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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D. C. 20523

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE/CARIBBEAN

PROJECT PAPER

HURRICANE HUGO REHABILITATION

AID/LAC/P-502

Project Number: 538-0175

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DOCUMENT PROJECT DATA SHEET		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = Add <input type="checkbox"/> C = Change <input type="checkbox"/> D = Delete Amendment Number _____	DOCUMENT CODE 3
2. COUNTRY/ENTITY Caribbean Regional		3. PROJECT NUMBER 538-0175	
4. BUREAU/OFFICE LAC		5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) Hurricane Hugo Rehabilitation Project	
6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD) MM DD YY 02 28 90		7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4) A. Initial FY 89 B. Quarter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Final FY 90	

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)						
A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 89			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	1,800		1,800	4,320	680	5,000
(Grant)	(1,800)	()	(1,800)	(4,320)	(680)	(5,000)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.	1.					
	2.					
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	1,800		1,800	4,320	680	5,000

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1)491-2	920	010		-	-	1,950	-	1,950	-
(2)		820				3,050		3,050	
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)	11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)	
A. Code	
B. Amount	

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To assist the affected countries to (a) recover from the severe damage to the electrical power distribution systems in the Leeward Islands and (b) rehabilitate the agricultural sector and re-establish the network of roads in Dominica.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS	15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES
Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 000 <input type="checkbox"/> 941 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment)

17. APPROVED BY	Signature Aaron S. Williams	18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY
	Title Regional Director	
Date Signed MM DD YY 10/19/89		

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR RDO/C

FROM: *John D. Wooten, Jr.*
John D. Wooten, Jr., A/C/PDO

SUBJECT: Hurricane Hugo Rehabilitation Project (538-0175)

Action: You are requested to sign the Project Data Sheet for the Hurricane Hugo Rehabilitation Project providing \$5 million in disaster assistance to support rehabilitation of the agricultural sector and carry out emergency road repairs in Dominica, and rehabilitate the electrical power distribution systems in the Leeward islands (initially St. Kitts and Nevis).

Background: Hurricane Hugo, the sixth hurricane of the 1989 Atlantic season, hit the Leeward Islands in the Eastern Caribbean, causing serious damage to the above-mentioned islands on Saturday and Sunday, September 16-17, 1989. Hugo was the most powerful storm to hit these islands in the past decade, with sustained winds of up to 140 mph.

Discussion: The purpose of the Hurricane Hugo Rehabilitation Project is to assist the affected countries to (a) recover from the severe damage to the electrical power distribution systems (St. Kitts and Nevis and possibly Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat) and (b) revitalize the agricultural sector and carry-out emergency repairs to the road network (Dominica). These areas of assistance were determined in response to requests from the governments of the affected islands, and in conjunction with other major international donors in the region.

Specifically, the rehabilitation project will (a) repair damage to downed electrical power lines in the affected Leeward Islands, and in Dominica it will (b) provide fertilizer for replanting the banana crop, (c) provide planting material, fertilizer, farm supplies and small-scale implements for replanting other crops, (d) finance the replacement of fishing gear for artisanal fishermen, and (e) repair roads, bridges and seawalls.

The project will be implemented over a 150 day period. The Project Assistance Completion Date is February 28, 1990. Primary implementing agencies will be:

b

(a) for the power rehabilitation component, Lloyds Electric, Co. of Texas, the U.S. firm which was contracted for rehabilitation work in Jamaica following hurricane Gilbert in 1988, and (b) the Government of Dominica. Both have had extensive experience in implementing USAID-funded disaster assistance activities.

Immediately following the declaration of a disaster in the Leeward islands, the AID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) contracted Lloyds Electric Co. to perform emergency relief electrical work. In addition, the Mission plans to sign a personal services contract with Mr. Jay Carter who was contracted by USAID/Jamaica following hurricane Gilbert to provide engineering and project management services during the rehabilitation phase.

Rehabilitation of the agriculture sector in Dominica will be carried-out pursuant to a Limited Scope Grant Agreement with the Government of Dominica, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Dominica Banana Marketing Corporation and the Ministry of Communications and Works will serve as primary implementing agencies. Additionally, the Mission plans to sign a contract with the Consortium for International Crop Protection (CICP) to provide environmental monitoring and analysis services to gauge the impact of agricultural chemicals on the Dominican environment and make appropriate recommendations to RDO/C and the Ministry of Agriculture for protecting the environment.

Finally, the Mission proposes to contract a local Certified Public Accounting firm to conduct concurrent financial reviews and end-use audits, with a primary focus on the Dominica component.

Authority: This project will be implemented pursuant to the authorities granted in Sections 491 and 492 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended, which governs disaster relief and rehabilitation efforts. The Director of OFDA authorizes the use of International Disaster Assistance Funds, therefore a formal RDO/C authorization document is not required. Rather, the cable from OFDA allotting funds for particular activities or obligations normally constitutes OFDA's authorization of those activities. The OFDA has provided the Mission with the requisite budget allowance (State 314323, dated

September 30, 1989, and State 334640, dated October 19, 1989, Annex A to the Planning Document). Delegation of Authority No. 1300, dated August 19, 1976, delegates to you as Mission Director the authority to sign or approve contracts, grants, and host country contracts, for international disaster assistance purposes (See Annex A). AID-direct contracts to implement the elements of this project will be signed, however, by the AID/W Office of Procurement or the Regional Contracting Officer.

Recommendation: That you sign the Project Data Sheet for the Hurricane Hugo Rehabilitation Project providing \$5 million in disaster assistance to support rehabilitation of the agricultural sector and carry out emergency road repairs in Dominica, and rehabilitate the electrical power distribution systems in the Leeward islands (initially St. Kitts and Nevis).

Approved: A. S. Will

Disapproved: _____

Date: 10/19/89

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific States
BDD	British Development Division
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CICP	Consortium for International Crop Protection
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPA	Certified Public Accounting
DBMC	Dominica Banana Marketing Corporation
DOD	U.S. Department of Defence
EEC	European Economic Community
FAA	Foreign Assistance Act
GOCD	Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica
H/C	Host Country
HIAMP	High Impact Agriculture Marketing Project
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
LSGA	Limited Scope Grant Agreement
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture - Dominica
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
STABEX	Stabilization of Export Earnings
WINCROP	Windward Islands Crop Insurance Scheme

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DESIGN TEAM

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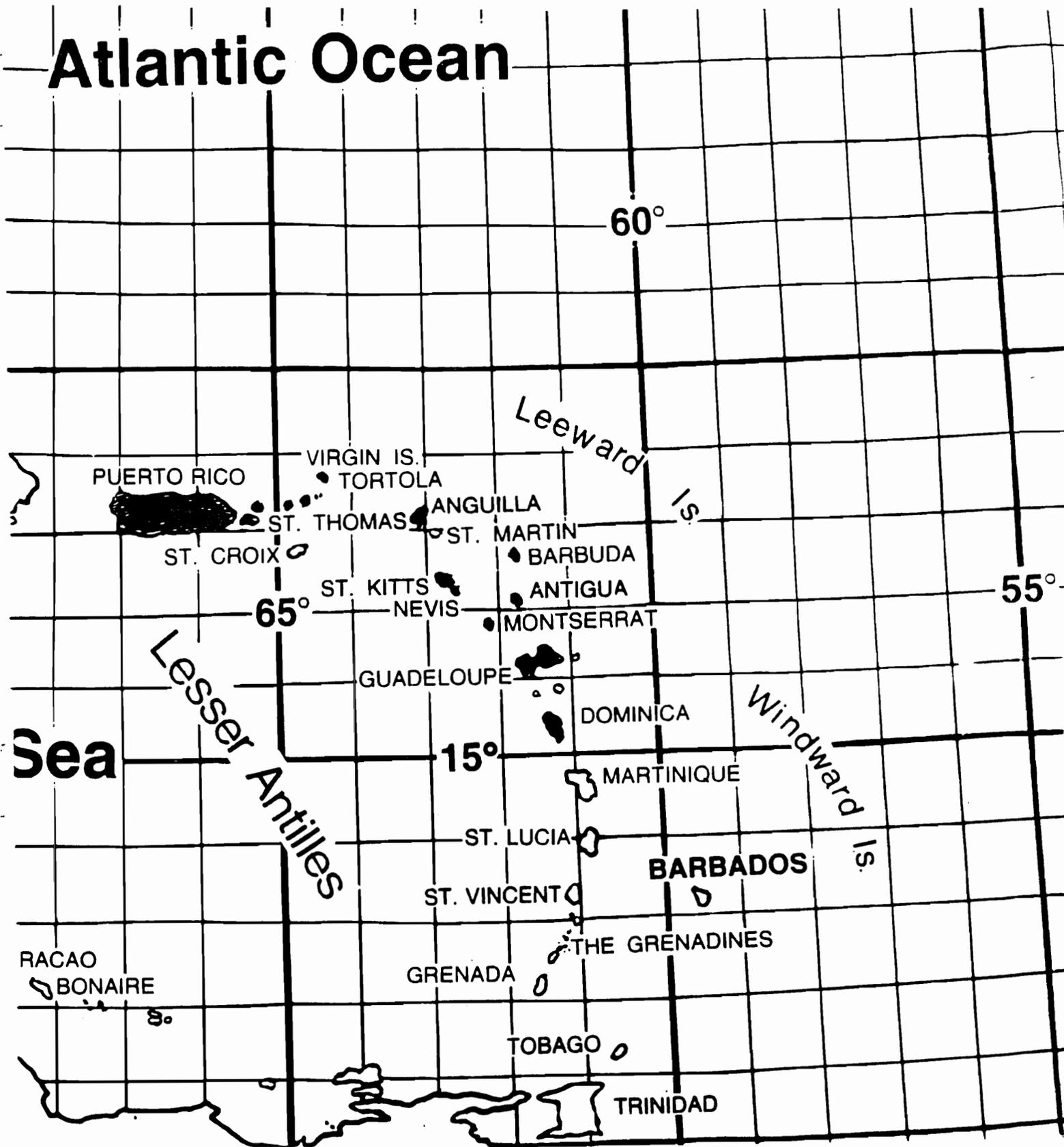
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MAP OF AREAS AFFECTED BY
HURRICANE HUGO



.1'

I. BACKGROUND ON HURRICANE HUGO

Areas Affected: The Eastern Caribbean islands of
Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat,
Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and
Nevis, Anguilla and Tortola (British
Virgin Islands)

No. Dead:* 20; 6 missing

No. Affected:* Approximately 50,000 homeless;
numerous injuries

Damage: Communications and power down
throughout most of the affected
islands; extensive property damage to
public and private buildings in
Montserrat; devastation of bananas
and other crops in Dominica; water
distribution systems shut down due to
cuts in power distribution systems;
transportation disrupted due to
flooding, downed utility poles and
power transmission lines and
mud-slides.

A. General Situation

Hurricane Hugo, the sixth hurricane of the 1989 Atlantic season, hit the Leeward Islands in the Eastern Caribbean, causing serious damage to the above-mentioned islands on Saturday and Sunday, September 16-17, 1989. Hugo was the most powerful storm to hit these islands in the past decade, with sustained winds of up to 140 mph. On Monday, September 18th, Hugo hit Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and skirted the north coast of the Dominican Republic that night.

