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LIMA DISASTER PREPAREDNESS REPORT

VOLUME XVI

INTERNAL USAID/PERU ORGANIZATION

by .

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for

U. S. Agency for International Development/Peru Mission  
and U. S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance

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## INTRODUCTION

Although the Lima Disaster Preparedness Report focuses on disaster mitigation, preparedness and relief for the City of Lima as a whole, the OFDA Disaster Preparedness Team which conducted the study was requested by AID's Director to examine selected aspects of the Mission's internal preparedness for post-disaster operations. To the degree that time permitted, these matters were examined and the conclusions are presented in this volume.

This analysis departs from the assumption that the USAID Mission will continue in its designated role as lead U. S. Mission agency for post-disaster assistance to the population of Lima after an earthquake. The fifteen volume report on disaster preparedness describes the magnitude of destruction and requirement for external assistance which a severe earthquake could produce. Such earthquakes have struck Lima before and most scientists believe that because of Lima's location it could happen there again. An earthquake of this type would multiply many times the quantity and pace of output required of the Mission, which would have to depend on its own logistical and organizational resources -- the Embassy cannot be relied upon for the type of resources described here. Thus, it is especially important that the Mission be as prepared as reasonably possible to meet the logistical and organizational burden which such a disaster would impose. Some selected elements of these were examined by the Team at the direction of Mission Director Malcolm Butler.

## LOGISTICAL PREPAREDNESS

Numerous discussions and examinations of the Mission's eight-storey building on Avenida Espana were conducted with:

Mr. William Busch	Executive Officer
Ing. Edilberto Alarcon	Disaster Preparedness/Relief Officer
Sr. Hugo Osorio	Assistant Director for Management
Ing. Alfredo Larrabure	Engineer, AID Mission Office of Engineering, as technical advisor

The conclusions of the assessment are as follows:

(a) Power - The AID building is completely dependent on ELECTRO-LIMA power for the operation of its security system, lights, typewriters and office equipment, elevators, and other resources. It was anticipated during 1981 that a small generator might be provided by AID's Security Office adequate only for the security system of the building.

Power breakdowns occurred in the building rather frequently during the period July - November, 1981, while the OFDA Preparedness Team was conducting its research in Lima. When this happened, many office operations were completely paralyzed until power was restored.

But a severe earthquake would require continuity of such support services at even greater output levels than in normal times. Also, the building would be required to be operational as it has no stand-by power.

At a minimum, the building's lights, typewriters, communications and essential office equipment should be operable on stand-by power. For this purpose, a 75 KVA generator would be adequate. To include elevator

operations, a 100 KVA - 120 KVA level would be required.

Without it, AID will be severely handicapped in attempting to fulfill the role assigned to it in a disaster. In this report's view, it is the Mission's top priority disaster preparedness capital need.

The AID Mission in Peru has been expanding rapidly during the last few years, and while its operational budget has grown, it has not kept pace with the overall growth in the scope of its operations. Thus, its budget does not permit it alone to purchase the stand-by power equipment.

To overcome this pressing problem quickly, it is proposed that OFDA attempt to provide a share of the cost of the minimum 75 KVA requirement, and that the Mission contribute a share of the cost.

(b) Fuel - Neither the Embassy nor the Mission have their own fuel supply. Both rely entirely on public gas stations. The Mission's stand-by plan is simply its reliance on its contact with the Grifo TAMBOBAMBA, about a mile away on Avenida Salaverry. But the probable interruption of electrical power; inaccessibility due to transit problems; seismic damage to the station's equipment; personnel changes; the state of public order [which could be a problem in circumstances other than earthquakes] and other factors leave both Embassy and Mission vulnerable in this sector. This is a U. S. Mission problem, affecting several of its components and might best be faced jointly.

One solution would be the construction of a reserve underground tank of 2,500 gallons -- about 10 cubic meters, measuring 2.5 by 2.5 meters, with 1.6 meters depth. The cost of such a tank (including equipment) is roughly estimated at about US\$15,000. Proper security precautions must be taken in design and operation of such a tank. Two options for

location of such a tank are:

(1) On the Embassy property. This would be the ideal location, as the Embassy Motor Pool is located there, and the AID Mission is a short distance away. Security would be strong, and the Embassy has minimum stand-by power for emergencies.

(2) At the U. S. Mission's installations at Jorge Chavez International Airport. This location would be inconvenient and would respond to only a part of the need, but would be better than nothing.

(c) Automobiles - The policy of the AID Mission is to keep its vehicles at a minimum level of one-third capacity at all times. Until its own fuel supply can be established, perhaps this level could be increased, and/or vehicles could be filled at least twice weekly, including Friday nights. This would help to insure sustained mobility after a disaster.

(d) Water - The USAID Mission building has a 30,000 liter capacity water tank on the roof. It is normally maintained near-full and is cleaned out three times a year. On two occasions, when water pressure in Lima was low, the tank's supply was exhausted. There are also four 5-gallon water containers on each floor of the building.

The Mission's water supply appears as good as reasonably possible, but should be kept as full as possible at all times.

(e) Security Areas - The Team has recommended to the Mission that it establish "secure areas" on each floor of the Mission where, in the event of a severe earthquake during working hours, staff could take refuge.

Such areas, to be designated by Mission engineers, should be clearly marked. Although the building is probably safe from collapse, its height is a great cause of worry among some staff. Because of this concern, a certain amount of panic and unsafe descent of the stairway could be provoked which would lead to needless injuries. Some of these could be avoided if the staff knew where on each floor safe refuge could be found.

(f) Stairway Security - The Mission has already taken the initiative to install a handrail on one side of the building's stairway, which despite attempts to prevent it is still fairly slippery. The installation of a second handrail on the other side of the stairway was contemplated and should be promptly implemented as part because of the panic described above.

(g) Elevators - Both elevators can be manually lowered if electrical power is interrupted and people are trapped in them. Procedures should be checked to insure that a reasonable proportion of Mission personnel, including U. S. and Peruvian officials who tend to work there on late nights and weekends, are personally familiar with and can operate the system in an emergency in the absence of maintenance personnel.

(h) Emergency Exits - The Mission has already taken the initiative to open additional emergency exits in the building.

(i) Communications were not assessed in depth.

(j) Supplementary Transportation Resources - The Team suggested to the Executive Office that it communicate with major transportation companies in Lima to determine their capabilities and to place information about them in the files. This process was initiated by the Executive Office

with letters to each major firm. Firms which have not yet responded should be encouraged to do so and the collected information should be catalogued and placed in the Mission Disaster Plan. For reference purposes, a map and chart showing distances in kilometers between major Peruvian cities is included in this report as Annex B.

## ORGANIZATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

At the direction of the USAID Mission, an approved Mission Disaster Plan has been amended in some parts to reflect suggestions provided by OFDA in its letter to the Mission of May 27, 1981. A systematic review of the identification of key U. S. and Peruvian Government officials is required to bring the plan completely up-to-date. Many officials of both countries have changed since the last such identification. A copy of the most up-dated copy of the plan is Annex A.

This plan could be supplemented by the assignment of at least two Mission personnel to each principal function identified in the Lima Disaster Preparedness Report, an idea which was accepted by the Mission at the time of the Team's departure from Lima but whose implementation was to await the completion of the report and the Team's return. In essence, the two designated Mission personnel for each sector would have an opportunity to study the materials prepared for the respective sector and to be briefed in depth by the Team. Thereafter, in the course of implementation of some of the mitigation and preparedness recommendations which were developed for each sector, introductory meetings with principal national counterparts and contacts for each sector would be arranged.

In addition to the recommendations contained in the respective volumes, the Team suggests that Mission personnel be designated for the following functions:

Fulltime USAID Airport Liaison

Fulltime Government of Peru Operational Center Liaison

Logistical Support Team for Incoming USAID-Sponsored  
Technical Assistance Experts

## ADVISABILITY OF A DAST TEAM IN LIMA

The U. S. Mission Disaster Relief Plan (Annex A), on pages 8 and 9, describes the make-up and specific damage assessment capabilities of the U. S. Southern Command's "Disaster Area Survey Team", DAST. The DAST is a multi-disciplinary team of (usually) U. S. military personnel trained in disaster assessment techniques. A major advantage of the DAST in previous disasters in the region has been helicopter mobility, which has permitted the DAST to assess relatively quickly broad geographic impact areas (for example in Guatemala, 1976 and Peru, 1970) and to report on their damage and needs. The primary mission of the DAST is to survey damage, not to act on identified needs.

If Lima alone is affected by a severe earthquake, neither the DAST air mobility nor its assessment resources would probably be required. The Peruvian Armed Forces' fleet of 100 helicopters, 80 of which are permanently based in Lima, could provide massive air support to relief operations with pilots experienced with local flying conditions and familiar with the terrain. The Government of Peru and the public utility authorities would be able to quickly assess the situation. In terms of complementary U. S. assessment, the USAID Mission in Peru is probably among the most prepared in the world to conduct such an assessment and has a continuing commitment to disaster preparedness. Thus, the DAST resource per se would not be the best use of U. S. military resources after a severe earthquake in Lima.

