDA provided a total of \$2,367,814 in emergency assistance to Grenada, including \$1,312,618 of FY 2005 funds.

(10) OFDA provided a total of \$6,193,872 in emergency assistance to Haiti, including \$4,634,924 of FY 2005 funds.

OFDA TOTAL BUDGET FOR FY 2004

FY 2004 Obligated Funding for FY 2004 Disasters	\$287,778,717
FY 2004 Obligated Funding for FY 2001 and FY 2003 Disasters ¹	\$82,693
SUBTOTAL – FY 2004 Funding for Disaster Response	\$287,861,410
Disaster Mitigation and Coordination	\$27,846,031
Program Support and Operations	\$28,667,180
TOTAL – FY 2004 Obligated Funding	\$344,374,621
Budget Carryover to FY 2005	\$15,508,905
TOTAL OFDA Budget for FY 2004	\$359,883,526
Note: (1) This figure represents OFDA FY 2004 funding obligated for disasters that were declared during FY 2001 and FY 2003. OFDA provided \$18,693 for drought in Kenya in FY 2001 and \$64,000 for fires in Portugal in FY 2003. Please refer to the OFDA Annual Reports FY 2001 and FY 2003 for more information on these disasters.	

Disaster Summaries in this Annual Report

The disaster descriptions on the preceding pages cover USG FY 2004. From October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, OFDA responded to 68 declared disasters.*

USAID and Other USG Assistance

Many of the disasters in FY 2004 required a range of USG financial and staff resources. The disaster descriptions in the annual report include total assistance provided from the International Disaster and Famine Assistance account, as well as contributions provided by other USAID offices, such as FFP and OTI, and other parts of the USG, such as USDA, State/PRM, and DOD. Although this office strives to obtain the most accurate funding information from other USG agencies, official figures are not always available by the time the annual report goes to press. Funding information from non-OFDA sources may therefore represent approximate values.

Detailed Situation Reports and Fact Sheets Available Separately

Documents are available that provide more detailed information about declared disasters than is provided in the case 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 85.

Situation Reports or Fact Sheets Produced for Major Disasters and Preparedness Programs in FY 2004:

Afghanistan — Complex Emergency	Iran — Earthquake
Angola — Complex Emergency	Latin America and the Caribbean —
Asia — Disaster Preparedness Programs	Disaster Preparedness Programs
Burundi — Complex Emergency	Liberia — Complex Emergency
Caribbean — Hurricanes	Morocco — Earthquake
Darfur — Humanitarian Emergency	The Sahel — Locust Emergency
Democratic Republic of the Congo —	Somalia — Complex Emergency
Complex Emergency	South Asia — Floods
Dominican Republic and Haiti — Floods	Southern Africa — Complex Food Security Crisis
Eritrea — Complex Food Insecurity/Drought	Sudan — Complex Emergency
Ethiopia — Complex Health/Food Insecurity	Uganda — Complex Emergency
Haiti — Complex Emergency	Zimbabwe — Complex Emergency
India — Disaster Relief and Preparedness	

*The official number of declared disasters in FY 2004 was 70. This annual report details only 68 disasters because 2 of the declared disasters did not ultimately require assistance from the office.

Annual Report

This 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, Anne Specia, Diedra Spencer, Marian Spivey-Estrada, Kate Stone, Colin Thomas-Jensen, Sara Westrick, and Taylor White of Macfadden & Associates, Inc./Labat-Anderson, Inc. in Washington, D.C., under contract number AOT-C-00-00-00224-00.

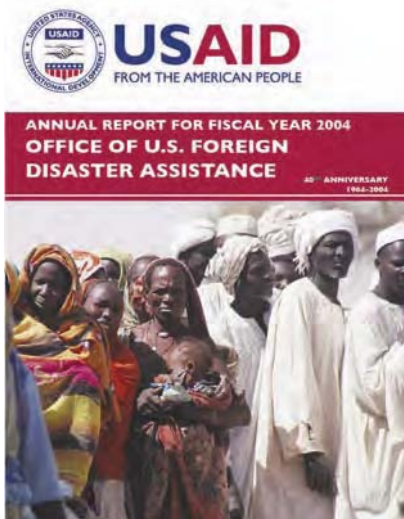
Design and layout by Om Batra. Maps created by Dong Chung.

Other Publications

In addition to annual reports, several other publications 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 response procedures. In order to fulfill its mandate, the office has developed guidelines for proposals and reporting to assist in the preparation of proposals for new grants and grant modifications for submission. This guidelines publication provides information relevant to the grant proposal review and award process, outlines the main components of a grant proposal, and presents 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, the FOG, and the guidelines for proposals and reporting are available on the Internet at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/, as well as on OCHA's ReliefWeb Home Page <http://www.reliefweb.int/>.

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Front Cover
Darfur — Complex Emergency
Photo by Ron Libby, OFDA

Back Cover, Left
Iran — Earthquake
Photo by Jon Tung, Fairfax County Urban Search and Rescue Task Force



Back Cover, Top Right
Democratic Republic of the Congo
— Complex Emergency
Photo by Jack Myer, OFDA

Back Cover, Lower Right
Jamaica — Hurricane
Photo by Alan Ross, OFDA

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