The island of Montserrat was devastated with up to 80 percent of all property on the island destroyed and the remaining 20 percent damaged. An estimated 10,000 of

* Source: OFDA Situation Reports

the population (12,000) were left homeless. Electricity, radio and telephone communications were completely cut in Montserrat as in other affected islands. Most roads were impassable, extensive flooding was reported and water supplies were disrupted. In Dominica, flooding caused extensive landslides which, along with high winds, severely damaged 70-80 percent of the banana crop and caused infrastructural damage. Roads, seawalls, drains and bridges, all of which are essential to the marketing of bananas, were damaged or made impassable. In Antigua and Barbuda, the storm knocked down many utility poles and disrupted the electrical distribution system. About 10-15 percent of the homes suffered extensive roof damage and extensive flooding completely cut off the southern part of the island. In St. Kitts and Nevis, electrical power supply was cut in all areas. Approximately 10 percent of the homes in St. Kitts and 60 percent of the homes in Nevis sustained damage. The sugar crop, the major earner of foreign exchange, was devastated.

Private businesses were severely affected by power outages as were hospitals and other major facilities.

B. Immediate Actions

On September 15th, AID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) pre-positioned an initial team of disaster experts in Antigua to assess the impact of the hurricane on the islands. Based on the initial assessment by this team, on September 19th the Charge D'Affaires based in Antigua declared that a state of emergency existed in the islands of Antigua and Barbuda, Montserrat, Anguilla and St. Kitts and Nevis. The Charge exercised his disaster assistance authority and immediately requested the OFDA to release an initial \$25,000 for support of relief operations.*/ These funds were used for communications, emergency transport, fuel, other logistical requirements and purchase of local supplies.

A second U.S. disaster response team arrived in Antigua on September 19th to assist in conducting detailed assessments and in managing logistics, information and press relations. This team also coordinated the delivery of U.S.-donated relief supplies to islands in the north.

*/ See Annex F

In declaring a state of disaster for Dominica on September 22nd, the Charge D'Affaires in Barbados immediately used his disaster assistance authority to request the OFDA to release \$25,000 to allow the undertaking of emergency relief efforts.*/ Funds were used to clear roads to permit access to and harvest of bananas from toppled trees and allow shipment of as much as possible of the endangered produce on the last, regularly scheduled banana boat departing in September.

Concurrently, RDO/C dispatched senior engineering and agricultural officers to the affected areas to assess damage and begin the process of identifying required short-term rehabilitation activities. Senior Mission staff participated extensively in international donor coordination exercises in Barbados. These efforts resulted in early agreements among the major donors as to what the assistance priorities would be for both immediate relief and short-term rehabilitation activities. In addition, coordination was critical in tracking the sources, amounts and values of donated assistance from a large number of public and private sources throughout the region, North America and Europe in response to the disaster.

C. Coordination with Other Donors

Daily donor coordination meetings were organized immediately in Antigua and Barbados and involved all principal governmental and international assistance agencies as well as a number of private organizations. The Barbados-based group, chaired by the United Nations Development Program Resident Representative, maintained a listing of pledges, while the Antigua-based group coordinated donor responses. See Annex G for a list of donor contributions to date.

USAID, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the British Development Division (BDD) have divided responsibilities for re-establishing vital services on the Leeward islands and BVI. USAID will focus on rehabilitation of the electrical power distribution systems with initial concentration on St. Kitts and Nevis, while CIDA will focus its efforts on rehabilitating airports and the water sector in Montserrat and St. Kitts and Nevis, plus the coconut industry in Dominica. The Pan-American Health Organization conducted assessments of the health sector in all affected islands and is

*/ See Annex F

providing assistance where needed. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and CARDI each commenced an assessment of the agriculture sector in Dominica and the Leeward Islands.

Due to extensive damage sustained by the British Dependency of Montserrat, including disruption of power supply and damage to mostly all public and private buildings, the BDD elected to concentrate its rehabilitation assistance on all sectors in Montserrat and in BVI to a lesser extent plus restoration of electrical power supply in Antigua. RDO/C indicated its willingness to participate if needed, on a limited basis, in rehabilitating Montserrat. Further discussions will be held with the BDD to determine whether U.S. assistance is warranted in subsequent, longer-term phases of the rehabilitation and reconstruction effort.

II. PROBLEMS TO BE ADDRESSED AND RATIONALE

In response to requests from the governments of the affected islands (Annex B), and in conjunction with other major international donors in the region, USAID has concluded that the top priorities for U.S. rehabilitation assistance are in (a) the restoration of the electrical distribution systems in the most seriously affected Leeward islands and (b) rehabilitating the agricultural sector and carrying-out emergency roads repairs in Dominica.

All Leeward islands lost electrical service. RDO/C surveyed service problems in Antigua and in St. Kitts and Nevis. Based on this survey, RDO/C will concentrate its initial assistance efforts to rehabilitate service in St. Kitts and Nevis.

A. Restoration of Power Distribution - St. Kitts and Nevis

1. Background

Electrical service is provided by the Ministry of Communications, Works and Public Utilities through the Electricity, Ice and Cold Storage Department. Electrical energy is supplied from diesel engine driven generators at 60 hertz. Electric supply to users is 230 volt, 2 wire single phase and 400 volt, 3 phase, 3 or 4 wire. Primary distribution voltage is 11 Kv with the exception of a 3300 volt primary circuit to Basseterre.

On St. Kitts, the central portion of the capital city, Basseterre, is supplied by a 3300 volt underground primary distribution circuit with overhead secondary circuits emanating from 12 substations. Another underground primary circuit serves a group of tourist hotel facilities located almost immediately south east of Basseterre. An overhead 11KV circuit serves the remainder of the island. This is a ring circuit generally paralleling a circumferential road around the coast line of the island. The ring circuit is approximately 52 km long.

A similar overhead 11KV ring circuit exists on Nevis. It is approximately 24 km long. Primary circuit pole line structures use 6 and 8 foot cross arms, flat configuration, with hard drawn copper conductor on pin insulators. Poles are generally 35 foot, class 6. Some wishbone metal arms are used. There is no primary neutral or overhead ground wire. Secondary circuits use open type construction with hard drawn copper conductors.

2. Impact of Hurricane Hugo

No electrical service was available after Hurricane Hugo struck the islands on Saturday September 16. The local utility companies have insufficient staff to cope with the massive task of restoring electrical service. Repairing the system could take many months without outside assistance. Meanwhile, lack of electrical power has disrupted the entire economy, including public services, hotels, industrial parks and supply of food, water, fuel, etc. to the population. Without refrigeration, households cannot store meat, dairy products and produce in this tropical climate. Food retailers and wholesalers in urban areas may have standby electrical generators, but the risks for malfunctions and ultimate breakdown is very high with continuous use. Retail outlets in rural villages are unlikely to even have generators. Since most of the food consumed in these islands is imported regionally or from the U.S., cold storage is very important.

Disrupted power supplies are also affecting the ability to pump water and provide emergency services and products (e.g. medicines, blood, etc.), and all forms of internal and external communications. A major concern is that, if another hurricane were to threaten the area now, the communications network would not be able to issue adequate warnings. This is a key concern with several weeks remaining in a very active hurricane season this year.

The following summarizes the status of electrical service on 23 September.

St. Kitts

Electrical department crews have restored service to approximately 15% of the capital city of Basseterre. Priorities in service restoration in general order of precedence include the hospital, police and communications, mercantile establishments with refrigerated food storage, fuel service stations, industrial parks and tourist facilities. The priorities are seen to be health and vital government services, followed by restoration of power throughout the country. Water supplies constitute a major health consideration. Reports have indicated that the Canadian Government will provide emergency assistance in helping to restore the water supply. Restoration of normal electrical service to water supply installations is an important priority of the Government of St. Kitts. The Government has specifically requested USAID assistance in restoring primary and secondary power lines serving well pumps. Electricity Department officials estimate that it should be able to complete restoration of emergency electrical services to Basseterre in October.

Damage to primary distribution pole lines is estimated as follows: 10 km of line with an average span length of 150 feet and about 10 percent (110) of utility poles downed. Additionally, there are approximately 110 damaged (leaning) utility poles that must be repaired.

The underground circuit to tourist hotels and facilities south east of Basseterre was not damaged. Partial service has been restored to the point of transition from overhead to underground.

Nevis

Electrical service has been restored to the hospital and a very limited number of buildings in the main city of Charlestown. Little activity is underway to restore electrical services. Damage is more extensive than that noted in St. Kitts.

Damage to primary distribution pole lines is estimated as follows: 24 km of line with an average span length of 150 feet and about 50% of the utility poles downed. Additionally, there are approximately 350 damaged (leaning) utility poles that must be repaired.

In sum, the St. Kitts-Nevis economy cannot recover quickly from the ravages of Hurricane Hugo until electric power is restored. Until the power sector is repaired, economic activity will grind to a halt. Absence of electric power has important health implications as well. Fresh potable water is generally supplied by a system of electric pumps, and electricity is used to refrigerate perishable food commodities. The country's residents will be at risk of water-borne disease and food poisoning until electric power can be restored to households and businesses.

B. Revitalization of Agricultural Sector and Roads - Dominica

1. Request for Assistance from Dominica

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica (GOCD), in its September 22 letter to RDO/C (See Annex B), declared a national emergency in the agriculture and infrastructure sectors. The GOCD reported damage to be most severe in four areas:

- o Banana production - Blown down plants (about 70-80 percent of total) will leave most small-scale producers without income for 6-9 months. Farmers will lose the equivalent of about US\$6 million in banana earnings. If rehabilitation is not completed by the end of November, farmers will have a greatly reduced 1990 banana crop, losing an additional U.S. \$10 million of income.
- o Other crops - Tree and vine crops, including mangoes, breadfruit, passion fruit, and avocados suffered heavy wind and water damage due to the hurricane. Trellises, support posts and grafting materials are needed along with hand tools to rehabilitate these crops.

- o Infrastructure - Damage to the road network, including seawalls, drains and bridges will impede agricultural production. Emergency banana marketing/exporting, in particular, will be affected.
- o Artisanal Fishing - The loss of fishing nets, gear and boats had an immediate negative impact on the income of many small-scale fishermen and on local food supply.

2. The Importance of Bananas and the Impact of Hurricane Hugo

Dominica's economy can properly be described as monocultural, and the economic survival for most citizens is closely linked to the performance of one crop - bananas. Recent strong performance of the Dominican economy (5.6 percent or more during each of the last three years) is due in largest part to positive developments in that country's banana industry.

Banana production is the livelihood of more than 20,000 farm families, mostly small growers. Many thousands of other workers derive at least part-time employment from cultivation, handling and export of bananas. Indeed, one estimate places the percentage of the national labor force employed at least part-time in the banana industry at forty percent.

Farmers whose banana plants were blown down in the hurricane will be without income for about six to nine months. Banana plants regenerate on their own, with some additional fertilizer and other inputs. Hence, small-scale banana producers face the dilemma of finding funds to purchase needed inputs, at the same time that they must find alternative sources of income to support family consumption. Farmers must have access to fertilizer immediately in order to successfully rehabilitate plants before the end of the 1989 planting season in November.

