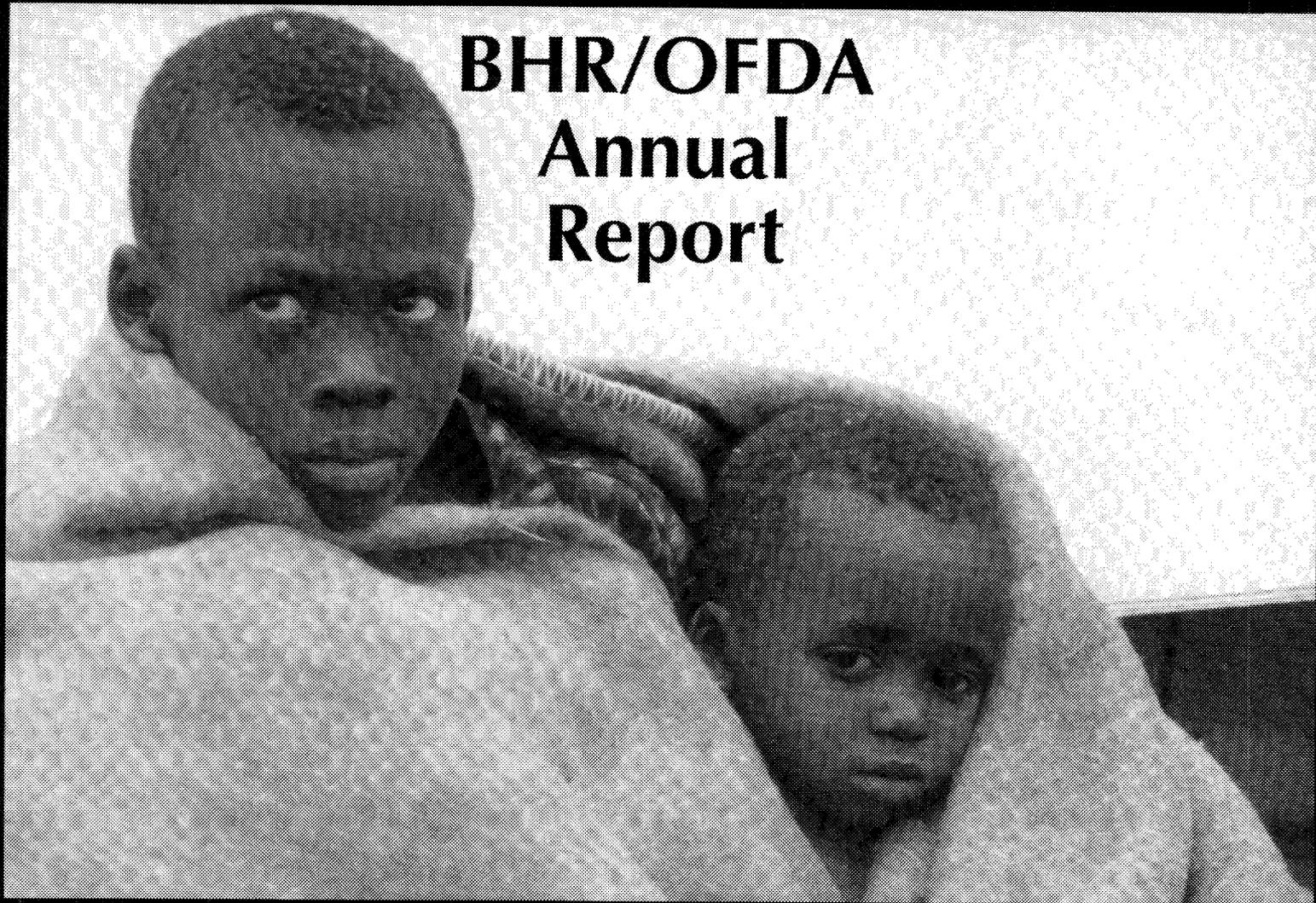


**FY 1994**

**BHR/OFDA  
Annual  
Report**



Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance  
Bureau for Humanitarian Response  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523-0008

# OFDA ANNUAL REPORT

## FY 1994

The FY 1994 Annual Report of the U.S. Agency for International Development/Bureau for Humanitarian Response/Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance was researched, written, and produced by Franca Brilliant, Suzanne Burgess, Faye Henderson, Dennis King, Rachel Lieber, Jennifer Lind, Joseph Ponte, Sarah Poole, Michael Sullivan, and Monika Talwar of The Mitchell Group/Labat-Anderson, Incorporated in Washington, D.C., under contract number AOT-000-C-00-4121-00.



