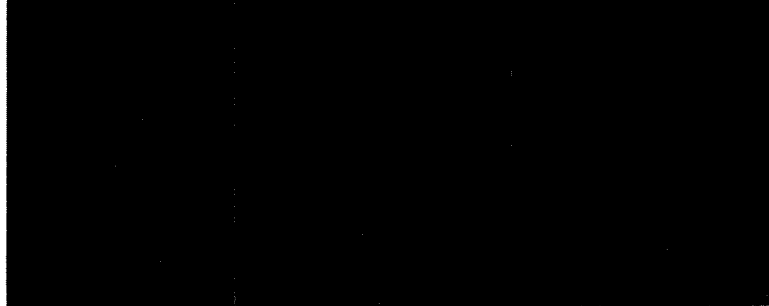


USAID

Annual Report FY 1996

*Department of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
Bureau for Humanitarian Response
Agency for International Development*



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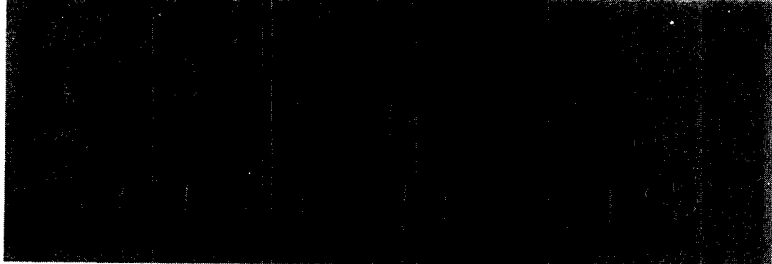
(Photo by Rod Custodio, USAID/Manila Office of Voluntary Cooperation)

House engulfed by volcanic mudflows from Mount Pinatubo (lahars) in central Luzon, Philippines.

COVER PHOTO:

Mother and child participating in a SCF/UK therapeutic feeding program funded by BHR/OFDA in Liberia.

(Photo by Nisha Desai, BHR/AA)



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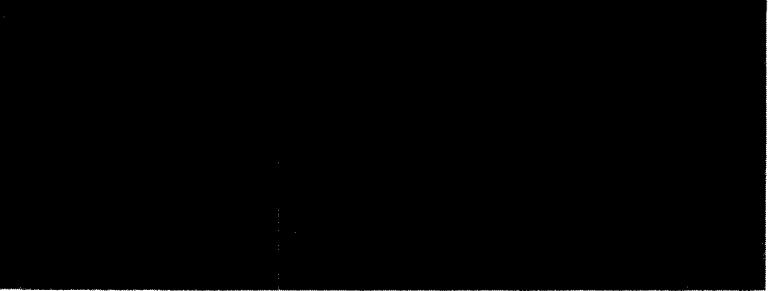
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**U.S. PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS (PVOs)
AND PRIVATE GROUPS**

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AICF	Action Internationale Contre la Faim (International Action Against Hunger)
ARC	American Refugee Committee
CARE	Cooperatives for American Relief Everywhere
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CRWRC	Christian Reformed World Relief Committee
CWS	Church World Service
DOW	Doctors of the World
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LWR	Lutheran World Relief (US)
MAF	Mission Aviation Fellowship
MAP	Medical Assistance Programs, International
MCI	Mercy Corps International
SCF/US	Save the Children Fund/U.S.
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
WCDO	World Concern Development Organization
WVRD	World Vision Relief and Development
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)

AAIN	Action Africa in Need
ACF	Action Contre la Faim
CISP	Comitato Internazionale Per Lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (International Committee for the Development of People)
FTC	Feed the Children
IAS	International Aid Sweden
MdM	Medecins du Monde (Doctors of the World)
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
RI	Relief International
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SOM	Sovereign Order of Malta

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

/B	Belgium
/E	España (Spain)
/F	France
/H	Holland
/UK	United Kingdom
/US(A)	United States (of America)

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (IOs)
AND UNITED NATIONS (U.N.) AGENCIES**

EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (U.N.)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IO	International Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OLS	Operation Lifeline Sudan (U.N.)
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization (U.N.)
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
UNDHA	U.N. Department of Humanitarian Affairs
UNDOS	U.N. Development Office for Somalia
UNDP	U.N. Development Program
UNHCR	U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	U.N. Children's Fund
WCC	World Council of Churches
WFP	World Food Program (U.N.)
WHO	World Health Organization (U.N.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS/PROGRAMS

AFR	Bureau for Africa (USAID)
ANE	Bureau for Asia and the Near East (USAID)
BHR	Bureau for Humanitarian Response (USAID)
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
CENTCOM	Central Command (DOD)
CINCPAC	Commander-in-Chief Pacific (DOD)
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART)

DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DRD	Disaster Response Division (USAID/BHR/OFDA)
ENI	Bureau for Europe and the New Independent States (USAID)
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EUCOM	European Command (DOD)
EUR	Bureau for Europe and Canadian Affairs (State)
FEMA	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System (USAID-sponsored program)
FFP	Office of Food For Peace (USAID/BHR)
FFW	Food-for-Work (aid program)
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology (Dept. of Commerce)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USG)
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/BHR)
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/BHR)
PK/HA	Peace Keeping/Humanitarian Assistance (DOD)
PMPP	Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, and Planning Division (USAID/BHR/OFDA)
PRM	Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State)
SOUTHCOM	Southern Command (DOD)
State	Department of State
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service (USDA)
USG	United States Government
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey (U.S. Dept. of the Interior)

MISCELLANEOUS

DP	displaced person
EDRC	Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinator
FY	fiscal year
HDR	humanitarian daily ration
IDP	internally displaced person
MT	metric ton
ORS	oral rehydration salts (a sugar-salt combination for diarrheal diseases)
P.L.	Public Law
PSC	Personal Services Contractor
TDY	temporary duty (assignment)

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

OFDA is the office within USAID responsible for providing non-food, humanitarian assistance in response to international crises and disasters.

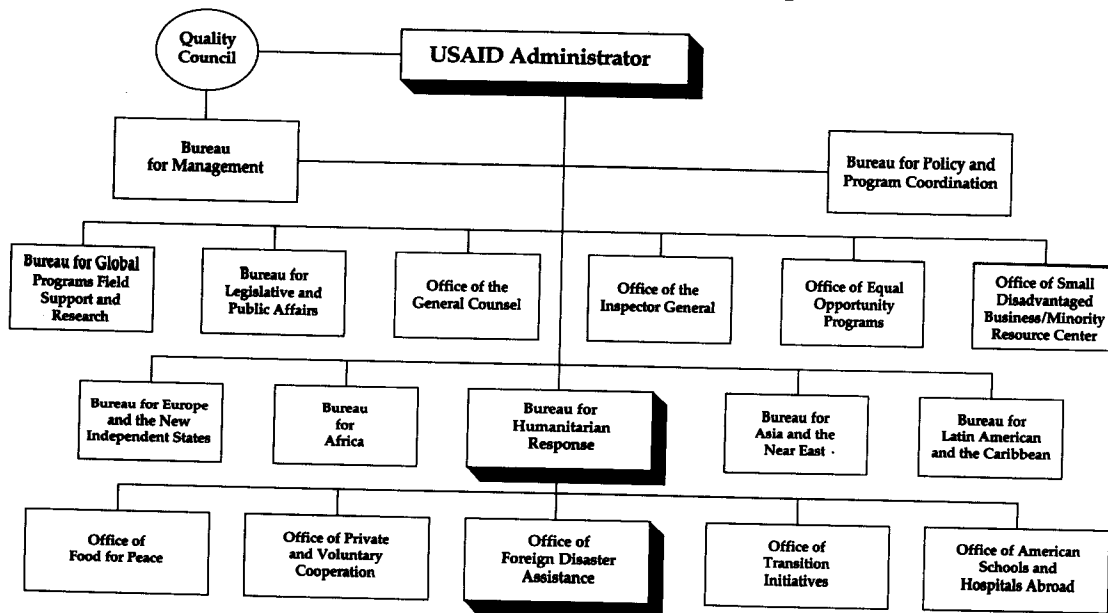
The USAID Administrator is designated as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance and OFDA assists in the coordination of this assistance. OFDA is part of the Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHR), along with the Office of Food For Peace (BHR/FFP), the Office of Transition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

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

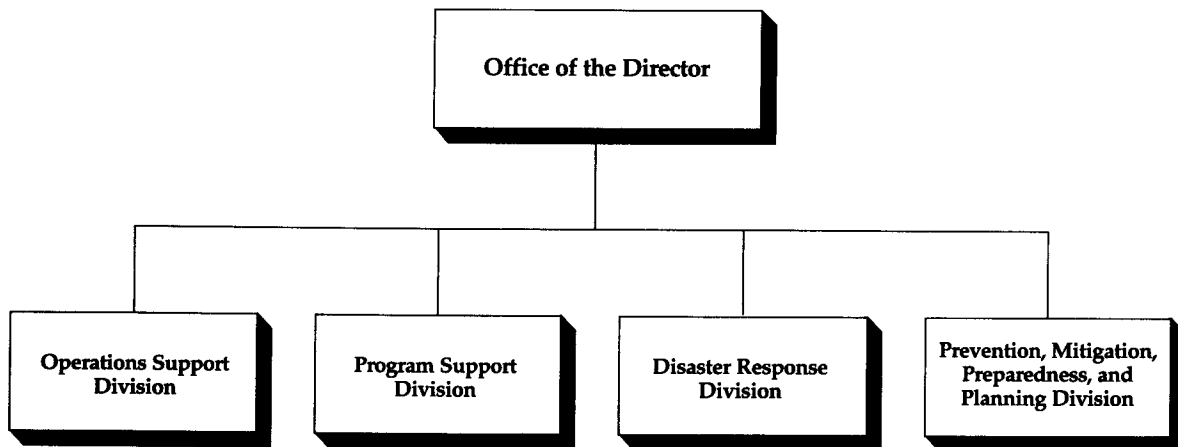
division oversees the portfolio of projects designed to prevent or reduce the impact of disasters on the people and economic infrastructure in foreign countries. The Operation Support (OS) division provides the necessary technical and logistical support to the office and its programs and personnel overseas.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

BHR/OFDA/DRD provides humanitarian assistance in response to a declaration of a foreign disaster made by the U.S. Ambassador or the U.S. Department of State. Once an event or situation is determined to require USG assistance, BHR/OFDA can immediately provide up to \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy or USAID Mission to purchase relief supplies locally or give a contribution to a relief organization in the affected country. BHR/OFDA can also send its own relief commodities, such as plastic sheeting, tents, and water purification

U.S. Agency for International Development



Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance



units, from one of its five stockpiles in Panama, Italy, Guam, Thailand, and the U.S. Increasingly, BHR/OFDA deploys short-term or long-term field personnel to countries where disasters are occurring or threaten to occur, and in some cases, dispatches a DART.

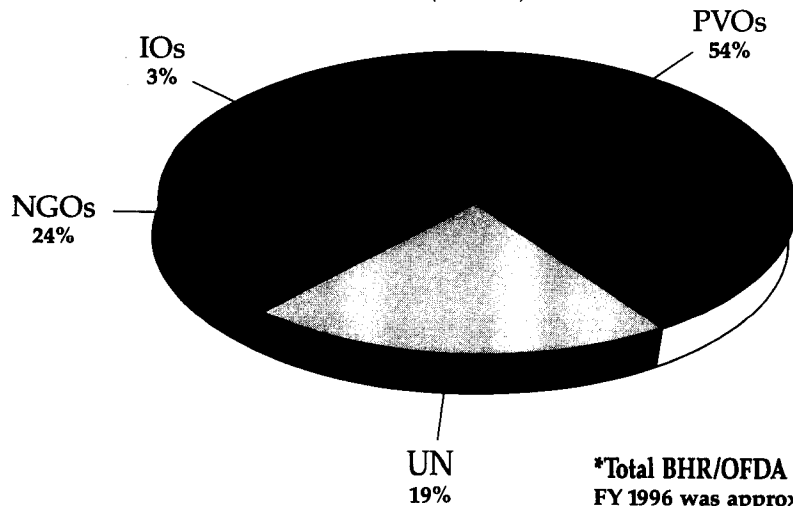
The largest percentage of BHR/OFDA's assistance goes to relief and rehabilitation project grants managed by PVO/NGOs and IOs. Relief projects include airlifting relief supplies to affected populations in remote locations, managing primary health care and supplementary feeding centers, and providing shelter material to disaster evacuees and displaced persons. A rehabilitation project might involve immunizing dislocated populations against

disease, providing seeds and tools to farmers affected by disasters, or drilling wells or rehabilitating water systems in drought-stricken countries. BHR/OFDA carefully monitors the organizations implementing these projects to ensure that resources are used wisely and to determine if the 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 population to self sufficiency.

The "notwithstanding" clause of Section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 states that no statutory or regulatory requirements shall restrict BHR/OFDA's ability to respond to the needs of disaster victims in a timely fashion. BHR/OFDA

Total OFDA Spending on Grants by Agency Type*

FY 1996
(in millions)



*Total BHR/OFDA spending on grants in FY 1996 was approximately \$104.6 million

follows the standard USAID procedures for routine procurements, but utilizes expedited or modified procedures when necessary to achieve its disaster response objectives. The first principle in disaster response accountability is to ensure that appropriate assistance reaches the neediest victims in time to minimize death and suffering. Procurement and accounting procedures may be expedited, but must include effective systems of internal control.

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

Other U.S. Government Offices That Provide Foreign Humanitarian Assistance

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

programs or can be regarded as disaster rehabilitation assistance. Countries where sustainable development has been accomplished are less likely to require massive USG humanitarian assistance. Three of the biggest providers of USG humanitarian assistance are USAID, State/PRM and DOD's PK/HA. USDA works closely with BHR/FFP in allocating surplus food commodities to developing countries, under the Section 416(b) program of the Agricultural Act of 1949. This food aid is often used for emergency feeding programs in countries experiencing food shortages due to drought or civil strife. State/PRM provides multilateral grants to international relief organizations in response to refugee emergency appeals and contributes to the regular program budgets of organizations such as UNHCR. DOD's PK/HA coordinates the utilization of DOD assets for humanitarian assistance overseas. In 1996, DOD provided humanitarian assistance in northern Iraq and former Yugoslavia. USGS, CDC, USFS, and the EPA can provide technical assistance in response to disasters and potential hazards overseas.

BHR/OFDA Publications

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

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

USAID Home Page

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

UNDHA ReliefWeb Home Page

<http://www.reliefweb.int>

Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) Disaster Information Center

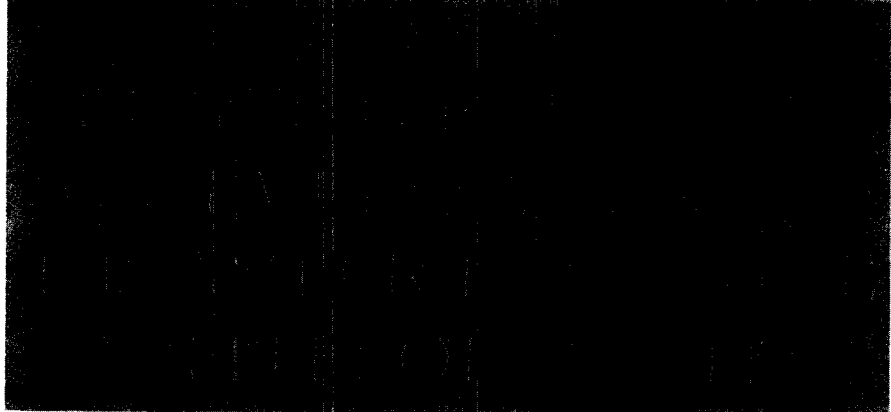
<http://www.vita.org>

To have these reports sent to you automatically, send an E-Mail message to:

listproc@info.usaid.gov,

and type in the Message field:

subscribe OFDA-L <Your Name>



In FY 1996, BHR/OFDA's Disaster Response Division (DRD) spent more than 90% of its disaster budget on complex emergencies caused by civil strife. In many of these emergencies, BHR/OFDA/DRD has provided assistance for several consecutive years. However, BHR/OFDA/DRD cannot provide relief assistance indefinitely and, therefore, works closely with its implementing partners to provide "developmental" relief.

Providing relief "developmentally" does not mean using relief resources to conduct development activities. Rather, for BHR/OFDA this means assistance which retains the life saving focus of emergency relief interventions as its primary objective, while supporting and building on existing capacities of target populations. It also means reducing dependency by meeting only those needs that the community cannot meet itself, and sustaining livelihoods while saving lives. BHR/OFDA also strives to leverage other donor resources and work with other offices within USAID to ensure that the needs of vulnerable groups continue to be met after BHR/OFDA discontinues humanitarian funding.

The following case studies illustrate BHR/OFDA's attempts to provide relief developmentally and to work with partners to ensure a smooth transition from relief to development.

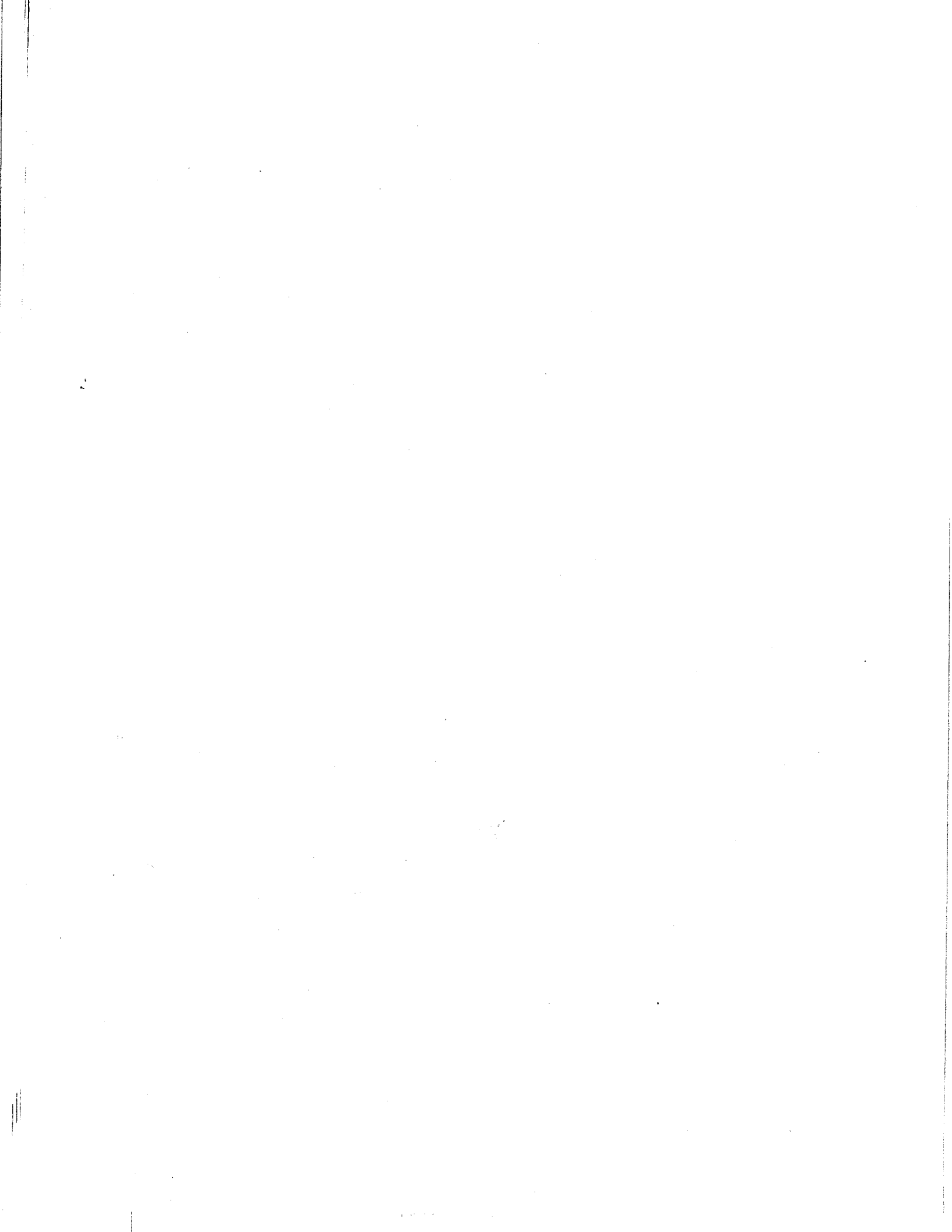
Case Studies

Reducing Relief Through Market Development in Southern Sudan

Fighting, which began in 1983 between the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army and continues today, has displaced 2.5 million people in Sudan and caused nearly 400,000 to flee to other countries. In addition, recurrent droughts exacerbate the effects of the war. Political and military action, as well as poor infrastructure, have severely limited access to people at risk and dramatically increased the costs of reaching

these populations. Further, the war has disrupted traditional trade routes in Sudan and with neighboring countries. Annual U.S. expenditures for the Sudanese emergency have ranged between \$60 and \$100 million during the past decade. The USG humanitarian assistance strategy in Sudan places a high priority on reducing relief expenditures by implementing rehabilitation projects and building local capacity while continuing to provide emergency relief to populations at immediate risk.

A capacity building program in Western Equatoria, Sudan illustrates BHR/OFDA's commitment to providing "developmental" relief. Western Equatoria is a province which traditionally produces an agricultural surplus under peaceful conditions. However, ongoing insecurity and resultant population displacements have disrupted agricultural production. Also, the divisions of power between the GOS and rebel forces have left populations in Western Equatoria unable to gain access (for purchase or sale) to the traditional market of Juba, the south's central city. Recognizing the potential of agricultural surpluses in Western Equatoria to help meet urgent food needs there and elsewhere in Sudan, BHR/OFDA launched an agricultural rehabilitation program by providing grants to three NGOs: Action Africa in Need (AAIN), CARE, and World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD). The projects have provided seeds, tools, and training in improved agricultural techniques to needy farmers while also re-establishing cooperatives and providing market incentives for surplus production. The NGOs have established barter shops to exchange basic items such as blankets, cloth, jerrycans, salt, soap, and utensils for the farmers' surplus grain. In the 1995/1996 bartering season, CARE bartered for just over 400 MT of primarily seed in Tambura. CARE then sold the seed to other NGOs for distribution in seed deficit areas of southern Sudan. In the first three months of 1996, WVRD bartered for over 600 MT of grain in Yambio, some of which was used to feed displaced food-affected populations in Tonj county. The grant with AAIN ended in FY 1995.



local contracting firms, and injected millions of dollars into the local economy. NGOs also purchased most building materials locally, thereby stimulating local markets. For example, in Dejici an NGO installed a lumber mill which it donated to the local forestry company upon project completion. The lumber mill produced all roof beams and floor boards necessary for the shelter program. Another NGO supported the local production of window frames, floor boards, roof beams and roof tiles.