Estimates of the extent of blow-down place plant loss at 70-80 percent. The severe impact of Hurricane Hugo may be more easily weathered, partly due to

past RDO/C assistance to Dominica to fortify the organization of the national banana industry following Hurricane David (Project No. 538-0083). The major objective of that project was support to a commercially-oriented banana organization, the Dominica Banana Marketing Corporation (DBMC) which provides services and credit to banana farmers. The goal of the DBMC is to achieve financial self-sufficiency and put the banana industry into the hands of private sector producers, composed mostly of small-scale banana farmers.

The previous AID grant assistance to DBMC was combined with other efforts designed to jump-start the devastated banana industry. Central packing was changed to field packing, leading to higher quality and a greater number of bananas reaching the market. New, more ecologically safe chemicals for banana disease control were introduced to Dominica's producers. The greater financial strength of the DBMC permitted a higher farm-gate price to growers which sped up recovery of the industry.

These interventions had a profound and positive impact. Banana production and revenue increased dramatically. Exports of bananas increased 89 percent between 1982 and 1986, and revenues from banana production grew by 150 percent. By 1989, before hurricane Hugo, annual foreign exchange earnings from bananas were estimated to reach about \$35 million.

Preserving the integrity of the major institution serving the banana farmers has helped to bring immediate relief to farmers because it is organized to provide credit, technical assistance, marketing and inputs to farmers. In addition to the DBMC, banana growers in Dominica are protected by two mechanisms, the Windward Islands Crop Insurance Scheme (WINCROP), and a System of Stabilization of Export Earnings (STABEX) through the European Economic Community (EEC).

WINCROP pays the farmers only 25% of their projected loss of income. With the current price paid to farmers by the DBMC being 40 cents per pound, the farmer will receive only 10 cents per pound of fruit lost in the hurricane. WINCROP expects to pay a total of US\$ 3.5 million in crop insurance benefits to Dominican farmers by mid-October, 1989.

STABEX was introduced by the EEC under the first Lome Convention (1975-1979). Its purpose is to mitigate the ill effects of fluctuations in African, of agricultural commodities to the Community. STABEX provides cash transfers to offset loss of earnings caused by falls in export prices, sales, or both. STABEX transfers depend on the results of market transactions and relate to actual volume of exports and sellings prices, without affecting either. In order to arrive at a figure for recorded losses, STABEX calculates average export earnings for the four years prior to the application year, and then deduct from that average figure the actual earnings for the application year. Since the average volume of banana export over the last four years amounted to about 54,000 tons per year and the 1989 export up to September 15 amounted to approximately 44,000 tons, the amount expected from the STABEX fund as a result of the current disaster will approximate US\$ 1 million. This money is paid to the GOCD, which can allocate the funds as it chooses. In the past, STABEX funds have been budgeted for public infrastructure investments. STABEX funds resulting from losses sustained from hurricane Hugo will probably be available to the GOCD during late CY 1990 and, therefore, will have no immediate impact on relief and rehabilitation of activities.

3. Other Crops

Subsequent to hurricane damage in 1979 and 1980, Dominica has been slowly building the non-traditional agricultural sector. Since 1985, Dominica's export of non-traditional crops to the regional and extra-regional markets amounted to more than 4,000 tons and approximately 600 tons per annum, respectively. The main crops exported are grapefruit, limes, mangoes, breadfruits, avocados and root crops. The damage done by Hurricane Hugo was mainly on the east coast of the island inflicting serious losses on breadfruit and avocado crops. The GOCD estimated that the cost of rehabilitating the non-traditional crops would be approximately \$400,000. Since these crops are generally inter-planted with bananas, they must be rehabilitated along with bananas.

4. The Impact on the Dominican Artisanal Fishing Industry

The fisheries sector of the Eastern Caribbean has historically been small. The scale of development that is possible for Eastern Caribbean fish production, while modest in global terms, is significant within the context of small island economies and affects lower income fishermen who are at greater risk when disaster strikes. They lost boats and canoes, motors, fish pots, nets, and other gear.

There are an estimated 1,300 fishermen in Dominica. An estimated 640 fishing vessels operate, of which about 440 are canoes 5-8 meters in length, propelled by 6-25 hp outboard engines with auxiliary sail and/or oars. The remaining vessels are keel boats 4-8 meters in length propelled by 25-48 hp outboard engines.

The local fishing industry is organized around four cooperative societies. The Newtown Fishermen's Cooperative Society is working to bolster pelagic (ocean) fishing, and has constructed gear storage and modest marketing facilities. The Dominica Fisheries Cooperative Society assists its membership with supply of gear and duty-free concessions. Two other cooperatives are at early formative stages.

5. Damage to Road and Other Infrastructure

In the early eighties, much of Dominica's road network was rehabilitated in the aftermath of Hurricanes David and Allen. The program represented a coordinated effort by USAID, CIDA, the EEC, World Bank, and Caribbean Development Bank. Dominica's primary road network and many feeder roads (a total of about 120 miles) were rehabilitated at a cost of about US\$ 50 million. The road system provides reliable access from productive agricultural areas in the north and east to the major port at Roseau.

Much of the road network traverses extremely rugged terrain. Dominica is the most mountainous of the Caribbean islands, and both interior and coastal areas are characterized by steep slopes. Predominant soils are fine silts and clays which become unstable when saturated. As a result of heavy rains

during the passage of Hurricane Hugo, major landslides occurred which blocked primary, secondary and feeder roads. Heavy surf destroyed or extensively damaged earth-retaining and sea defense structures. While no roads have been closed, the roadway width in many areas has been severely reduced as a result of erosion of embankments and pavement structures. Heavy runoff from torrential rains which accompanied the hurricane eroded the foundation of the north abutment of a Bailey bridge near Belfast, leaving the bridge usable only by pedestrian traffic. While the Ministry of Communications and Works is still conducting a detailed assessment of the damage, preliminary estimates indicate that total damage to infrastructure, including roads and bridges, may exceed US\$ 1.3 million.

6. Summary Regarding Dominica

Hurricane Hugo is yet another painful reminder of the region's need to redouble efforts to diversify agriculture. The monocrop economies of the Eastern Caribbean are simply too fragile to stand up to the vagaries of local weather patterns. For this reason, RDO/C assistance and policy dialogue with the OECS nations recently set in motion a structured program of activities aimed at crop diversification.

Diversification is moving forward in Dominica. At the present time, however, the country is still heavily dependent on banana production. Markets and productive techniques are not waiting in the wings to handle non-traditional export products, even if damaged banana lands are converted immediately to other crops. In the near term, banana production must be reactivated given its importance to direct income to farmers. Although USAID's development thrust is intended to support the diversification effort, this rehabilitation assistance will help to reestablish and preserve the still critical banana industry to its pre-hurricane viability.

Whether for production of bananas or non-traditional export crops, Dominica's road network must be repaired. The country's ability to transport its crops to market, both domestic and international, on roads which do not contribute to bruising or other damage, is integral to reactivation of the economy. The proposed project provides immediate assistance to the GOCD to put its road network back in order.

Finally, the artisanal fishing industry, which received a devastating blow from Hurricane Hugo in the form of loss of boats and equipment, will receive assistance to be "back in business" as soon as possible so that low-income small-scale operators can feed their families again and contribute to local food supply.

III. PURPOSE, OUTPUTS AND END OF PROJECT STATUS

A. Purpose and Outputs

The purpose of the Hurricane Hugo Rehabilitation Project is to assist the affected countries to (a) recover from the severe damage to the electrical power distribution systems (the Leeward Islands) and (b) rehabilitate the agricultural sector and re-establish the network of roads (Dominica). AID funds will target infrastructure with most urgent priority to help disaster-affected families, private businesses and public service agencies re-establish the means of their livelihood and normal operations.

The Project will rehabilitate downed electrical systems; carry-out emergency repairs on roads, bridges and seawalls; provide fertilizer and small-scale farming implements to facilitate replanting of banana and other crops; and replace fishing equipment and supplies.

Specific outputs are as follows:

Power Supply Component

Rehabilitation of 11 KV primary distribution lines and 230/400 volt secondary lines

Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation

6,000 acres of banana crops rehabilitated

750 acres of other crops (mangoes, passion fruit, papaya, and numerous root crops) rehabilitated

500 artisanal fishermen re-established with equipment and supplies

Road network cleared of mud-slides and other debris

One (1) Bailey bridge repaired

10 seawalls repaired on the west coast

B. End of Project Status

By the end of the rehabilitation effort (Feb. 27, 1990) the following conditions should exist:

- o Primary electrical distribution systems in St. Kitts and Nevis are operational;
- o The banana industry in Dominica has met critical planting targets for the 1989 planting season and for ensuring its immediate viability;
- o Other crops, especially passion fruit, are rehabilitated to pre-hurricane conditions;
- o The artisanal fishing industry in Dominica is operational; and
- o The primary and secondary road network in Dominica is operational.

IV. COMPONENTS

A. Restoration of Power Supply

RDO/C proposes to focus immediately on the restoration of primary circuits that are downed in St. Kitts and Nevis. This work will be carried out over a period of approximately two months. Similar efforts may be mounted in other affected Leeward islands if requested and following more detailed assessments. It is planned to place 15 men on Nevis and 15 men on St. Kitts initially. Men and equipment will be flown to St. Kitts and authorities will arrange barge transport of equipment for the short 2 or 3 mile sea transit to Nevis. It is likely that the 15 men on Kitts will complete restoration work before the crews complete emergency repairs on Nevis. If so, they will move from St. Kitts to Nevis and possibly other Leeward islands. The estimated cost of this component is \$2.43 million.

As far as construction services are concerned, OFDA contacted USAID/Jamaica shortly after Hugo struck the Leeward islands to benefit from its recent experience with disaster relief efforts following Hurricane Gilbert's devastation of Jamaica in September 1988.

USAID is funding electrical system rehabilitation in Jamaica in addition to the emergency service restoration following the onslaught of Hurricane Gilbert one year ago. Work is being performed by Lloyd Electric Co. of Texas. The Lloyd crews are skilled line construction journeymen with experience in hurricane restoration work in a similar Caribbean setting. The Jamaican Public Service Company (power company) and USAID/Jamaica have been extremely pleased with the efficiency and production of the Lloyd crews. USAID/Jamaica offered to release electrical construction crews under contract with USAID/Jamaica for service in the Leeward islands for a period of 2 months.

OFDA has negotiated a contract with Lloyd Electric to permit the contractor to commence rehabilitation of the electrical system in St. Kitts/Nevis. Rehabilitation efforts will restore primary circuits and some secondary circuits, including provision of line construction materials, hardware, conductors, and transformers if required. If requested, power rehabilitation work will be undertaken in other Leeward islands after further field assessments are completed. All work will be done in conjunction with national electrical power agencies and other emergency assistance being supplied by other countries and donor organizations.

OFDA has requested Lloyd Electric to locate suitable equipment and those tools and construction supplies necessary to mount an electrical restoration program. Lloyd has responded to the OFDA/Washington request and has located equipment and supplies. The company is prepared to immediately execute procurement and lease contracts upon receipt of OFDA authorization. OFDA has arranged for Department of Defense air transportation of contractor equipment, tools and supplies to St. Kitts.

B. Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation and
Emergency Road Repairs - Dominica

RDO/C assistance to Dominica will focus on four areas: rehabilitation of banana and diversified crops, rehabilitation of the small-scale fishing industry, environmental monitoring, and emergency repair of roads, bridges and seawalls. Since RDO/C has considerable experience working in these areas, we have a comparative advantage in expeditiously delivering inputs needed for rehabilitation. The estimated cost of this component is \$2.4 million.

1. Rehabilitation of Banana Production

To assist farmers whose banana plants were blown down in the hurricane, grant funds of \$1.45 million will be used to purchase fertilizer, an input necessary for banana rehabilitation. Farmers submitting hurricane damage claims will receive one-half their fertilizer as a grant and the other half on credit under their regular credit lines with the DBMC. The purpose of the subsidy is to encourage farmers (under temporary but severe income constraints due to the hurricane) to devote themselves to banana rehabilitation, so important in the national economic context. Payments by farmers for non-granted fertilizer will be channeled into a separate "input fund" to purchase other banana production inputs on behalf of farmers. Existence of the revolving fund will assure that farmers have access to capital to purchase local inputs required for immediate rehabilitation of their crops. The provision of funds for input purchase will help mitigate the immediate adverse financial impact of Hugo.

2. Rehabilitation of Other Crops

Other crops are frequently inter-planted with bananas in Dominica, including food crops, such as plantains, cabbage, carrots, tomatoes, lettuce, mangoes, passion fruit, papaya, and numerous root crops. Several of these crops are economically important to Dominica in international trade and most are consumed locally. Given these inter-cropping arrangements, it is not practical to focus on rehabilitation of bananas without concurrently addressing other crops as well. Therefore, the project will provide a grant of \$300,000 for rehabilitation of other crops which will provide for fertilizer, plant material and hand tools.

This rehabilitation fund will be administered by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), to provide emergency inputs to farmers similar to the scheme for bananas discussed above. Inputs for non-banana crops will be completely grant financed to stimulate farmers to rehabilitate their food crops. This will guarantee the food security of Dominica and will keep post-hurricane food prices within the grasp of all sectors of the population. Within this incentive scheme, the MOA will focus on providing high quality planting stock, including cuttings, rooted trees, grafts, seeds, short-term vegetables, etc., to replace plants damaged by the hurricane. Priority will also be given to rehabilitating "hurricane-proof" crops, such as trellised passion fruit.

Given Dominica's relatively small size, the MOA can, and does keep individual records on most of its small farmers. The MOA will use its comprehensive database on farmers/acreage and location to provide individual farmers with inputs to replace those lost during Hurricane Hugo.

3. Environmental Monitoring

The project will support extensive applications of fertilizer in a relatively short period under the banana rehabilitation element. Although this project will only finance fertilizer, it is expected that the DBMC will be making other agricultural chemicals available to farmers. Based upon past experiences of alleged degradation to the environment from use of agricultural chemicals (other than fertilizer), RDO/C and the GOCD have agreed upon the need to establish appropriate environmental monitoring procedures in this rehabilitation activity. RDO/C will directly contract the services of a U.S. environmental analysis/monitoring agency, the Consortium for International Crop Protection (CICP), to monitor and report on the effects of chemical applications. This firm will study the impacts of the agricultural chemicals to be applied to crops on birds, marine/estuarine crustaceans, fish, ground water and humans. Information and insights gained from this analysis will serve to guide the MOA and the DBMC in making the requisite adjustments in recommendations to farmers on chemical applications for the various crops to be supported. The estimated cost of this element is \$50,000.

4. Fishing Industry Rehabilitation

The project will provide a grant of \$150,000 to the Ministry of Agriculture to purchase and distribute fishing inputs, largely through sub-grants to private fishing cooperatives. Inputs to be funded include boat repairs, boat shed repairs, buoys, temporary docks, fishing nets, hooks lines and such gear that generally cannot be manufactured locally. RDO/C provided similar assistance through these cooperatives in the past, primarily under our Special Development Activities project (538-0005). Ultimately, however, the GOCD is responsible for accounting for the distribution and expenditure of these small grants to the fishing sector.

5. Emergency Roads Repair

The Ministry of Communications and Works has commenced road repair work, focusing its initial efforts on restoring a critical Bailey bridge. Removal of landslide material must be undertaken expeditiously to permit the movement of personnel and equipment to those areas where sea defense works must be repaired. The emergency road rehabilitation activity to be included in this program will emphasize removal of landslide material, reconstruction of seawalls and other earth retaining structures, and other critical repairs. A total of \$500,000 will be provided for this element.

C. Financial Review and Audit

In order to verify that funds are used for intended purposes and that commodities are distributed in accordance with the project planning document, a Certified Public Accounting (CPA) firm will be contracted to monitor and concurrently audit the accounting records, disbursement and use of funds, commodities and supplies for the \$5 million provided under this project. The firm will be contracted directly by RDO/C. It will hold initial meetings with the various entities involved in the administration of the relief effort. It will also conduct reviews of the capability of their financial and procurement systems. Subsequent on-site tests, visits and inspections will be carried-out to determine that commodities and supplies were delivered in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and agreements. Regular testing of accounting records will also take place.

The program will fund the purchase of various supplies and finance considerable labor expenses administered by government ministries. We anticipate, therefore, that the financial oversight requirements will be demanding in the agricultural rehabilitation program in Dominica due to the multiple activities planned. For the restoration of the electrical distribution system in St. Kitts and Nevis, a single direct-AID contract will be negotiated for both technical assistance and commodity procurement. This should require relatively less financial oversight by the CPA firm.

The total estimated cost of the financial review and audit services is \$120,000.

V. BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

A. Costs

The total planned AID contribution to the Hurricane Hugo Rehabilitation effort is \$5 million. Funding will be provided within FAA Sec. 491-492 authorities over the FY 89-90 period in accordance with the following budget and obligation schedule.

TABLE 1
BUDGET AND OBLIGATION SCHEDULE
(\$000)

<u>Component</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>FY90</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>I. Agr. and Roads Rehab-Dominica</u>			
Banana Rehab (Fertilizer)	200	1,250	1,450
Environmental Monitoring	-	50	50
Other Crops Rehab	70	230	300
Fishing Industry Rehab	50	100	150
Emergency Roads Repairs	<u>50</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>500</u>
Sub-total	(370)	(2,080)	(2,450)
<u>II. Power Supply-Leeward Islands</u>			
Construction	1,400	1,000	2,400
Project Management Services	<u>30</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30</u>
Sub-total	1,430	(1,000)	(2,430)
<u>III. Financial Review and Audit</u>	<u> </u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>
TOTAL	1,800	3,200	5,000

Inputs financed under the Dominica Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation and Emergency Roads Repair component include: fertilizer, planting material for other crops, small farm tools and implements, fishing boat repairs, outboard motors, boat shed repairs, fishing gear and accessories, equipment, casual labor and equipment rental, operating costs and material costs associated with the repair of roads, bridges and seawalls. Additionally, the project will finance technical services of a U.S. environmental monitoring organization to gauge the impact of agricultural chemicals on the environment. Prior to implementation of each element, RDO/C will confirm the specific work items or procurements, quantities and costs via implementation letters. Due to the preliminary nature of the disaster assessments, the above budget for this component is illustrative. A more detailed illustrative budget for the agricultural element is included in Annex C.

Inputs financed under the Power Supply component include U.S. construction and engineering services; poles, conductor, hardware, and transformers, if required; leasing costs for diggers, trucks, trailers, and other related equipment, transportation costs for personnel and some equipment. A more detailed illustrative budget is include in Annex C.

Under the Financial Review and Audit component the project will finance technical services of a regional Certified Public Accountant (CPA) firm, travel and report preparation costs.

Table 2 shows a breakdown between the foreign exchange and local costs for the components of the project. About 85 percent of the total estimated costs will be foreign exchange, all of which represent U.S. procurements.

TABLE 2

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND LOCAL CURRENCY COSTS

(\$000)

<u>Component</u>	<u>FX</u>	<u>LC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>I. Agr. and Roads Rehab-Dominica</u>			
Banana Rehab (Fertilizer)	1,450	-	1,450
Environmental Monitoring	50	-	50
Other Crops Rehab	100	140	300
Fishing Industry Rehab	110	40	150
Emergency Roads Repairs	-	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
Sub-total	(1,770)	(680)	(2,450)
<u>II. Power Supply-Leeward Islands</u>			
Construction	2,400	-	2,400
Project Management Services	<u>30</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30</u>
Sub-total	(2,430)	-	(2,430)
<u>III. Financial Review and Audit</u>			
	<u>120</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>120</u>
TOTAL	4,320	680	5,000

B. Financial Plan

Table 3 shows the basic methods of financing and implementation.

TABLE 3
METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING

<u>Component</u>	Method of Implementation	Method of Financing	Amount (\$000)
<u>I. Agr. and Roads Rehab-Dominica</u>			
Banana Rehab (Fertilizer)	H/C Contract	Adv/Reimb.	1,450
Environmental Monitoring	Dir. Contract	Dir. Pymt.	50
Other Crops Rehab	H/C Sub-grant	Adv/Reimb.	300
Fishing Industry Rehab	H/C Sub-grant	Adv/Reimb.	150
Emergency Roads Repairs	Force Account	Adv/Reimb.	500
<u>II. Power Supply-Leeward Islands</u>			
Construction	Dir. Contract	Dir.Pymt.	2,400
Project Management Services	Dir. Contract	Dir.Pymt.	30
<u>III. Financial Review and Audit</u>	Dir. Contract	Dir.Pymt.	<u>120</u>
TOTAL			5,000

All work in Dominica will be funded under a Limited Scope Grant Agreement with the Government for implementation by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Dominica Banana Marketing Corporation and the Ministry of Communications and Works. The Government will be provided an initial 90 day advance which will be liquidated and replenished monthly. The Ministry of Agriculture will make small sub-grants to several private fishing cooperatives for implementation of the fishing industry rehabilitation effort, but will retain responsibility for maintaining accounting controls over these funds.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

A. Power Sector Rehabilitation

As described previously, this component of the rehabilitation project will be implemented via a direct-AID contract with a U.S. firm, Lloyd Electric, Co. of Texas. Since the firm is still mobilized in Jamaica, the AID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance contracted with Lloyd to carry-out emergency relief activities in the Leeward islands immediately after hurricane Hugo struck. RDO/C will request the OFDA to amend its current contract with Lloyd to continue work for a period of approximately two months. RDO/C will assume management responsibility for this contract.

Concurrent with the OFDA-Lloyd contract, RDO/C will negotiate a personal services contract for supervisory engineering and project management services. The contractor, Mr. Jay Carter, provided similar services for USAID/Jamaica following hurricane Gilbert in 1988. Mr. Carter was contracted by the OFDA to provide disaster assessments after hurricane Hugo struck the Leeward islands.

An illustrative implementation schedule is provided in Annex D.

B. Agriculture Sector and Emergency Road Rehabilitation - Dominica

This component of the rehabilitation effort will be implemented under a Handbook 3 Limited Scope Grant Agreement (LSGA) with the Government of Dominica. The Government will appoint the following as implementing agencies: the DBMC (banana crop rehabilitation), the Ministry of Agriculture (other crop and fisheries rehabilitation), and the Ministry of Communications and Works (road network rehabilitation). These agencies all have ample prior experience in managing disaster assistance funds and, therefore, will have full responsibility for ordering, distributing, accounting for and monitoring use of project-funded commodities and services. This will be done within well-established procedures and standard practices of the GOCD.