**The Kibumba camp for Rwandan refugees outside of Goma, Zaire with volcanic cones in the background.**

*(Photo by Tom Casadevall, USGS/VDAP) [B]*

**Cover photo: Orphan children wrapped against the cold in a BHR/OFDA-provided blanket within the Kibumba camp near Goma Zaire. (Photo by Renee Bafalis, USAID/LPA/PR)**

*Dedicated to **Frederick C. Cuny** and all the other relief workers,  
national and international, who have given their lives in the service  
of humanity.*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms . . . . .	5
How Does the U.S. Government Provide Humanitarian Aid? . . . . .	7
Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs): Rapid and Flexible Humanitarian Relief by the U.S. Government . . . . .	11
Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, and Planning Division: Program Support for Complex and Rapid Onset Emergencies . . . . .	15
Prior-Year and Non-Declared Disasters . . . . .	18
FY 1994 Declared Disasters . . . . .	19
<b>Africa</b> . . . . .	20
<b>Algeria</b> —Earthquake . . . . .	21
<b>Angola</b> —Civil Strife . . . . .	21
<b>Burundi</b> —Civil Strife/Displaced Persons . . . . .	22
<b>Chad</b> —Drought . . . . .	23
<b>Congo</b> —Civil Strife . . . . .	23
<b>Eritrea</b> —Food Shortage/Displaced Persons . . . . .	24
<b>Ethiopia</b> —Food Shortage . . . . .	24
<b>Guinea</b> —Epidemic . . . . .	24
<b>Guinea Bissau</b> —Cyclone . . . . .	25
<b>Kenya</b> —Civil Strife . . . . .	25
<b>Kenya</b> —Drought . . . . .	25
<b>Kenya</b> —Epidemic . . . . .	26
<b>Liberia</b> —Civil Strife . . . . .	26
<b>Madagascar</b> —Cyclone . . . . .	27
<b>Malawi</b> —Drought . . . . .	27
<b>Mozambique</b> —Cyclone . . . . .	27
<b>Mozambique</b> —Displaced Persons . . . . .	28
<b>Niger</b> —Floods . . . . .	29
<b>Nigeria</b> —Floods . . . . .	29
<b>Rwanda</b> —Civil Strife/Displaced Persons . . . . .	29
<b>Rwanda</b> —Refugees . . . . .	31
<b>Sierra Leone</b> —Civil Strife/Displaced Persons . . . . .	31
<b>Somalia</b> —Displaced Persons . . . . .	32
<b>Sudan</b> —Civil Strife/Displaced Persons . . . . .	33
<b>Uganda</b> —Earthquake . . . . .	34