The ESRP has provided a good example of cooperation between USAID bureaus and leveraging of other donor resources. To complement the shelter program, BHR/OFDA and USAID/ENI provided a combined additional \$4 million to implement a mini-infrastructure repair program, focusing on rehabilitation/repair of water and electrical systems, health clinics, and schools. The ESRP created a magnet effect, which drew other donors. As the ESRP provided funding for home repair, other donors such as ECHO, the World Bank, UNHCR, and International Management Group provided funding for utility and municipal building repairs. These programs created the conditions necessary to attract returnees (even those whose homes were not repaired under the ESRP), by ensuring that villages had adequate schools, hospitals, and utilities. In addition, within the U.S.' Implementation Force (IFOR) sector, USAID/ENI provided repairs to other infrastructure systems in the ESRP areas.

Angola: Making the Transition to Peace

After 30 years of civil conflict, the Government of the Republic of Angola and representatives of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) signed the Lusaka Protocol, a comprehensive peace agreement, on November 20, 1994. With the signing of the peace accords, Angolans began the process of reconciliation and reconstruction. However, according to U.N. estimates, 3.2 million Angolans remain affected by the war. Of this total, 1.2 million are IDPs, 1.8 million are war-affected, and approximately 300,000 are refugees.

BHR/OFDA is attempting to ease Angola's transition by reducing its humanitarian assistance programs gradually, while BHR/OTI and USAID's Bureau for Africa (USAID/AFR) phase in their programs. The cooperation in Angola is a good example of BHR/OFDA's commitment to ensure that as BHR/OFDA stops providing relief assistance to war-torn countries, needy populations are left with a support network.

In July 1995, BHR/OFDA and its USAID partners approved a five-year preliminary transitional strategy for Angola. In early FY 1996, BHR/OFDA and USAID/AFR began discussions to decide which BHR/OFDA programs USAID/AFR would continue after BHR/OFDA's phase-out. In June 1996, BHR/OFDA participated in a USAID assessment of Angola that focused on three separate areas: rehabilitation and resettlement, democracy and governance, and economic reform. Following the assessment, BHR/OFDA worked closely with its USAID partners to refine further the USAID strategy, which aimed to reduce Angola's dependence on emergency programs, while supporting a fragile peace and democratization process. In FY 1996, USAID/AFR decided to set up a USAID mission in Angola and BHR/OFDA determined that it would withdraw its emergency disaster relief coordinator from Angola in the summer of FY 1997.

In FY 1996, BHR/OFDA provided support in the food, agriculture, health, and water and sanitation sectors. In addition, BHR/OFDA supported community rehabilitation through food-for-work activities, and provided assistance to quartering areas, including food distribution, and the provision of medical kits and relief supplies to demobilized soldiers and their families. At the end of FY 1996, BHR/OFDA began phasing out its general food distribution programs and determined that it would concentrate on emergency and transitional health interventions in FY 1997. In FY 1997, USAID/AFR will begin funding most of BHR/OFDA's agricultural programs and BHR's Office of Food for Peace (BHR/FFP) will shift its assistance from general distribution to resettlement packages and food-for-work, which assist in reintegrating returned displaced persons. BHR/OTI has already begun funding

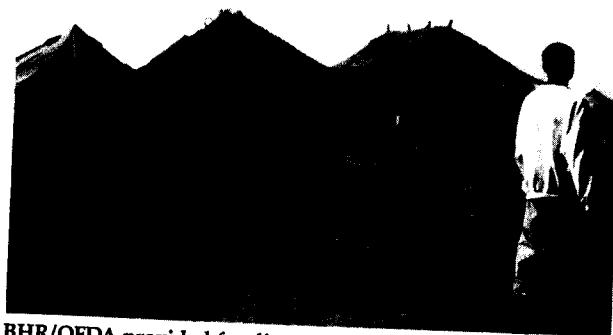


Photo by Tami Halimani-Sanchez, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD

BHR/OFDA provided funding to Africare to assist with the management of a quartering area including the provision of medical assistance in M'Banza Congo, Zaire Province.

transition activities such as community revitalization, strengthening the media, demobilization and reintegration activities, and land mine awareness, survey, and removal programs. In FY 1996, USAID/AFR funded humanitarian programs in the areas of rehabilitation, resettlement, quartering and demobilization of soldiers, and assisting war victims and the disabled. In addition, USAID/AFR also provided funding for democracy and governance and conflict resolution projects.

The four USAID offices also worked together to fund an SCF/US grant which moved 300,000 beneficiaries back to their home communities. BHR/OFDA provided funding for seeds and tools while BHR/FFP provided food. BHR/OTI supported de-mining in the farmers' field and AFR supported rehabilitation of infrastructure. BHR/OFDA continues to work with its USAID partners to ensure that vulnerable groups in Angola are provided with assistance during the transition.

Conclusion

Creative programming of disaster resources in Sudan is promoting food security and developing markets while cutting the cost of humanitarian response. The Emergency Shelter Repair Program in Bosnia-Herzegovina is helping to reestablish the local economy while rebuilding homes for those displaced the war. USAID cooperation in Angola is supporting the needs of vulnerable groups during the transition to peace. In all of its emergency responses, BHR/OFDA strives to meet urgent needs of disaster victims in a way that supports victims' existing capacity to cope rather than one which creates dependency. In sustaining livelihoods, BHR/OFDA strengthens beneficiaries' abilities to respond to future disasters.

Prevention:

"measures aimed at impeding the occurrence of a hazard event and/or preventing the event from causing harm" (*OECD Development Assistance Committee Guidelines on Aid and Environment, No. 7, Guidelines for Aid Agencies on Disaster Mitigation. Paris: OECD, 1994. p. 8*).

Mitigation:

"n. reduction of disaster impact v. actions to reduce the impact of a disaster, generally taken prior to its occurrence, including preparedness and long-term risk-reduction measures" (*Coburn, A.W., Spence, R.J.S., Pomonis, A. Disaster Mitigation. United Nations Development Program Disaster Management Training Programme, 1991. p. iii*).

Preparedness:

"...development of plans to structure the entire post-disaster response, to ensure that emergency aid is managed so that each activity lays the foundation for the next, and ...each sector contributes in some way to the others. The first objective of preparedness is to get the absolute maximum benefit out of relief and to swiftly complete the transition from emergency assistance to rehabilitation and reconstruction. The second is to ensure that disaster assistance makes the greatest possible contribution to ongoing development. Finally, preparedness should guide reconstruction so that it reduces vulnerability and mitigates a recurrence of the disaster" (*Cuny, F.C. Disasters and Development. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1983. p. 205*).

Planning:

"Pre-disaster planning is the comprehensive range of efforts to reduce the impacts of disasters before they occur. Post-disaster planning involves [relief] operations" (*Cuny, F.C. Disasters and Development. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1983. p. 204*). Includes strategic planning.

Introduction

In tandem with BHR/OFDA/DRD's emphasis on providing relief more "developmentally," BHR/OFDA's Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness and Planning (PMPP) division seeks to reduce the risks of natural and man-made disasters to help promote long-term developmental sustainability. In addition, BHR/OFDA/PMPP works to improve strategic planning to integrate development programs with mitigation objectives.

Donor expenditures on international relief programs have increased significantly over recent years. Further, the number of people affected by both natural and man-made disasters (particularly complex emergencies) has also risen dramatically. In light of these realities, BHR/OFDA subscribes to the adage that "how one provides assistance is as important in fostering self-sufficiency as is what one actually provides" (*Lautze, Sue. Lives versus Livelihoods: How to Foster Self-Sufficiency and Productivity of Disaster Victims. Occasional Paper #1, BHR/OFDA, March 1996, p. 5*). It is the "how" of relief assistance that BHR/OFDA/PMPP seeks to improve through enhancing the survival of communities.

BHR/OFDA/PMPP utilizes three approaches: 1) BHR/OFDA/PMPP implements programs that mitigate the impacts of disasters on human populations; 2) BHR/OFDA/PMPP works with BHR/OFDA/DRD to ensure that social, economic and geographic aspects of an emergency are fully incorporated into BHR/OFDA's response; and 3) BHR/OFDA/PMPP works within USAID to encourage disaster planning in development projects where appropriate.

Case Studies

The following three examples of FY 1996 BHR/OFDA/PMPP activities illustrate the linking development to relief functions of the BHR/OFDA/PMPP division.

Climate Forecasting: Disaster Reduction in Asia

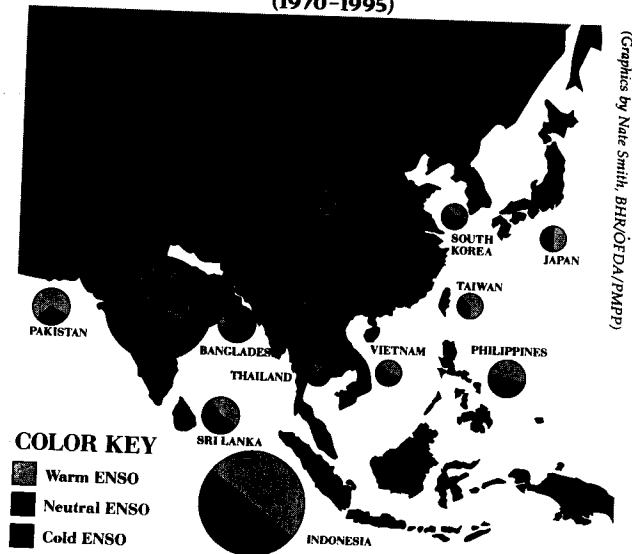
Throughout FY 1996, BHR/OFDA's PMPP division remained involved in the application of new climate forecasting methods aimed at mitigating the effects of extreme hydro-meteorological events such as droughts, severe storms and floods.

The FY 1995 BHR/OFDA Annual Report highlighted BHR/OFDA/PMPP's work in applying climate forecasting to drought mitigation in southern Africa. In FY 1996, BHR/OFDA/PMPP began to apply this emerging science toward mitigation of extreme hydro-meteorological events — droughts, severe storms and floods — in South and East Asia. The majority of disasters in Asia and the South Pacific are caused by these hazards. In FY 1996 alone, flood and storm disasters declared by the U.S. Ambassadors to China, Thailand, Burma, Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Bangladesh, and North Korea killed over three thousand and affected over 30 million people.

While the climatology of this region is complex, the frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events in some countries are clearly affected by El Niño and the Southern Oscillation (ENSO), an ocean/atmosphere system that spans the tropical Pacific. Research conducted by BHR/OFDA/PMPP in FY 1996 demonstrated that drought disasters are three times as frequent in the region during periods when eastern Pacific ocean temperatures are warmer than normal as compared to when these temperatures are abnormally cool. This warm condition, called an El Niño event, is associated with an overall increase in all types of hydro-meteorological disasters in the region.

In FY 1996, BHR/OFDA/PMPP began collaboration with the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and a number of other government agencies and NGOs from the U.S. and the region in the establishment of a regional network to forecast climatic conditions and mitigate climatic hazards in the Asia-Pacific. As part of this effort, BHR/OFDA/PMPP-funded research by the U.S. National Center for Atmospheric Research, begun in FY 1996, is seeking to establish a relationship between ocean temperatures and flooding in the Mekong River Basin of Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Through this multi-agency collaboration, a series of preparatory studies will be undertaken in FY 1997 with the intention of reducing Asian hydro-meteorological disaster vulnerability. For example, BHR/OFDA/PMPP is working with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center to

FLOOD DISASTERS IN ASIA AND THE EL NIÑO EFFECT (1970-1995)



Graphics by Nate Smith, BHR/OFDA/PMPP

The figure above depicts potential links between flood disasters in Asia and ENSO. The size of the circles corresponds to the number of floods in each country, i.e., the largest circle indicates 36-48 floods; the medium-size circle indicates 13-25; and the smallest indicates 3-10. A total of 245 floods occurred in the study area between 1970 and 1995.

In many countries, more floods tended to occur during warm ENSO phases. Because El Niño is predictable, identifying flood-inducing climatic conditions could assist in forecasting. Continued research in this area is important to BHR/OFDA disaster preparedness/mitigation efforts in high-population regions such as Asia.

develop a training module on the use of climate information for disaster managers. Other activities to be undertaken include development of a public information package and problem-specific disaster management workshops to develop mitigation options that take into account the increasing predictability of climatic hazards in South and East Asia.

This BHR/OFDA/PMPP initiative in applications of climate forecasting for disaster reduction in Asia links development and relief objectives. The endeavor is based on the promising results of this approach in Latin America, Australia, and southern Africa.

Livestock Vaccination: Reinforcing Community Coping Capacity

Among the people of the Greater Horn of Africa region, livestock is a major economic asset, forming the basis of the livelihoods of both pastoralists and farmers. Food security of pastoralists in particular depends directly on the health of their livestock.



Photo by Tami Halimani-Sanchez, USAID/BHR/OFDA/PRD

Cattle owners hold each animal while the vaccine is administered by the paravets. The Kotobi community paid for the paravet services with fresh milk which the paravets could consume or sell on the local market.

Rinderpest is a cattle disease similar to measles in humans and distemper in dogs. It can cause 90 percent herd loss in a matter of days, devastating the livelihoods of affected communities. In the early 1980s, for example, a rinderpest pandemic raged throughout tropical Africa and into Egypt, causing economic losses of \$2 billion (FAO. *Special Programme for Elimination of Eastern African Rinderpest (SPEAR). Technical Briefing Notes and Project Outline. EMPRES-Livestock Diseases Component, FAO Animal Health Service, Animal Production and Health Division, February 1997, p. 3*).

The Organization of African Unity/Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR), with technical assistance from Tufts University, leads the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC). Supported since 1991 by BHR/OFDA/PMPP through its Famine Mitigation Activity, PARC's objective is

the eradication of rinderpest. By FY 1996, PARC had succeeded in isolating rinderpest to four remote pockets bordering five countries in the Greater Horn of Africa – Ethiopia, Chad, Kenya, Uganda, and Sudan.

These remote areas of the Greater Horn lack conventional veterinary services. This problem is compounded by the region's political volatility because rinderpest has the tendency to spread widely during a time of crisis. Given these challenges, PARC introduced many innovations in livestock health care which have made the program effective, efficient and sustainable. Specifically, PARC developed a low-cost, "heat stable" (requiring no refrigeration) and thus convenient vaccine, Thermovax. The technology to produce the vaccine was also transferred to three African

institutions to help ensure the availability of cheap local sources of the vaccine.

PARC also encouraged local participation in that individuals selected within the affected community were trained as Community-based Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) to administer the vaccines. In the event communities are forced to flee due to conflict or relocate due to normal migration, the CAHWs remain with them. PARC also adopted cost-recovery measures to ensure its sustainability. Communities contribute to their own animal health care, even in the most difficult and insecure areas in the region, such as southern Sudan.

PARC's community capacity-building approach embodies both a disaster prevention component and a relief program that reinforces development objectives - reflecting principles of the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI). In the immediate term, PARC's CAHW system has permitted the vaccination of susceptible cattle in endemic areas that are in some of the most remote and insecure locales on earth. In the long term, PARC has strengthened pastoralists' traditional mechanisms of coping with food insecurity, drought, and political disturbances, thereby improving local partnerships to reduce disaster effects.

Seeds of Hope: Restoring Livelihoods

In April 1994, escalating violence in Rwanda culminated in civil war and genocide. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed, two million were displaced internally, and over two million fled to neighboring countries. By August 1994, Rwanda's grain harvests were down 60% and root crops were down 30%. Important farming skills such as local knowledge of seed diversity, adaptability, and mixing were lost. And, the Rwandan agricultural research system was devastated by the loss of staff and equipment, with fewer than five of the 60 scientists remaining in the national agricultural center.

In response to the Rwandan crisis, an international relief effort

was quickly implemented to meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable. BHR/OFDA/PMPP's "Seeds of Hope" project (SOH), an agricultural recovery component of the larger relief program, complemented these efforts yet went further by providing relief assistance while reinforcing longer-term development objectives. Funded by a consortium of donors and designed by a group of international agricultural research centers, SOH sought to replenish the inadequate amount and varieties of seeds available in Rwanda for the 1994-95 planting seasons. By 1996, it was apparent that SOH had helped to rehabilitate Rwanda's technical capacity for crop production, stabilizing the agriculture sector and preventing a deepening of the Rwandan crisis.

Specifically, the Seeds of Hope intervention assembled appropriate seed varieties from national and international research programs, multiplied them in neighboring countries, and delivered them to destitute farm communities. Rapid staffing and retraining was conducted to reestablish the national agricultural research capacity. Operations began in mid-1994 and were completed by mid-1996.

SOH provided assistance in a manner which supported existing capacities (i.e. used existing resources and aimed at an appropriate level of skill); was sustainable, in that rehabilitation of seed multiplication and seed quality systems was emphasized, rather than the development of a parallel system; and promoted effective strategic



(Photo by J. Fox, World Vision)

With the assistance of a WVRD project, a Rwandan family weeds and picks beans grown in the Seeds of Hope Initiative funded by BHR/OFDA.

coordination, maximizing the comparative advantage of international, national, and local partners and including important traditional relief and development partners. The project was a truly collaborative effort involving national agricultural research organizations from seven African countries, six international agricultural research institutions, a dozen NGOs, several inter-governmental organizations, and five bilateral aid organizations.

Seeds of Hope emphasized saving lives by sustaining livelihoods. Although food aid programs were necessary in the response to the Rwandan crisis, and their prompt implementation supported the success of the agriculture activity, the complementary SOH agriculture program ensured that the population had resources to resume their livelihoods and regain their productive capacity. Given the dependence on agriculture in Rwanda, this intervention had great potential to help move the population from a crisis of dependence closer to self-sufficiency.

BHR/OFDA has continued to support disaster preparedness innovations in seed multiplication and distribution efforts. SOH led to a new awareness of the opportunities that a disaster response may present to make available improved varieties of planting materials to farmers seeking to re-establish their productive capacity. For example, SOH provided the catalyst to similar agriculture recovery programs in Angola and Sierra Leone in 1996, illustrating its impact beyond Rwanda.

Conclusion

As the three case studies above illustrate, BHR/OFDA/PMPP seeks to integrate better the provision of traditional relief and development assistance. Through programs which prevent or mitigate the negative effects of disasters on human populations or prepare populations to cope better with a disaster event, BHR/OFDA/PMPP seeks to address the manner in which relief assistance is provided—the “how”—to ensure that such assistance addresses the objectives of BHR/OFDA: to save lives and promote livelihoods.

Disaster Summaries In This Annual Report

The disaster descriptions on the following pages cover the period of the USG's fiscal year, October 1, 1995, through September 30, 1996. During FY 1996, BHR/OFDA responded to 65 new declared disasters.

How a Disaster Is Declared

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

BHR/OFDA Assistance And Other USG Assistance

Many of the disasters in FY 1996 required a complex mix of USG financial and staff resources. The disaster descriptions include total dollar figures for the assistance provided from BHR/OFDA's IDA, as well as summary information on assistance provided by other USG offices, such as USAID/BHR/FFP, USDA, DOD, and State/PRM. It is not always possible for BHR/OFDA to verify total assistance provided by other USG offices.

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

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

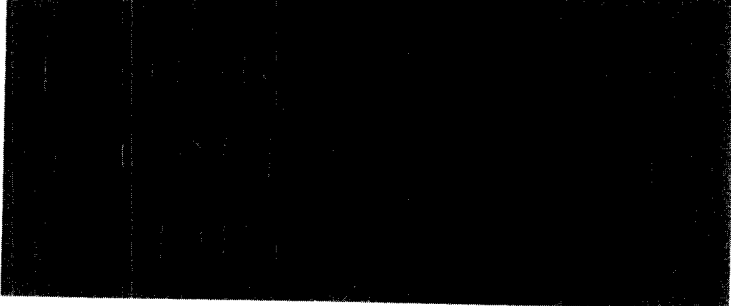
Detailed Situation Reports, Fact Sheets, and Information Bulletins on Major Disasters

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

Situation reports, fact sheets, and information bulletins were written for the following major disasters in FY 1996:

- Angola** – Complex Emergency
- Burundi** – Complex Emergency
- Former Yugoslavia** – Complex Emergency
- Great Lakes Region** – Complex Emergency
- Liberia** – Complex Emergency
- North Korea** – Floods/Food Shortage
- Rwanda** – Complex Emergency
- Sierra Leone** – Complex Emergency
- Somalia** – Complex Emergency
- Sudan** – Complex Emergency
- Zaire** – Complex Emergency

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



Activities initiated in response to a disaster declaration often require additional funding for completion in subsequent fiscal years. In FY 1996, BHR/OFDA obligated a total of \$395,913 to continue funding relief activities begun in prior fiscal years or to replace commodities drawn down from BHR/OFDA stockpiles for prior-year emergencies.