The GOCD, through the MOA, will directly procure inputs (such as fertilizers, wire, posts, hand tools, planting materials, etc.), and will transport them to regional centers for direct distribution to farmers.

Local extension agents will actively monitor and supervise this distribution of inputs. Prior to the MOA undertaking any procurement under the banana, other crop and fisheries elements, RDO/C, through its Agriculture and Rural Development Office, will confirm via detailed implementation letters the specifics (items, quantities, costs, sources, etc.) of each procurement. Similarly, prior to the actual rehabilitation of a specific road, bridge or seawall, RDO/C, through its Infrastructure Office, will confirm via detailed implementation letters the work item, likely costs, amounts and timing of materials, labor, equipment, etc. involved.

One aspect of the Dominica agriculture sector rehabilitation component, environmental monitoring and analysis, will be implemented directly by RDO/C. The project will support extensive applications of fertilizer in a relatively short period under the banana and other crops rehabilitation efforts. RDO/C will, therefore, directly contract the services of an environmental analysis/monitoring firm to monitor and report on the effects of chemical applications. The contract will be signed with the Consortium for International Crop Protection (CICP). CICP already has an Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) with AID for similar tasks. If the IQC work order mechanism cannot move quickly enough to deal with emergency conditions, RDO/C will contract directly for CICP's services.

Since there are no heavy road construction contractors in Dominica, all emergency roads rehabilitation work must be undertaken by the Ministry on a force account basis. USAID will provide grant funds to cover equipment rental and operating expenses, material costs, and salaries of casual labor. Other costs associated with the restoration effort will be borne by the Government of Dominica. A Project Officer from the Infrastructure Office will conduct periodic site inspections to verify work is being carried-out in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. Specific sites and work to be carried out will be agreed upon in implementation letters.

Illustrative implementation schedules for the Dominica rehabilitation effort is included in Annex D.

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

A. Project Coordination

Overall implementation of this rehabilitation effort will be coordinated by an implementation committee chaired by the Project Development Office. A direct-hire Project Development Officer (PDO) will organize bi-weekly Mission progress reviews involving representatives from other concerned offices, and will prepare brief status reports on pending actions. He will also serve as the focal point for coordinating Mission documentation on the various elements of the project.

B. Components

The Mission Infrastructure Office will assign a Project Officer to supervise implementation of the power rehabilitation component of the project. The Project Officer will work closely with the PSC project manager to monitor construction initiatives. A separate Project Officer will monitor the emergency road repair effort in Dominica.

RDO/C's Agriculture and Rural Development Office will assign two Project Officers to supervise project implementation. One officer will monitor and supervise the implementation of the rehabilitation of banana and other crops. The second officer, the Regional Environmental Management Officer, will ensure that the environmental monitoring and analysis being conducted by CICP is carried-out according to the work plan and terms of the contract.

The Controller's Office will assign a Financial Analyst responsibility for managing the contract with a CPA firm to carry-out concurrent financial reviews, end-use checks and audits of the assistance provided herein.

C. Evaluation

The Program Office will conduct an evaluation of the assistance provided for herein. This evaluation or assessment will seek to verify attainment of specific outputs noted above and of the general conditions anticipated by the end of the project. The assessment will also examine the validity of the implementation and monitoring arrangements for this rehabilitation effort. Finally, it will serve as an important link in the Mission's on-going efforts to assess the appropriateness of follow-on, longer-term reconstruction activities in response to the extensive damage caused by Hurricane Hugo.

DUTY OFFICER

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FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY BRIDGETOWN NIACT IMMEDIATE 7635
BT
UNCLAS STATE 314323

LOC: W12
34 SFP 39
CN:
CHRG: SVC
DIST: SVC

AIDAC FOR CONTROLLER AND A. WILLIAMS

F.O. 12355: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE - HURRICANE
HUGO DISASTER

ADVISE OF BUDGET ALLOWANCES PROCESSED UNDER FOLLOWING
ACCOUNTS FOR A TOTAL OF FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
PURPOSE: PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR BILATERAL AGREEMENT WITH
DOMINICA FOR HURRICANE REHABILITATION PROGRAM (\$370,000)
AND PSC TO MONITOR REGIONAL RELIEF/REHABILITATION
ACTIVITIES (\$30,000).

APPROPRIATION: 72-1191035

BPC: JFDA-89-29538-JG41

AMOUNT: \$115,396

APPROPRIATION: 72-11X1021.3

BPC: JDNX-89-29533-HG41

AMOUNT: \$59,379

APPROPRIATION: 72-1191021.3

BPC: JDNA-89-29538-HG41

AMOUNT: \$12,482

APPROPRIATION: 72-1191021.4

BPC: JDPA-89-29538-HG41

AMOUNT: \$37,229

APPROPRIATION: 72-1191021.5

BPC: JDEA-89-29538-HG41

AMOUNT: \$133,260

APPROPRIATION: 72-1191021.6

BPC: JDSA-89-29538-HG41

AMOUNT: \$ 26,354

APPROPRIATION: 72-1191021.8

BPC: JDHA-89-29538-HG41

AMOUNT: \$15,910

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ANNEX A
Page 2 of 4

ACTION AID INFO CDA P/E MLO DAO USIS CONS CHRON/8

VZCZCWN020R
OO RUEHWN
DE RUEHC #4640 2920313
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FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUEHWN/AMEMBASSY FRIDGETOWN IMMEDIATE 7788
INFO RUEHSJ/AMEMBASSY SAN JOSE IMMEDIATE 4156
BT
UNCLAS STATE 334640

LOC: 007 546
19 OCT 89 0312
CN: 52752
CHRG: AID
DIST: HUGO

AIDAC FOR CONTROLLER/A. WILLIAMS, SAN JOSE FOR PAUL BELL

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE - HURRICANE
HUGO DOMINICA DISASTER

ADVICE OF BUDGET ALLOWANCES PROCESSED UNDER
APPROPRIATION: 72-11X1035, BPC: JFDX-90-29538-HG41 FOR
TWO MILLION, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$2,200,000).
PURPOSE: PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR BILATERAL AGREEMENT WITH
DOMINICA FOR HURRICANE REHABILITATION PROGRAM.

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21

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Office of the
General Counsel

MEMORANDUM

September 29, 1989

TO: LAC/CAR, Ingrid Peters
FROM: GC/LAC, Kathleen Hansen *KH*
SUBJECT: Hurricane Hugo - Authorities of OFDA and RDO/C

You have asked whether any delegations of authority or waivers are needed from the Administrator (such as were done in the Jamaica hurricane case) to facilitate the RDO/C in its responsibility to respond to the destruction from Hurricane Hugo. This memo largely confirms my conversations with you over the past few days.

Delegation of Authority No. 1300 gives to OFDA all authority under the Foreign Assistance Act relating to the furnishing of disaster assistance, which would include the authorizing of such assistance for specific activities. The delegation also specifically includes authority to the Director of OFDA to sign or approve PIO/Ts, contracts, grants, host country contracts, and obligations to reimburse other USG agencies. DOA No. 1300 also delegates to each director of an A.I.D. Mission the authority to sign or approve contracts, grants, and host country contracts, for international disaster assistance purposes.

Thus, the Director, RDO/C does not have authority to authorize the use of OFDA funds, but does have the above obligation/implementation authorities. The Director of OFDA authorizes the use of OFDA funds, although there is not usually a formal authorization document like the one done for most A.I.D. projects. Rather, the cable from OFDA/Washington to the field post providing funds citations for particular activities or obligations normally constitutes OFDA's authorization.

From my discussions with you and Rodney Johnson at RDO/C, it does not now appear necessary for RDO/C to have any authorizing authority. In the Jamaica case such a delegation was obtained because the Mission was designing a longer-term relief and rehabilitation effort of \$20 million, complete with a PP. The

-2-

activities in the Hurricane Hugo case will be much smaller in cost (estimated at \$5 million total); more immediate in terms of planning and authorization; and OFDA is actively involved in the planning and design during this immediate post-hurricane stage.

In regard to the need to follow competition, source/origin, or other A.I.D. rules in procurements funded with disaster assistance funds, I have given you a draft cable by Steve Tisa, GC/CP, that clarifies the extent to which such rules must be applied. I have also faxed this draft cable to Rodney Johnson at RDO/C. The bottom line is that formal waivers of these rules are not required. Standard rules and procedures should be followed to the extent circumstances allow; decisions to deviate from normal rules should be made by the Mission officer who makes comparable decisions for other A.I.D. activities, documented in writing, and supported by a rational disaster-related justification. No OFDA or other AID/W approval is needed for those decisions. For the above reason, I see no need to seek any procurement waiver authority from the Administrator, as was done in the case of Hurricane Gilbert in Jamaica.

If you have any further questions, please give me a call.

cc: LAC/CAR, David Cohen
LAC/CAR, Garber Davidson
RDO/C, Rodney Johnson

29'



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CABINET SECRETARIAT

Telegrams: External, Dominica.

Telex 613 EXT DO

Reference P

GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS

ROSCAU.

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

WEST INDIES.

22nd September, 1989

Mr. Aaron Williams,
Director,
Regional Development Office,
U.S.A.I.D.,
Box 302,
Bridgetown,
BARBADOS.

Sir,

I write to request the kind assistance of the U.S. Agency for International Development following Hurricane Hugo.

The Hurricane caused severe damage to agriculture, roads, sea defences and fisheries during its passage on Saturday 16th and from the heavy rains which followed on Sunday 17th September, resulting in National Emergency in the agriculture and infrastructure sectors.

In the northeast of the island, banana farmers suffered a 90% loss to their holdings while the national average to banana farms has been estimated at 70%. The loss in foreign exchange earnings in agriculture is estimated at EC\$ 15M while the loss from banana earnings could rise to approximately \$40M over the next nine months.

Our road infrastructure and sea defence damage has been conservatively estimated at well over \$15M. Fisheries also suffered a considerable set back with the loss of fish pots, fish nets, boats and other equipment.

Government requires urgent financial support to restore the agricultural sector. Preliminary estimates indicated that EC\$ 14.8M is required to rehabilitate 11,200 acres of bananas and another EC\$ 1M for non-banana agriculture. An amount of \$300,000 is needed to replace fishing equipment and boats. EC\$ 3.5M is required to carry out urgent repairs to roads, bridges and sea defences. These are all preliminary estimates.

Government of Dominica requests urgent and sympathetic consideration of our situation, and look forward to receiving USAID's support.

Yours sincerely,


.....
B.G.K. ALLEYNE
AG. PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

21



SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS,
P. O. BOX 186,
ST. KITTS, W. I.

Ref. No. FA/C15/102

Note No 69/89

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federation of St Kitts and Nevis presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United States of America and has the honour to inform, in the aftermath of the devastating Force 4 Hurricane Hugo, that St Kitts and Nevis has sustained very serious damages.

Crops, flora and property have all been devastated. The number of inhabitants affected runs into the thousands. The Government and people of the Federation, grateful that there has been very little loss of life, are doing everything in their power to normalize the situation. Urgent help is however needed.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the further honour, therefore, to request the Embassy's kind assistance in seeking the donation of supplies and equipment from the illustrious Government of the United States of America, in order of priority outlined in the addenda to this Note.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United States of America the assurances of its highest and most distinguished consideration.