Instead of the use of the DAST team, two alternatives are recommended to the USAID Mission:

Training of Peruvian Personnel in Assessment

Peru's large fleet of helicopters and the highly professional pilots and personnel of its Air Force suggest an opportunity for the training of this group in disaster assessment techniques, for both rural and urban areas. Such training would create a permanent, national post-disaster assessment resource which could be mobilized much faster than a U. S. team. An initial informal contact with a Peruvian Air Force operations officer yielded this suggestion, which merits support as part of a disaster preparedness program.

Use of a U. S. DARE Team

As opposed to the largely assessment role of the DAST, the DARE team is a relief action team, which in Lima need not be supported with U. S. aircraft, although ground transportation would be essential. The DARE team could provide professional manpower to assist the Government of Peru in the following skills: para-medics; water testers and engineers; building safety assessment and building demolition experts; veterinarians; structural engineers for critical facilities, who could also assess the potential for U. S. SEABEE or Army Construction Battalion assistance; and biological decontamination units. Such resources could provide action services immediately upon arrival. By calling on an action instead of an assessment team, the type of role-conflict which arose in Peru/1970 could be avoided.

But DARE team members must be self-sufficient in equipment and supplies. For example, water testers must have their own portable water testing units and supplies, and para-medics must have abundant supplies of all medicines and supplies required for immobilizing and treating fractures.

#### Exceptions to Recommendations

A DAST team might be useful after a severe earthquake in Lima if the extent of disaster damage outside of Lima needed to be ascertained. National assessment and relief operations in such a case would undoubtedly be focused on Lima and rural areas outside the City could be overlooked, a problem which could be overcome with a U. S. DAST if the type of training of Peruvian Air Force personnel suggested above had not yet been conducted.

A small helicopter in support of U. S. operations in Lima after a severe earthquake could be useful for three weeks to accelerate U. S. complementary assessment, technical assistance and relief operations.

The purpose of this report's post-disaster recommendations is to suggest some frameworks in which DAST participation could be considered. Clearly, the ultimate decisions will be dictated by the needs generated by the events and local U. S. decision-makers will have considerable flexibility in so doing.

ANNEX A

U. S. MISSION/PERU: DISASTER RELIEF PLAN

D I S A S T E R   R E L I E F   P L A N

U . S .   M I S S I O N

P E R U

Revised by Disaster Relief Officer  
USAID/Peru

Amended In Part November, 1981

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## U.S. DISASTER RELIEF PLAN FOR PERU

### I. Purpose

This "Disaster Relief Plan" provides action guidelines when a disaster occurs in Peru and is based on AID's Handbook 8 Foreign Disaster Assistance. This Plan will be implemented upon direction of the U.S. Chief of Mission to alleviate widespread human suffering and loss of human life of host country citizens (\*) caused by an act of man or nature.

### II. Definitions

A. Disaster. - A disaster is an act of nature or man which results in a flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, volcanic eruption, explosion, or epidemic of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant United States emergency relief assistance. This definition is expanded to include riots, violence, and civil strife when causing human suffering and loss of life.

B. Disaster Relief. - Aid which given to alleviate immediately the suffering of host country disaster victims or to repair and restore essential services. It normally includes the provision of food, clothing, medical supplies, bedding, temporary shelter, specialist personnel, and their transportation. It may also include transportation of victims, technical assistance and the furnishing of hospital or other special equipment. Generally the emergency period does not extend beyond 60 days after the Chief of Mission exercises his/her disaster relief authority.

### III. Authority and Responsibilities

A. The U.S. Chief of Mission of a country determines if a disaster in that country is of the magnitude to warrant U.S. Government assistance and if such assistance is acceptable to the government of Peru.

B. The Agency for International Development (AID) is the official USG agency responsible for determining the amount and type of assistance to be furnished and to initiate the appropriate disaster relief actions acceptable to the Government of Peru, in coordination with the U.S. Mission.

(\*) Please refer to Post E & E Plan for discussion on support to be provided to USG families and US citizens.

C. The Chief of Mission may obligate funds for disaster relief up to the amount of \$25,000 for each in-country disaster emergency, but to obtain fiscal data he/she must notify the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (AID), immediately of his/her disaster relief determination and how the funds will be used. The decision to obligate funds beyond the authorized \$25,000 is reserved by AID/W. (See Annex D)

D. A U.S. military commander present at the scene of a disaster is authorized by DOD to undertake emergency relief operations without prior approval from the Ambassador when time is of the essence and humanitarian considerations make it advisable to do so. The commander must report immediately to the Ambassador the action taken and request guidance for any further actions. However, any foreign disaster relief operations involving expenditures to be reimbursed by AID/OFDA can be made only after the Ambassador has made a disaster determination and upon the authorization of OFDA with the approval of the Ambassador.

E. Jurisdiction over all disaster relief efforts in Peru rests with the Government of Peru (GOP). Therefore, no action may be taken unless the GOP specifically requests such assistance from the Ambassador. All actions must be coordinated with the GOP and no significant decisions may be taken by USG relief workers without clearance from the proper GOP authority.

F. The stateside focal point of the U.S. Government disaster relief activity is located in the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance. The Director of OFDA has been delegated authority to take the following actions:

- (1) Coordinate U.S. foreign disaster relief responses.
- (2) Obligate/authorize funds subject to availability verified by the Central Services Division, Office of Financial Management SER/PM/PAD, in an amount which does not exceed \$2,000,000 per obligation. (Greater amounts require consultation with the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination [PPC], and the Administrator's approval.)
- (3) Engage in disaster preparedness activities.
- (4) Make procurement of supplies and services, including transportation, from U.S. military sources or other Federal agencies. (See Chapter 9, Disaster Relief Procurement Authorities and Procedures.)
- (5) The Director of OFDA may make emergency procurement (other than transportation) from other than Federal agencies during the first 72 hours of a disaster and when SER/CM Representative is not available. The total amount of

contracts and grants executed pursuant to this authority is limited to \$100,000 (including the Chief of Mission's \$25,000 authority) for any one disaster. (See Chapter 9, Disaster Relief Procurement Authorities and Procedures.)

OFDA has the responsibility for coordinating U.S. Government assistance to victims displaced within their own country as a result of natural or manmade disasters. OFDA does not normally have the responsibility for coordinating U.S. Government assistance to disaster victims who cross the border from their own country to another country. Such refugees fall within the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1963 under U.S. Government assistance is provided through the Office of Refugee and Programs in the Department of State.

The AID Administrator provides policy direction to OFDA on the disaster relief program, as required.

#### IV. Peruvian Disaster Relief Capability

##### A. Civil Defense System

1. Background. - In March of 1972 the GOP, in recognition of the frequency of national disasters throughout the country, issued Decree Law N° 19338 which created a Civil Defense System.

This system, which is an integrated part of the National Defense Plan, has as its object the protection of the population, minimizing damages and the providing of adequate and timely assistance during periods of emergencies.

2. Organization. - The structure of the Civil Defense System (CDS) includes five levels: National, Regional, Departmental, Provincial and District. Headquarters for the five regions are located in: Piura, Lima, Arequipa, Cuzco and Iquitos, with the Senior Military Commander in charge. At each level of the system, the Civil Defense Committees have been organized to provide complete coverage throughout the country during times of disasters. Members of the various committees include civil and military authorities as well as public and private organizations with expertise in handling problems which arise during emergencies (see Annex A for a list of key contacts). All relief agencies operate under the general guidance of the National Civil Defense Committee during disasters.
3. Funding. - The Ministry of Interior funds the Civil Defense System under its regular budget. All public and private relief organizations support is channelled to the affected areas through the CDS during emergency periods.

B. Peruvian Armed Forces

The Peruvian Armed Forces are usually the first to reach the scene of a disaster. The Armed Forces do not stock equipment or supplies expressly for disasters, but many items such as tents, blankets, cots, field kitchens, and medicines used by the armed services are made available for sudden emergencies. Surface transportation can be provided by the Peruvian Army. The Peruvian Air Force has cargo aircraft plus helicopters capable of meeting normal demands for transporting disaster relief commodities or assistance personnel within Peru. The Peruvian Navy can also support some airlift requirements. Only in the event of exceptional circumstances would additional airlift support be required from the USG.

Contacts for Peruvian military liaison and a partial list of Peruvian military equipment and supplies available for use during disasters are included in the USAID/Peru disaster resource manual for Lima.

C. Peruvian Red Cross

This is one of the organizations within Peru which can provide relief assistance during periods of disasters. The Red Cross has a country-wide staff of trained personnel plus stocks of relief commodities. The Red Cross usually reacts within hours after the event of a natural disaster and works together with the Peruvian military forces during initial relief operations.

V. USG Disaster Relief Capability

A. Agency for International Development (AID)

AID can provide disaster relief funds, PL 480 Title II commodities, and prepositioned disaster relief supplies; it also serves as the coordinator of all U.S. Mission activities relative to a disaster.

B. U.S. Military

1. Command Relationships. - The U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) maintains command of deployed military personnel through the Military/Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) Commander in Peru. The chief of the MAAG will have operational control over all military personnel deployed to Peru for in-country disaster relief operations.