Africa - Regional

(Non-Declared FY 1996)

Funding to the Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) with Peace Corps in Southern Africa; assessments and humanitarian assistance in Africa region

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$345,669

Antigua and Barbuda - Hurricane

(FY 1995)

Replacement and transport of blankets and water jugs to stockpile

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$23,267

Benin - Floods

(FY 1994)

Additional funding for shipping medicines

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$437

Japan - Earthquake

(FY 1995)

Reimbursement of costs associated with the disaster response

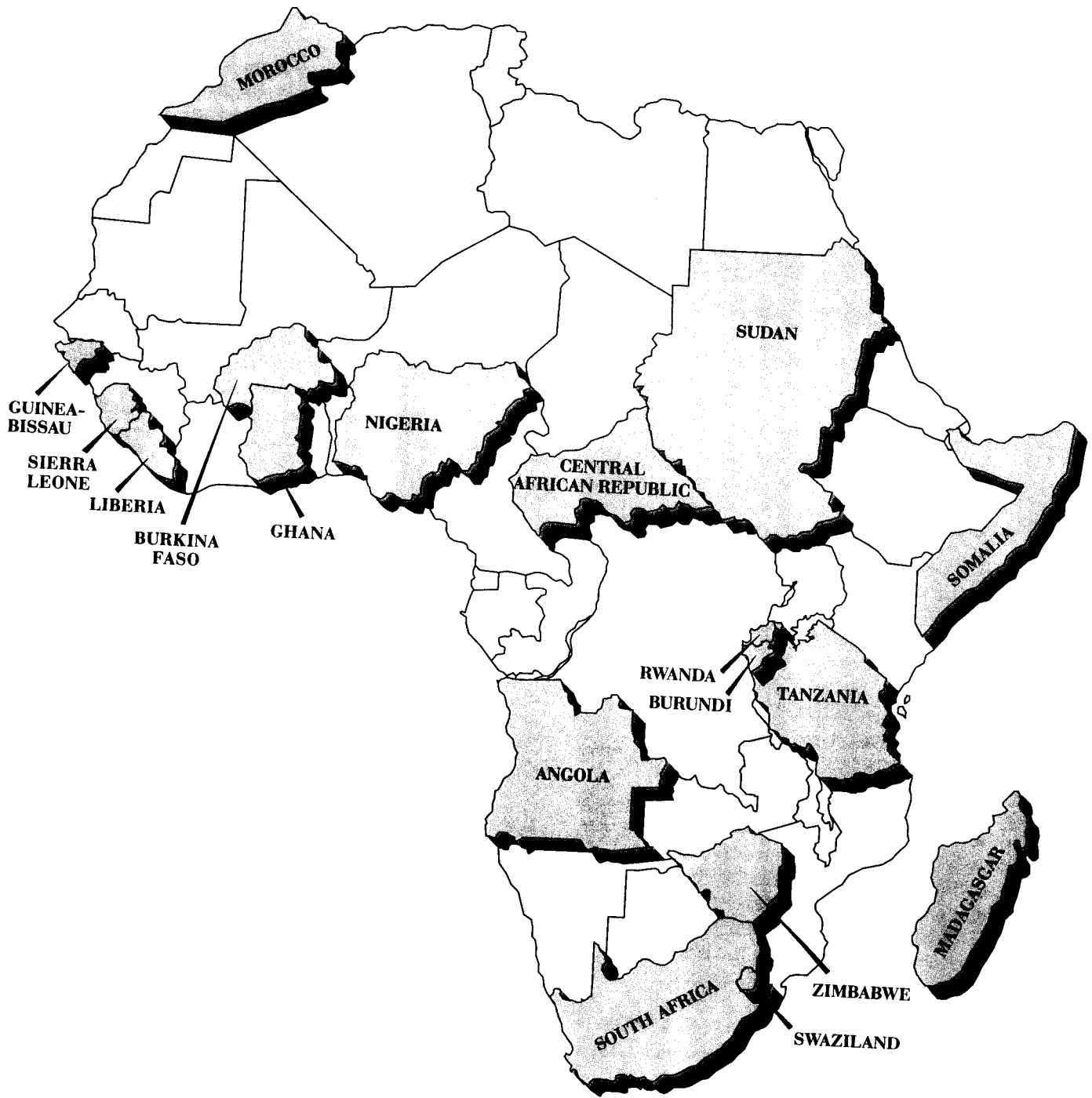
BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

Tajikistan - Civil Strife

(FY 1993)

Additional payment for consultant services

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$1,540



Total BHR/OFDA Assistance for FY 1996 Disasters in Africa

\$62,144,055

ANGOLA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

After 30 years of prolonged civil conflict, the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) and representatives of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) signed the Lusaka Protocol, a comprehensive peace agreement, on November 20, 1994. The protocol called for a cease-fire, the quartering and disarming of UNITA troops, and the formation of a unified national army. In return for its demilitarization, UNITA agreed to take part in a government of national reconciliation.

On February 9, 1995, the U.N. Security Council authorized the establishment of a peacekeeping operation, the U.N. Angola Verification Mission III (UNAVEM III), to help oversee the peace agreement. Although fighting officially ceased with the signing of the protocol, decades of accumulated hostility and mistrust set the stage for subsequent cease-fire violations, and more than 500 U.N. observers were stationed in 50 sites throughout the country to monitor such violations. An additional 6,600 UNAVEM III troops were present to act as a buffer to deter skirmishes.

The success of Angolans' efforts to move toward reconstruction depended on the reintegration of soldiers and their families into civilian life. After continual delays, more than 63,000 men and boys from UNITA, accompanied by almost 100,000 civilian dependents, were processed at 15 U.N.-supervised quartering areas (QAs) by September 22, 1996. Twenty-five MT of munitions and 32,000 arms were surrendered to UNAVEM. Demobilization, the next step toward ending the GRA-UNITA division in Angola, began September 24, 1996, when child soldiers were prepared for civilian life at the Vila Nova QA.

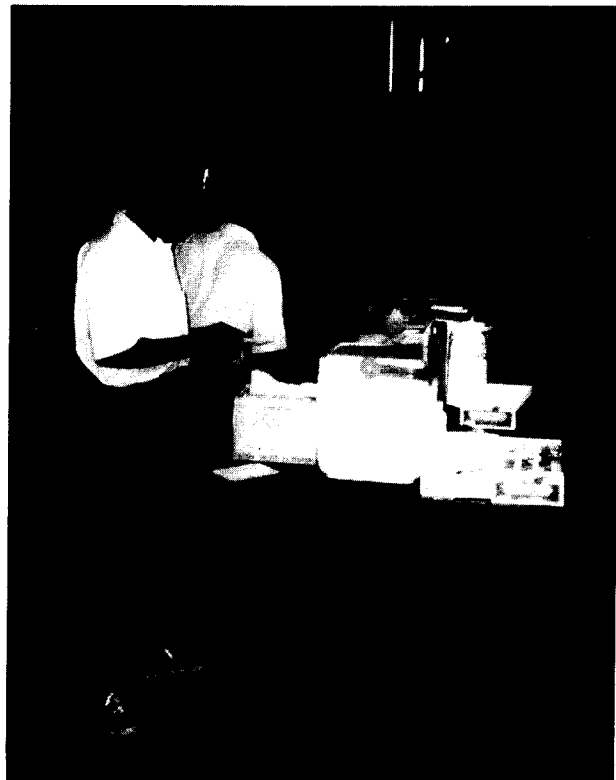
The opening of roads for peacekeeping and humanitarian purposes was hindered by thousands of unexploded mines, numerous destroyed bridges, and a lack of security in many parts of the countryside. Nonetheless, access throughout the country gradually increased, and new pockets of needy populations continued to be identified. IDPs in some provinces slowly began to return home, and targeted assistance programs were shifted to help them rebuild their lives.

In 1996, the U.N. estimated that over 3 million Angolans could be classified as displaced and war-affected. Of this total, 1.2 million were IDPs, 1.8

million were war-affected, and approximately 300,000 were refugees.

In light of the continuing humanitarian need, a disaster declaration for FY 1996 was issued by the U.S. Ambassador to Angola, Don Steinberg, on October 19, 1995. On July 15, 1996, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs George Moose underscored the USG's commitment to development in Angola by formally opening the USAID office in Luanda. As the largest provider of humanitarian assistance to Angola, the USG has granted more than \$380 million to assist war-affected and displaced persons there since 1989. Since 1991, BHR/OFDA has funded an Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinator (EDRC) to oversee the USG's growing humanitarian programs and to assist in the transitional efforts now underway in Angola.

During FY 1996, BHR/OFDA provided the majority of its assistance for activities through Africare, AICF/F, CARE, CRS, IMC, MSF/F, SCF/US and WVRD. Funds were also provided to ICRC and IOM. The agencies combined received over \$12.4 million to implement emergency relief programs ranging from health care and vaccinations to support for the QAs and food distribution. BHR/OFDA also gave \$360,229 to UNDHA's Angola Humanitarian Coordination Unit (UCAH), which is



A local worker prepares vaccine for a young child at a BHR/OFDA-funded IMC vaccination day in Sumbe Province.

AFRICA

Photo by Kelly O'Keefe, USAID/BHR/OFDA/EDRC

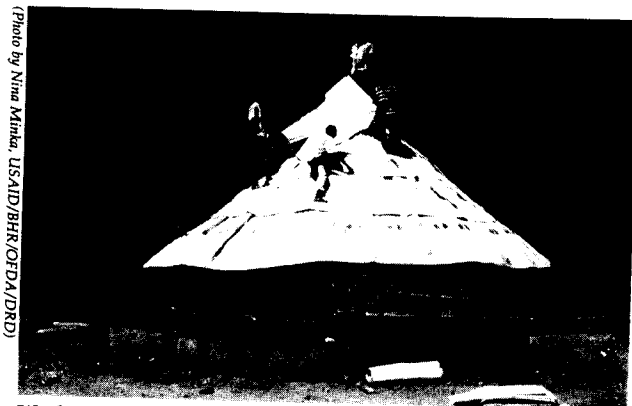


Photo by Nina Mihika, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DND

Workers in Cubal, Angola help construct a building at MSF/F's therapeutic feeding center, funded in part by BHR/OFDA.

responsible for coordinating the various U.N. agencies. WFP received \$1.5 million in BHR/OFDA funding to support its airlift operation and the transportation of non-food items.

Since the quartering process began in 1995, BHR/OFDA has, in addition, provided 783,458 square meters of plastic sheeting to be used as temporary shelters by the dependents of demobilized UNITA soldiers. In FY 1996, BHR/OFDA also provided a grant to the IOM to provide assistance to soldiers and dependents in the QAs.

BHR/OTI provided \$8,019,726 in FY 1996 through grants to Africare, Creative Associates, SCF, Search For Common Ground, and the Mines Advisory Group. BHR/OTI also transferred \$707,489 to Voice of America to fund a program dealing with conflict resolution. BHR/OTI programs focused primarily on demining and mine awareness activities, community revitalization, and conflict resolution. BHR/FFP provided 87,440 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food commodities, worth \$43,826,600, to CARE, SCF/US, CRS, WFP and WVRD. BHR/FFP also provided \$250,000 in emergency operations support. USAID's Africa Bureau gave \$13,675,000 worth of disaster assistance, most of which was directed toward community rehabilitation projects, support for the quartering and demobilization of soldiers, and assistance to disabled war victims. State/PRM granted \$4,000,000 to UNHCR to provide assistance to Angolan refugees. State/PRM also provided \$471,471 in support through IMC for a health care center in Uige. (For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Angola - Complex Emergency.")

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$15,781,525
Other USG Assistance	\$70,950,286
Total USG Assistance	\$86,731,811

BURKINA FASO

EPIDEMIC

With the advent of the dry season, a severe bacterial meningitis outbreak swept across parts of West Africa, particularly affecting Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Chad, and Niger. In Burkina Faso, the outbreak stretched across 39 provinces, but its impact was concentrated in the country's four northeastern provinces.

Ouahigouya City in Yatenga Province appeared to be the epicenter of the outbreak. The capital, Ouagadougou, and several of the major population centers reported more than 25,000 cases in a 14-week period and more than 2,500 deaths.

While meningitis outbreaks occur yearly during the dry season in Burkina Faso, they rarely exceed 2,000 cases. However, this year's outbreak of cases overwhelmed the country's capacity to respond. Its medical treatment facilities did not have adequate medical supplies to implement the necessary public health response, so the Government of Burkina Faso appealed to donor nations for help.

U.S. Ambassador Donald J. McConnell determined that the epidemic was beyond the country's capacity to respond adequately. He declared a disaster on March 21, 1996, and requested \$25,000 in USG assistance. BHR/OFDA and CDC subsequently dispatched a team of public health specialists to Burkina Faso to advise the Ministry of Health on appropriate responses to the epidemic. BHR/OFDA also donated locally-purchased antibiotics and fuel for health vehicles.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$36,372
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BURUNDI

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

The October 1993 assassination of Melchior Ndadaye, Burundi's first democratically-elected president and its first Hutu president, sparked nationwide ethnic violence between Burundi's minority Tutsi and majority Hutu ethnic groups. When the fighting ended, 25,000 to 50,000 people were dead, 600,000 had become refugees in neighboring countries, and nearly one million were internally displaced.

More than two years later, signs of Burundi's civil unrest remained. In the two years following

the October 1993 coup, an additional 100,000 Burundians died in ethnic violence, hundreds of thousands were intermittently displaced throughout the country and in neighboring countries, and two presidents succeeded Ndadaye.

On October 16, 1995, U.S. Ambassador Robert Krueger re-declared a disaster in Burundi for FY 1996, to respond to the continuing needs of those affected by the country's unrest. In FY 1996, the USG provided over \$7.4 million worth of assistance to Burundi, excluding food assistance. Since the onset of the crisis, USG assistance to Burundi, including food assistance, has totalled more than \$106 million. Through the efforts of Howard Wolpe, appointed as the U.S. Presidential Special Envoy to Burundi, the USG worked to support both a regional and internal solution to the conflict in Burundi.

By March 1996, violence had spread across virtually the entire country, affecting provinces which previously had been quiet and creating a steady movement of refugees and IDPs. By July 1996, both foreign diplomats and Burundian government officials were estimating that roughly 1,000 Burundians were being killed each month in attacks by organized Hutu insurgents, Tutsi militia, or the Burundian military (FAB). Most of the Hutu insurgent attacks were carried out by members of the Front for the Defense of Democracy (FDD), the military wing of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD). During the attacks on public utilities, health centers, private residences, and public and private transport, civilians bore the brunt of the violence; the FDD and the FAB engaged in a pattern of violence that regularly targeted civilians in reprisal for attacks by the other.

Humanitarian organizations and relief workers were also the targets of intermittent attacks throughout FY 1996 as humanitarian aid provision became politically charged in some areas of the country. On various occasions, NGOs, IOs, and U.N. agencies temporarily suspended activities in parts of the country in response to threats, attacks, and ambushes. On June 4, three ICRC delegates were killed when their clearly-marked vehicle was ambushed in Cibitoke Province.

Other targets of attack were political and religious leaders – including Burundi's Archbishop, who was killed in a September ambush – and Rwandan refugees living in Burundi. In FY 1996, nearly 140,000 of the 150,000 Rwandan refugees in Burundi returned to Rwanda. The refugees did not return home in a steady, consistent flow: some returned voluntarily throughout the year; others were expelled from the camps by the Burundian army.

By late August, only 10,720 Rwandan refugees remained in Burundi.

With the Arusha talks stalled from April to June 1996 and some of the various parties refusing to talk to each other, Burundi's then-president Juvenal Ntibantunganya and then-prime minister Antoine Nduwayo agreed to request regional security assistance in an effort to break the country's cycle of violence. However, hardline elements within UPRONA (Unity for National Progress Party), the CNDD, and the army strongly opposed the request for a regional security force and ultimately fractured the country's fragile coalition government. On July 23, Burundi's Tutsi-dominated army ousted Ntibantunganya, and on July 25, Burundi's minister of defense suspended Burundi's constitution, banned all political parties, and named Major Pierre Buyoya as the new president.

In response to the coup, regional leaders met on July 31, and on August 4 they imposed economic sanctions against Burundi's new regime. On August 31, the leaders established a Regional Sanctions Coordinating Committee (RSCC) to monitor the imposition and effect of the sanctions on Burundi. A month later, the RSCC agreed to allow U.N. agencies to import baby foods, emergency medical and laboratory supplies, kerosene to sustain the cold chain for vaccines, and a limited amount of diesel and petrol – all for the humanitarian program. The U.N. agencies also were allowed to operate a restricted number of flights for diplomats and humanitarian workers in Bujumbura.

BHR/OFDA provided more than \$7 million worth of assistance to Burundi in FY 1996. BHR/OFDA funding helped NGOs and U.N. agencies implement emergency medical interventions, food and non-food stockpiles and distributions, and regional road and port improvements for contingencies. The funding also helped support the U.N. Humanitarian Coordination Office and the Integrated Regional Information Network, and a small plane to provide relief workers' access to Burundi's interior. In addition, BHR/OFDA deployed an Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinator (EDRC) to Burundi in early June to coordinate the USG humanitarian response to the conflict in Burundi and to monitor the progress of the various USG-funded relief activities.

In addition, USAID/Burundi contributed a \$300,000 grant for human rights monitors in Burundi, while BHR/OTI provided \$11,067 to sponsor an assessment team there. DOD's PK/HA provided \$16,500 worth of transport costs for medical supplies and textbooks.

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

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$7,093,193
Other USG Assistance \$327,567
Total USG Assistance \$7,420,760

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CIVIL STRIFE

On May 19, 1996, heavy fighting broke out between government forces and mutinous troops in the capital city of Bangui. On May 21, U.S. Marines arrived to evacuate American citizens, including NGO and U.N. staff, as well as Peace Corps volunteers. The fighting disrupted government and private sector services, including transport, and damaged the economic and health sectors. Medical equipment was destroyed and medicines stolen. U.S. Ambassador Mosina H. Jordan declared a disaster on July 17. BHR/OFDA released \$25,000 in emergency funds to the U.S. Embassy in the Central African Republic for poliomyelitis and yellow fever vaccines for children to replace the vaccines that had been stolen.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

GHANA

REFUGEES

Over 1,550 Liberians fled fighting in Monrovia, Liberia, in a Nigerian vessel on May 5. The refugees disembarked at Takoradi, Ghana, and the U.S. Ambassador to Ghana, Edward Brynn, declared a disaster on May 13, 1996. In response, BHR/OFDA released \$25,000 in emergency funds to the U.S. Embassy in Ghana for the Ghanaian Ministry of Interior, which coordinates disaster

relief through a consortium of NGOs. The money was used to provide food, water, fuel, and shelter to the refugees.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

GUINEA-BISSAU

CYCLONE

On July 10, 1996, a cyclone hit the region of Gabu in Guinea-Bissau, killing 300 people and damaging schools, hospitals, and houses.

On August 30, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Robert Fretz declared a disaster. In response, BHR/OFDA provided a \$25,000 grant to Africare through USAID/Bissau to rehabilitate Pitche Hospital, which was destroyed by the cyclone.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

LIBERIA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Liberia has been in the throes of civil war since December 24, 1989. Peace-keeping forces from the Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) arrived in August 1990 to separate the warring factions and to provide security in the Monrovia area. During the war at least eight major rebel groups have contended for power in Liberia.

After six years of war, the leaders of the main warring factions signed a thirteenth peace agreement, known as the Abuja Peace Accord, on August 19, 1995, in Abuja, Nigeria. Despite the signing of the Accord, the countryside remained insecure, with reports of skirmishes between factions and large areas of the country inaccessible to relief workers. Because a large proportion of the population still depended on relief assistance that lay beyond the capacity of the Liberian National Transition Government, the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, John Furher, re-declared a disaster on October 17, 1995, for FY 1996.

On April 6, 1996, the cease-fire negotiated at Abuja was broken when fighting erupted in Monrovia between the National Patriotic Front for Liberia, led by Charles Taylor, and the Krahn faction of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia, led by Roosevelt Johnson. During April and May, the warring factions looted and destroyed

major sections of the capital, and nearly all expatriate NGO and U.N. staff were evacuated.

USAID's DART, with expertise in public health, water, sanitation, and logistics, arrived in Monrovia on April 18 to assist the U.S. Embassy in managing the humanitarian emergency and to address the needs of the 20,000 internally displaced persons who had gathered at the U.S. Embassy Greystone compound. USAID/DART completed Monrovia-based operations on May 29. Warring factions have observed a cease-fire since the end of May, and on August 17, they signed an amended implementation schedule for the Abuja Peace Accord. It calls for a cease-fire and sets a new schedule for disarmament, demobilization, and elections.

From a pre-war population of over 2.4 million, approximately 1.5 million Liberians continued to require humanitarian assistance. This number included over 700,000 IDPs, most of whom were concentrated in Monrovia and Buchanan. The

UNHCR estimates that 400,000 Liberian refugees remain in Guinea, 300,000 in Côte d'Ivoire, 20,000 in Sierra Leone, 16,000 in Ghana, and 4,000 in Nigeria. Liberia also hosts approximately 120,000 Sierra Leonean refugees. It is estimated that more than 150,000 people have died as a result of the war.

In FY 1996, BHR/OFDA continued to address the needs of vulnerable groups throughout the country through \$4,870,256 in grants to Africare, ACF/F, CARE, CRS, LWR, MSF/B, MSF/H, and SCF/UK. The grants covered emergency water, sanitation, and health programs; targeted food distributions; and procurement, transport and distribution of farming tools and seeds. BHR/OFDA also provided \$499,138 to UNDHA in support of its Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Office in Monrovia. In addition, BHR/OFDA procured and transported tents, plastic sheeting, water tanks, water jugs, medical supplies, and chlorine test kits. BHR/OFDA also stationed an emergency relief expert in the region to monitor its programs in Liberia.

In FY 1996, BHR/FFP provided 127,810 MT of emergency food commodities to WFP and CRS for distributions throughout Liberia, including cross-border distributions to Bong and Nimba counties. The commodities were valued at \$66,562,500, including transport costs. USAID Africa Bureau's Office of West African Affairs (USAID/AFR/WA) assisted war victims (including IDPs, child soldiers, widows, orphans, and disabled ex-combatants) through trauma counseling, skills development, non-formal education, and the provision of agricultural kits. USAID/AFR/WA also provided education kits to schools. USAID/AFR/WA's total contribution was \$2,250,000. State/PRM provided \$1,000,000 to UNHCR for Liberian refugees throughout West Africa, and \$313,717 to IRC and Africare for Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire. State/PRM also provided funding to IRC and ARC for Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees in Guinea. *(For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Liberia - Complex Emergency.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$5,848,527
Other USG Assistance	\$70,202,242
Total USG Assistance	\$76,050,769

An Africare seed warehouse in Buchanan funded by BHR/OFDA. Rice seed is distributed to farmers who are expected to pay back the seed after harvest.