Basseterre

20 September, 1989



- 32 -



NEVIS ISLAND ADMINISTRATION
PREMIER

Telephone 5-521

Administration Building,
Charlestown,
Nevis, W. I.

Ref. No. _____

20 September 1989

TO WHICH IT MAY CONCERN

On Sunday 17 September 1989 the island of Nevis was struck by Hurricane Hugo. The island was buffeted continuously for eight (8) hours by heavy rainfall and winds of up to 120 m.p.h. strength.

A brief description of the damage would include the following:

- 1 Entire distribution system for electricity has been damaged.
- 2 60% of all houses extensively damaged.
- 3 Many persons homeless.
- 4 Telephones installations damaged.
- 5 Much of island's shipping destroyed.
- 6 Extensive damage to Alexandra Hospital.

The Ministry of Communications and Works on behalf of the Nevis Island Government is requesting aid to restore the island's infrastructure speedily and to assist the homeless.

48 HOUR PRIORITY LIST

- (i) Medical supplies
- (ii) Blankets
- (iii) Basic food supplies
- (iv) 6 generators of the following specifications:
30 Kva/3 phase/400 volts 60 cycles

7 DAY PRIORITY LIST

- (i) 12 Generators - 100 Kva/3phase/400 volts 60 cycles
- (ii) Cots
- (iii) 12 VHF RADIOS - all of same frequency

14 DAY PRIORITY LIST

Electricity distribution supplies:

- screw pin insulators
- D brackets
- cross arms - wish bone + flag type
- transformers
- copper conductor 3.147

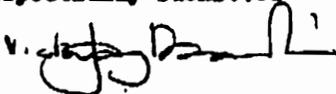
29

- copper conductor 3.104
- stay rods
- poles

We continue to catalogue the information and will present further reports as we are better able to assess the impact of Hurricane Hugo.

The government and people of Nevis extend sincere gratitude for any possible assistance to our country.

Respectfully submitted



Victor Jay Martin
Minister of Communications and Works

VJM/

6 24'

M E M O R A N D U M

The Island of Montserrat, having suffered the devastating effects of Hurricane Hugo in September, 1989, requests the urgent assistance of the United States of America in our housing reconstruction efforts. The immediate need has been for temporary shelter materials, such as plastic sheeting. The longer term need is for 2 million square feet of zinc sheeting, as well as nails, washers, tie down straps, and roof cappings.

The Government of Montserrat is most appreciative of any assistance the U.S. Government can render in this respect.

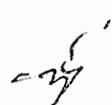
Signed: _____



His Excellency Christopher Turner,
Governor of Montserrat

Date: _____

28 September 1989



DEVELOPMENT UNIT
P O BOX 292
PLYMOUTH
MONTserrat
Mr Williams
~~Mr James Hottaway~~
USAID
BARBADOS

12th October, 1989

Dear Sir,

**Electricity Rehabilitation in the
Aftermath of Hurricane Hugo**

We wish first to express our appreciation for your considerable assistance in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo. Your quick response to our emergency needs played an important role in the immediate recovery programme in Montserrat.

In recent discussions with Mr. Paul Bell, USAID Regional Adviser - Latin America in the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, we were advised that it is possible for Montserrat to have access to a crew of linesmen, similar to those now present in St. Kitts and Nevis and equipment to assist in restoring electrical power to the island.

It is envisaged that a crew of approximately 10 linesmen would be needed along with the following supply of equipment.

1. Production Digger (similar to a Toxhand 330)
2. 2 Digger Derricks
3. 3 Bucket Trucks
4. 4 Pick Ups
5. 1 Backhoe (480 luse)

We understand that this equipment can be procured through Keith Project management Inc - Consulting Engineers, operating on the St. Kitts Nevis re-electrification project.

It is expected that the services of these linesmen would be required for 8 weeks to cover high voltage and low voltage from Plymouth, East to the Airport. We hope that this team can be in place within two weeks with the necessary equipment.

Thank you for all your continued assistance.

Yours sincerely

R. F. Meade
Reuben F. Meade

2/2

DETAILED ILLUSTRATIVE BUDGET
(\$000)

A. Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation and Roads Repair - Dominica

	FX	LC	Total
1. Banana Crop			
Fertilizer	1,450	-	1,450
Pesticide Monitoring	50	-	50
Sub-Total	(1,500)	-	(1,500)
2. Other Crops			
Fertilizer	140	-	140
Planting Material	20	50	70
Equipment	-	40	40
Transportation	-	10	10
Miscellaneous supplies	-	40	40
Sub-Total	(160)	(140)	(300)
3. Fishing Industry Rehab.			
Boat Repairs	-	14	14
Outboard Motors	20.1	-	20.1
Boat Shed Repairs	-	16	16
Fishing gear and accessories	89.9	10	99.9
Sub-Total	(110)	(40)	(150)
4. Emergency Road Rehab.			
Clearance of land slides	-	185	185
Repair of Bridges	-	50	50
Sea coast defenses	-	265	265
Sub-Total	-	(500)	(500)
Component Sub-Total	(1,770)	(680)	(2,450)

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B. Power Supply Rehabilitation - Leeward Islands

1.	Construction	FX \$000
	Labor	\$1,600
	Per Diem	275
	Equipment Lease for 2 months	
	2 - 6x6 derrick diggers @ 3,000/mo	12
	2 - 4x2 derrick diggers @ 3,000/mo	12
	4 - Bucket trucks @ 3,000/mo	24
	2 - Pole trailers @ 500/mo	2
	2 - Tool storage trailers @ 500/mo	2
	Tools and supplies	80
	Transportation	
	Personnel from Jamaica to St. Kitts, 31 @ \$350	10
	Equipment, C5As to St. Kitts	300
	DBA insurance, miscellaneous	75
	Contingency	11
	Sub-Total - Construction	(\$2,403)
2.	Project Management Services	
	Salary - 54 days @ \$285	\$ 15
	Per Diem - 63 days @ \$142	8
	Travel	
	6-RT Jamaica/St. Kitts @ \$350	2
	3-RT Barbados/St. Kitts @ \$250	
	Other direct costs including port fees, taxi, car rental, communications, and emergency supplies	2
	Sub-Total - Project Management Services	(27)
	Component Sub-Total	(\$2,430)
C.	Financial Review and Audit	<u>120</u>
	GRAND TOTAL	\$5,000

- 28

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, LLOYD ELECTRIC

Wednesday September 27

5 linemen from Lloyd Electric personnel stationed in Jamaica fly to Antigua and proceed to St Kitts on Thursday September 28

Thursday September 28

Lloyd personnel assisted by OFDA make arrangements for quarters and food service in St. Kitts and Nevis. Make arrangements to receive equipment on Friday and arrange for transport barges to deliver equipment destined for Nevis. Make arrangements for fueling, storage and security of equipment on St Kitts and Nevis.

Friday September 29

Lloyd Electric equipment, tools, and supplies leave USA for St. Kitts and arrive Friday PM.

Saturday September

Move selected equipment from St. Kitts to Nevis. Discuss electrical service restoration priorities and technical matters with St Kitt and Nevis officials.

Monday October 2

Balance of Lloyd Electric crews arrive. USAID Barbados advised this is earliest that plane reservations can be secured.

Tuesday October 3

Full scale reconstruction work underway on a 6 day/week 12 hour/day basis.

Monday November 20

Load equipment for return to USA. Crews return to Jamaica.

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Implementation Schedule (October 1989 to February 1990),
Agricultural Sector, Dominica

<u>Date</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
<u>Banana Rehabilitation</u>		
October 10	DBMC and USAID officials meet to discuss rehabilitation program	
October 12	Order Fertilizer	DBMC
November 10	Fertilizer arrives in Dominica	
November 14	Fertilizer distributed to farmers	DBMC
November 16	Application of fertilizer begins	Farmers
December 15	Rehabilitation of fields completed	Farmers
<u>Environmental Monitoring</u>		
October 15	Pesticide ecologist and health scientist arrive in Dominica	
October 16	Commence baseline survey	CICP
October 26	Baseline survey completed	CICP
October 27	Ecologist and health scientist leave Dominica	
December 11	Second field survey	MOA
January 30	Ecologist and health scientist return to Dominica	
January 31	Final field survey	CICP
February 10	Ecologist and health scientist leave Dominica	
February 20	Final report submitted to RDO/C	CICP
<u>Rehabilitation of Other Crops</u>		
October 10	MOA and USAID officials meet to identify chemicals, equipment and miscellaneous supplies needed	MOA
October 12	Order Fertilizer	MOA
October 12	Replacement plants ordered	MOA
October 12	Crop protection chemicals ordered	MOA
November 10	Replacement plants arrive in Dominica	
November 12	Plants distributed to farmers	MOA
November 12	Fertilizer arrives in Dominica	
November 13	Chemicals arrive in Dominica	
November 15	Chemicals distributed to farmers	MOA
November 15	Fertilizer distributed to farmers	MOA
November 16	Farmers engaged in rehabilitation and replanting of fields	
January 30	Replanting and rehabilitation of fields completed	

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
<u>Fishing Industry Rehabilitation</u>		
October 10	MOA and USAID officials meet to discuss revitalization of industry	
October 11	Order outboard motors and fishing gear	MOA
October 11	Order local supplies and materials for repair of boats and boat sheds	MOA
October 16	Commence repairs to boats and sheds	Farmers
November 24	Outboard motors and fishing gear arrive on island	
November 29	Equipment distributed to fishermen	MOA
December 15	Repairs to boats and sheds completed	Farmers
February 27	Fishing activities returned to pre-hurricane levels	
<u>Emergency Road Rehabilitation</u>		
October 10	USAID and Ministry of Communications and Works (MCW) officials meet to discuss work plan	
October 11	Order local supplies for sea coast defenses	MCW
October 12	Commence road clearing	MCW
October 16	Commence work on sea coast defenses	MCW
October 16	Commence repairs on Bailey bridge	MCW
November 15	Road clearing completed	MCW
November 20	Bailey bridge repaired	MCW
February 27	Complete work on sea coast defenses	MCW

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE - FINANCIAL REVIEW AND AUDIT

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>
October 3	Scope of Work	Controller
October 4	Appoint Auditors	Controller
October 5	Prepare and sign Contracts	Regional Contracting Officer
October 5	Briefing and orientation of of auditors	
October 10	Auditors talk to Implementing Agencies in Dominica 1. Ministry of Agriculture 2. DBMC 3. Ministry of Communication and Works	CPA
October 11	Systems set up to track funds	Implementing Agencies
October 12	Auditors review tracking systems of implementing agencies	
October 16	Report to RDO/C	
October 20	First inventory of Commodities received	
November 5	report on first inventory	
December 1	Second inventory and first financial audit	
December 11	Report on inventory and first financial audit	
January 1	Third inventory and second financial audit	
January 10	Report	
January 31	Fourth inventory and third financial audit	
February 10	Report	
February 27	Fifth inventory at fourth financial audit	
March 10	Final report	

DOMINICA
SUMMARY DAMAGE

ANNEX E
Page 1 of 4

AGRICULTURAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY HURRICANE HUGO, 09/16-17, 1989

NE districts 1 to 4

Bananas An average of 80 to 85 percent damage on exposed hills, valley pockets 60 percent damage. Overall average about 78 percent.