2. Southern Command Disaster Relief Policy. -

- (a) Subject to overriding military requirements, USSOUTHCOM will respond to requests for assistance which originate from (1) the Chief of U.S. Mission when the reimbursable cost of the disaster relief operation is to be funded from resources available to the Chief of Mission (up to the \$25,000 authority); and (2) the ChMAAG, up to operational resources available, when emergency action is necessary to prevent loss of life or to relieve human suffering, and time does not permit prior approval through DOD or DOS channels.
- (b) USSOUTHCOM participation in disaster relief operations which involve DOD resources will normally be initiated only on the direction of DOD/JCS after coordination with AID/OFDA. USSOUTHCOM will not initiate disaster relief except under the conditions of paragraph 2.a., above.

3. Disaster Area Survey Team.- A Disaster Area Survey Team (DAST) is a team of civilians or military personnel, or both, which are organized and equipped to rapidly survey an area struck by a disaster to provide accurate, timely, and frequent reports on conditions in the disaster area. It is an information gathering operation. The team is not expected to make recommendations, but to report facts. In addition, the international community, poised to provide help, may also rely on DAST's objectivity, completeness, and professional, detailed reporting.

OFDA has the responsibility of determining if a DAST will be sent to a foreign disaster stricken country. OFDA will decide when it should undertake an assessment of the disaster or disaster conditions and will advise the Mission of its decision, and will coordinate fully with DOD and other USG agencies.

(Note: A roster of USG and Peruvian employees at post who may be quickly added to disaster assessment teams is attached hereto as Annex H. Arrangements should be made for their rapid deployment, i.e., blanket travel orders, transportation, camping equipment, radio, etc. Personnel from this roster may be essential to the DAST by serving as guides, providing information on the affected area, and giving a comparative perspective on the impact of the disaster.)

4. ChMAAG - Peru

The Chief of the MAAG will:

- (a) Carry out USSOUTHCOM planning for military support of U.S. Mission emergency relief operations in Peru.
- (b) Keep the Country Team Coordinator informed of local and USSOUTHCOM disaster relief planning and capabilities;
- (c) Commit local U.S. military resources and conduct disaster relief operations when directed or under emergency provisions;
- (d) Provide assistance to, and assume operational control of the USSOUTHCOM Disaster Area Survey Team, unless otherwise directed. Coordinate DAST mission requirements, and recommendations with Chief of U.S. Mission;
- (e) In coordination with the CT Disaster Relief Coordinator receive and distribute disaster relief supplies provided by USSOUTHCOM; and,
- (f) Coordinate and arrange for the timely return of military supplies and equipment loaned for support of disaster relief operations.

C. U.S. Voluntary Agencies, and Counterpart Organizations

AID and USSOUTHCOM may cooperate with Voluntary Agencies (VolAgs) in disaster relief operations. Transportation of VolAgs personnel and shipment of donated items on U.S. military vehicles may be authorized when cleared in advance by USSOUTHCOM and AID/OFDA.

There are currently four major U.S. Voluntary Agencies operating in Peru: (1) Catholic Relief Service (CRS) (Caritas - Counterpart Organization); (2) Church World Service (CWS); (3) Seventh Day Adventists (SAWS) (OFASA - Counterpart Organization); and (4) CARE. These agencies have been a source of emergency assistance, both in material and field personnel, in past disaster relief efforts. Working relations between the VolAgs and the GOP are excellent. The extensive network of field personnel, the close working relationships with counterpart organizations, and the availability of their own financial resources, make these experienced organizations particularly valuable in time of disasters.

The VolAgs have broad experience in food distribution. Whenever massive food donations are to be made, these organizations should be considered for an active role in the distribution. The VolAgs are authorized to participate in PL 480 Title II food distribution and to coordinate such activity directly with the appropriate GOP authorities (e.g., the Civil Defense Office, and the National Office for Food Assistance).

VI. Disaster Relief from Other Organizations

A. International Red Cross

The International Red Cross has provided a considerable amount of emergency assistance in previous disasters. It is expected to do so again in the future.

B. United Nations

The UN provided some emergency assistance and fairly substantial technical assistance in the reconstruction phase after the earthquake of 1970. Substantial assistance was also provided by the World Food Program (WFP) during the emergency phase and UNICEF during both the emergency and reconstruction phases. With the establishment of the UN Disaster Relief Office in Geneva, the UN is prepared to undertake a coordinating role during disasters and also assist in pre-disaster planning.

C. Individual Countries

It is assumed disaster relief assistance, either government-to-government or people-to-people, will be provided by other countries. Contact persons for each major donor from a part of the USAID/Peru disaster resource manual for Lima.

D. Organization of American States

Although some material assistance has been provided in the past, limited funds and staff limits the degree to which the OAS/Peru office can provide assistance in periods of disaster. At the Washington level, the OAS can be expected to exercise a coordinating role during disasters.

VII. Organization of the US Disaster Relief

A. Operational Guide

Based on the initial disaster reports and requests for assistance from the National Civil Defense Committee, the Ambassador may determine that a state of disaster emergency exists and will so advise DOS/AID. The Command Post is then established by the CT Disaster Coordinator (AID Director) and liaison is made with relevant Peruvian authorities, other embassies and other potential donors.

When disaster needs can be clearly identified, a request will be made for assistance to AID/W's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. If disaster needs cannot be clearly identified, it may be necessary to dispatch a survey team to the affected area. When AID fields the survey team, the CT Coordinator determines its composition. In the event that a USSOUTHCOM Disaster Area Survey Team (DAST) is requested by the Chief of Mission, the ChMAAG, in consultation with the CT Coordinator, determines the size of the survey team.

A DAST may be military, civilian or a combination of both; but whatever its composition, it is essential that the DAST be:

- an effective and disciplined team with a leader who has a broad and deep understanding of civil/military affairs and a clear understanding of DAST principles and techniques;
- language qualified, insofar as possible, or have included as an integral part of the team local interpreters who are briefed on the mission and equipped for and capable of sustained hardship conditions for several weeks, if necessary;
- manned by a civil affairs officer (usually the team chief); and staffed by a medical doctor, a civil engineer, a sanitary engineer, a transportation specialist, and a food-handling specialist.
- equipped with a suitable communication element and, normally, airmobile (helicopter) resources.

Duties of the DAST will be to identify the following as rapidly as possible:

- parameters of the disaster;
- extent and specifics of damage and destruction;
- number of dead and injured (quantified by type and seriousness);
- status of (traditional) potable water supplies and delivery systems;
- available food supplies (quantified by type);
- details of shelter availabilities and estimated requirements;
- details of fuel availability;
- status of other lifesupport facilities (hospitals, electric power, communication, etc.);
- status of commerce, industry, agriculture;
- status of transportation assets;
- status of major installations (dams, port facilities);
- surviving leadership and local government organizations (names, location, current function, means of communication, administrative resources, etc.);
- local relief efforts underway;
- local relief requirements identified by local authorities.

In addition to the donation of money, the US relief effort may include contributions from the Disaster Relief Stockpile (see Annex C). Each month an updated inventory report of AID-owned relief supplies is printed by OFDA. Supplies and equipment in Panama (as well as other AID stockpiles) are for worldwide use. These relief supplies cannot be released from the stockpile without authorization from OFDA. The disaster relief stockpile consists of AID/OFDA procured items; accordingly; accountability on return to stockage is subject to A.I.D. requirements.

The USAID/Peru may also utilize the authority and resources established by Title II of PL 480 for limited time durations after a determination is made that external food assistance is required to meet urgent needs arising from emergency situations. This food assistance may be requested by or

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offered to an appropriate GOP agency to meet urgent or extraordinary relief requirements resulting from natural or man made disasters. These commodity grants should be used to the extent possible to reconstruct and rehabilitate projects that can eliminate or alleviate conditions contributing to future recurrences; however, immediate free distribution to the victims may be permitted until such time as work projects can be developed (see Annex E).

U.S. military equipment, such as communication gear and vehicles when requested by Mission and approved by OFDA may be made available on a temporary loan basis to the host government or U.S. voluntary agencies for their disaster relief operations. The Mission is responsible for the return of all equipment. Items not returned or repair costs to the equipment will be charged towards the disaster obligated funds.

Long range communications to the Canal Zone Command Post (USSOUTHCOM Joint Operations Center - JOC) are available through MAAG Mission radio. MAAG has two single side band (SSB) radios (one, with generator, located at Jorge Chavez Airport and one at the MAAG Office). Backup is available through the Interamerican Geological Service radio and the Interamerican Armed Forces Telecommunication System (SITFA). In the event U.S. military are deployed, long range communication may also be available from the forward operation base station to the 24th Special Operations Group Command Post for operations reporting and coordinating airlift support requested by ChMAAG. UHF and VHF communications will be available for ground-to-air operations. For local communications MAAG has 3 vehicular FM radios for transmitting and receiving with base stations in the MAAG office and in the home of one of the personnel. It also has 2 walkie-talkies which mesh with these car radios (see Annex F).

The Chancery and USAID Office Building are equipped with base station radios; walkie-talkie type units have been assigned to members of the CT and mesh with these base stations.

Portable navigation beacon equipment may also be provided for navigation aid to and within the disaster area.