Photo by Karma Livefy, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD



MADAGASCAR

CYCLONE

Cyclone Bonita hit Madagascar on January 10-11, 1996, causing significant damage to bridges, railroads, and homes in Fenerive and Foulpointe, along the country's northeastern coast. Over 100,000 people were affected by the cyclone. On February 1, U.S. Ambassador Vicki J. Huddleston declared a disaster. BHR/OFDA released a \$24,988 grant to USAID/Antananarivo to purchase plastic sheeting and provided an additional \$17,000 via USAID/Antananarivo to MSF/F for an intensive nutritional recuperation center. The center provides hospitalization and round-the-clock monitoring for 1,000 acutely malnourished children. In August 1996, \$10,000 was provided to support the USAID Mission's efforts to update its Mission Disaster Response Plan.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$51,988

MOROCCO

FLOODS

Following extremely heavy rains in December 1995 and January 1996, the Atlantic coast area of Morocco from Tangier to Essaouira suffered from severe flooding. Twenty-five deaths were reported, with 200,000 people affected by flooding. On February 2, 1996, U.S. Ambassador Marc C. Ginsberg declared a disaster. BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy to fund a grant to the Moroccan Red Crescent to purchase blankets, tents, clothing and food for 18,000 of the most vulnerable flood victims.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

Photo by Peter McCormick, USAID/BHR/OFDA/ISU



A hand-operated ferry near Tamatave operates in place of a bridge (in left of picture) destroyed by Cyclone Bonita when it struck the eastern coast of Madagascar.

NIGERIA

EPIDEMIC

Meningitis, an inflammation of the brain and spinal tissue, often occurs at the start of the dry season each year in the Sahel region, south of the Sahara desert. In early January 1996, Nigeria experienced the first cases of a meningitis epidemic which ultimately claimed 3,386 lives, 80% of whom were children under the age of 14. By the time the epidemic peaked in mid-March, the WHO had reported nearly 19,000 cases. The meningitis epidemic affected 16 of Nigeria's states, of which Kano, Bauchi, and Katsina states were hardest hit. The public health threat was compounded by the simultaneous outbreak of cholera and measles. Other West African countries, particularly Burkina Faso, also suffered from the epidemics.

After the Government of Nigeria determined that the scale of the epidemic was beyond its financial and managerial capacity, U.S. Ambassador Walter C. Carrington declared a disaster on March 15, 1996, and opened the door for USG assistance. BHR/OFDA subsequently provided MSF/F a \$350,000 grant for an immunization and education program in Kano, Bauchi, and Katsina states. BHR/OFDA also fielded a two-person public health team to Nigeria to assess the severity of the epidemic and to assist in developing an emergency response to the epidemic.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$350,000

RWANDA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

On April 6, 1994, the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed when their plane was shot down as it approached Kigali, the Rwandan capital. Directly after the crash, government forces and militias launched a premeditated, systematic campaign to exterminate the minority Tutsi and moderate Hutu populations. Simultaneously, government forces and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) engaged in a civil war. By the time the RPF claimed victory and a new government was installed in late July, more than 500,000 people had been killed, two million had become displaced in Rwanda, and another two million had fled to neighboring countries. From April 1994 through

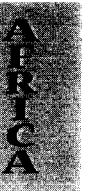
September 1996, more than 750,000 Rwandans returned to their homeland. At least half the returnees were "old caseload," the term for refugees who had fled Rwanda in 1959 or 1962.

On October 2, 1995, U.S. Ambassador David Rawson issued a disaster declaration for FY 1996, in recognition of the continuing crisis in Rwanda. From the beginning of the crisis in 1994 through FY 1996, USG humanitarian assistance to Rwanda came to \$132,760,992. During the same period, the USG also provided \$891,345,424 to the Rwandan Regional Crisis, which in FY 1996 included \$4,296,430 for development activities in Rwanda. In FY 1996 alone, USG assistance to Rwanda totaled \$13,376,488, with BHR/OFDA providing \$1,299,751.

Concerns about repatriation, security, and justice dominated the Government of Rwanda (GOR)'s agenda in FY 1996. At the heart of the GOR's security concerns were the refugee camps in Burundi, Zaire, and Tanzania, and attacks staged from the camps by the former members of the ex-Armed Forces of Rwanda (ex-FAR) and the Hutu militia, called the Interahamwe. The GOR viewed the 1.7 million refugees living near the Rwandan border as a security threat because their established presence provided a haven for the ex-FAR and the Interahamwe. Consequently, USG assistance in FY 1996 was aimed at supporting the GOR's efforts to promote social reintegration and national recovery. Closely related to these themes was the burgeoning population of inmates, arrested on suspicion of involvement in the genocide, in Rwandan jails.

USAID's Africa Bureau (AFR) committed \$350,000 to the U.N. Human Rights Field Operation (HRFOR), which deployed 89 staff members throughout Rwanda to monitor human rights and work with GOR officials to promote reconciliation. HRFOR also received \$254,616 in funding from BHR/OTI. USAID/AFR and BHR/OTI contributed \$650,000 and \$240,000, respectively, to support the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), which will hold trials in Arusha, Tanzania, for suspects implicated in the 1994 genocide. BHR/OTI also transferred \$661,000 to State/PRM for contribution to the ICTR. In addition, BHR/OTI funded a judicial advisor who provided technical assistance to the GOR Ministry of Justice to assist it in developing an effective judiciary. BHR/OTI also sponsored a program that assisted indigenous women's groups. The program was aimed at supporting commune-level reintegration and recovery by helping women rebuild their homes.

Due to the regional nature of the complex emergency in the countries of the Great Lakes – Rwanda,



Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania, and Uganda – BHR/FFP and State/PRM contributed food aid and refugee assistance on a regional basis. In FY 1996, BHR/FFP donated 176,310 MT of P.L. 480 emergency Title II food commodities, worth \$114,085,400 to the WFP for displaced persons and refugees in the Great Lakes region. BHR/OFDA provided \$1,123,821 to IRC to rehabilitate water systems and improve primary health care in Cyanguu prefecture. It also contributed \$96,306 to AICF/USA for water systems rehabilitation and primary health care in Butare prefecture.

DOD's PK/HA contributed \$8,368,551 for the cost of transporting textbooks, medical supplies, and other equipment to Rwanda.

State/PRM contributed \$60 million to the UNHCR for the Rwanda/Burundi special appeal. Much of this assistance went to countries that hosted Rwandan refugees and is, therefore, considered a regional contribution. (For more information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Rwanda - Complex Emergency.")

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$1,299,751
Other USG Assistance	\$12,076,737
Total USG Assistance	\$13,376,488
BHR/FFP Assistance for	
Rwanda Regional Crisis	\$114,085,400
State/PRM Assistance for	
Rwanda Regional Crisis	\$63,834,901



Woman fills her bucket with potable water from a BHR/OFDA-funded drilled well in Rwanda.

SIERRA LEONE

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

In March 1991, the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) launched an offensive from Liberia to overthrow the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL), led by Joseph Momoh. Momoh was ousted in a coup led by a member of his own army, Captain Valentine Strasser in April 1992. The RUF continued its insurrection against the National Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC), formed by Strasser. In 1995, the NPRC invited Executive Outcomes, a private South African group of military advisors, to Sierra Leone to assist in the fight against the RUF.

In January 1996, Strasser was deposed by his deputy, Brigadier-General Julius Maada Bio. Representatives of the NPRC and the RUF began holding talks in Côte d'Ivoire and first-round presidential elections for a civilian government were held in February 1996. With 70% of the electorate participating, Alhaji Ahmad Tejan Kabbah was elected president of Sierra Leone in the first free elections since 1967. After the election, President Kabbah continued peace negotiations with the RUF, but no peace accord was signed during FY 1996.

The five-year conflict displaced an estimated 1.2 million of Sierra Leone's pre-war population of nearly 4.5 million, and left 800,000 in need of emergency food and assistance. In addition, according to the UNHCR, 320,000 fled the country as refugees: 200,000 to Guinea and 120,000 to Liberia. Nearly 15,000 were killed in the five-year conflict.

Continued fighting in the countryside and banditry on the main highways led to access problems for the humanitarian community. Civil strife depleted food, shelter, medical supplies, and family reserves. Due to the continued suffering of the populace, U.S. Ambassador John Hirsch re-declared a disaster for Sierra Leone on October 16, 1995.

BHR/OFDA provided \$3,244,613 in grants to ACF/F, CRS, Africare, CARE, and WVRD for emergency interventions in water/sanitation, medical and nutritional assistance, food distribution, and agricultural rehabilitation. BHR/OFDA also provided a \$500,000 grant to UNDHA to support the U.N. Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit in Sierra Leone. In addition, BHR/OFDA provided plastic shelter sheeting and paid for an emergency relief expert to monitor BHR/OFDA programs.

BHR/FFP stationed a Food for Peace Officer in Sierra Leone to monitor its programs in the country. In FY 1996, BHR/FFP contributed 47,520 MT of emergency food commodities to CARE, CRS, and WFP. The commodities were valued at \$25,794,300, including transport costs. In June 1996, BHR/OTI sent a representative to Sierra Leone to assess the current situation and to consider a BHR/OTI intervention.

USAID Africa Bureau's Office of West African Affairs continued funding for a two-year \$900,000 grant designed to foster rehabilitation and recovery. The Office of West African Affairs initiated the grant in FY 1995 through the Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI). The project provided war trauma counseling, technical skills training, and community reintegration services to former combatants. It also organized training in technical and business management skills for women dependents of deceased or missing military personnel and for displaced persons. Under a BHR/OFDA grant, CRS provided supplemental food rations to those involved in the OICI program. State/PRM provided \$495,288 to IRC and ARC to assist Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees in Guinea. *(For more information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Sierra Leone - Complex Emergency.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$3,830,053
Other USG Assistance	\$26,817,948
Total USG Assistance	\$30,648,101



Child receiving therapeutic feeding at a BHR/OFDA-funded ACF/F feeding center in Bo, Sierra Leone.

Photo by Regina Davis-Toohey, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD

SOMALIA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Pace and political reconciliation continued to elude Somalia in 1996, as rival clan-based factions failed to form a coalition government for the fifth consecutive year. Instead, relentless fighting prevailed, despite international and local mediation efforts. Inflation, unemployment, looting, and random banditry went unchecked. In Mogadishu, factional fighting erupted in the months before the August death of Somali National Alliance (SNA) faction leader General Mohammed Farah Aideed. The violence continued when the SNA faction elected General Aideed's son, Hussein Aideed, to push his father's policies as president of the SNA and Somalia. The policies contributed to more displacement and the deaths of innocent civilians caught in crossfire. This, combined with port closures and rising food prices, brought commercial activity to a standstill and led to declining nutritional conditions in the city. In the northwest, tensions between forces loyal to self-declared "Somaliland" president Mohammed Ibrahim Egal and opposition groups caused many casualties and massive displacements.

Although some communities in northwest, northeast, and southwest Somalia did manage to achieve relative peace and prosperity in the absence of a national government, implementation of U.N. and NGO humanitarian programs was hampered by a general rise in insecurity. Several disturbing kidnappings involving U.N. and NGO international and national staff were reported. The international donor community continued throughout the year to urge the Somali factions to form a coalition government and encouraged local authorities to allow international aid agencies to continue carrying out relief activities without interference.

In late 1996, the food security situation in Somalia took a turn for the worse following a disappointing harvest and severe flooding along the banks of the Juba River. An estimated 57,000 people were affected by the floods, which were triggered by unusually heavy rains in central and southern Ethiopia, as well as by the deliberate breaking of dikes and retaining walls by drought-affected farmers attempting to irrigate their crops. International NGO and U.N. agencies quickly implemented a coordinated response to assist vulnerable returnee populations residing in the Lower Juba Valley area and others displaced in large towns and camps



along the Kenyan border. In total, over 700,000 vulnerable Somalis, including 250,000 internally displaced in Mogadishu and the northwest and an estimated 526,000 refugees in neighboring countries, were in need of international assistance in 1996.

On October 27, 1995, U.S. Ambassador Aurelia E. Brazeal declared a disaster in Somalia, citing a complex emergency situation due to ongoing civil strife and population displacement. Consistent with the USG's policy to remain active in Somalia, BHR/OFDA contributed almost \$6.5 million in FY 1996 to address the needs of vulnerable groups throughout Somalia through health care, water and sanitation, and supplemental feeding activities. BHR/OFDA also supported efforts to manage and prevent an outbreak of cholera in various parts of Somalia in early 1996, as well as a successful, collaborative measles prevention effort in Mogadishu. Through WFP, BHR/FFP provided 10,000 MT of Title II food commodities valued at \$5.36 million.

USAID/Somalia obligated a total of \$4 million as grants to CARE, WFP, UNDOS, UNICEF, and FEWS, while State/PRM contributed over \$5 million to the UNHCR's Appeal for the Repatriation and Reintegration of Ethiopian and Somali Refugees and Returnees. State/PRM funding was considered a regional contribution and, therefore, was not included in total USG assistance figures. *(For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Somalia - Complex Emergency.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$6,469,756
Other USG Assistance	\$9,361,000
Total USG Assistance	\$15,830,756

SOUTH AFRICA

FLOODS

On Christmas night, December 25, 1995, a torrential rainfall measuring between 70 and 100 mm caused a flash flood of the Pietermaritzburg area of Kwazulu Natal Province, South Africa. As a result, 154 people were left dead and 4,000-5,000 left homeless. The flood-induced bursting of water mains and the overflowing of the Umgeni and Umsindusi rivers in Kwazulu-Natal caused severe water shortages. Waste escaping from damaged sewers into the only locally available water supplies threatened a potential cholera outbreak. Moreover, the sudden death toll exceeded the locality's ability to dispose adequately of human remains, posing short-term

health risks. Executive Deputy President Thabo Mbeki declared Kwazulu-Natal Province a national disaster area. The local coordinator for the Pietermaritzburg Disaster Relief Fund cited the provision of food, water, blankets, shelter, and clothing for over 3,000 local residents as the most pressing needs.

On December 28, 1995, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Priscilla Clapp officially declared a disaster for the flood-affected areas of Pietermaritzburg. BHR/OFDA quickly disbursed \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy for donation to the financially exhausted Pietermaritzburg Disaster Relief Fund. The donation was used to purchase shelter, blankets, food, water, clothing, and cholera inoculations.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
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SUDAN

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Factional warfare and the civil war between the Government of Sudan (GOS) and southern-based rebel forces continued throughout 1996. Thousands died as a result of the conflict, and an estimated 4.25 million people remained war-affected. Among the affected were 3.6 million in southern Sudan, 350,000 in the transitional zone (which included southern Darfur, southern Kordofan, northern Bahr el Ghazal, and the northern Upper Nile states), and 300,000 in camps outside Khartoum. Thousands of southern Sudanese were also displaced during fighting along the Ugandan border in late June. Continued civil strife in Sudan produced 399,500 refugees, of whom the greatest number, 220,000, resided in Uganda. According to the UNHCR, Sudan hosted an estimated 340,000 refugees, including 300,000 Eritreans and 40,000 Ethiopians.

Diseases, floods, drought conditions, and low food production levels due to poor and erratic rainfall in 1995-96 exacerbated the situation for the war-affected populations in southern Sudan. A cholera and measles epidemic killed at least 700 people in Upper Nile and Bahr el Ghazal, and an additional one million people faced drought conditions in northern Bahr el Ghazal, North Kordofan, and the Red Sea Hill region. Conversely, in late 1996, unusually heavy rainfall in central and southern Sudan caused localized floods, which inflicted serious damage on property and infrastructure.



Problems of access and insecurity hampered relief deliveries throughout FY 1996. In late 1995, the GOS temporarily banned all U.N., ICRC, and NGO flights after southern-based rebel forces launched an early dry season offensive. The GOS also continued to restrict access to certain locations in the south throughout the year. Additionally, GOS-imposed restrictions continued to frustrate the provision of assistance in displaced camps and squatter areas in the Khartoum area. Nevertheless, in late July, under intense international pressure, the GOS lifted a ban it had imposed the previous year on the use of the high-capacity Belgian C-130 aircraft, enabling the U.N. Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) to carry out relief efforts in affected areas. Several international staff were caught in the midst of factional fighting throughout the year, and the GOS carried out aerial bombings on civilian targets, several times hitting NGO compounds and once an airstrip while a relief aircraft was on the ground.

On October 12, 1995, U.S. Ambassador Timothy Carney renewed the disaster declaration for Sudan, stating that over 1.2 million people in Sudan remained in need of emergency assistance in FY 1996. BHR/OFDA responded by providing a total of \$18.1 million in grants in FY 1996 to support OLS and various relief and rehabilitation interventions in the south, the transitional zone, and the Khartoum displaced camps. BHR/OFDA also co-funded an independent review of OLS, which was completed in August. The review supported the continuation of OLS, but recommended a number of changes, including increased humanitarian access to all war-affected populations. In FY 1996, BHR/FFP contributed 34,030 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food, valued at more than \$23.5 million, to Sudan. This included food distributed through ADRA and CRS.

In late January 1996, the USG suspended its diplomatic presence in Sudan due to concerns for the safety of American Embassy personnel. Subsequently, American staff were relocated to a temporary office in Nairobi. An offshore USG contractor and a small staff of foreign service nationals remained to monitor BHR-funded programs in Khartoum, while activities in the south were monitored by the Regional Economic Development Services Offices/Sudan Field Office in Kenya.

In FY 1996, State/PRM contributed over \$92 million to UNHCR, IFRC, ICRC, and IRC for regional programs that supported Sudanese refugees and IDPs. State/PRM funding was considered a regional contribution and, therefore, was not included in total USG assistance figures. (For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Sudan - Complex Emergency.")

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$18,109,237
Other USG Assistance	\$23,521,300
Total USG Assistance	\$41,630,537

SUDAN

FLOODS

In September 1996, serious flooding damaged housing and created large areas of standing water in many locations in Khartoum.

According to government estimates, areas in El Gayli in Khartoum, as well as Umbadda, Marzoub, and Abu Said in Omdurman Province, were severely hit. The flooding was particularly dangerous in squatter areas and IDP camps where collapsed latrines and destroyed homes caused outbreaks of water-borne diarrheal diseases. Insufficient food stocks in the camps also made some people more vulnerable to disease. In a few locations on the outskirts of Khartoum, waters reached the 1988 mark, when widespread flooding left thousands homeless.

On September 6, U.S. Ambassador Timothy Carney declared a disaster in areas of northern Sudan affected by heavy flooding. BHR/OFDA subsequently released a \$25,000 grant to USAID/Khartoum to fund a grant to ADRA to distribute locally-manufactured tents for displaced residents. Ongoing programs in the Khartoum displaced camps were used to address the needs of flood-affected camp dwellers.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
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Photo by Zema Semurengus, USAID/BHR/OFDA/ISU

Food transported by BHR/OFDA-funded airlifts is carried away by beneficiaries in Jonglei Province of southern Sudan.

SUDAN

FLOODS

In June 1996, severe flooding struck southern Sudan, affecting an estimated 18,000 people in Pochalla district in Jonglei Province. The flooding, the worst the district had experienced in 50 years, occurred when the Akobo River overflowed its banks due to excessive rainwater from the Ethiopian highlands. Nearly all crops were destroyed and 30% of the homes in the district were destroyed. Most of the affected population lost their material possessions, including homes and granaries. Several towns in Upper Nile Province, including Malakal, Nasir, and Tonga, were also severely hit by the flooding.

Initial efforts to respond to the disaster were hampered by government-imposed restrictions on high-capacity C-130 aircraft and on U.N. Operation Lifeline Sudan's (OLS) access to the affected area. On July 3, the U.S. Ambassador to Sudan, Timothy Carney, declared a disaster in Pochalla due to the flooding. BHR/OFDA provided a grant of \$56,705 to NPA, which operates outside the OLS umbrella, to charter aircraft to bring in food and non-food items. In early August, following Government of Sudan (GOS) approval to resume relief flights to Pochalla, OLS began air dropping urgently needed food rations to 15,000 people and carried out assessments. However, relief activities were interrupted in September, when all flights to Pochalla were again denied by the GOS. Another non-OLS NGO, MSF/F, provided emergency assistance to the Pochalla area through a grant from BHR/OFDA valued at \$217,310. The GOS ban was finally reversed in October, allowing OLS relief flights to resume. Several NGOs continued to provide inputs



Photo by Zema Semunegus, USAID/BHR/OFDA/ISU

MSF/F nurse assisting a sick child in a BHR/OFDA-funded health center in Pochalla town, Sudan.

of food and non-food items, such as blankets, water bladders, medicines, primary health care kits, and oral rehydration salts.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$274,015

SWAZILAND

DROUGHT

Several successive years of low rainfall in the wake of the 1991-92 drought produced a poor harvest by the fall of 1995. The drought also contributed to low urban and rural water supplies. After reviewing the effects of the drought, U.S. Ambassador John T. Sprott declared a disaster on October 20, 1995. Following a BHR/OFDA team's inspection of drought conditions in September, BHR/OFDA provided a grant of \$468,781 to WVRD to oversee non-food support for eight local implementing NGOs in a food-for-work program running from November 1995 through July 1996. The program involved projects that benefited approximately 90,000 people by supplying water and establishing improved sanitation and agricultural conditions.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$468,781



Photo by Zema Semunegus, USAID/BHR/OFDA/ISU

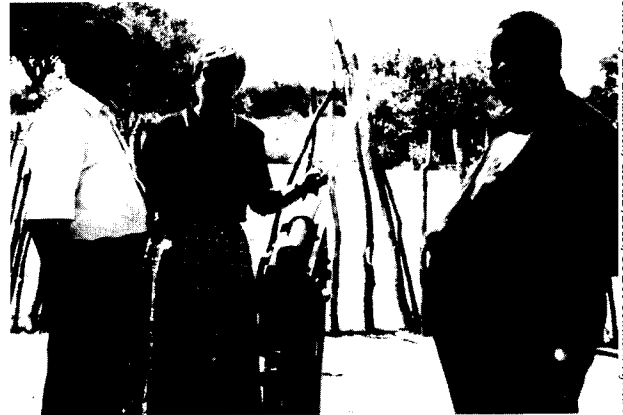
Children stand amongst a field of newly-planted maize in the flood-affected area near Pochalla town, which received BHR/OFDA-funded seeds and tools.