Plantains 70 percent damaged.

Avocado Crop drop of 40 percent and trees tilted 2 percent.

Citrus Fruit drop of 20 to 35 percent in different areas. On average for all plots about 20 percent fruit drop.

Coconuts Most damage at Hodges and Carib territory. Foliage damage and some uprooting under percent. Very little crop loss.

Passion Fruit Damage to trellises and 10 to 20 percent crop.

Food crops Minor damage.

Breadfruit Branches and fruit loss 35 percent.

Mangoes Most of crop was already harvested. Of the remaining 15 percent, 30 percent was lost.

SE districts 5 to 8

Bananas Overall 70 to 90 percent damage. Pockets under 40 percent damage. The district average may work out to about 65 percent damage.

Plantain Slightly less damage, but in areas exceeded 90 percent. Overall damages 60 percent.

Avocado Branches damaged and crop loss of about 60 percent.

Coconuts Damage below 1 percent.

Breadfruit Branch damage and loss of crop at about 60 percent. [This is important crop in SE district].

Fisheries Damage to landing sites.

SOURCE: Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica,
Ministry of Agriculture

S. districts 9 to 12

Banana Damage varies from 100 percent in the Bagatelle area to 25 percent in Pichelin. Boxing plant areas were up to 85 percent in the higher partss of Morpo and Tete Morne to less than 5% at Bellevue and Giraudel.

Avocado Tree damage. Minimal fruit drop, up to 30%, but higher in the Bagtelle area.

Breadfruit In sub-district 9 as high as 60 percent fruit drop.

Citrus Fruit drop minimal except for yellow limes.

Roads Minimal damage to feeder roads. Main road damage due to landslides and sea damage.

Fishing Boathouse damage. Loss of fish pots. Damage to landing sites.

NE districts 17 to 20

Banana 60 to 90 percent damaged. Overall average about 50 percent. [Note decrease in damage from sub-districts 20 to 27]. Overall damage is in patches: i.e. Bananas show 100 percent damage in one area and close by as low as 10 and 20 percent damage was recorded.

Plantain Mainly in sub-district 19. 80 percent damage in some fields. Overall average of about 65 percent.

Fruit trees [Breadfruit/Avocado/Mangoes]
Fruit drop 40 percent. Breadfruit showed minima tree damage.

Citrus 15 to 20 percent fruit drop. Minimal destruction of trees.

Fishpots 184 damaged [lost].

Fishing boats 5 damaged [over 16 feet]

Fishing boat houses 4 damaged [16 feet x 16 feet]

Roads Minimal damage except for sub-district 19 where Morne Repas feeder roads were extensively damaged by water creating deep gullies and rendering roads impassable for vehicular traffic.

- 644

Central district 13 to 16

Banana Sub-district 15 Belles/Wet Area average at 80 percent. Damage varies in areas: e.g. Hillsborough had 100 percent damage in exposed areas, 15 percent damage in areas with windbrakes. District average approximately 40 percent damage.

Fruit drop Minimal in some areas. As high as 20 percent in the Despor, Campbell area.

Feeder roads Damage minimal island-wide, however, in districts 17, 16, 15, 14, 13 and part of 12, appreciably more damage was done to all unsealed farm roads and several culvert crossings were lost and/or damaged by the heavy rains in the aftermath of hurricane Hugo.

Livestock Minimal damage reported. Government housing and animals intact. Reports of loss or damage (chicken) - one farmer from the North and reports of wetting of litter. Reports of drop in production of eggs from shock.

- 45

COST/ESTIMATE OF LOSSES BY FISHERMEN

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGED ITEMS</u>	<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>
1. BOATS	8 dug-out canoes average 21 ft.long @ \$3,000.00 4 keel (dory) boats average 18 ft.long	24,000 8,000
ii. FISH (TRAPS) POTS		
(a) Wire Mesh	803 traps (average 8 traps per roll of wire mesh 100 rolls of galvanise wire mesh sizes 1-1/2", 18 guage ranging from 4' to 6' in height (width) 100 rolls x \$485.85	48,585
(b) Rope	Polythene (nylon) rope 8mm and 10mm diameter average 2 pots per coil of rope 400 coils of rope x \$169.95	67,980
(c) Binding Wire	For mounting of Pots 400 coils x \$3.09	1,236
iii NETS	10 fishing nets (botton gill nets) with meshes of 2-1/2" square complete with floats of lead or leadline 10 x \$1,600	16,000
BOAT SHEDS	13 Boat Sheds with dimensions of 20'x20' lumber 2"x4"x10' and 1"x12"x12' galvanize sheets 10'x33"	
	- Galvanize 40 x 13 x \$46.00	23,920
	- Lumber 40 x 13 x \$17.00	8,840
	16 x 13 x \$41.00	8,528
ACCESSORIES	Fishing Lines, Hooks and Repair to damaged Outboard Motors and other Equipment	20,000
OUTBOARD MOTORS	8 Outboard Motors average 30 H.P. Yamaha or Evinrude approximate cost \$5,400 each	<u>43,200</u>
GRAND TOTAL OF ESTIMATED DAMAGE		<u>270,289</u>

ACTION AID INFO CDA P/E MLO DAO JAC

VZCZCWN0730
 CO RUEHWN
 DE RUCBSGG #4215 2630002
 ZNR UUUUU ZZH
 O 190002Z SEP 89 ZDS
 FM AMEMBASSY ANTIGUA

LOC: 027 713
 23 SEP 89 0425
 CN: 48756
 SERG: AID
 DIST: NETE

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC //7639//
 RUEHWN/AMEMBASSY BRIDGETOWN //IMMEDIATE/4844//
 INFO RUEHGV/USMISSION GENEVA SZ//IMMEDIATE/0224//
 RUEHDT/USMISSION JS UN NEW YORK NY//PRIORITY/0024//
 RULGSAA/COMNAVFORCARIB ROOSEVELT ROAD RQ//PRIORITY//
 RUANCLD/USCINCLANT DET KEY WEST FL//PRIORITY//
 RUEHDG/AMEMBASSY SANTO DOMINGO//PRIORITY/0334//
 RUEHPU/AMEMBASSY PORT AU PRINCE HA//PRIORITY/0087//
 RUEHKG/AMEMBASSY KINGSTON//PRIORITY/0310//
 RUEHSJ/AMEMBASSY SAN JOSE//IMMEDIATE/0201//
 RUEHPE/AMEMBASSY LIMA//IMMEDIATE/0202//

BT

UNCLAS ANTIGUA 1233

SUBJECT: DISASTER DECLARATION, HURRICANE HUGO.

AIDAD: AID/W FOR OFDA; LIMA/SAN JOSE FOR OFDA ADVISORS
 GENEVA PASS UNDR0/LORCS

1. BASED ON INITIAL ASSESSMENT BY OFDA DISASTER ADVISOR PAUL
 BELL, IT IS CLEAR THAT A MAJOR DISASTER EXISTS IN THE EASTERN

PAGE 02 RUCBSGG4215 UNCLAS ANTIGUA 1233

CARRIBBEAN ISLAND STATES OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, MONTSERRAT,
 ST. KITTS/NEVIS, AND ANGUILLA, AND MAJOR DAMAGE HAS OCCURRED.
 IT IS THE MISSION'S JUDGMENT THAT THE RESOURCES OF THE
 RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS ARE NOT ADEQUATE TO RESPOND TO THE NEED
 2. I THEREFORE DECLARE THAT A STATE OF DISASTER EXISTS IN
 MONTSERRAT, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, ANGUILLA, AND ST. KITTS-NEVIS
 3. FOR OFDA: REQUEST USDOLS 25,000. BE ALLOTTED TELEGRAPHICALLY
 TO USAID/RDO/C AS AUTHORIZED IN CHAPTER 3, PAR. 3B.4 AID
 HANDBOOK 8.
 4. INITIAL USDOLS 25,000. TO BE USED FOR SUPPORT OF RELIEF
 OPERATIONS, INCLUDING EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS
 FUEL, AND RELATED SERVICES, AND SOME LOCAL PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES
 5. CONSIDERING SEVERITY OF DAMAGE, FULLY EXPECT TO MAKE FURTHER
 REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE ONCE A CLEARER PICTURE EMERGES.
 6. DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES IN ANTIGUA, AND HANDLING
 CAPABILITY OF ANTIGUA'S V.C. INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, BELL
 RECOMMENDS ANTIGUA BE USED AS BASE FOR RELIEF OPERATIONS.
 7. GIVEN EXTENT OF DAMAGE IN MONTSERRAT, EXPECT THAT ONE 1)
 TCS-9000 WILL BE BASED IN MONTSERRAT TO AUGMENT IF RADIO
 COMMUNICATIONS. ALSO EXPECT BY SEPTEMBER 19 TO HAVE 7500 RADIO

PAGE 03 RUCBSGG4215 UNCLAS ANTIGUA 1233

LINK WITH MONTSERRAT, ST. KITTS AND NEVIS.

BT

MCEUGE

BT

#4215

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UNCLASSIFIED

ANNEX F
BRIDGETOWN 7259 Page 2 of 3

VZCZCWN1 *
OO RUEHC RUCBNFA RUEHGV RUEHDT
DT RUEHWN #7259 265 **
ZNR UUUUU ZZB
O 222155Z SEP 89
FM AMEMBASSY BRIDGETOWN
TO RUEHC / SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7567
RUCBNFA / AMEMBASSY ANTIGUA 5360
RUEHGV / USMISSION GENEVA 0439
RUEHDT / USMISSION USUN NEW YORK 1227
BT
UNCLAS BRIDGETOWN 07259

CLASS: UNCLASSIFIED
CHRG: AID 09/22/89
APPRV: CHARGE: JCLARK
DRFTD: RDO/C: CAELLER
CLEAR: 1.ADO:LLAIRT
2.D/DIR:LAPMSTRONG
.DIR:AWILLIAMS
DISTR: AID CHARGE CHRON

AIDAC

SECSTATE FOR OFDA AND S/S-O, USCINCLANT FOR SCJ4
ANTIGUA FOR PAUL BELL
GENEVA FOR UNDR0

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: NONE

SUBJECT: DECLARATION OF DISASTER, HURRICANE HUGO --
- DOMINICA

1. AS A RESULT OF THE FORCE OF HURRICANE HUGO WHICH HIT DOMINICA ON SEPT. 16,, 1989, 70 PCT OF THE ISLAND'S BANANA CROP WAS DESTROYED. FEEDER ROADS, SEAWALLS, DRAINS AND BRIDGES, ALL OF WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE MARKETING OF SURVIVING BANANAS, WERE DAMAGED OR BECAME IMPASSABLE. THE CHIEF OF MISSION HAS DETERMINED THAT THE DISASTER IS OF SUFFICIENT MAGNITUDE TO WARRANT US GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE. THE COM IS THEREFORE EXERCISING THE DISASTER ASSISTANCE AUTHORITY.