Emergency communications network should be established to provide continuous contact between Command Post and U.S. officers and with Peruvian authorities in Lima and the disaster area (if appropriate) to insure the effective deployment of emergency support and relief supplies.

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B. Command Relationships

1. Disaster relief in Peru will be under the direction and overall supervision of the Ambassador. The AID Director will serve as the Country Team Disaster Coordinator and will be responsible for contacts with GOP, US VolAgs, International organizations and AID/W.
2. In the event military personnel are assigned to the disaster relief effort, the USSOUTHCOM retains command of deployed military personnel. ChMAAG will assume operational control (OPCON) of the USSOUTHCOM DAST while team is in Peru. Airlifts not scheduled to remain in-country for disaster relief operations will remain under OPCON of COMUSAFSO. OPCON for airlift scheduled to remain in-country for disaster relief operations will pass to ChMAAG upon first landing in-country, and will revert to COMUSAFSO upon departure.

C. Organization of Command Post

Upon declaration of a disaster by Chief of U.S. Mission, the AID Director will establish a Command Post in the Embassy 4th floor Conference Room 1/ to coordinate disaster relief operations.

Appropriate host government officials should be informed of the location and telephone number of the pre-established command post. If alternative command posts can be established at the Ambassador's residence, DOM's residence, or AID Director's office, all Mission employees, both U.S. and local-hire employees, should be advised of these locations and their respective telephone numbers.

1/ Alternative command posts could be at the Ambassador's Residence or the AID Director's Office.

The following individuals will be advised by CT Coordinator to take up their assigned duties at the Command Post:

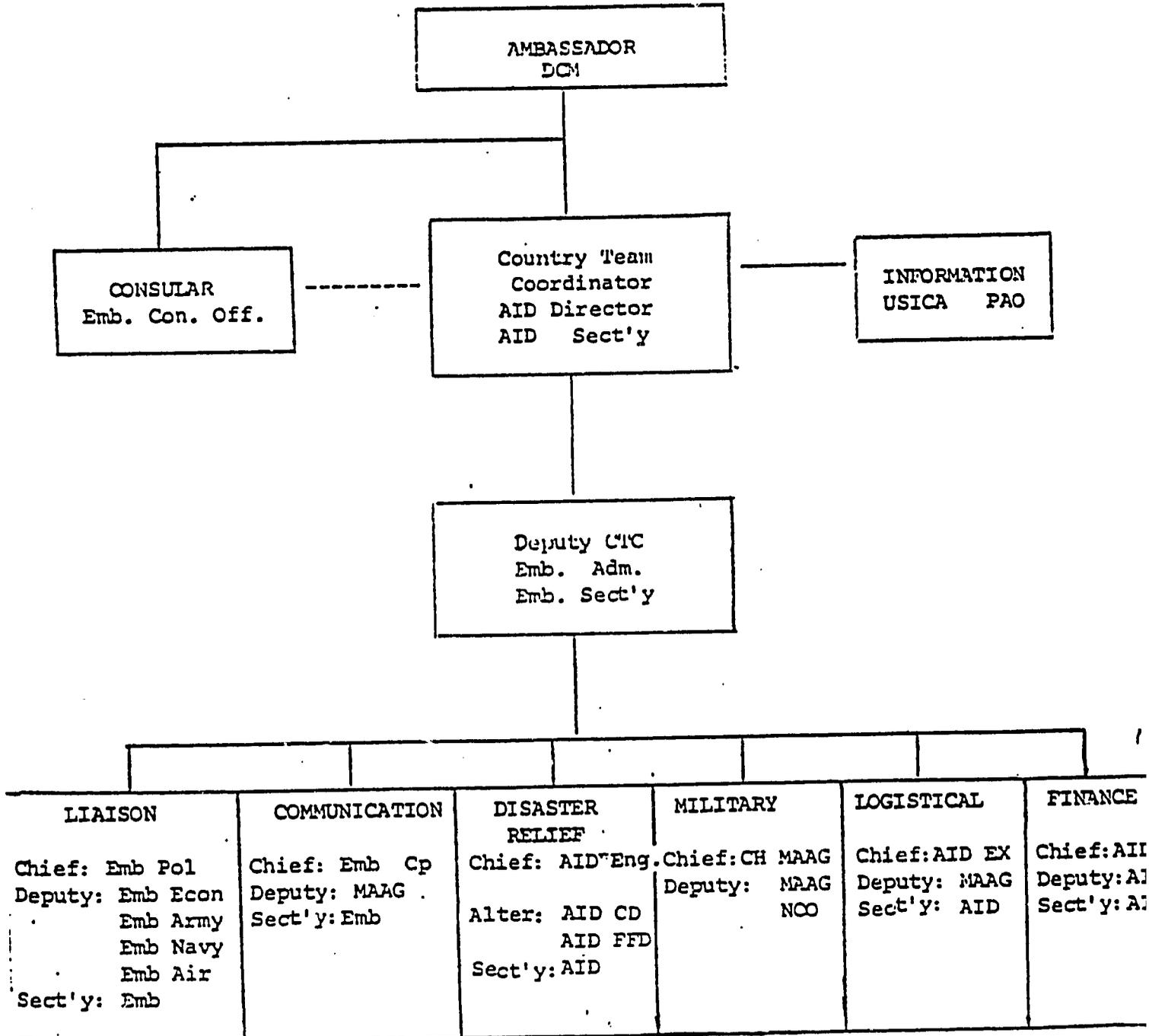
<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REGULAR ASSIGNMENT</u>
1. CT Coordinator	AID Director
2. Deputy CT Coordinator	Emb. Adm. Officer
3. Chief, Consular Unit	Emb. Consular Office
4. Chief, Logistical Unit	AID Executive Officer
5. Chief, Communications Unit	Embassy Communications Worker
6. Chief, Disaster Relief Unit	AID Chief Engineering
7. Chief, Liaison Unit	Emb. Pol. Officer
8. Chief, Military Unit	Chief MAAG
9. Chief, Financial Unit	AID Controller
10. Chief, Information Unit	USICA PAO

D. Assigned Tasks of Command Post

Immediately upon mobilizing the Command Post, the following steps will be taken:

1. Unit Chiefs will organize their staffs;
2. Embassy Administrative Officer will oversee the deployment of necessary security and secretarial staff as well as office space and equipment to be assigned to the Command Post Units;
3. Embassy Communications Officer will install necessary telephone and radio lines into the Command Post Area.
4. In the event of a major disaster in the Lima area, the CT Coordinator may find it necessary to reassign tasks to permit Embassy Administrative Officer and Consular Officer to implement USG employees and US citizen emergency plans.

COMMAND POST



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1. CT Disaster Coordinator - (AID Director)

Acts as Ambassador's senior representative in contacts with the GOP authorities and Department of State; assigns responsibilities within CT; executes U.S. Mission relief effort and authorizes expenditure of U.S. funds; and, approves Peruvian requests for assistance including air transportation.

2. Deputy Coordinator - (Embassy Administrative Officer)

Assists Coordinator, mobilizes CT logistical and manpower resources; and, if necessary, arranges for care and/or evacuation of all Embassy employees affected by disaster.

3. Disaster Relief Unit - (AID Chief, Engineering Division)

Organizes and carries out damage surveys as necessary, prepares disaster situation reports (See Annex B); determines relief supplies and logistical needs; arranges for US food (see Annex C) and medicine distribution (see Annex E); and maintains liaison with the major relief agencies to coordinate activities, exchanges data and receives requests for assistance.

4. Military Unit - (ChMAAG)

ChMAAG will organize and coordinate military activities as soon as the Command Post is established. The military organization will coordinate its information and records with the Finance and Records Section of the Command Posts. The Ambassador and/or Director/AID are to be advised of problems, especially those requiring diplomatic solution.

5. Logistic<sup>s</sup> Unit - (AID/Executive Officer)

Responsible for all receipt, storage and deliveries of emergency supplies within the country; coordinates and/or requests shipments of supplies from abroad (See Annex D); arranges for local purchase of priority items; makes contact with USSOUTHCOM in Panama to determine availability of required relief supplies through military sources.

6. Communications Unit - (Emb. Communications & Records Officer)

Responsible for radio and telephone communications within Lima and to the disaster zone; insures delivery of incoming messages as instructed by sender.

7. Finance and Records Unit - (AID/Controller)

Sets up financial record keeping system (See Annex D).  
Basic records should include:

- a. Requests for assistance from host government.
- b. Survey reports and reports of personnel returning from the disaster area.
- c. Status of disaster supplies and services current with summary available at any time. To include arrivals, deliveries, warehouse inventories, and pipeline including USG, VolAGs, Red Cross, GOP, international and local organizations, etc.

8. Liaison Unit - (Embassy Political Officer)

Will provide support and coordination with GOP entities in respective areas; maintains liaison with foreign embassies to avoid duplication of effort; and introduces personnel of the USG who are to assist the GOP in its disaster relief programs.

9. Consular Assistance to US Citizens - (Embassy Consular Officer)

Reports on the number and names of US citizens affected by a disaster and activates appropriate plan to assist these citizens.