TANZANIA ACCIDENT

On May 21, 1996, over 700 people drowned when a ferry boat designed to carry 500 passengers capsized and sunk in Lake Victoria. It was the worst maritime accident in Tanzania's history. Despite the efforts of rescue teams from the Tanzania police and armed forces, the Tanzania Red Cross, and international teams of divers, salvage operations for the recovery and burial of bodies proceeded slowly and were complicated by both poor visibility and health risks posed by exposure to decomposing bodies.

On May 29, U.S. Ambassador Brady Anderson declared a disaster in Tanzania, due to the inability of the Government of Tanzania to deal with the costly and complex retrieval and burial process. BHR/OFDA allotted \$25,000 to USAID/Dar es Salaam to assist in covering hospitalization and medical expenses for the survivors and to assist those families that lost principal wage earners in the disaster by training them in income-generating activities.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000



BHR/OFDA's Southern Africa advisor Liz Lukasavich visits the site of a completed well pump built by World Vision International/Zimbabwe (WV/Z) with BHR-OFDA funding. To Ms. Lukasavich's left is David Raj (WV/Z Program Manager) and to her right is Jabulani Xaba (WV/Z Water Specialist).

(Photo by Liz Lukasavich, USAID/BHR/OFDA Southern Africa Advisor)

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ZIMBABWE DROUGHT

The cumulative effects of five years of below-average rainfall left Zimbabwe with depleted water sources and a harvest deficit, affecting more than five million people in 51 of 56 national districts. The hardest-hit areas, the provinces of Matabeleland South, Midlands, Masvingo, Manicaland, and Mashonaland West, contain most of the national population.

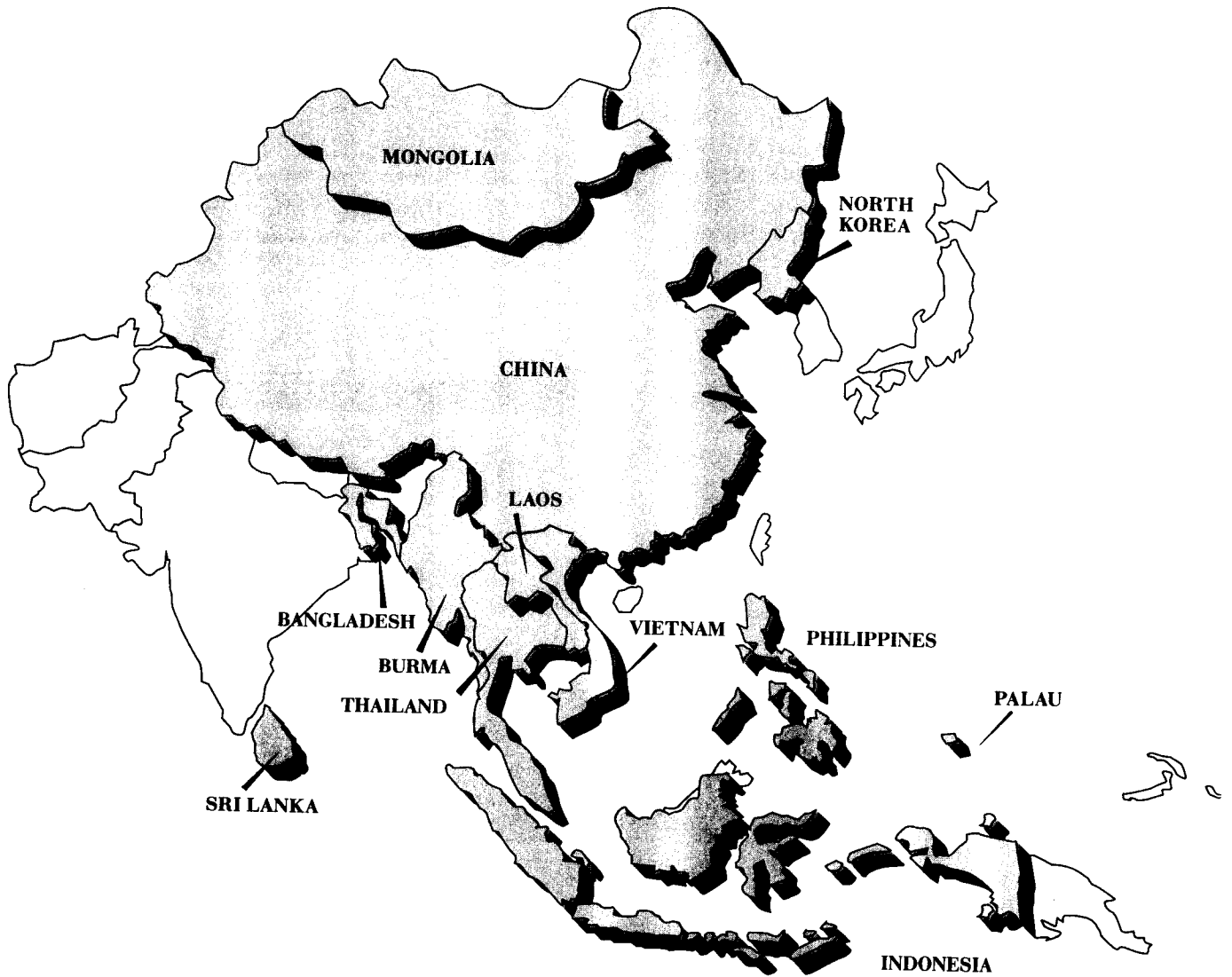
After reviewing the magnitude of the disaster, U.S. Ambassador Johnnie Carson declared a disaster on October 13, 1995. BHR/OFDA sent a drought assessment team to monitor aid activities. BHR/OFDA obligated \$2,355,857 toward drought relief, including a \$993,484 grant to WVRD for the emergency feeding of 27,500 children, and the repair of boreholes and dams in the Tsholotsho district. LWR received an \$844,243 grant to provide food assistance and water bowsers to affected populations, and to drill boreholes. BHR/OFDA also provided more than \$500,000 in funding for a USAID Mission cassava and sweet potato project to alleviate potential food needs.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$2,355,857



(Photo by Liz Lukasavich, USAID/BHR/OFDA Southern Africa Advisor)

Volunteer mother preparing food at one of the 409 child supplementary feeding centers in Tsholotsho District, northwest of Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.



Total BHR/OFDA Assistance for FY 1996 Disasters in Asia and the Pacific

\$4,421,518

BANGLADESH

TORNADO

On May 13, 1996, one of Bangladesh's deadliest tornados struck the Tangail and Jamalpur districts, north of the capital, Dhaka, killing approximately 525 people, injuring over 35,500, and destroying at least 16,000 homes. In response to the devastation, U.S. Ambassador David N. Merrill declared a disaster on May 16. Subsequently, BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 to USAID/Dhaka to support immediate disaster relief activities. The funds were channeled to CARE/Bangladesh to distribute dried food, medical supplies, blankets and plastic sheeting to disaster victims. USAID/Dhaka provided an additional \$25,000 for housing reconstruction.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
Other USG Assistance	\$25,000
Total USG Assistance	\$50,000

BURMA

FLOODS

As a result of two weeks of torrential downpours, the Daung Myu River and the Tahn Daw Kan Saw Bwa Creek overflowed their banks on September 21, 1995 and flooded the Sagaing divisions of the towns of Kawlin and Wuntho. Flash floods as high as five meters covered the towns, destroying homes and infrastructure. The Government of Burma reported 51 people killed and 10 missing. Approximately 12,400 were left homeless, and a total of 19,554 people were affected by the flood. Over 80% of the inundated area was cultivated rice land. On October 18, 1995, the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, Marilyn A. Meyers, declared a disaster. BHR/OFDA responded with a donation of \$10,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Rangoon. The embassy passed the funds to UNDP in a grant, and UNDP used the funds to provide clothing, cooking utensils, construction materials, farm implements, medicines, and education materials for the flood victims.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$10,000
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CHINA

EARTHQUAKE

On February 3, 1996, an earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale occurred in southwestern China, in the Lijiang region of Yunnan Province. According to government figures, approximately 322 people were killed, another 17,000 were injured, and 319,600 were left homeless. The total economic loss was estimated at \$471 million. The affected area was remote and mountainous, and it seriously hindered relief efforts and compounded the plight of those left injured and homeless. Below-freezing temperatures, sleet, and rain further complicated relief efforts.

In response to the devastation wrought by the earthquake, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Scott S. Hallford declared a disaster on February 6, 1996. BHR/OFDA immediately responded by providing \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Beijing to fund a grant to the Ministry of Civil Affairs to procure building materials for emergency shelters in Lijiang. On February 15, DOD completed the airlift of 50,000 pounds of medical supplies, clothing, shelter materials, and other relief items to local Chinese officials. The value of this assistance was estimated at \$500,000.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
Other USG Assistance	\$500,000
Total USG Assistance	\$525,000

CHINA

COLD WAVE

In January and February 1996, western China underwent record cold temperatures and heavy snowfall that had a severe effect on local populations. Particularly affected were Western Quinghai Province and Sichuan Province's Ganzi Prefecture. Forty-eight people died and over 200,000 were affected. Additionally, 700,000 head of livestock were lost. Livestock are the main local food resource for the pastoralist population of the region. On March 1, 1996, the U.S. Ambassador to China, James Sasser, declared that the disaster was of sufficient magnitude to warrant USG assistance. BHR/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 to the

U.S. Embassy in Beijing to support ongoing relief activities. The funds were used to support the efforts of PVOs and international organizations already active in providing relief to the affected population.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

CHINA

FLOODS

Beginning in mid-June 1996, unusually severe seasonal rainstorms began to flood vast areas of eastern and southern China. Water levels rose quickly, causing serious flooding in many cities and prefectures. From June 27 to July 1, parts of Anhui, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, and Guizhou provinces were hit by precipitation that reached an average of 150 mm and in some places over 250 mm. Heavy rainfall and flooding continued to ravage the region throughout July, with several locations receiving over 200 mm of rainfall per day. By July 25, flooding had also caused extensive damage in the provinces of Hubei, Hunan, Guangxi, and Jiangsu. The nationwide death toll from the summer flooding reached approximately 955 people. At least 20 million people were affected, and 810,000 homes had collapsed. Many communities had no fresh water, their wells contaminated by human waste and corpses of drowned animals. Dongting Lake in Hunan Province, China's largest freshwater lake, reached its highest level in over 40 years. Transportation, communications, water, and electricity supplies were cut off entirely in some towns.

The Chinese government mobilized significant financial resources to assist flood victims. Approximately 6 million people were evacuated during relief operations, while millions of soldiers, policemen, civilian workers, and volunteers engaged in emergency relief work and flood control measures. However, facing tremendous flood damage, Chinese provincial authorities made an unusual request for international assistance to be given through ongoing UNDP relief programs in the area. U.S. Ambassador James Sasser declared a disaster on July 8, 1996, and BHR/OFDA provided a \$25,000 cash contribution for the immediate local purchase of tents to accommodate evacuated flood victims.

On July 18, China's Vice Minister of Civil Affairs accepted Ambassador Sasser's offer to arrange for

a U.S. military C-141 to airlift 150 rolls of plastic sheeting, 4,700 five-gallon water containers, and 4,700 polyester blankets from BHR/OFDA's commodity stockpile in Guam to Shanghai's Hongqiao Airport. The BHR/OFDA-donated commodities were valued at \$89,105. BHR/OFDA Senior Regional Advisor Thomas O. Brennan oversaw the arrival of the 16 tons of supplies on July 25 and travelled with the commodities to distribution points in the most critically affected provinces. To further address emergency humanitarian needs caused by the worsening flood crisis, BHR/OFDA donated \$365,000 to MSF/H's continuing flood-relief program. Efforts within this program included assistance with rescue operations organized by local civilian authorities; distribution of temporary shelter materials, water treatment tablets, and boats to disaster victims; distribution of water and sanitation equipment to health facilities in affected provinces; and assessments in affected provinces.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$479,105

INDONESIA

EARTHQUAKE

On October 6, 1995, central Indonesia was struck by its largest earthquake on land since 1909. The earthquake, which measured 7.0 on the Richter scale, hit Jambi Province, Sumatra, causing 84 deaths and more than 760 serious injuries. More than 64,690 people were affected, and over 5,130 homes sustained heavy damage from the quake, as did five schools, 19 mosques, and one road.

The Government of Indonesia (GOI) and its military provided assistance to victims and delivered limited relief supplies. The GOI also appealed for international assistance, and U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Barbara Harvey issued a disaster declaration for Indonesia on October 10, 1995. BHR/OFDA responded with \$25,000 to procure shelter materials and blankets and to transport relief commodities to distribution sites in affected areas. Within 24 hours of the earthquake, BHR/OFDA Senior Regional Advisor Thomas O. Brennan flew to the disaster area from his base in Manila and coordinated the USG disaster response.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

INDONESIA

FLOODS

Flash floods, caused by unusually heavy rains, struck the East and North Aceh areas of Sumatra Island, Indonesia in early January 1996. Eighteen people were killed and 25,000 people were affected by the floods, which destroyed houses, schools, mosques, and bridges. Floods also wiped out 55,000 hectares of cash crop and caused livestock losses. On January 19, U.S. Ambassador J. Stapleton Roy declared a disaster. BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 to USAID/Jakarta to fund UNDHHA's purchase of rice seeds for distribution to the affected farmers.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

INDONESIA

EARTHQUAKE

An earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale struck the Irian Jaya region of Indonesia on February 17, 1996, triggering tidal waves. Both phenomena battered the island of Biak, affecting 12,000 of 82,000 residents, leaving 104 people dead, and destroying the homes of nearly 1,500 families.

On February 23, 1996, the U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia, J. Stapleton Roy, declared a disaster and requested USG assistance. In response, BHR/OFDA dispatched its regional advisor to the area on February 26 to assist in relief efforts and to coordinate the arrival and unloading of relief supplies from the BHR/OFDA stockpile in Guam. Relief materials, conveyed by U.S. Air Force C-141s, began arriving on February 28. The supplies included 200 rolls of plastic sheeting, which provided temporary shelter for 2,400 families; 300 tents, 2,000 plastic jerrycans; and 11,300 blankets. The supplies were turned over to the UNDP, which coordinated relief efforts on the ground.

BHR/OFDA also provided \$12,975 to USAID/Jakarta for the local purchase of relief supplies and for a grant to a local NGO to oversee U.S. relief commodities in Biak.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$248,848

LAOS

TYPHOONS/FLOODS

In July and August 1995, exceptionally heavy rainfall in the upper Mekong basin, combined with typhoons and tropical storms, caused the worst flooding in Laos in three decades. During the months of August and September, the prefecture of Vientiane and the provinces of Vientiane, Borikhamxay, Khammouane, Svannakhet, and Champassak were significantly affected by the flooding. A U.N. assessment team estimated that 62,500 hectares of cropland were inundated, totally destroying crops in these areas. In all, the U.N. reported that 367,000 people, or 8% of the Laotian population, were affected.

On October 13, 1995, U.S. Ambassador Victor L. Tomseth declared a disaster in Laos in response to the severe flooding. Due to concerns regarding the possibility of an outbreak of waterborne diseases, BHR/OFDA immediately provided \$28,000 to the U.S. Embassy to fund a grant to UNICEF. The agency used the grant to purchase 200,000 packets of oral rehydration salts for distribution by the ministries of Public Health and Labor and Social Welfare. In addition, from November 10 to 16, BHR/OFDA dispatched an assessment team to explore the extent of the flood damage and potential areas for cooperation in disaster mitigation and preparedness.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$28,000

NORTH KOREA

FLOODS/FOOD SHORTAGE

In 1995, severe flooding, caused by torrential rains from July to August, swept through the southwestern and northwestern regions of North Korea. Over 140 counties in 12 provinces were affected by the floods, which also damaged over 400,000 hectares of arable land just before harvest time and left 500,000 people homeless. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) estimated the total financial loss caused by the floods at \$15 billion. The floods, which were the worst in decades, and a general economic decline in the DPRK complicated the already poor

food security situation and created a humanitarian crisis. According to the U.N., the food shortage level exceeded one million MT of grain in late 1995.

The humanitarian crisis continued in North Korea throughout 1996 and was aggravated in late July by additional floods that ravaged the same areas affected by the floods of 1995. At least 30,000 were left homeless as a result of the July 1996 floods. The DPRK estimated the total damage to crops and infrastructure caused by 1996 flooding at \$1.7 billion. In all, the DPRK estimated that at least 5.2 million people were affected by the floods and ensuing food shortage. According to WFP, the floods were responsible for 117 deaths and placed nearly 2.5 million women and children in the north at serious risk of starvation.

On October 10, 1995, Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord declared a disaster for FY 1996 in response to the DPRK's international appeal for assistance. BHR/OFDA began disaster relief activities in North Korea in September 1995 with a grant for \$25,000 to UNICEF to carry out a measles vaccination program for children under the age of five in the most severely flood-affected populations. In October 1995, BHR/OFDA provided an additional \$200,000 to UNICEF to support a supplemental feeding program for children.

As reports of widespread food shortages continued into the cold winter months, BHR/OFDA provided \$2 million toward WFP's international appeal for food assistance. Unfortunately, on March 19, a WFP-chartered freighter carrying over 5,600 MT of rice donated by the U.S., Switzerland, and Australia sank in the Taiwan Straits, causing 15 deaths. A replacement ship arrived the following month, carrying 8,200 MT of rice. BHR/OFDA dispatched a food program observer to the field to monitor the distribution of this food and assess continuing relief needs.

USAID continued to provide humanitarian assistance to North Korea during the summer of 1996 through BHR/FFP. In response to the U.N.'s 1996-97 international appeal, BHR/FFP contributed 13,100 MT of rice, corn meal, and corn soya blend, valued at \$6.3 million, to the WFP. Total humanitarian assistance provided to the DPRK by governments worldwide was estimated at \$56 million as of late June 1996.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$2,240,000
Other USG Assistance \$6,286,500
Total USG Assistance \$8,526,500

PALAU ACCIDENT

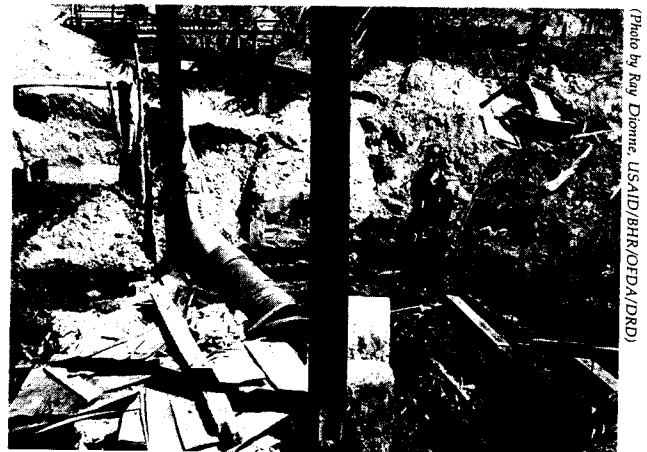
On September 26, 1996, the Koror-Babeldoab Bridge on the South Pacific Island of Palau collapsed, killing one person, injuring several others, and severing water and power to the city of Koror, where 70% of Palau's population resides.

The U.S. Chargé d'Affaires in Koror declared a disaster on September 27, and BHR/OFDA responded with an initial \$25,000 to assist the Government of Palau. In the face of continuing urgent potable water needs, BHR/OFDA and the U.S. Department of Defense then coordinated efforts to furnish five reverse osmosis water purification units, three water pumps, and other equipment, as well as personnel, to Koror to desalinate sea water for consumption. An additional \$200,000 was provided by BHR/OFDA to cover the associated transport and support costs. Ultimately, through the provision of disaster relief materials and personnel, BHR/OFDA and the DOD met critical needs in Koror.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$225,000

PHILIPPINES TYPHOON/LAHARS

Typhoon Mameng pounded the Philippines on September 30 and October 1, 1995, generating lahars that wreaked widespread destruction on central Luzon's Region III. The lahars were particularly destructive in Pampanga Province, where



A victim of Mt. Pinatubo lahars assesses the damage to his home.

Photo by Roy Diome, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DOD

they breached three kms of a dike, built to protect the provincial capital, and left houses buried under four to five meters of mud and ash. The lahars and flooding caused by Typhoon Mameng affected 267,900 persons and were responsible for 103 deaths. Nearly 82,500 people were displaced, 52,800 of whom were moved to evacuation centers.

The Government of the Philippines and its armed forces responded with search and rescue operations, evacuations, food, and other emergency supplies. As more families were moved into Pampanga's 140 evacuation centers, the rising number of evacuees threatened to overwhelm the centers' existing sanitary facilities. In light of the need to improve sanitation in the evacuation centers, U.S. Ambassador John D. Negroponte declared a disaster on October 6, 1995, and requested \$25,000. BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 to USAID/Manila to fund a grant to the Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development to improve sanitation. An additional \$200,000 was subsequently made available to the Philippine National Red Cross to continue improvements to the sanitation facilities.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$225,000

PHILIPPINES

LAHARS

More than four years after Mount Pinatubo's June 1991 eruption, thousands of families in Pampanga Province and other parts of the Philippines' Region III remained displaced by the movement of pyroclastic material deposited by Mount Pinatubo. An above-normal monsoon season and several destructive tropical disturbances exacerbated the effects of the volcanic mudflows (lahars) and, in several cases, caused breaches in



Victims cross a river channel filled with volcanic ash on a makeshift bridge after lahars destroyed a more permanent bridge structure.

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

dikes constructed to protect residents living in the area. Approximately 422,400 people were affected by the lahars in FY 1996, and more than 77,000 of them remained in or received emergency supplies from 152 evacuation centers administered by the Government of the Philippines and the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC).