2. A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT, COMPLETE WITH PHOTOGRAPHS AND BANANA PRODUCTION MAP, WAS CARRIED OUT BY RDO/C CHIEF AGRICULTURE OFFICER, ONE OF HIS STAFF, AND ALEJANDRO JAMES OF OFDA. RDO/C CHIEF INFRASTRUCTURE OFFICER IS CURRENTLY IN DOMINICA AND HIS REPORT REGARDING ROAD AND SEAWALL REPAIR WILL BE FILED SEPTEL.

3. THE COM HAS, TODAY, RECEIVED AN OFFICIAL WRITTEN COMMUNICATION FROM THE ACTING PRIME MINISTER OF DOMINICA, BRYAN G.K. ALLEYNE, REQUESTING URGENT AND SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. WRITING FROM THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HE CITES THAT THE HURRICANE OF SEPT. 16TH, FOLLOWED BY RAINS ON SEPTEMBER 17TH RESULTED IN A NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

4. THE DAA OF DOLS25,000 IS NEEDED IMMEDIATELY TO ASSIST FARMERS TO HARVEST BANANAS FROM TOPPLED TREES BEFORE THE TREES DIE. FUNDS WOULD ALSO REESTABLISH TEMPORARY FIELD PACKING STATIONS, AND CLEAR ROADS SO AS TO GET AS MUCH OF THE ENDANGERED PRODUCE TO PORT IN TIME FOR THE LAST, REGULARLY SCHEDULED BANANA BOAT DEPARTURE. ROADS, NOT REQUIRING SOPEISTICATED OR

UNCLASSIFIED

BRIDGETOWN 7259

IMPORTED EQUIPMENT, THAT CAN BE REPAIRED WITH LOCAL MACHINERY AND MATERIALS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE ARE THE HIGHEST PRIORITY SO AS TO MAKE THE MARKETING DEADLINE. BECAUSE FARMERS ARE OVERLY INDEBTED FOR NEW FARM EQUIPMENT AND HOMES BUILT WITH PAST AND PRESUMED FUTURE BANANA INCOMES, THEY ARE LIVING ON THE MARGIN. COMPLETE AND IMMEDIATE LOSS OF BANANA REVENUE IS CREATING A CRISIS IN THEIR IMMEDIATE ABILITY TO FEED FAMILIES. THE NEXT GEEST LINE BANANA BOAT, SCHEDULED TO DEPART IN LATE SEPTEMBER WILL BE THE LAST SIGNIFICANT SHIPMENT TO ORIGINATE IN DOMINICA FOR THE NEXT 8-10 MONTHS.

5. TIMING OF FUNDING: DUE TO EXTREME SHIPPING DEADLINE, THE COM REQUESTS THAT OFDA MAKE DOLS25,000 AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.

6. BECAUSE OF THE TYPE OF DISASTER, THE US MISSION DOES NOT REQUIRE ADDITIONAL OFDA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, SPECIAL EQUIPMENT OR SUPPLIES.

7. THE US MISSION DOES NOT ANTICIPATE REQUESTING PL-480 FOOD.

8. ON BEHALF OF THE ENTIRE U.S. MISSION IN BRIDGETOWN, THE CM DEEPLY APPRECIATES OFDA RAPID RESPONSE TO DEVASTATION IN THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN REGION AND CONVEYS WARM THANKS TO ALL FOR YOUR EXCELLENT SUPPORT TO DATE.

CLARK
BT
#7259

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BRIDGETOWN 7259

ASSISTANCE FROM
U.S. PRIVATE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES
AND
OTHER INTERNATIONAL DONORS

Assistance Provided by U.S. Private Organizations

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) - is working on Guadeloupe, St. Croix, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinique, St. Kitts-Nevis, and Dominica. ADRA sent 150 tents, blankets, water purification tablets, plastic sheeting, powdered milk, medical supplies, food, and \$150,000 to affected islands.

American Airlines - provided transportation of ADRA supplies on Sept. 21.

American Red Cross (ARC) - sent a delegate and a communications specialist to assist the LRCS delegate in Antigua, and loaned telecommunications equipment worth \$20,000; 1 representative will travel to Montserrat and the other to St. Kitts, where they established satellite communication links. The ARC is arranging to send 10,000 comfort kits, worth \$24,500. Total ARC assistance to the eastern Caribbean emergency, as of Sept. 28, was \$52,000.

AmeriCares - donating water pumps, medical supplies, and plastic sheeting

Catholic Relief Services - is donating \$10,000 to CARITAS/Antilles for local purchase of food, cooking utensils, and other supplies for Antigua and Dominica.

Christian Children's Fund (CCF) - has field

offices on Montserrat, Antigua-Barbuda, Dominica, St. Vincent, Anguilla, and St. Kitts-Nevis, and appealed to for food, water purification tablets, medical supplies, and building supplies. CCF will also assist with long-term reconstruction.

Church World Service - donated \$5,000 to the Caribbean Conference of Churches for relief activities on the affected islands, and appealed to its constituency for \$100,000.

Four Seasons Hotel - contributed 9 MT of food and other goods, including chain-saws, hammers, nails, clothing, generators, and power tools to Nevis. Commodities arrived on Sept. 24.

Northwest Medical Teams - is sending approximately \$75,000 of medical supplies, water purification tablets, food and blankets to Antigua to be forwarded to St. Kitts.

Oxfam - is providing assistance on Montserrat, Dominica, and St. Kitts-Nevis. It donated \$20,000 to an indigenous NGO coalition for an agricultural fund and is coordinating assistance from the Boston Area.

Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) - is providing first aid items, blankets, tools, generators, electrical supplies, shovels, and other relief supplies with a \$15,000 grant received from Citicorp. PADF will also assist in long-term reconstruction.

continued...

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Texaco - sent a relief flight to Antigua on Sept. 23, carrying supplies donated by Texaco and U.S. Red Cross chapters. After unloading supplies for Texaco employees at Antigua, the plane carried relief goods to St. Kitts.

The following U.S. Voluntary Organizations are also providing assistance to various Caribbean islands: American Friends Service Committee, Direct Relief International, Lutheran World Relief, Operation USA, Partners of the Americas, Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief, Salvation Army World Service, Save the Children, and World Relief.

TOTAL \$327,000

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations

EC - funded a Sept. 20 British Red Cross airlift (see "U.K. Red Cross," below). The relief items will be divided evenly among dependencies and independent islands. Additionally, the EC has pledged \$1,309,410 for Guadeloupe, and \$1,050,000 for the cost of the airlift and aid for the following islands: Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts/Nevis, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, and Montserrat.

League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS) - provided \$40,000 for Antigua and Dominica and received pledges of \$313,000 from an appeal. A LRCS representative in Antigua is coordinating INTELSAT communications in Antigua. LRCS has organized a regional team, comprised of volunteers each from national chapters in Jamaica, Bahamas, and Trinidad/Tobago; the team is distributing relief goods in the hardest hit islands.

PAHO - is providing \$30,000 for relief efforts on St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat, and Antigua. PAHO stationed a 10-person team with a satellite telephone unit, valued at \$20,000, 2 radio operators, 1 physician, and 3 cameramen in Montserrat. PAHO also sent water engineers to St. Kitts-Nevis and Montserrat, a representative to Dominica, and an environmental engineer to St. Kitts to assist the Ministry of Health. PAHO will replace the vaccines destroyed on Nevis.

Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project (PCDFPP) - is coordinating assistance at its headquarters in Antigua.

UNDRO - provided \$10,000 for Montserrat, \$5,000 for Anguilla, \$5,000 for the British Virgin Islands, and \$30,000 for Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, and Dominica.

UNDP - furnished \$150,000 for the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, and Dominica, divided equally among the islands.

Governments

Barbados - sent 32 technicians (i.e. plumbers, carpenters, and electricians) to the affected islands.

Canada - donated \$65,000 through PAHO for hospital repairs emergency medical needs and \$275,000 to the LRCS for the following countries: Antigua, Dominica, Nevis, St. Kitts, Montserrat and other islands. The LRCS funds will be used to purchase and transport generators, blankets, rolls of plastic, water bottles, and water purification tablets. Canada also provided personnel and equipment to repair airports and water supplies.

Dominica - sent 2 doctors and 2 nurses to Montserrat.

France - France sent 2 DC-8s carrying 450 civil defense personnel and 50 tons of equipment to Guadeloupe on Sept. 17.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - sent building supplies, 12 generators, batteries, and kitchen sets.

Guyana - dispatched 10 technicians (i.e. carpenters, electricians, and plumbers) to the affected islands and positioned a sky van in Antigua to assist with inter-island transportation.

Jamaica - sent members of the Jamaican Defence Forces to clear the Antigua airport, and a team to the region to assess roofing needs. Jamaica also offered zinc roofing and technical assistance. A Jamaican Defence Forces plane has begun providing inter-island personnel transport.

Trinidad/Tobago - provided technical assistance to restore damaged power lines in Antigua.

United Kingdom - sent 2 naval vessels: 1 is in St. Kitts, and 1 is standing by in Montserrat. The U.K. sent an initial assessment team by helicopter to Montserrat. A 16-member working team from the HMS Alacrity landed Sept. 18 to clear debris. A British Airways flight, scheduled to arrive in

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Antigua on Sept. 19, is carrying 11.5 MT of supplies from the British Red Cross. The cargo comprises 154 tents, 640 rolls of plastic sheeting, 2,500 blankets, 1,000,000 water purification tablets, and antibiotics. British assistance to the region, as of Sept. 21, totaled \$1,587,000.

Venezuela - donated and transported medical supplies which arrived on Sept. 24 and deployed a 21-person defense force contingent on the same flight. The personnel departed after unloading the supplies.

Non-Governmental Organizations

The following national societies of the Red Cross have contributed:

Australia - \$3,846

Austria - \$5,988

Bahamas - 2 volunteers for the LRCS international team

Belgium - \$10,805

Canada - a relief flight to Antigua on Sept. 21 with \$275,000 worth of the following goods: plastic sheeting, collapsible plastic water containers, 18,000 blankets, 18,000 cots, purification tablets, and twelve 6 kw. generators. A representative will assist the regional delegate in preparing reports for donors.

Denmark - \$13,750

Fed. Rep. of Germany - charter flight carrying hand tools, nails, generators, torch lights, batteries, and kerosene lanterns.

France - a team of 30 construction engineers and 4 radio technicians with high-frequency radio equipment went to Guadeloupe; some of the radio technicians went on to Martinique and Dominica. The French Red Cross is also accepting disaster welfare requests for concerned family members.

Jamaica - 2 volunteers for the LRCS team

Japan - \$9,790

Netherlands - \$5,688

Norway - \$14,084

St. Vincent and the Grenadines - a shipment of food, clothing, cooking gas, and blankets to the Montserrat.

Trinidad and Tobago - 2 volunteers for the LRCS international team

United Kingdom - a relief flight (see "EC," above), carrying food, 460 rolls of plastic sheeting, 10 1,500-liter collapsible water tanks, 15,000 tropical blankets, 2,000,000 water purification tablets, and 2 delegates, arrived in Antigua on Sept. 22. The British Red Cross delivered 4 MT of food to Antigua and designated 1 MT for Montserrat, 1.5 MT for St. Kitts, and 1.5 MT for Nevis.

Tear Fund/UK - donated \$3,174 worth of relief supplies.

International Rescue Corps/UK - donated a team with communications equipment for Montserrat

TOTAL **\$5,231,535**

Andrew S. Natsios

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