10. Information Unit - (USICA PAO)

The United States International Communication Agency (USICA) is responsible for advising on public affairs policy within Peru and the preparation of radio and press bulletins as necessary to keep the public informed about USG relief activities; and will, unless waived by prior agreement, coordinate all news releases pertaining to disaster relief operations, with AID and MAAG, if U.S. military participates. There is an OFDA officer on duty 24 hours a day and he/she can be reached through the Department of State Operations Center: Area Code (202) 632-1512.

ANNEX A

DISASTER RELIEF CONTACTS  
(As of 3/5/80)

PERUVIAN

President	Fernando Belaúnde Terry
First Vice President	Fernando Schwalb López Aldana
Second Vice President	Javier Alva Orlandini
Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Commerce and Finance	Manuel Ulloa Elías
Foreign Minister	Javier Arias Stella
Minister of Interior	
Ministry of Industry	Roberto Rotondo Mendoza
Minister of Labor	Alfonso Grados Bertorini
Minister of Energy and Mines	Pedro Pablo Kucsynsky Godard
Minister of Agriculture & Food	Niels Ericson Correa
Minister of Education	Luis Felipe Alarco
Minister of Health	
Minister of Transportation and Communications	Fernando Chávez Belaúnde
Minister of Housing and Construction	Javier Velarde Aspíllaga
Minister of Fisheries	René Deústua
Minister of Justice	Felipe Osterling Parodi
Director of National Planning Institute	Carlos Pestana Zevallos
Director of Social Security	Octavio Mongrut Muñoz
President of Central Reserve Bank	Ricardo Webb Duarte

National Committee for Civil Defense

- a. Director Superior  
Calle 1 y 21 - Urb. Corpac  
Telephone: 413277, Ext. 12, 13
- b. Sub-Director  
Calle 1 y 21 - Urb. Corpac  
Telephone: 413277, Ext. 21
- c. Director General de Operaciones  
Calle 1 y 21 - Urb. Corpac  
Telephone: 413277, Ext. 17
- d. Director de Enlace y Cooperación  
Calle 1 y 21 - Urb. Corpac  
Telephone: 413277, Ext. 26
- e. Director de Movilización  
Calle 1 y 21 - Urb. Corpac  
Telephone: 413277, Ext. 10
- f. Director de Capacitación y Difusión  
Calle 1 y 21 - Urb. Corpac  
Telephone: 413277, Ext. 24, 38
- g. Director de Informaciones y Comunicaciones  
Calle 1 y 21 - Urb. Corpac  
Telephone: 413277, Ext. 14
- h. Director Oficina de Relaciones Públicas  
Calle 1 y 21 - Urb. Corpac  
Telephone: 413277, Ext. 16
- i. Director de Logística  
Calle 1 y 21 - Urb. Corpac  
Telephone: 413277, Ext. 18

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Regional Military Headquarters/Regional Civil Defense Hqs.

General Guardia Civil JULIO VILLAFUERTE JURGENS  
Director Superior de Defensa Civil  
Ministerio del Interior  
Telephone: 413274

a. First Region - Piura

General de División EP Luis Cisneros Vizquerra  
Presidente de la 1ra. Región de Defensa Civil

Coronel EP Federico Bouroncle Yépez  
Secretario Regional de Defensa Civil

b. Second Region - Lima

Presidente de la 2da. Región de Defensa Civil

Secretario Regional de Defensa Civil

c. Third Region - Arequipa

General de División EP Luis Arbulú Ibáñez  
Presidente de la 3ra. Región de Defensa Civil

Coronel EP Domingo Campos Montoya  
Secretario Regional de Defensa Civil

d. Fourth Region - Cusco

General de Brigada EP Ludwig Essewanger Sánchez  
Presidente de la 4ta. Región de Defensa Civil

Coronel EP Pedro del Carpio Arguedas  
Secretario Regional de Defensa Civil

e. Fifth Region - Iquitos

General de División EP Carlos de Vinatea Almonte  
Presidente de la 5ta. Región de Defensa Civil

Coronel Angel Valdivia Talavera  
Secretario Regional de Defensa Civil

MINISTER OF THE NAVY  
Vice Admiral (r) Mario Castro de Mendoza  
Av. Salaverry  
Tel.: 286115

MINISTER OF AIR  
Lt. General (r) José Gagliardi Schiaffino  
Campo de Marte  
Tel.: 243047

MINISTER OF ARMY  
General E.P. (r) Jorge Muñiz Luna  
Complejo de Guerra - Monterrico  
Tel.: 362994

Instituto Geofísico del Perú (IGP)

Dr. Ronald Woodman  
Presidente de la Junta Directiva  
701 Av. Arequipa  
Telephone: 321759

Instituto Geográfico Militar

s/n Limatambo  
Urb. Corpac  
Telephone: 452187

Oficina Nacional de Apoyo Alimentario (ONAA)

Raphael Martilleni  
Edificio Plaza, Natalio Sánchez N° 220, 14th floor  
Telephone: 246493

INAPROMEF

Dra. MATILDE PEREZ PALACIOS  
Presidente  
Av. San Martín N° 685, Pueblo Libre

PERUVIAN RED CROSS

Embajador JUAN GARLAND COMBE  
Presidente  
Jn. Chancay N° 881, Lima  
Telephone: 237872

CUERPO GENERAL DE BOMBEROS VOLUNTARIOS DEL PERU

Comandante General WALDO OLIVOS  
Rebeca Oquendo N° 358 - Breña  
Telephone: 244005

INTERNATIONAL

UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF COORDINATOR

Mr. LEOPOLDO TETTAMANTI, Representative  
Av. Central N° 643, San Isidro  
Telephone: 419135

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

Embajador ANTONIO LULLI AVALOS  
Director  
Av. Arequipa N° 2544, Lima  
Telephone: 409245

CARITAS DEL PERU

Rev. Padre ENRIQUE LEON PALOMINO  
Secretario General  
Parque Internacional de Industria y Comercio  
Calle Omicrón N° 492 (Cda. 38 Av. Colonial) - Callao  
Telephone: 511552

CHURCH WORLD SERVICES

Dr. HANS HOYER  
Director  
Av. Arenales 395, Of. 210  
Telephone: 234817

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST WELFARE SERVICE (OFASA)

Mr. WILLIAM H. JENSON  
Director  
Av. Angamos N° 770, Miraflores  
Telephone: 458297, 469032

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

Mr. LYNN RENNER  
Program Director  
Parque Internacional de Industria y Comercio  
Calle Omicrón N° 492 (Cda. 38 Av. Colonial) - Callao  
Telephone: 510765 - Home: 222893

CARE

Director  
Los Laureles 485 - San Isidro  
Telephone: 400589 - 405091

U. S. GOVERNMENT

LIMA

Av. Arequipa 5th Block, Lima  
Telephone: Off. 286000, Ext. 243/245 - Home: 323692

GERALD P. LAMBERTY, DCM  
Telephone: Off. 286000, Ext. 244/246 - Home: 409666

----- Director USAID  
Country Team Disaster Coordinator  
Telephone: Off. 286000, Ext. 210/202  
286200, Ext. 141 Home: 350150

Mr. Edilberto Alarcón  
Disaster Relief Officer, USAID  
Telephone: Off. 286200, Ext. 176 - Home: 352631

Mr. Ed Kadunc  
Alternate Disaster Relief Officer, USAID  
Telephone: Off. 286200, Ext. 134/181 - Home: 365198

Mr. Michael Rogal  
Controller, USAID  
Telephone: Off. 286000, Ext. 218  
286200, Ext. 125/126 - Home: 456546

Executive Officer, USAID  
Telephone: Off. 286000, Ext. 216  
286200, Ext. 112 - Home: 221202

USICA  
Telephone: Off. 286000, Ext. 315/316 - Home: 222841

Capt. Louis Martinez  
Naval Attaché  
Telephone: Off. 286000, Ext. 361 - Home: 350938

Col. Robert E. Spurrier  
Army Attaché  
Telephone: Off. 286000, Ext. 360 - Home: 413248 - Apt. 51

Col. Norman H. Runge  
Air Attaché  
Telephone: Off. 286000, Ext. 353 - Home: 497218

Col. John A. Smitherman  
Chief MAAG  
Telephone: Off. 286000, Ext. 373 - Home: 404915

Mr. Edward T. Paukert  
Embassy Administrative Officer  
Telephone: Off. 286000, Ext. 281/282 - Home: 230468

Mr. Daniel Clare  
Embassy Political Officer  
Telephone: Off. 286000, Ext. 205 - Home: 724947

Mr. Cecil Richardson

Consul

Telephone: Off. 28600, Ext. 375

Home: 223618

Mr. Al Riley

Embassy Communications Officer

Telephone: Off. 286000, Ext. 227

Home: 355379

WASHINGTON

FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

a. Director

Dr. Martin D. Howell  
Rm. 19A08A

Telephone: 63-28924

b. Operations Division (OFDA/OPNS)  
Assistant Director

Harry G. Wilkinson

Rm. 1262A

Telephone: 63-25916

Home: 703- 476-9478

c. Planning and Preparedness Division (OFDA/PD)

Oliver Davidson

Planning and Preparedness Officer/Latin America

Rm. 1262A

Telephone: 63-29755

Home: 202

There is an OFDA officer on duty 24 hours a day and he/she can be reached through the Department of State Operations Center: Area Code (202) 632-1512.