To address the swelling numbers of displaced families and the successive lahars' extraordinary drain on local public and private resources, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Raymond Burghardt declared a disaster for lahar and flood-affected areas of Region III on October 24, 1995. BHR/OFDA responded by providing \$314,000 to USAID/Manila to fund a one-year grant to the PNRC. The grant assisted the PNRC in providing evacuation and shelter assistance to 520 families displaced by Mount Pinatubo lahars in central Luzon. BHR/OFDA also provided \$5,017 toward an assessment of the lahar flooding.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$319,017

PHILIPPINES

TYPHOON/FLOODS

On November 2-3, 1995, Typhoon Angela raged across the northern Bicol Peninsula and on into central Luzon and the Bataan Peninsula, reaching peak winds of 167 mph. Angela was the worst storm to hit the Philippines since Typhoon Nina, which killed more than 1,000 people in 1987. The damage left in its wake was heaviest in Southern Tagalog Region (Region IV) and Bicol Region (Region V), as well as in Region III's Pampanga and Bataan provinces. Angela hit just five days after tropical storm Zack struck Panay and Negros islands, killing 163 people and destroying the local sugar crop.

The Government of the Philippines (GOP) reported more than 400 deaths from the effects of Typhoon Angela and recorded 133 missing persons and 1,584 injuries. Most of the deaths resulted from drowning and landslides. The Bicol Region fared the worst, sustaining over 320 reported deaths. The GOP also reported that 47,435 homes were destroyed and another 49,226 were damaged. It estimated damage to infrastructure at \$42 million and crop damage at \$41 million. Over one million people were affected by Typhoon Angela; of this number, 636,645 were evacuated to 1,085 local evacuation centers.

GOP agencies had advance warning of the storm and put disaster preparedness measures into place before Angela struck. Philippine NGOs also provided rescue and relief services. The Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) and the GOP Department of Social Welfare and Development airlifted 11.3 MT of food and other supplies to Catanduanes Province. Meanwhile, the Philippine armed forces conducted search and rescue operations and provided personnel and trucks to transport evacuees and relief goods to relief centers. MSF/B airlifted 32 tons of medicines, sanitary supplies, and shelter material to the Philippines on November 6.

On November 4, President Fidel Ramos declared a state of calamity for all of Luzon and the Visayan Islands and ordered the release of 25.5 million pesos (\$977,000) from the national Calamity Fund to be provided to local governments.

On November 6, U.S. Ambassador John D. Negroponte issued a disaster declaration for Typhoon Angela and requested assistance for Bataan Province and Regions IV and V. BHR/OFDA

evacuees and homeless. Two BHR/OFDA personnel already in Manila assisted the USAID Mission in managing the USG's response to Typhoon Angela.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$110,910

SRI LANKA

CIVIL STRIFE

On January 31, 1996, in Colombo, Tamil Tiger guerrillas detonated explosives in a truck outside the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, in the heart of the financial district. The explosion killed at least 90 people and injured 1,400. The Central Bank bore the brunt of the blast, but many commercial buildings and two international hotels were also damaged.

A week after the explosion, the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) requested USG assistance. U.S. Ambassador to Sri Lanka, A. Peter Burleigh, consulted GSL Foreign Ministry and Central Bank officials and subsequently declared a disaster on February 7. The

GSL specifically requested the technical assistance necessary to determine the soundness of the damaged bank and nearby buildings.

BHR/OFDA responded by locating and dispatching a structural engineer from the United States to Sri Lanka. He arrived in Colombo on February 8 and offered his expertise to local authorities, enabling them to work safely in the damaged areas and to restore services. On February 9, the BHR/OFDA Senior Regional Advisor arrived from Manila to conduct an assessment of the bombing, at the request of the USAID Mission in Sri Lanka. The advisor drew up recommendations to help the GSL plan more efficient responses to future disasters.

Consultants from the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT/ADPC) in Bangkok,

subsequently went to Colombo to develop a program for senior managers in the central government. Their efforts greatly improved the disaster response procedures of the GSL. The consultants' assistance, funded by BHR/OFDA/PMPP, cost about \$30,000. The GSL reported its satisfaction with the ADPC workshop and requested further assistance from BHR/OFDA/PMPP.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$10,000

(Photo by Stephanie Fritz, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD)



Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) employees offload an airlift of BHR/OFDA-funded relief supplies to be distributed to victims of Typhoon Angela.

provided \$25,000 to USAID/Manila to fund a grant to the PNRC to procure locally-available emergency relief supplies, such as potable water containers, utensils, and clothing, for victims of Angela.

Also on November 6, BHR/OFDA airlifted 200 rolls of plastic sheeting and 10,000 plastic water containers from its stockpile in Guam to Manila. The commodities and transportation costs were valued at \$85,910. Upon arrival, these goods were consigned to the PNRC for distribution to the

THAILAND

FLOODS

Heavy rainfall from July to September 1995 caused severe flood damage in 66 of Thailand's 75 provinces. One hundred sixty-eight people died, and nearly 3.5 million people suffered losses from the flooding, including hundreds of thousands of people whose livelihoods were affected. Nearly 2.6 million hectares of farmland were damaged or underwater, and 600,000 head of livestock died. Roads, bridges, irrigation infrastructure, and buildings sustained damage. Total economic damage was estimated at \$117 million.

The Royal Thai Government assisted victims of the floods by providing food and other relief supplies, relocating people, and constructing dikes and barriers. On October 5, 1995, the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, Ralph L. Boyce, declared a disaster, and BHR/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 through USAID/Bangkok to the Thai Red Cross. The Thai Red Cross used the grant to purchase sandbags and other supplies to alleviate the impact of the flooding.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

VIETNAM

TYPHOONS/FLOODS

From October to November 1995, Vietnam's central provinces sustained damage from a succession of typhoons and continuous heavy rainfall. The provinces of Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, and Phu Yen were most severely affected. Throughout the provinces, the typhoons and flooding caused 137 deaths and 199 injuries and affected 400,000 people. The typhoons and flooding also destroyed 7,801 houses and damaged 256,944 others; destroyed 39,384 hectares of rice fields and other crops; and damaged schools, hospitals, and other infrastructure. Total losses for the central region of Vietnam were estimated at \$57 million.

On November 15, 1995, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Desaix Anderson declared a disaster in Vietnam. BHR/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 to

the U.S. Embassy in support of a grant to UNDP to assist victims of the typhoons and flooding. The UNDP used the \$25,000 to buy rice for 215 families affected by the typhoon, rehabilitate five concrete culverts/storm water drains and four bamboo and earth dams, and construct one concrete weir.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

VIETNAM

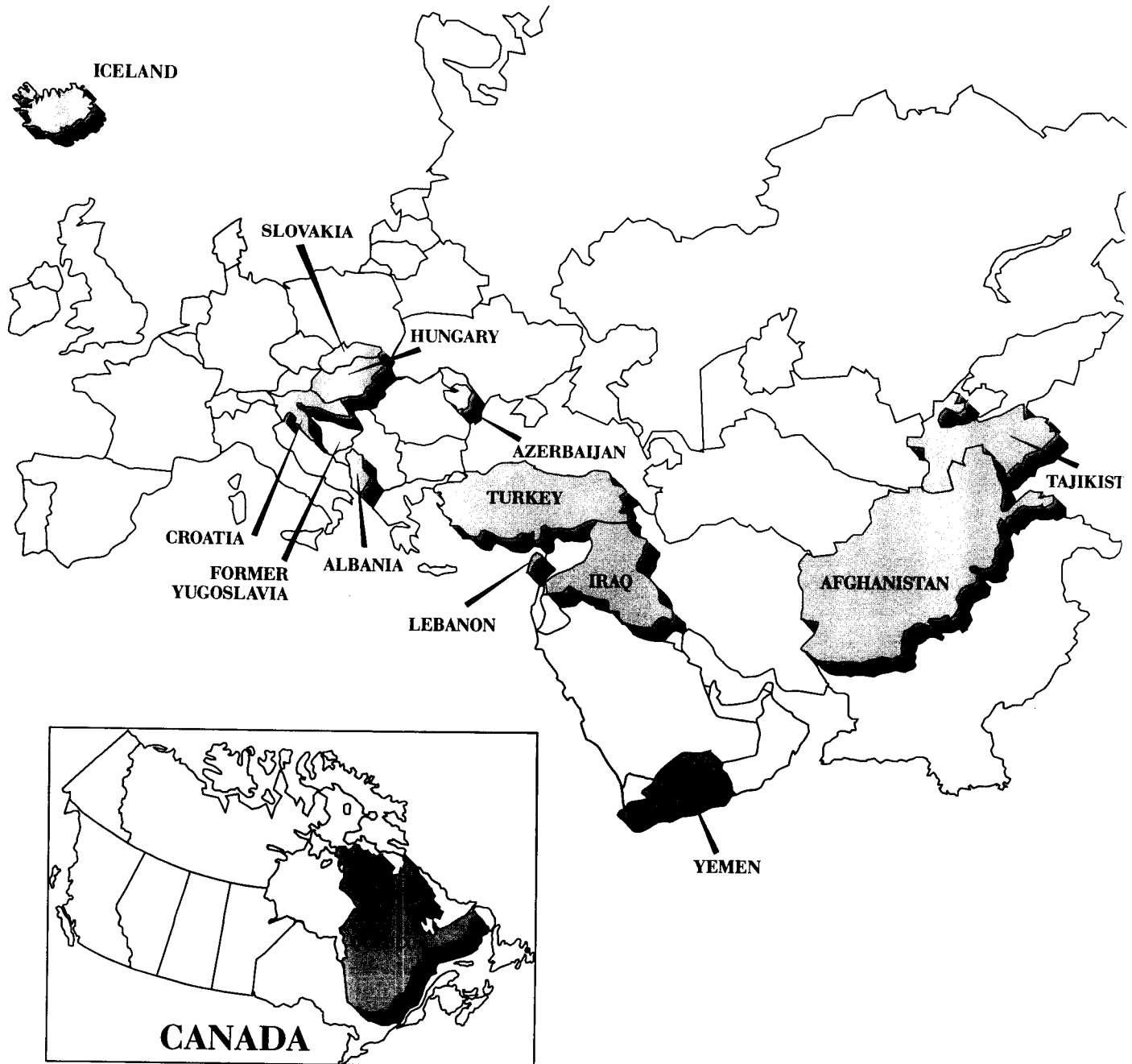
TYPHOONS/FLOODS

Between July 24 and August 22, 1996, Vietnam was buffeted by two typhoons and one tropical low pressure system which caused flooding in parts of the country. The hardest hit provinces were Thai Binh, Man Ha, and Thanh Hoa. As a result of the floods, 395 people died, more than 45,000 houses collapsed, and approximately 500,000 hectares of rice fields were submerged under water. The provinces also sustained extensive damage to other infrastructure, including earth dikes, road embankments, and telephone and electricity wires. The total damage was estimated at \$296 million.

Thanh Hoa provincial and district officials appealed directly to U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Desaix Anderson for USG assistance. Others, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the ICRC, and the Vietnam Red Cross, appealed for domestic and international assistance. Chargé d'Affaires Anderson determined that the disaster warranted USG assistance and declared a disaster on August 26, 1996, requesting assistance for Hau Loc district in Thanh Hoa Province. BHR/OFDA responded with a \$25,000 grant to the U.S. Embassy, which passed the funds to the UNDP to assist the 60 households in Hau Loc that lost family members during the storms and flooding. The funding was used to provide food and medical supplies, as well as to assist the families' efforts to rebuild their livelihoods. BHR/OFDA also provided a \$300,638 grant to WVRD for an emergency feeding, housing reconstruction, and agricultural rehabilitation program in the flood-affected areas. The Government of Vietnam, donors, and international organizations also provided humanitarian assistance to the flood victims.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$325,638

ASIAN PACIFIC



Total BHR/OFDA Assistance for FY 1996 Disasters in Europe and the Near East

\$66,994,719

AFGHANISTAN EMERGENCY

For the second consecutive year, severe winter weather and factional fighting besieged Kabul. During the March to September 1995 lull in fighting, refugees and displaced persons swelled Kabul's population to an estimated 1.1 million persons, of whom an estimated 40% were displaced persons from other regions of Afghanistan or from destroyed parts of Kabul. In September, renewed factional fighting caused a de facto blockade of three of the four main roads into Kabul. Armed rogue gangs victimized

commercial transporters on the remaining road, from Kabul to Pakistan, imposing high road taxes and halting the normal flow of traffic. Consequently, supplies of food, medicines and fuel became scarce and prices skyrocketed. In an effort to cope with the emergency, U.N. agencies, in consultation with ICRC, IFRC, and NGOs developed a Winter Emergency Plan and sought \$3 million from international donors for implementation.

On December 29, 1995, the Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, Robin L. Raphel, issued a disaster declaration to address the critical winter needs of the most vulnerable segments of Kabul's population. BHR/OFDA responded by purchasing and delivering three New Emergency Health Kits to WHO for distribution to clinics in Kabul. The three kits, valued at \$31,776, provided medicines and medical supplies for approximately 90,000 persons for one month. In addition, BHR/OFDA delivered 472 rolls of plastic sheeting to the UNDP Habitat Program. The plastic sheeting, valued at \$231,849 including transportation costs, provided temporary shelter for approximately 20,000 families in Kabul.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$263,625

AFGHANISTAN FLOODS

On April 19, at a time when water levels were already high from melted snow, abnormally heavy rains began over several parts of Afghanistan. After a month of rains, flooding had affected the northeast, northwest, and southwest regions of the country, particularly the provinces of Faryab, Helmand, and Badakhshan. Spring flooding regularly occurs in these regions and even brings with it fertile silt for the crop-producing land. However, damage from the flooding was greater than normal in 1996 because residents increasingly have cut trees from the hillsides for fuelwood, thus exacerbating landslides.

More than 100 people died during the flooding and landslides, and 51,400 were made homeless. Bridges, roads, and dams were destroyed, and water and power supplies were cut in Badakhshan Province. Most wells were contaminated in Faryab Province. Both Faryab and Helmand provinces sustained extensive crop damage and lost livestock. In all, more than 100,000 people were estimated to have been affected by the floods.



Photograph by Karen Ingholdstad, USAID/BHR/OFDA/DRD

One of the families headed by an Afghan widow being assisted in Kabul through the Consolidated U.N. Agencies' appeal for a winter emergency.

EUROPE & THE MIDDLE EAST

Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, Robin L. Raphel, determined that neither the Government of Afghanistan nor indigenous NGOs had the capacity to respond adequately to the situation and, therefore, declared a disaster on May 29, 1996. BHR/OFDA answered the request and channeled \$60,692 through the American Red Cross to the IFRC. The IFRC used the funds to purchase and transport relief commodities to flood-affected families. The commodities included 5,052 blankets, 1,200 sets of cooking pots, and 200 rolls of plastic sheeting. The commodities are estimated to have benefitted approximately 25,400 people.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$60,692

ALBANIA

EPIDEMIC

A polio outbreak began during mid-April 1996 in northern Albania and continued spreading southward, affecting 18 of the country's 35 districts. Because Albania's successful immunization campaigns in 1992 and April-May 1996 reached a majority of children under the age of five, only two polio cases were found among the very young. However, older segments of Albania's population were more severely affected by the outbreak. In total, 138 cases, including 14 deaths, were reported to the Ministry of Health of Albania.

The Minister of Health organized two nationwide polio immunization campaigns to vaccinate all citizens 50 years old and younger. The campaigns were launched in an effort to stop the outbreak, ensure that the majority of Albania's population were protected, and continue WHO's strategy for global polio eradication. On September 24, 1996, U.S. Ambassador Marisa Lino declared a disaster due to the outbreak of poliomyelitis. BHR/OFDA provided \$100,000 to procure and transport to USAID/Tirana five respirators, ten oxymeters, and ancillary equipment for the treatment of seriously ill polio patients at the University Hospital Center in Tirana, the capital of Albania. This medical equipment assisted patients with breathing, monitored the oxygen saturation of their blood, and provided pulse and heart rates.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$100,000

AZERBAIJAN

FIRE

On October 29, 1995, a fire in a Baku subway tunnel left 337 people dead and 150 people injured. The fire was caused by faulty electrical wiring beneath a subway car in service. The short circuit built up high heat, setting the wooden floor and synthetic seating material on fire. The passengers' escape was hampered by darkness, heavy smoke, and bodies scattered on the tracks. The Government of Azerbaijan (GOA) requested urgent international medical assistance to help identify the cause of the respiratory problems affecting many survivors. In response to this appeal, U.S. Ambassador Richard D. Kauzlarich declared a disaster in Azerbaijan on October 29, 1995. BHR/OFDA responded with a donation of \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Baku. The embassy passed a portion of the funds to WHO to send a team of three medical specialists to assist in treating burns and diagnosing the surviving patients' symptoms and to investigate the victims' causes of death. The remaining funds were provided to an Azeri PVO assisting those affected by the fire and to a GOA fund set up to respond to the disaster's aftermath.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

CANADA

FLOODS

Hheavy rainfall in northeastern Quebec on July 19 and 20, 1996, caused the worst floods in the provinces in recent history. Ten people were killed in the flooding, and the Canadian Armed Forces evacuated many residents of the cities of Jonquier, Chicoutimi and La Baie, portions of whose downtowns were completely destroyed. A total of 15,825 people were evacuated from their homes in the Saguenay, Lac-Saint-Jean, Charlevoix and Côté du Nord regions of Quebec. Approximately 1,000 families were classified as "total disaster victims," indicating that they lost their homes, land, and vehicles in the flood. Another 2,000 families whose homes were flooded but not totally destroyed were classified as "partial loss victims." Many roads, bridges, and dams were damaged by overflowing rivers, and the floods severely ravaged several aluminum plants and paper mills in the region. Federal and provincial

officials estimated that at least \$200 million worth of property and infrastructure was damaged.

On July 24, 1996, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Thomas G. Weston declared a disaster due to floods in northeastern Quebec. In his request for assistance, the Ambassador noted the immediate humanitarian needs of the flood victims as well as the 1993 disaster relief provided by the Canadian government to assist victims of major flooding of the U.S. Mississippi River system. In response, BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Quebec to be passed to the disaster relief fund administered by the Quebec Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The funds were used to meet basic needs, such as food, clothing and shelter, not covered by the Canadian government or by insurance.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

CROATIA EARTHQUAKE

On September 5, 1996, at 10:44 P.M. an earthquake registering 6.0 on the Richter scale struck the Dalmatian coast between Dubrovnik and the town of Ston, 50 km to the north. Although Dubrovnik did not suffer damage, the medieval town of Ston and the war-torn village of Slano suffered major structural damage. The quake left 700 people homeless; caused landslides; interrupted power; and destroyed many houses, buildings, and roads. Although approximately 2,000 people were affected, only one injury was reported during the initial earthquake and subsequent aftershocks.

In response to a request by the Government of Croatia for USG and international assistance, U.S. Ambassador Peter W. Galbraith declared a disaster on September 5. USAID's DART/Former Yugoslavia immediately responded by providing \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Zagreb. The embassy passed the funds to the Croatian Red Cross, and the funds were used for the local purchase and distribution of food and hygiene items to earthquake victims. Ambassador Galbraith inspected the damaged sites on September 6. After the Ambassador's visit, DART/Former Yugoslavia dispatched two members to assess the full impact of the earthquake and subsequently provided an additional \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Zagreb. These funds, also donated to the Croatian Red Cross, were used to transport temporary shelter materials to the affected areas.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$50,000

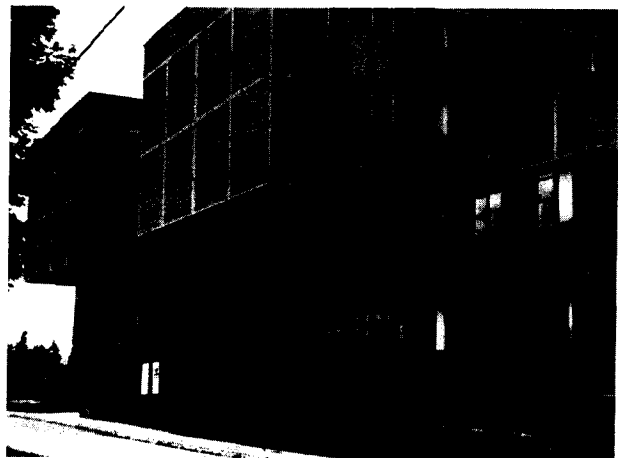
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Ethnic cleansing of the eastern enclaves of Srebrenica and Zepa, the fall of the Serb-controlled region of Croatia, and the joint Bosnian Government and Croat offensive in northwest and central Bosnia-Herzegovina (B-H) increased refugee and DP numbers during the summer and fall of 1995. As a consequence, demands for humanitarian relief increased, and the beneficiary population jumped from 2.2 to 3.3 million people. During this time, the international relief community organized emergency land convoys, airlifts, and airdrops to provide emergency food and non-food relief commodities.

Following this, the U.S. Ambassador to B-H, John Menzies, and the U.S. Ambassador to Croatia, Peter W. Galbraith, declared the need for continued USG humanitarian assistance in FY 1996. They declared disasters for B-H and Croatia on October 1 and 3, 1995, respectively. On October 4, 1995, the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Rudolf V. Perina, also declared a disaster in the FRY due to continuing regional conflict and movement of refugees and DPs.

U.S. Special Envoy Richard Holbrooke brokered a cease-fire between the warring parties which took effect on October 12, 1995. On November 1, the presidents of B-H, Croatia, and the FRY began U.S.-sponsored peace talks in Dayton, Ohio. The three parties formally signed the Dayton Peace Agreement in Paris on December 14, and the agreement took effect on December 19.



A BHR/OFDA-funded grant assisted in the repair of this war-damaged health center in Ildiza, a suburb of Sarajevo.

Photograph by Joe Ponte, USAID/BHR/OFDA/ISU

Photograph by Joe Ponte, USAID/BHR/OFDA/SU



Local workers hired under USAID's ESRP are rebuilding a war-damaged house in Dejčić, Bosnia-Herzegovina. This program was implemented by USAID's DART.

The agreement's military provisions allowed for the deployment of a 60,000-strong Implementation Force (IFOR) under NATO military command, including 18,000 U.S. troops based in Tuzla. IFOR's role was to separate the warring factions and patrol a 600-mile-long zone of separation between them. BHR/OFDA seconded to NATO two humanitarian advisors to provide technical advice and expertise on humanitarian relief issues. The civilian, humanitarian, and political portion of the agreement sought to develop a multi-ethnic state by dividing B-H into two almost equal semi-autonomous regions—the Federation (Muslims and Croats) and the Serb Republic—tied together by a loose national government. As part of the Dayton Peace Agreement, the Bosnian Serb army was forced to withdraw from five suburbs around Sarajevo in March 1996. There was widespread destruction of homes, buildings and support infrastructure during the pullout. UNHCR estimated that 60,000 of the 70,000 Serb residents in the five suburbs fled due to the chaos and fear generated by the Federation's takeover of the area. Most of the fleeing Serbs settled in the eastern Bosnian Serb towns of Vlasenica, Bratunac, Zvornik, Brčko, Rogatica, Srebrenica, and Bijeljina. UNHCR and ICRC assisted those who relocated with food, blankets, stoves, plastic sheeting, emergency medical care, and water/sanitation needs.

NGOs working in the region continued to provide humanitarian aid — particularly water/sanitation assistance, shelter repair, food, health care, and winterization assistance — to refugees and DPs. Some NGOs also expanded their programs to assist people returning to their homes.

Through its Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), BHR/OFDA began implementing USAID's \$25 million Emergency Shelter Repair Program (ESRP) in March 1996. Working through eight NGOs in B-H, the program provided basic repairs to badly damaged homes in war-affected areas and provided about 2,000 short-term jobs for the local

population and demobilized soldiers during the summer and fall of 1996. Sixty percent of the 2,500 homes targeted for repair were located in villages primarily in or contiguous to the U.S. area of responsibility of NATO's IFOR.

The ESRP was designed to accelerate the return home of 10,000 or more DPs living in temporary shelters, and to allow them to resume or undertake agricultural and economic activities. To complement the ESRP, USAID/DART also implemented small-scale municipal infrastructure projects to make the ESRP villages more viable. These projects restored previously existing water pipelines and electrical systems, and repaired schools and health clinics.

The USAID/DART, which was sent to the former Yugoslavia in December 1992 to monitor and implement the USG humanitarian response, continued to be active throughout FY 1996. The USAID/DART had offices in Zagreb and Split in Croatia, and in Sarajevo and Tuzla in Bosnia. It also managed the Rapid Response Fund (RRF), which funded small, quick-impact, emergency-driven projects that enabled the USAID/DART to respond as quickly as possible to the changing humanitarian needs in the region. In FY 1996, the RRF provided \$1.4 million for emergency measures such as the repair of health clinics and the provision of stoves, fuel, firewood, winter clothing and underwear.

In FY 1996, BHR/OFDA obligated \$57.8 million in emergency humanitarian assistance to the region through its NGO implementing partners. BHR/OFDA funding supported medical and health programs; the provision of winter clothing, food parcels, cooking and fuel supplies, and baby hygiene kits; and the repair of water and sanitation facilities and collective centers. Relief organizations such as WVRD, IRC, CRS, MCI, CARE, UMCOR, and Equilibre implemented the programs. This funding also included more than \$25 million for the ESRP and the complementary small municipal infrastructure repairs. ENI transferred \$14.2 million to the \$25 million ESRP.

Also in FY 1996, BHR/FFP provided 187,750 MT of mixed food commodities to B-H under the P.L. 480 Title II program. The food assistance was valued at \$98.3 million. The overall food situation in B-H gradually improved in FY 1996 as increased security allowed humanitarian relief goods and commercial trucks to move more freely across the inter-entity boundary line. However, an April 1996 interagency WFP/UNHCR/FAO food needs assessment for B-H concluded that the country's political instability and economic reconstruction process would preclude short-term national and household food security.

Other USG agencies and offices contributed funding to the former Yugoslavia throughout FY 1996. BHR/OTI provided \$6.8 million for 153 political transition grants through USAID regional liaison offices in Banja Luka, Tuzla, and Zenica. These grants promoted political development through independent media, electoral assistance, and grassroots civic organizing. USAID/ENI made available nearly \$149.7 million for municipal and community projects, commercial loans, election activities, and technical assistance for privatization, bank reform, taxes, budgets, and customs. State/PRM contributed almost \$84.3 million in funds to UNHCR, IOs, and NGOs for refugee assistance programs throughout the region. DOD's PK/HA committed \$2.4 million to provide humanitarian daily rations and to transport emergency medical supplies, hygiene kits, clothing, blankets, medicines and ambulances for NGOs. *(For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Former Yugoslavia - Civil Strife.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$55,330,326
Other USG Assistance	\$341,504,006
Total USG Assistance	\$396,834,332

HUNGARY

TORNADO

On June 21, 1996, a tornado struck southwest Hungary, causing severe damage to houses and crops. The affected villages, in Somogy and Zala counties, contained many pensioners who did not have home insurance. Although no deaths or injuries were reported, 200 houses were damaged and 200 - 300 hectares of cropland were completely ruined. Total damage to the area was estimated at \$2.4 million. On July 3, 1996, U.S. Ambassador Donald M. Blinken declared a disaster after the Government of Hungary exhausted its remaining 1996 disaster funds in response to the tornado. BHR/OFDA responded with a donation of \$24,842 to USAID/Budapest. USAID/Budapest used the funds to procure building materials and other emergency items.

BHR/OFDA Assistance **\$24,842**

ICELAND

AVALANCHE

During the early morning of October 26, 1995, hurricane-force winds and driving snow triggered an avalanche which inundated the town of Flateyri, a fishing community located 510 km northwest of Reykjavik. Flateyri's residential section received the brunt of the avalanche, which buried 17 houses under snow and ice. Nineteen persons died, several others were injured and 30 residents were left homeless. The toll from the avalanche made it the worst Iceland has experienced this century. A total of 340 rescue workers, assisted by two helicopters and six members of the fire department from the U.S. military base at Keflavik, evacuated 500 residents and extricated 10 people trapped alive beneath the snow. U.S. Ambassador Parker W. Borg responded to the Government of Iceland's appeal for assistance by issuing a disaster declaration on October 26. BHR/OFDA responded with a donation of \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Reykjavik to defray some of the costs of food, medicine, clothing, and building supplies for the victims of the avalanche.

BHR/OFDA Assistance **\$25,000**

LEBANON

DISPLACED PERSONS

At least 155 people, mostly Lebanese civilians, were killed, and 312 were wounded when intense cross-border fighting erupted between the Government of Israel (GOI) and pro-Iranian Hizbollah guerrillas in southern Lebanon in April 1996. Over 90 Lebanese refugees and two U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) soldiers were among those killed when GOI bombs fell near a U.N. base center in Qana on April 18. More than 400,000 Lebanese civilians were displaced to the Saida region and Greater Beirut as a result of the Israeli campaign. The campaign, code-named "Grapes of Wrath," was launched in retaliation to Hizbollah rocket attacks on northern Israel. A majority of the affected people subsequently found shelter with relatives and friends, but an estimated 100,000 residing in group centers established by the Lebanese Higher Relief Committee (LHRC) still required external assistance. An additional 5,000-6,000 persons sought shelter in UNIFIL posts in the south.

The cross-border fighting caused destruction of homes, buildings, roads, and other infrastructure in southern Lebanon. About half of the total annual agricultural production, estimated at 600,000 MT and valued at approximately \$40 million, was destroyed, and over 100 hectares of fields in the agriculture-dependent areas of southern Lebanon and western Bekaa were laid to waste. Thousands of cattle and poultry were also killed. Extensive damage to electrical equipment in Beirut, estimated at \$40-60 million, limited power availability.

Despite USG-led diplomatic efforts to broker a cease-fire, the conflict continued for 16 days, effectively cutting off the region from the capital and hindering the movement of supplies into southern Lebanon. However, in late April, a U.S. cease-fire proposal put an end to the cross-border fighting.

On April 19, the U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon, Richard Jones, issued a disaster declaration in response to the Lebanese government's appeals for assistance. BHR/OFDA released \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Beirut to support five local NGOs implementing emergency relief activities. The organizations provided support and lodging and mobilized ambulance fleets, mobile clinics, and first aid centers to assist the sick and wounded. IDPs also received kitchen utensils, water purification tablets, infant powdered milk, blankets, hygiene materials, and medicine.

On April 19, State/PRM authorized \$1 million to respond to ICRC's \$3 million emergency appeal for Lebanon. In addition, the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs provided surplus military medical supplies and equipment, valued at \$233,962, to the victims of the conflict. The cost of transporting this assistance was \$105,600.

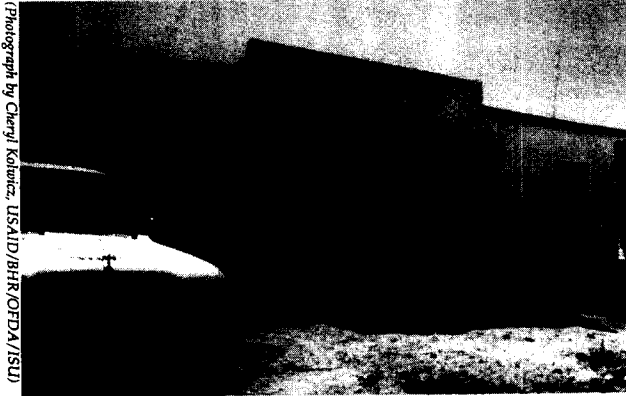
Over \$12 million was raised through ICRC and U.N. appeals for Lebanon, with contributions coming from numerous governments. The funds supported first-aid activities and the provision of medical and relief supplies, as well as the distribution of food to displaced populations. As an initial response, WFP donated \$707,000 for distribution of locally purchased food commodities such as rice, pulses, and vegetable oil to 100,000 beneficiaries. WFP also provided the Lebanese government with 80 MT of canned fish for distribution among the displaced population. The LHRC, in addition to managing and coordinating relief efforts, distributed food, mattresses, and blankets to 100,000 IDPs in almost all 298 group centers.

BHR/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
Other USG Assistance	\$1,339,562
Total USG Assistance	\$1,364,562

NORTHERN IRAQ

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Throughout FY 1996, humanitarian conditions remained precarious for the population residing in the three northern Iraqi governorates of Dohuk, Erbil, and Sulaimaniyah. The region continued to suffer from devastation wreaked by the Government of Iraq (GOI) during the Anfal campaigns of the 1980s and retaliation against the Kurdish uprising of 1991. As in past years, the GOI internal embargo restricting the flow of basic commodities and essential services to the north proved to be a severe constraint to recovery, and the continuing lack of a dependable source of energy limited urban growth, employment, and light industry. The GOI also continued to rebuff the United Nations Security Council resolutions enacted to deter that government's internal and external aggression, thereby receiving renewed U.N. economic sanctions. On May 20, 1996, the GOI signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.N. permitting the GOI to export up to \$1 billion worth



Photograph by Cheryl Kowicz, USAID/BHR/OFDA/SU

The newly-constructed health clinic in Dohuk governorate. BHR/OFDA provided the clinic's building materials to make USAID/DART's resettlement program more sustainable.

of its petroleum and petroleum products every 90 days to raise funds to purchase humanitarian goods for the Iraqi population; the agreement had yet to be implemented by the end of 1996.

The U.N. estimated that of the 3.1 million people in northern Iraq, approximately 650,000 remained dependent on some form of humanitarian assistance in 1996. This included 420,000 displaced persons who were dependent on assistance in 1996 but could eventually be resettled to their original villages and 230,000 people who were unable to return to their places of origin.

The security situation in northern Iraq deteriorated dramatically during FY 1996. In December 1995, 15 people, including two U.N. Guard Contingent in Iraq guards, were killed when a bomb exploded in Erbil governorate. On January 1, 1996, a car loaded with 72 kg of TNT partially exploded near the USAID/DART office in Erbil city. Only the bomb's malfunction prevented serious damage to nearby people or property. The USAID/DART responded to these incidents by adopting heightened security measures, including the January 26th withdrawal of all expatriate personnel from its field offices in Dohuk, Erbil, and Sulaimaniyah to its headquarters in Zakho.

Further destabilizing these security conditions, the Government of Turkey (GOT) proceeded with its border raids targeting Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) rebels operating out of northern Iraq. Likewise, Iranian Revolutionary Guards entered northern Iraq in late

July to shell an area in Erbil governorate inhabited by members of the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran (KDPI). In August, Iranian artillery bombings into Iraq continued from across the border. The uncertain security environment created constraints to providing humanitarian assistance. These constraints were compounded by the GOT's imposition of increasingly arduous restrictions on relief personnel and equipment crossing from Turkey into northern Iraq. Overcoming numerous obstacles, the USAID/DART continued to implement USG humanitarian activities from Zakho.

However, on August 15, 1996, clashes erupted between the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), dashing the year-long, U.S.-brokered cease-fire between the two local political factions. Backed by the GOI, the KDP quickly usurped major PUK positions, causing tens of thousands to flee their homes for the Iranian border. With Baghdad's incursion into the coalition protection zone in the north, Saddam Hussein's specific threats against USG employees precipitated the evacuation of all USG expatriate and local personnel and their dependents from northern Iraq. BHR/OFDA programs were terminated, and USG resources for humanitarian relief activities in northern Iraq were redirected to U.N. agencies.

The USG was on the forefront of the humanitarian relief effort for northern Iraq from the initiation of Operation Provide Comfort (OPC) in April 1991 to its end on December 31, 1996. On October 1, 1995, Robert H. Pelletreau, the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, declared that a disaster continued to exist in northern Iraq, thereby warranting ongoing USG assistance during FY 1996. As of October 1, responsibility for the funding and management of the USG humanitarian program in



Photograph by USAID/DART northern Iraq

Typical home built through USAID/DART's rural resettlement program in Dohuk governorate. BHR/OFDA provided the funds for locally purchasing cement, windows, doors, and roofing materials.

northern Iraq was transferred from DOD to BHR/OFDA. Previously, the program was funded by DOD and implemented by BHR/OFDA. DOD maintained a role in the execution of the humanitarian program in northern Iraq through OPC and through support to BHR/OFDA operations and the USAID/DART in northern Iraq. Prior to evacuation, the USAID/DART continued to identify commodity requirements and program priorities, monitor the implementation of USG-funded projects, and assist NGOs and U.N. agencies in developing project proposals and reviewing program requirements.

The primary objective of the FY 1996 USG humanitarian program was to resettle rural-displaced populations in their villages of origin. Nearly 10,000 families, approximately 70,000 people, were included in plans for rural resettlement in FY 1996. Components of these programs included the restoration of houses, water systems, access roads, schools, and clinics. The other major component of the USG relief effort was focused on assisting urban-displaced persons originating from GOI-controlled areas. In addition to providing housing, potable water, sanitation, health, and educational facilities to improve the living conditions of urban-displaced populations, BHR/OFDA funded the establishment of a database to provide relief workers with a verified census by which to plan projects. Also noteworthy was the USG winter heating program in response to the lack of affordable heating fuel in northern Iraq during the winter of 1995-1996. This activity provided 4.4 million liters of kerosene and 164,165 liters of diesel fuel to 2,657 social welfare institutions such as orphanages, schools, health facilities, and institutes for the mentally and physically challenged.

In FY 1996, BHR/OFDA worked with U.N. agencies, and five local and 10 international NGOs, providing almost \$11 million to implement the USG humanitarian assistance program. The USG did not fund humanitarian programs in central and southern Iraq due to the difficulties of monitoring the aid and preventing interference by the GOI. BHR/FFP provided the USG's contribution to the 1996 WFP Winter Emergency Program, in total 16,600 MT of P.L. 480, Title II Emergency Relief commodities to feed 330,000 beneficiaries. *(For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on "Northern Iraq - Complex Emergency.")*

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$10,929,234
Other USG Assistance \$7,212,300
Total USG Assistance \$18,141,534

SLOVAKIA

ACCIDENT

On October 27, 1995, an explosion in a gas line at a steel plant near Kosice, in eastern Slovakia, triggered the release of a carbon monoxide cloud that killed 11 people and made another 244 people ill, with 109 of them requiring hospitalization. A weather inversion, which kept the carbon monoxide cloud from dispersing, caused the deaths and illnesses. One nearby village of 2,000 was evacuated, but all residents later returned safely. Although a local Slovak civil defense response was launched immediately after the explosion, the Government of Slovakia requested USG assistance in responding to the aftermath of the explosion. On November 2, 1995, U.S. Ambassador Theodore E. Russell declared a disaster. BHR/OFDA responded with a donation of \$25,000 to USAID/Bratislava. USAID/Bratislava passed the funds to Project Hope to procure medical equipment and supplies to detect and ameliorate the long-term effects of the deadly gas.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

TAJIKISTAN

FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES

Heavy rainfalls during May 27-28, 1996, produced flash floods, mudflows, landslides, and river embankment washouts in several regions of Tajikistan, causing extensive damage to houses, crops, livestock, and infrastructure. More than 26,000 people were affected; 43,000 hectares, including 15,500 hectares of cotton, were damaged; and more than 9,000 livestock died. In addition, 12,500 houses, 50 schools and health clinics, 42 bridges, over 370 km of roads, and more than 300 irrigation systems and canals were damaged or destroyed. Due to the devastation caused by the heavy rains, U.S. Ambassador R. Grant Smith declared a disaster in Tajikistan on June 7, 1996. BHR/OFDA responded with a donation of \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Dushanbe. The embassy passed the funds to IFRC and the Tajikistan Red Crescent Society in a grant, and the funds were used to purchase and deliver 1,000 family food parcels to feed approximately 10,000 people for one week in nine different local jurisdictions.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

TURKEY

EARTHQUAKE

On October 1, 1995, an earthquake measuring 6.1 on the Richter scale shook southwestern Turkey. This was followed by five 3.9 to 4.7 magnitude aftershocks, compounding severe damage to the town of Dinar and surrounding small townships and villages. One hundred and one people were killed and 348 were injured. The earthquake destroyed or severely damaged 40% of Dinar's buildings, including over 4,500 housing units and many administrative and public buildings. Six hundred buildings were destroyed in nearby Evciler, and in Kavanci only four of 30 houses remained standing. Electricity, water, and telephone services were cut off in parts of the area. Approximately 50,000 persons were affected by the quakes, 24,000 of them left homeless in near sub-zero temperatures.

The Government of Turkey assessed the damage and determined that its most pressing relief need was 2,500 insulated tents to provide urgent shelter for the immediate onset of winter. U.S. Ambassador Richard S. Barkely declared a disaster in Dinar and its surrounding area on October 3, 1995. BHR/OFDA responded by donating \$61,000 to the U.S. Embassy to reimburse UNHCR for the cost of 290 winterized tents drawn down from its stockpile. The tents were delivered to victims within 36 hours of the confirmed need.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$61,000

YEMEN

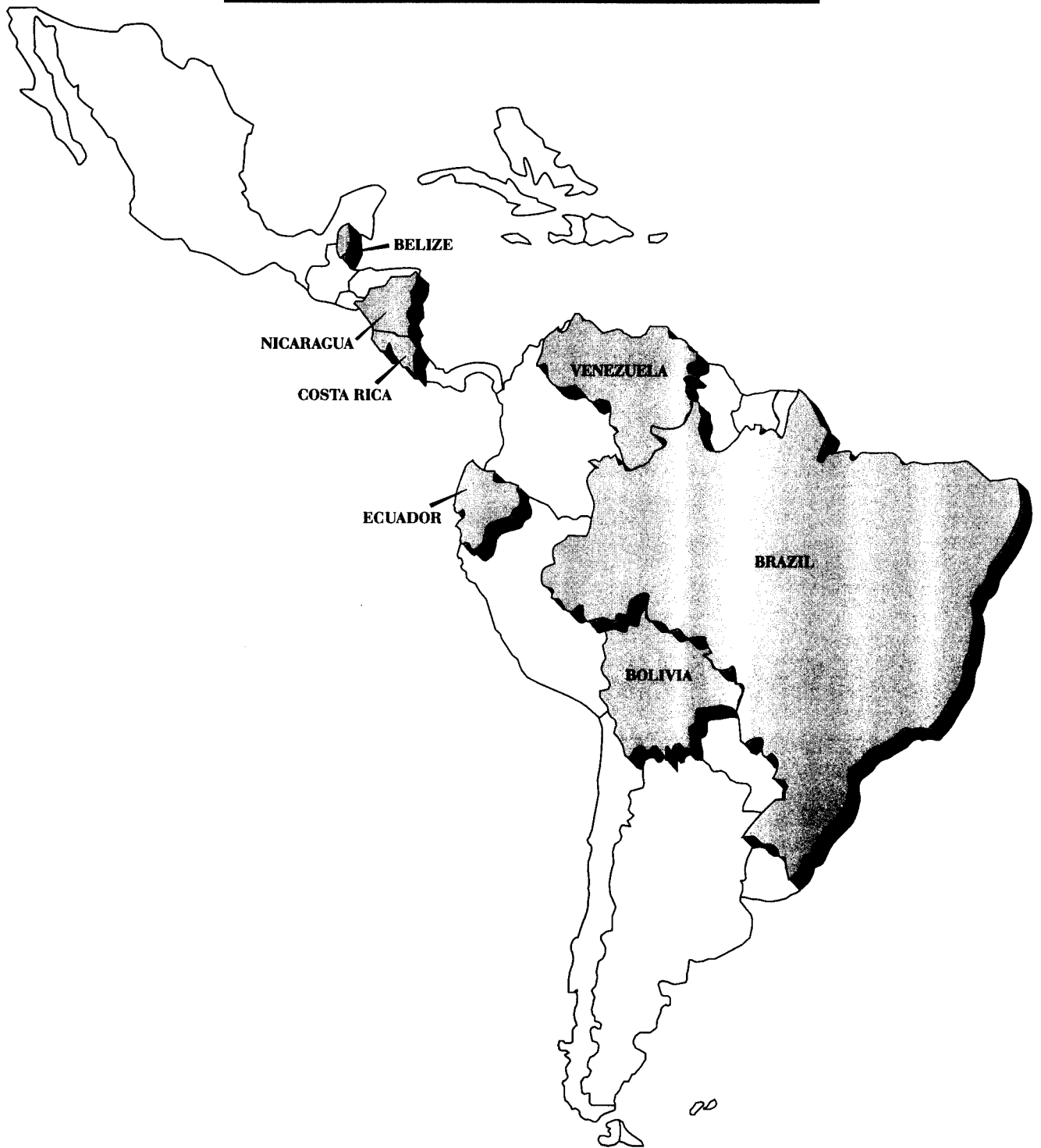
FLOODS

During June 14-16, 1996, floods caused heavy damage to several villages and towns across Yemen. Approximately 100 people were killed, 200 were missing, and as many as 10,000 families were left homeless. Damage from the floods extended to agriculture, land, power, road, and water structures and was estimated at \$1.2 million. Immediate relief needs included food, medical supplies, mobile water tanks, blankets, and shelter.