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ANNEX B

DISASTER REPORTING

1. When a disaster strikes, the Disaster Relief Officer will:
  - a. Send a disaster alert cable to Washington, attention OFDA (See B-1).
  - b. Cable a report (B-3) when the Chief of Mission exercises his/her \$25,000 disaster relief authority, if this information was not already cabled.
  - c. Cable requests for needed relief supplies (See B-4).
  - d. Cable the initial damage and assessment surveys whether performed by GOP officials or a U.S. Mission team (See B-2).
  - e. Continue to cable numbered situation reports updating previously cabled information.
  - f. Cable reports on arrival and disposition of disaster supplies.
  - g. When the emergency has terminated, prepare the Final Disaster Summary Report (See B-5).
  
2. In the event the Chief of Mission exercises his/her disaster relief authority and if, with the approval of OFDA, USSOUTHCOM resources are to be committed, the ChMAAG will send the initial request to USSOUTHCOM with information copies to component commands. The request should include the following information when known:
  - a. A statement that the Chief of the U.S. Mission has declared that the existing conditions constitute a disaster, and that he/she has initiated actions to obligate funds (include amount).
  - b. An initial estimate of damage, to include type of disaster, its location and extent of damage.
  - c. Lines of communication include
    - (1) Names and location of nearest usable airfields and the largest type aircraft each can accept.
    - (2) Usability of roads and railroads in the disaster area.

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(3) Availability of local surface transportation, cargo handling personnel and equipment, port facilities.

d. Personnel and logistic support requirements, to include:

(1) Need for a USSOUTHCOM DAST, or for individual members thereof.

(2) Availability of billets and messing facilities for military personnel, if applicable.

(3) Type and quantity of supplies, services, equipment, and other assistance needed.

(4) Waiver of visa requirements for the DAST and other military personnel, if appropriate.

e. Any emergency relief action taken with MAAG resources should include a brief statement of reason for taking such action.

3. Daily situation reports will be provided by [ChMAAG to Hq USSOUTHCOM,] with informational copies to component command headquarters.

4. In the event that USAFSO aircraft are to be employed in the relief operation special procedures and controls are established to insure safety of operations. The anticipated use of any airfield, the condition of which is in any way doubtful, will require first-hand examination by a qualified Airfield Survey Team prior to the insertion of USAFSO aircraft into that airfield.

ChMAAG is responsible to insure adequate in-country transportation, official contacts and interpreters, and to obtain Peruvian permission to conduct the survey and to photograph the airfield.

Composition of Airfield Survey Team normally will be:

(a) Qualified pilot in aircraft projected to be used at the field to be surveyed.

(b) Civil engineer to provide technical assistance.

(c) Flight Safety Officer

When required the Airfield Survey Team will be supplemented with photographer, flight surgeon, and Military Public Health personnel.

ANNEX B-1 (Disaster Alert Cable)

SUBJECT: Disaster Relief

ATTN.: AID/OFDA

A major (type) \_\_\_\_\_ disaster  
has occurred on (date) \_\_\_\_\_ in (country) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ in the locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
The extent of damage (or spread of civil strife) is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.  
Public reports indicate the number of victims injured, dead, etc.

\_\_\_\_\_.  
U. S. citizens involved \_\_\_\_\_.

U. S. assistance that may be required \_\_\_\_\_.

Will advise further when facts are available.

All alert messages (unclassified if possible) should be slugged  
for OFDA and should include the following INFO ADDRESSEES:

SECDEF WASHINGTON, D.C.  
JCS WASHINGTON, D.C.  
CSA WASHINGTON, D.C.  
CNO WASHINGTON, D.C.  
CSAF WASHINGTON, D.C.  
CINCLANT NORFOLK, VA.  
CINCMAC SCOTT AFB, ILL.  
USSOUTHCOM QUARRY HTS. CZ  
USUN NEW YORK  
USMISSION GENEVA (PASS TO UNDRO)

All other cable traffic concerning disaster relief should include  
the above addressees.

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ANNEX B-2 FIELD SURVEY REPORT FORM

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ SURVEYOR \_\_\_\_\_

RID # \_\_\_\_\_ TOWN/CITY \_\_\_\_\_ DEPARTMENT \_\_\_\_\_ PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_

		7. <u>HOSPITALS/HEALTH CENTERS/SANITARY POSTS</u>			
		Name	Location	Beds	Condition/Occupancy
1. DEAD					
2. INJURED					
MINOR					
SERIOUS					
3. DWELLING PLACES					
Dest.					
Major Dam.					
Minor Dam.					
% Destruct.					
4. BUSINESS BLDGS.					
Dest.					
Major Dam.					
Minor Dam.					
% Destruct.					
5. MARKETS		8. <u>WATER SUPPLY</u>			
Destroyed		Pre-Disaster Conditions		Post Disaster Condition	
% Destruct.					
6. DISEASE	Known Cases				
Typhoid					
Smallpox					
Measles					
Cholera		9. <u>SANITATION SYSTEMS</u>			
		Pre-Disaster Conditions		Post Disaster Condition	

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10.

COMMUNICATIONS

	Call Sign	Freq.	Hours	Location
Public				
HAM				
Military				
Other				

11.

TRANSPORTATION

Condition Be Specific

A. MAIN HIGHWAYS:

D. AIRFIELDS:

SECONDARY ROADS:

E. LOCAL VEHICLES:

C. RIVER DEFENSES/DAMS:

F. FUEL & REPAIR FACILITIES:

12.

OTHER DATA

List apparent needs for food, clothing, shelter and specialized personnel such as doctors, nurses, relief specialists, etc.

Best Available Document

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ANNEX B-3 (Information follow-up)

SUBJECT : Disaster Relief

ATTN. : AID/OFDA

Chief of the U.S. Mission determined situation to be disaster, has exercised his relief authority and has made \$ \_\_\_\_\_ available for assistance.

Funds are being used for \_\_\_\_\_  
Official request and/or acceptance of U.S. assistance has been made by \_\_\_\_\_

Additional funds \$ \_\_\_\_\_ are required for \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Facts from the disaster area are \_\_\_\_\_

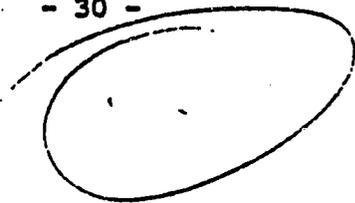
VOLAGS assisting in relief are \_\_\_\_\_

Anticipating the use of PL-480 food for \_\_\_\_\_ in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Other nations sending aid are \_\_\_\_\_

Local relief organizations have the capability of providing following assistance \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated number of U.S. citizens in disaster area is \_\_\_\_\_



ANNEX B-4 (Request for relief supplies)

(Determine if use of multiple address cable is required)

Facts from the disaster area are \_\_\_\_\_

Send following items (List description of items, number needed, date wanted, port to ship to)

If listed items unavailable, make following substitutions \_\_\_\_\_

Charge to Appropriation \_\_\_\_\_ Allotment \_\_\_\_\_

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ANNEX B- 5 FINAL DISASTER REPORT  
(Report Control Symbol U-1560/1)

1. Statistics and Description

Country \_\_\_\_\_ Estimated Dollar Property Damage \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Date of Disaster \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Names of cities, town, villages affected)  
Population of Disaster Area \_\_\_\_\_ Number of People Affected \_\_\_\_\_  
Number Killed \_\_\_\_\_ Number Injured \_\_\_\_\_ Number Homeless \_\_\_\_\_  
Number Evacuated \_\_\_\_\_ Number Cared for By Mass Feeding \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of Buildings Destroyed (public and privately owned) \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of Buildings Damaged \_\_\_\_\_ Other Destruction \_\_\_\_\_

Provide a narrative description on the disaster. (Tell what happened, what caused it, give as many details as possible--characteristics of the disaster; what preceded and immediately followed it, if relevant; magnitude, number of fore-and aftershocks if an earthquake; wind velocity, if a hurricane or typhoon; how deep and widespread if a flood; how long did the disaster last; compare the catastrophe with previous serious disasters of the same type; what was the reaction of the people, include human interest items.

2. Relief Operations - In-Country

Describe the rescue operations, action taken, and assistance provided by the Government and relief organizations. Were new organizations or institutions formed to provide disaster relief and, if so, which ones remained in existence

after the emergency was over? Make an appraisal of the country's relief operations. Discuss effectiveness of coordination, problems encountered, and steps, if any, taken to overcome these problems in the event of future disasters. What recommendations can you make? If possible, give actual or estimated dollar value of in-country self-help, including private and government sources.

3. Relief Operations - U.S. Government

Describe in detail the disaster relief provided by the U.S. Government. Include activities of the Mission, Mission personnel, U.S. Military, and other U.S. citizens in the disaster country. Give cost information separately as indicated below:

- a. Amount of funds authorized by the Ambassador from the International Disaster Assistance Account. How was the money used and was the money expended in local currency or U.S. dollars?
- b. Funds provided through AID/Washington approval from the International Disaster Assistance Account (include military and other U.S. agency costs reimbursed by AID).
- c. Kind and quantity of Title II Food for Peace broken down by commodity. Indicate market value and transportation costs.

4. Relief Operations - U.S. Voluntary Agencies and American National Red Cross

Report on each volag separately.

a. Describe its role in rescue operations, food distribution, care of the sick and injuries, communications, etc. Indicate donations of cash and supplies and give dollar value of assistance provided by each agency, from its own resources.

b. List kind and quantity of Title II Food for Peace - break down by commodity and identify volag providing the food. Include market value of the food and transportation costs.

5. Appraisals on U.S. Government and Voluntary Agency Assistance

a. What part of the U.S. relief was most successful?

b. Were there (more/less) relief supplies sent than needed?  
If excess, how was balance utilized?

c. Were U.S. Personnel effectively utilized? List and explain.

d. Were the number of volunteer workers adequate, too many, too few?

e. Were there any special transportation or other logistical problems encountered? How were they resolved?

f. Were preparedness facilities available; if so, describe; how were they utilized?

g. Make comments on new coverage. If pictures on the disaster have not already been sent to AID/OFDA, submit in separate pouch.

h. Give impact of U.S. disaster assistance and effect on U.S. foreign policy.

i. What are recommendations for improvement of U.S. operations in disaster relief--by Mission staff, by AID/W/OFDA?

j. What is condition of transportation, communications, and utility systems affected by the disaster?

6. Assistance provided by Other Countries and International Organizations

a. List government, what they donated, estimated dollar value (include donations in kind and cash grants). Where known, include date of arrival.

b. List Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion, and Sun Societies of other countries that contributed, what they donated, estimated dollar value.

c. List U.N. specialized agencies, including the U.N. Disaster Relief Office, and other international organizations, what they donated, their involvement in relief operations, and estimated dollar value.

COMM CODE	COMMODITY	AMOUNTS ON HAND				TOTAL
		GUAM	LEGHORN	PANAMA	SINGAPORE	
1810U2	RADIO, BASE STATION MOCOM 35; REQUIRES ANTENNA & CABLE KIT (OFDA 181-004, 003)	X	X	2	X	2
1810U3	CABLE KIT RF TK 73, 80FT; FOR BASE STATION RADIO	X	X	2	X	2
1810U4	ANTENNA, BASE 2.8 DB NIDEX; FOR BASE STATION RADIO	X	X	2	X	2
1820U1	RADIO, MOBILE MOCOM 35; 043CCN-1100, W/ ANTENNA SST 900	X	X	1	X	1
2120U1	TENT, 10'X14' FAMILY *****LEGHORN: INCREASE OF 2; PER JANUARY 1980 INVENTORY REPORT FROM STOCKPILE 2/4/80	1,044	1,256	466	900	3,666
2150U1	TENT, GEN'L PURPOSE MEDIUM, WITH POLES	X	X	11	X	11
2160U1	SHEETING, PLASTIC REINFORCED VINYL, HIGH DENSITY, 20' X 100' ROLLS	120	0	0	0	120
2190U1	FLYS, TENT FOR COVERING 10' X 14' FAMILY TENT *****GUAM: DECREASE OF 9; SURVEY IN PROCESS FOR 9 TENT FLYS MISSING UPON ANNUAL PHYSICAL INVENTORY PER REPORT FROM STOCKPILE 2/26/80 *****SINGAPORE: 483 OF THESE WITHOUT ROPES	1,029	1,256	658	900	3,293
2310U1	COT, SINGLE FOLDING, ALUMINUM FRAME W/ PLASTIC COVER	X	X	17	X	17
2310U3	COT, SINGLE FOLDING, WOOD FRAME W/ CANVAS COVER	X	X	X	9,642	9,642
2310U2	COT, DOUBLE-DECKER FOLDING, ALUMINUM FRAME W/ PLASTIC COVER *****GUAM: DECREASE OF 2; SURVEY IN PROCESS FOR 2 COTS MISSING DURING ANNUAL PHYSICAL INVENTORY PER REPORT FROM STOCKPILE 2/26/80	1,464	2,989	163	2,307	6,923

INVENTORY OF BATTERY SUPPLIES

ANNEX 2

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ANNEX D

FINANCIAL GUIDELINES.

Chief of Mission Special Fund

a. Disaster Determination

If the Chief of Mission makes the determination that a disaster is of the magnitude requiring international help, he may offer emergency disaster assistance. The Chief of Mission has authority to commit up to \$ 25,000 in new obligations from A.I.D. contingency funds for disaster relief assistance. Commitments in excess of \$ 25,000 require AID/W approval.

b. Funding Level

To meet the obligational authority herein provided AID/W has established a central allotment account known as the International Disaster Assistance Account. The USAID is authorized to issue obligations against the central allotment up to \$ 25,000. See 6E, Chapter II of A.I.D. Handbook 8. Should larger amounts of funds be necessary, recommendations should be made by USAID to AID/W and appropriate action will be taken in Washington to establish funding levels.

c. Obligation

Funds authorized in accordance with the Handbook are obligated through the established USAID Purchase Order system, and will be approved by the USAID Executive Officer with fund availability certified by the USAID Controller. This procedure must be observed to preclude the over commitment of funds. Specific procedures for control, processing of documents, etc., are contained in A.I.D. Handbook 8, Section II.

2. Financial Reimbursement - U.S. Military Support

- a. Costs chargeable to a disaster relief operation are limited to those direct expenses which would not be incurred by an

activity in the normal performance of its mission. These costs will normally include special airlift, overtime pay of civilian personnel; travel and per diem expenses of military and civilian personnel; cost of consumable items; cost of supplies and equipment furnished and not returned (when loaned to an approved agency); costs of repair parts (other than for aircraft); packing and crating supplies; petroleum, oil, and other lubricants (other than for aircraft); and the cost as determined by Report of Survey for items of supplies and equipment unavoidably destroyed or damaged beyond economical repair. The controller and the U.S. military detachment commander under OpCon to MAAG-Peru will maintain separate accounts of all above-cited military costs incurred.

- b. In the event the GOP agrees to purchase military supplies or equipment for disaster relief purposes, reimbursement will be accomplished in accordance with Foreign Military Sales (FMS) procedures. In the event FMS is "under review", a Presidential waiver to the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act will be necessary.
- c. Initial funding for employment of Quick Reaction Element (QRE) of the DAST will be borne by USSOUTHCOM and component commands. Upon formal declaration of a disaster through State Department channels, reimbursement of TDY costs and transportation costs will be authorized by AID/OFDA. In the event a disaster is not subsequently declared, TDY costs for deployment of QRE to Peru will be borne by USSOUTHCOM.

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ANNEX E

GUIDELINES FOR THE UTILIZATION OF PL-480 TITLE II  
FOOD COMMODITIES TO MEET EMERGENCY NEEDS

I. Policy

- A. The USAID/Peru will utilize the authority and resources established by Title II of PL-480, to the extent possible, when disasters occur in Peru for limited time durations after a determination is made that external food assistance is required to meet urgent needs arising from emergency situations.
- B. This food assistance may be requested by or offered to an appropriate GOP agency to meet urgent or extraordinary relief requirements resulting from natural or man made disasters.
- C. These commodity grants should be used to the extent possible to effect needed reconstruction and rehabilitation projects and to eliminate or alleviate conditions contributing to future recurrences; however, immediate free distribution to the victims will be permitted until such time as work projects can be developed.

II. Initiation of Programs

After the U.S. Ambassador has determined that a disaster is of a magnitude which requires international help and the GOP has so requested, assistance can be initiated by:

A. U.S. Government

- a. The USAID Director, if time allows, proposes programs for AID/W approval.

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b. In case of disasters which create immediate needs for food which can not be met otherwise, the USAID Director, authorizes the utilization of Title II foods available in Peru from stocks of commodities approved for other Title II projects.

B. G.O.P.

An appropriate C.O.P. agency may request food assistance from the Ambassador/USAID Director who will then proceed as under item A.

C. Cooperating Sponsor

A U.S. voluntary agency, duly registered in Peru and acting as cooperating sponsor, may ask USAID for food assistance. The Director will then proceed as under item A.

III. Disaster Program Development Procedures

A. USAID

1. In order to propose an emergency distribution program, the USAID is responsible for the following:
  - a. Formulating proposals and transmitting them to AID/W for action.
  - b. Evaluating project proposals submitted by cooperating sponsors, or COP entities.
  - c. Obtaining the COP approval where necessary and negotiating the COP contribution for proposed programs.
2. In order to expedite program approvals, the USAID will request disaster programs by cable, telephone or radio, giving estimated number of victims, types of food needed, number of days feeding required, etc.

3. As follow-up information, the USAID is required to provide shortly thereafter, information regarding the following (as appropriate for the proposal):

- a. The basis for the amounts and kinds of commodities requested.
- b. The assistance being provided or to be provided from all other sources.
- c. The USAID authorized assistance from locally available Title II foods for the victims and the details of the transfer authorization.
- d. Commodity stocks available, Title II or otherwise, which could be borrowed and replaced later.
- e. The adequacy of port, internal transportation, processing and storage facilities for effective distributions and the method of payment for these services.
- f. The arrangements for adequate supervision and control over the receipt, storage, processing and distribution of the commodities.
- g. The relationship of the proposed disaster efforts to other existing assistance programs in the cooperating country.