The Government of the Republic of Yemen (GORY) declared the Governorates of Mareb, Aljawf, Hadhramaut, and Shabwah disaster-affected areas. On June 17, the GORY issued an appeal for

assistance to the international community, and, on June 18, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Allen Kepchar declared a disaster in Yemen due to the floods. BHR/OFDA subsequently provided \$25,000 to USAID/Sanaa to procure cholera vaccines and rehydration solution which were urgently needed to address health concerns. The GORY and international donor governments and organizations also provided humanitarian assistance to the flood victims. UNHCR and FAO carried out assessments of affected areas, despite limited access which hampered relief efforts.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000



Total BHR/OFDA Assistance for FY 1996 Disasters in Latin America & the Caribbean

\$813,455

BELIZE

HURRICANE/FLOODS

Severe flooding in the wake of Hurricane Roxanne in October 1995 left more than 2,600 people homeless in the Orange Walk district of northern Belize. Crop and property damage was estimated by the U.S. Embassy at \$500,000. After reviewing reports of the damage, Ambassador George C. Bruno declared a disaster on October 26. BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy, which passed it to the Belize Red Cross for food, medical supplies, and other assistance to the people who were displaced by the flood.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

BOLIVIA

AVALANCHE

On April 9, 1996, an avalanche covered a neighborhood in the city of La Paz, Bolivia. At least 46 houses were buried and 120 families were evacuated. The death toll was estimated to be between 30 and 70 people. U.S. Ambassador Curtis Warren Kamman declared a disaster on April 15. BHR/OFDA immediately provided \$25,000 to USAID/La Paz to be given as a donation to the Municipality of La Paz to cover shelter costs for those made homeless by the avalanche.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

BRAZIL

FLOODS

Severe flooding struck 16 cities in the State of Rio De Janeiro in mid-February 1996, displacing an estimated 20,000 people and affecting over 60,000. The worst-hit areas were slum areas (favelas) in the hills surrounding the city of Rio de Janeiro. More than 70 people were reportedly killed, and the damage caused by the floods and mudslides was estimated at over \$75 million. After reviewing the severe impact of the floods, U.S. Ambassador Melvyn Levitsky declared a disaster on February 23. BHR/OFDA provided \$24,269 to USAID/Brasilia to fund a local NGO, Viva Rio, to meet the emergency shelter requirements of Brazilians residing in the favelas most affected by the floods.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$24,269

COSTA RICA

FLOODS

Heavy rains during mid-February 1996, caused severe flooding in Costa Rica's Limón, Cartago, and Heredia provinces. Reports by the National Emergency Commission of Costa Rica, confirmed by BHR/OFDA LAC Regional Advisors, clarified that the 47,000 hectare Atlantic region of Costa Rica was suffering severely from the flooding. The flooding caused five deaths and affected an additional 99,000 people, of whom 10,000 to 15,000 were completely

(Photo by Kathi McNeil, BHR/OFDA Regional Advisor, BHR/OFDA Regional Team, San José, Costa Rica)



BHR/OFDA personnel and an official of the Costa Rican Emergency Commission receive relief supplies airlifted from San José by BHR/OFDA-funded DOD aircraft.



isolated due to damaged roads and bridges and an absence of communications. The President of Costa Rica declared a state of disaster in the area, with damages estimated at approximately \$10 million.

The National Emergency Commission undertook relief and rescue operations but estimated that its assistance would not be able to reach those who were isolated for several days. On February 14, 1996, U.S. Ambassador Peter Jon de Vos declared a disaster due to flooding in the affected areas of Costa Rica. The National Emergency Commission and the BHR/OFDA LAC Regional Team requested BHR/OFDA funding for helicopter transport of a joint Costa Rica-U.S. Disaster Assessment Team to evaluate needs in isolated areas. BHR/OFDA responded with \$228,845 for two DOD/U.S. Southern Command helicopters to fly the assessment team from San José to and over the disaster area. The team focused on assisting search and rescue operations, facilitating evaluations to determine additional relief requirements, and airlifting critical relief supplies to inaccessible populations.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$228,845

COSTA RICA

HURRICANE/FLOODS

On July 26, 1996, Hurricane Cesar struck Costa Rica and set off major flooding in many parts of the country. The National Emergency Commission of Costa Rica reported that damage was particularly extensive throughout the central and southern Pacific regions. Reports were confirmed by the BHR/OFDA LAC Regional Team. Over 571,000 people were affected, including 31 dead, and 7,700 who were forced to evacuate to safer areas. According to the UNDHA, over 3,800 houses, 150 bridges, 29 aqueducts, eight hospitals and 95 schools were damaged or destroyed.

On July 28, 1996, U.S. Ambassador Peter Jon de Vos responded to the situation by issuing a disaster declaration. An initial tranche of \$25,000 from BHR/OFDA was used to provide for local rental of machinery required to clear routes of access to the affected areas. BHR/OFDA also responded by sending 120 rolls of plastic sheeting to be used for temporary shelter, 3,000 five-gallon water containers, 22 chain saws, and twenty-four 3,000-gallon collapsible water containers from BHR/OFDA stockpiles in New Windsor, Maryland. A BHR/

OFDA logistics specialist accompanied the airlift from Maryland to Costa Rica to ensure the successful offload and consignment of commodities to the National Emergency Commission of Costa Rica for onward transportation and distribution to flood victims. BHR/OFDA granted \$100,000 to the U.S. Embassy in San José to meet the cost of local transport of these relief supplies to the affected population.

In addition to BHR/OFDA-funded assistance, DOD donated 50,000 humanitarian daily rations (HDR) worth \$197,500. DOD also provided transportation for the HDRs to the affected population at a cost of \$150,000.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$188,574
Other USG Assistance \$347,500
Total USG Assistance \$536,074

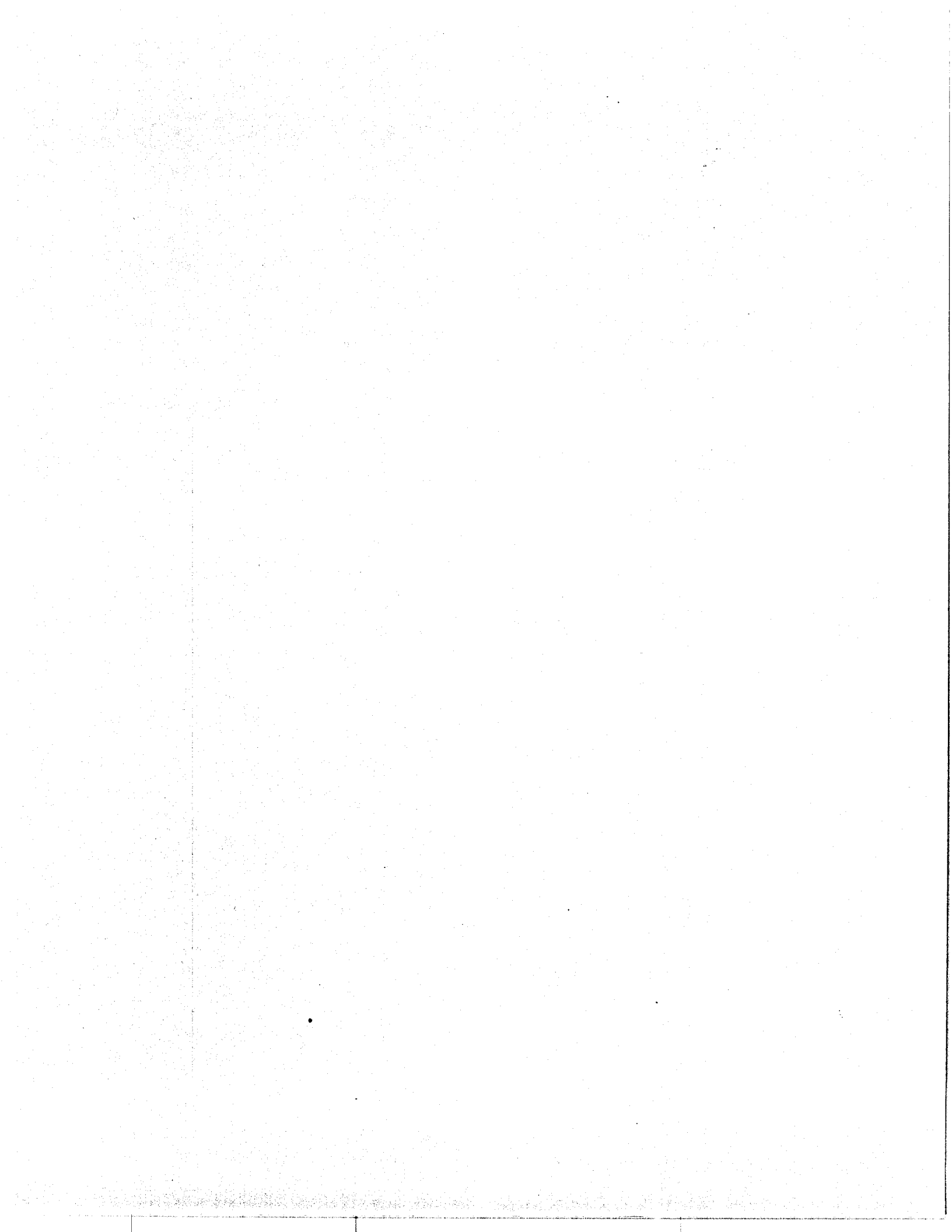
ECUADOR

EARTHQUAKE

On March 28, 1996, the Ecuadoran Geophysical Institute reported an earthquake measuring 5.7 on the Richter scale. From its epicenter about 30 km south of Quito, the earthquake struck Cotopaxi, Tungurahua, and Pastaza provinces. The temblor, accompanied by mudslides, affected 20 communities, in which 21 persons were killed and three were reported missing, according to the Government of Ecuador. Officials from UNDP/UNDHA estimated that the earthquake had affected 15,000 persons.

On March 31, a BHR/OFDA disaster assessment team from Costa Rica concluded that 9,000 people required assistance. On April 1, Ambassador Peter F. Romero declared a disaster. BHR/OFDA provided a grant of \$21,619 for the local purchase of construction tools and supplies, such as hammers, hand-saws, nails, and twine, for local community construction of temporary emergency shelters. On April 3, BHR/OFDA arranged for the airlift to Quito of an estimated \$104,264-worth of relief supplies, including 190 rolls of plastic sheeting, 1,500 five-gallon water bladders, and 9,000 wool blankets. On April 8, BHR/OFDA provided supplementary shelter materials from its stockpile in Panama for another estimated 600 displaced families.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$125,883





Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

October 1, 1995 – September 30, 1996

This chart includes monies from the International Disaster Assistance Account and transfer funds.

Country	Date	Disaster	Dead	Affected
Afghanistan	12/29/95	Emergency	-	440,000
Afghanistan	05/29/96	Floods	100	100,000
Africa Regional* ¹	-	-	-	-
Albania	09/24/96	Epidemic	14	124
Angola	10/19/95	Complex Emergency	-	3,300,000
Antigua and Barbuda* ¹	09/05/95	Hurricane	-	-
Azerbaijan	10/29/95	Fire	337	150
Bangladesh	05/16/96	Tornado	525	80,000
Belize	10/26/95	Hurricane/Floods	-	2,600
Benin* ¹	10/13/94	Floods	-	-
Bolivia	04/15/96	Avalanche	30	600
Bosnia	10/01/95	Complex Emergency	-	3,300,000
Brazil	02/23/96	Floods	70	60,000
Burkina Faso	03/21/96	Epidemic	2,500	25,000
Burma	10/18/95	Floods	51	19,554

Obligations (\$)	Type of Assistance
263,625	Purchase of WHO health kits; funding for transport of plastic sheeting
60,692	Grant to American Red Cross for purchase by IFRC of non-food relief items
345,669	Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) with Peace Corps in Southern Africa; assessments and humanitarian assistance in Africa region
100,000	Procurement and transport of medical equipment
15,781,525	Grants to Africare, ACF/F, CARE, CRS, ICRC, IMC, MSF/F, SCF/US, and WVRD for relief programs; support for the U.N. Humanitarian Coordination Unit (UCAH); grant to WFP for airlift operations; grant to IOM for resettlement of soldiers and dependents; support for OFDA's EDRC; purchase and transport of plastic sheeting
23,267	Replacement and transport of blankets and water jugs to stockpile
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used to fund a WHO team of medical specialists and to assist victims
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority donated to CARE to distribute food and relief supplies to victims
25,000	Grant to Belize Red Cross for food and medical supplies
437	Additional funding for shipping medicines
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority given to Municipality of La Paz for shelter materials
55,330,326	Grants to Premiere Urgence, ACF, Equilibre, Feed the Children/UK, SCF/US, UNICEF, MCI, UMCOR, WVRD, Solidarities, IMC, ARC, CRS, IRC, MDM, and CARE for relief programs; support for OFDA/DART; DART Rapid Response Fund; support for USAID's Emergency Shelter Repair Program
24,269	Disaster assistance authority given to local NGO to meet shelter needs
36,372	Funding for CDC team of public health specialists and local purchase of antibiotics and fuel
10,000	Disaster Assistance Authority donated to UNDP to provide relief supplies to flood victims

Country	Date	Disaster	Dead	Affected
Burundi	10/16/95	Complex Emergency	100,000	-
Canada	07/24/96	Floods	10	15,825
Central African Republic	07/17/96	Civil Strife	-	-
China	02/06/96	Earthquake	322	319,600
China	03/01/96	Cold Wave	48	200,000
China	07/08/96	Floods	955	20,000,000
Costa Rica	02/14/96	Floods	5	99,000
Costa Rica	07/28/96	Hurricane/Floods	31	571,000
Croatia	10/03/95	Complex Emergency	-	-
Croatia	09/05/96	Earthquake	-	2,000
Ecuador	04/01/96	Earthquake	21	15,000
Ghana	05/13/96	Refugees	-	1,550
Guinea-Bissau	08/30/96	Cyclone	300	-
Hungary	07/03/96	Tornado	-	800
Iceland	10/26/95	Avalanche	19	500
Indonesia	10/10/95	Earthquake	84	64,690
Indonesia	01/19/96	Floods	18	25,000
Indonesia	02/23/96	Earthquake	104	12,000
Japan*1	01/18/95	Earthquake	-	-
Laos	10/13/95	Typhoons/Floods	-	367,000
Lebanon	04/19/96	Displaced Persons	155	400,000



Obligations (\$)	Type of Assistance
7,093,193	Grants to IMC, UNICEF, WVRD, MSF/B, CARE for relief projects; grants to WFP for air service, food distribution, and improvements in logistical capabilities; grants to UNDHA for information and telecommunications coordination; support for OFDA's EDRC
25,000	Donation to the relief fund of the Quebec Division of the Canadian Red Cross
25,000	Funding to replace vaccines stolen during civil disturbances
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority granted to Ministry of Civil Affairs to procure building materials
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority supported PVOs and IOs in their relief activities
479,105	Local purchase of tents; airlift and replacement in stockpile of plastic sheeting, blankets, and water containers; grant to MSF/H for shelter/sanitation programs
228,845	Funding to DOD for transport of joint GOCR/USG disaster assessment team to assist search and rescue
188,574	Funding for rental of machinery to clear access routes; plastic sheeting, water containers, chain saws, and local transport of these supplies
-	Funding combined with assistance to Bosnia
50,000	Local purchase and transport of food, hygiene items, and shelter materials
125,883	Local purchase of construction supplies; airlift of plastic sheeting, blankets, and water containers
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority donated to Ghanaian Ministry of Interior to provide relief items through NGOs
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority granted to Africare to rehabilitate a hospital
24,842	Disaster Assistance Authority used to procure building materials and other relief items
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used to defray cost of emergency supplies
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used to procure and transport shelter materials and blankets
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority granted to UNDHA for purchase of rice seeds
248,848	Airlift of plastic sheeting, tents, blankets, and water containers; local purchase of relief supplies
25,000	Reimbursement of costs associated with the disaster response
28,000	Grant to UNICEF for purchase of oral rehydration salts
25,000	Funds released to local NGOs for relief activities



Country	Date	Disaster	Dead	Affected
Liberia	10/17/95	Complex Emergency	-	1,500,000
Madagascar	02/01/96	Cyclone	-	100,000
Morocco	02/02/96	Floods	25	200,000
Mozambique	03/14/96	Floods	7	200,000
Nicaragua	07/29/96	Hurricane/Floods	9	110,000
Nigeria	03/15/96	Epidemic	3,386	19,000
North Korea	10/10/95	Floods/Food Shortage	117	5,200,000
Northern Iraq	10/01/95	Complex Emergency	-	650,000
Palau	09/27/96	Accident	1	-
Philippines	10/06/95	Typhoon/Lahars	103	-
Philippines	10/24/95	Lahars	-	422,400
Philippines	11/06/95	Typhoon/Floods	400	1,000,000
Rwanda	10/02/95	Complex Emergency	-	-
Serbia-Montenegro	10/04/95	Complex Emergency	-	-
Sierra Leone	10/16/95	Complex Emergency	6,000	1,520,000
Slovakia	11/02/95	Accident	11	2,244

Obligations (\$)	Type of Assistance
5,848,527	Grants to MSF/H, LWR, CRS, Africare, ACF/F, SCF/UK, CARE, and MSF/B for health/sanitation programs and other relief/rehabilitation activities; support for UNDHA coordination unit; plastic sheeting, tents, water containers, medical supplies; support for USAID/DART and relief expert to monitor activities in Liberia
51,988	Disaster Assistance Authority used to purchase plastic sheeting; support to MSF/F for nutritional center
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority given to local Red Crescent for relief activities
0	Assistance request withdrawn
177,182	Disaster Assistance Authority granted to Nicaraguan Red Cross for purchase of emergency food, airlift of plastic sheeting, water containers, and chain saws from stockpile
350,000	Grant to MSF/F for an immunization program
2,240,000	Grants to UNICEF and WFP for feeding programs; support for food program monitor
10,929,234	Grants to UNICEF, International Catholic Migration Commission, Kurdistan Shelter Reconstruction Organization, Association for Development Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid & Development Cooperation, Kurdish Life Aid, Assyrian Aid and Social Society, Kurdistan Relief Association, Kurdistan Save the Children, and others for reconstruction and resettlement activities; support for USAID/DART and for personnel to perform administrative duties; support for evacuation of Kurds
225,000	Funding for emergency relief supplies; transport of water purification units
225,000	Grants to Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development and to the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) to improve sanitation in evacuation centers
319,017	Grant to PNRC for evacuation and shelter assistance; damage assessment
110,910	Disaster Assistance Authority donated to PNRC for local purchase of relief items; airlift and replacement costs of plastic sheeting and water containers
1,299,751	Grants to IRC and AICF/US for health/water projects; funding for BHR/OFDA field officer and for evaluation of programs
-	Funding combined with assistance to Bosnia
3,830,053	Grants to CRS, ACF/F, WVRD, CARE, and Africare for emergency programs; grant with UNDHA to support coordination unit; airlift and replacement to stockpile of plastic sheeting; relief expert to monitor OFDA programs
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used to assist victims with the after effects of gas poisoning

Country	Date	Disaster	Dead	Affected
Somalia	10/27/95	Complex Emergency	-	776,000
South Africa	12/28/95	Floods	154	4,500
Sri Lanka	02/07/96	Civil Strife	90	1,400
Sudan	10/12/95	Complex Emergency	-	4,250,000
Sudan	07/03/96	Floods	-	18,000
Sudan	09/06/96	Floods	-	-
Swaziland	10/20/95	Drought	-	90,000
Tajikistan	06/07/96	Floods and Landslides	-	26,000
Tajikistan* ¹	12/01/92	Civil Strife	-	-
Tanzania	05/29/96	Accident	700	-
Thailand	10/05/95	Floods	168	3,500,000
Turkey	10/03/95	Earthquake	101	50,000
Venezuela	04/01/96	Mudslides	-	400,000
Vietnam	11/15/95	Typhoons/Floods	137	400,000
Vietnam	08/26/96	Typhoons/Floods	395	225,000
Yemen	06/18/96	Floods	100	15,000
Zimbabwe	10/13/95	Drought	-	5,000,000
TOTAL			117,603	55,101,537

*¹ Non-declared disaster or carried over from previous fiscal years.

Disaster summary: 70 relief operations, including 65 new declared disasters, 1 undeclared, 4 carried over from previous years.

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

Obligations (\$)	Type of Assistance
6,469,756	Grants to CISP, IMC, SCF/UK, ADRA, ICRC, ARC, WFP, WVRD, and ACF for emergency health, feeding, and agricultural programs; grant to UNICEF for aircraft operations and purchase of UNIMEX
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided to local relief fund for purchase of emergency supplies
10,000	Funding for technical assistance
18,109,237	Grants to IMC, WFP, ACF/F, CARE, MSF/B, WVRD, ARC, ADRA, IRC, UNICEF, CRS, NPA, SCF/UK, MCI, and SCF/US for relief and rehabilitation programs; grant to UNDHA to assess OLS; support for OFDA's EDRC
274,015	Funding to NPA for charter of aircraft; grant to MSF/F for health activities and seed distribution
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority given to ADRA to distribute tents
468,781	Grant to WVRD to support eight NGOs in food-for-work programs
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority given to local Red Crescent and ICRC to purchase food parcels
1,540	Additional payment for consultant services
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used to cover medical expenses of survivors and for training
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority given to Thai Red Cross to purchase sandbags and relief items
61,000	Funding to UNHCR for local purchase of tents
18,702	Funding of emergency airlift of water tanks from stockpile
25,000	Grant to UNDP to purchase rice and rehabilitate flood preventive measures
325,638	Disaster Assistance Authority used for food and medical supplies; grant to WVRD for feeding and rehabilitation programs
25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used to provide emergency medical supplies
2,355,857	Grants to WVRD and LWR for emergency programs and water projects; charter of plane for assessment team; funding for cassava and sweet potato project
\$134,769,660	



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