B. U.S. Government Approval

The USAID will expedite the submission to AID/W of proposals for emergency Title II food assistance when required.

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IV. Disaster Program Implementation Guides

A. USAID Responsibilities

1. For those programs approved by AID/W, the USAID is responsible for appropriate follow-up and monitoring responsibilities as listed below:
  - a. To maintain liaison with cooperating sponsors and provide assistance, if required, to ensure effective implementation of the approved program.
  - b. To conduct audits and end-use inspection as appropriate.
  - c. To encourage appropriate publicity.
  - d. To forward progress, accomplishment and evaluation reports as required in the authorizing regulations.
2. When in-country Title II commodities are transferred from on-going Title II projects without AID/W approval, in addition to the responsibilities discussed above, the USAID assumes specific responsibilities.
  - a. (1) Approve the disaster organization responsible for the distributions and (2) determine that the U.S. food commodity assistance in the quantities requested is essential to the welfare of the disaster victims.
  - b. Authorize any transfers in writing through an exchange of communications or an agreement.

*Handwritten note:*  
Handwritten initials and a circled '9'.

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- c. The USAID will not approve distributions exceeding 60 days, by these transfers, calculated at a distribution rate per recipient equal to other approved distribution of Title II foods.
- d. Coordinate and consult with the cooperating sponsors implementing approved programs regarding the availability of PL-480 Title II food commodity stocks and advise the cooperating sponsors that no replacement commodities will be authorized unless the extent of the emergency needs warrant AID/Washington approval.
- e. If the cooperating sponsors cannot effect the emergency distributions and the distributions are to be effected by other organizations, the cooperating sponsors are required to receive formal receipt from the distributing organization in order to be released from accountability for such commodities. (The USAID will obtain a report promptly from the cooperating sponsors implementing approved programs regarding quantities of commodities transferred with formal agreements concerning the transfer or receipts attached to the report and forward these reports to AID/W).
- g. Monitor the emergency distributions from the initial approval until all approved PL-480, Title II commodities have been distributed.
- h. Obtain appropriate reports from the organization effecting the distributions regarding the disposition of the Title II

foods, the period of distributions, the number of recipients fed by categories, and the rates of distributions, and forward a copy of all reports to AID/Washington for evaluation.

V. Commodity Loans

After an emergency food assistance program has been approved by AID/W, but prior to the arrivals of the approved Title II commodities, the USAID may authorize cooperating sponsors, implementing an approved emergency food assistance program to borrow the same or similar commodities from local sources to meet the distribution requirements and later to repay or replace on an equivalent value basis with Title II commodities provided, the loan arrangements are developed in accordance with the provisions specified in the A.I.D. Regulations. In addition, the USAID may authorize transfers and later replacements of Title II commodities from other approved ongoing projects between approved projects or cooperating sponsors to improve the effectiveness of the emergency project or meet temporary shortage or urgent needs provided, the transfer arrangements are developed in accordance with the provisions specified in the A.I.D. Regulations.

VI. Exchange of Commodities

A. Utilization of Commodities

All commodities obtained for an approved emergency distribution project must be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Title II emergency distribution program agreement.

B. Exchange Agreements

No approvals for loans, exchanges, transfers, or shipment diversions will be extended by the USAID until such transactions covering these arrangements have been agreed to by all parties or entities to the transactions.

C. Establishing Values of Commodities

1. When Title II commodities approved for an emergency distribution program are used to replace or repay borrowed commodities which are not supplied by the U.S. under a donation, the relative values of the commodities exchanged will be established by an independent appraisal if possible.
2. Exchange arrangements must provide for delivery of commodities equal in value to those which are provided by the United States. Prices established must be fair to all parties to the transaction without permitting excessive benefits to any party. Generally, the pricing formula will be based on an appropriate value of the commodities at the point of exchange including costs of containers.
3. USAID/FFD and the cooperating sponsor must mutually agree to the values established.

D. Identification of Commodities

All commodities which are to be used in a Title II emergency assistance program are to be, to the extent practicable, appropriately identified as being made available by the people of

the United States. Other means, as appropriate, are to be taken to assure that the recipients are informed that the people of the United States made the food distribution possible.

E. A.I.D. Approvals

The USAID must obtain advance approval by AID/W whenever:

- a. The U.S. Government is expected to replace commodities borrowed or transferred.
- b. Commodities are on hand which cannot be utilized in accordance with the approved projects.
- c. Commodities are to be transferred from one country to another.
- d. The expenditure of U.S. funds (other than disaster relief funds authorized under A.I.D. Regulations) is required for purposes related directly to the commodities made available under the emergency distribution program.

ANNEX F

COMMUNICATIONS REQUIREMENTS

1. In times of major disasters, when local telephones are inoperative a system of communications between the central relief headquarters, and the field relief assistance teams must be maintained. For this purpose use must be made of some of the portable radios presently on hand at the Embassy. As circumstances dictate Embassy can provide a number of handie talkies which have operating ranges up to 5 miles.
  - a. Initial response to a request by the U.S. Chief of Diplomatic Mission for U.S. military assistance in disaster relief will be the deployment of a three-man Quick Reaction Element (QRE). On arrival at the disaster area, the QRE will report to ChMAAG and contact the Ambassador and AID Director to determine the amount and type of assistance to be furnished by Department of Defense resources. Radio communications will be furnished by ChMAAG, through USAF Mission Radio System. Follow on communications will be deployed as the situation dictates. The minimum essential follow-on communication which will be deployed is one MRC-107A communications jeep with generator trailer for long-haul, point-to-point HF/SSB command and control communications (CCC) circuit from the Forward Operating Base (FOB) to the 24SOGp Command Post, Local ground to air VHF and UHF communications, and portable

NAVAID beacons. These communications can be provided initially by an Air Force Combat Control Team (CCT). For more extensive operations, this communication can be expanded to employ teams of the Tactical Communications Element (TCE) and Tactical Air Control Parties (TACP).

b. Along with the USAF CCT, a U.S. Army Southern Command (USARSO) communications team is assigned to the DAST. It consists of a communications officer, radio operator, and repairman, and will deploy with HF/SSB to provide CCC. The MRC-107A/MRC-108 will provide reliable point-to-point HF/SSB communications in the 500-900 nautical mile range without relay.

c. The initial high frequencies utilized will be the following Mission Radio System frequencies authorized for Peru.

13980.0 KHZ                      500 KW

20961.5 KHZ                      1.000 KW

Call sign for Peru is OAE-21 and for Mission Radio in the Canal Zone is AHF-4. Subsequent frequency coordination will be initiated by ChMAAG thru Dir/A.I.D. to the host country.

01/30/78

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## DISASTER HISTORY

COUNTRY	DISASTER	LOCATION	DATE	NUMBER KILLED	NUMBER VICTIMS	NUMBER HOMELESS	DOLLAR DMS CMR (000)	
PERU	AIR DISASTER	LIMA, PERU	11/27/62	97				2
	AVALANCHE	RANRAHIRCA&ENVIRONS	1/10/62	2,000				4
	DROUGHT	PUNO DEPARTMENT NORTH	66 69	0 0	156,000 228,000		50 \$10,000	3 6
	EARTHQUAKE	NORTHERN PERU LIMA	46 46 50	500 233 120				2 3 2
		NORTH COAST	10/17/66	120	57,720	49,256	\$15,000	7
		KEYOANCHA	6/19/66	11	311		\$150	3
		HUANCAYO-PARIACHI.	10/01/69	150	3,150		\$5,000	6
		NORTHERN FLUO	5/31/70	66,754	3,139,703		\$530,000	15
		PIURA, TUMBES	12/09/70	29	0		\$2,000	3
		PIURA TUMBES	12/09/70	29	15,000		\$7,000	4
		JUANUI, TAPLETO	3/20/72	0	0		\$0	2
		OCEAN 50KM S OF LIMA	10/03/72	78	41,250		\$10,000	7
	FIRE	ICUITOS, DELEN	2/11/66	8	5,506		\$5,000	5
	FLASH FLOOD	MANTARO RIVER	6/06/70	0	0		\$0	0
	FLOOD	LAKE CARHUACANCHA	12/22/65	60	0		\$0	1
		S TO N VAST AREAS	2/00/67	25	40,025	10,000	\$15,000	6
		LIMA & SIEPFA	1/00/70	3	131,000		\$5,200	7
			2/00/70	3	31,000	5,000	\$4,000	6
		FIVE AREAS, N COAST	4/00/71	250	330,250		\$600	6
		COAST AND NORTH	3/00/72	12	1,500,000		\$20,000	10
		PERU COAST	3/00/72	0	0		\$0	0
	LANDSLIDE	CHUNGAR	3/18/71	600	0		\$0	3
	MUDSLIDE	HUARAY	12/00/41	0				0
		YUNGAY, RANRAHIRCA	5/31/70	20,000	20,000			9
		HUACOTO, ENVIRONS	4/25/74	310	12,000	1,500	\$2,170	6

ANNEX G

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ANNEX B

Distances in Kilometers

Between Major Peruvian Cities