<b>Zaire—Displaced Persons</b> . . . . .	34
<b>Zaire—Refugees (N.Kivu)</b> . . . . .	35
<b>Zaire—Refugees (S.Kivu)</b> . . . . .	36
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b> . . . . .	37
<b>China—Floods</b> . . . . .	38
<b>India—Earthquake</b> . . . . .	38
<b>Indonesia—Earthquake</b> . . . . .	39
<b>Papua New Guinea—Earthquake</b> . . . . .	39
<b>Papua New Guinea—Volcanic Eruption</b> . . . . .	39
<b>Philippines—Floods/Lahars</b> . . . . .	40
<b>Philippines—Typhoons</b> . . . . .	41
<b>Vietnam—Typhoons</b> . . . . .	41
<b>EUROPE, NEAR EAST, AND NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES</b> . . . . .	42
<b>Armenia—Food/Fuel Shortage</b> . . . . .	43
<b>Azerbaijan—Displaced Persons</b> . . . . .	43
<b>Former Yugoslavia—Civil Strife</b> . . . . .	43
<b>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia—Food Shortage</b> . . . . .	45
<b>Georgia—Civil Strife</b> . . . . .	46
<b>Iraq—Displaced Persons</b> . . . . .	46
<b>Kyrgyzstan—Landslide</b> . . . . .	48
<b>Moldova—Floods</b> . . . . .	48
<b>Tajikistan—Floods</b> . . . . .	48
<b>Ukraine—Floods</b> . . . . .	48
<b>Yemen—Civil Strife</b> . . . . .	48
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b> . . . . .	50
<b>Colombia—Earthquake/Landslides</b> . . . . .	51
<b>Costa Rica—Floods</b> . . . . .	51
<b>Haiti—Emergency</b> . . . . .	51
<b>Honduras—Floods</b> . . . . .	53
<b>Peru—Floods</b> . . . . .	53
<b>St. Lucia—Tropical Storm</b> . . . . .	53
<b>Venezuela—Mudslides</b> . . . . .	54
<b>Summary of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance</b> . . . . .	56

---

# ACRONYMS

## **U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) and Private Groups**

---

<b>ADRA</b>	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
<b>ARC</b>	American Refugee Committee
<b>CARE</b>	Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere
<b>CCF</b>	Christian Children's Fund
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services
<b>CRWRC</b>	Christian Reformed World Relief Committee
<b>CWS</b>	Church World Services
<b>DOW</b>	Doctors of the World
<b>FHI</b>	Food for the Hungry International
<b>IMC</b>	International Medical Corps
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>LWR</b>	Lutheran World Relief (U.S.)
<b>MAF</b>	Mission Aviation Fellowship
<b>MAP</b>	Medical Assistance Programs, International
<b>MCI</b>	Mercy Corps International
<b>PVO</b>	private voluntary organization
<b>SCF/US</b>	Save the Children Federation/U.S.
<b>WCDO</b>	World Concern Development Organization
<b>WVRD</b>	World Vision Relief & Development
<b>YMCA</b>	Young Men's Christian Association

## **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

---

<b>AAIN</b>	Action Africa in Need
<b>AICF</b>	Action Internationale Contre la Faim
<b>CISP</b>	Comitato Internazionale Per Lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (International Committee for the Development of Peoples)
<b>FTC</b>	Feed the Children
<b>IAS</b>	International Aid Sweden
<b>MSF</b>	Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)
<b>NPA</b>	Norwegian People's Aid
<b>RI</b>	Relief International
<b>SCF/UK</b>	Save the Children Fund
<b>SOM</b>	Sovereign Order of Malta

## **Country of Origin**

---

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

## **International Organizations and U.N. Agencies**

---

<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization (U.N.)
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>IO</b>	International Organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>LWF</b>	Lutheran World Federation
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization

<b>OAS</b>	Organization of American States
<b>OLS</b>	Operation Lifeline Sudan (U.N.)
<b>PAHO</b>	Pan American Health Organization (U.N.)
<b>SADC</b>	Southern Africa Development Community
<b>UNDP</b>	U.N. Development Program
<b>UNDHA</b>	U.N. Department of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>UNHCR</b>	U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	U.N. Children's Fund
<b>UNOSOM</b>	U.N. Operations for Somalia
<b>UNPROFOR</b>	U.N. Protection Force (Former Yugoslavia)
<b>WCC</b>	World Council of Churches
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Program (U.N.)
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization (U.N.)

## **U.S. Organizations/Programs**

---

<b>AFR</b>	Bureau for Africa (USAID)
<b>ANE</b>	Bureau for Asia and the Near East (USAID)
<b>BHR</b>	Bureau for Humanitarian Response (USAID)
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
<b>CENTCOM</b>	Central Command (DOD)
<b>CINCPAC</b>	Commander-in-Chief Pacific (DOD)
<b>DART</b>	Disaster Assistance Response Team
<b>DOD</b>	U.S. Department of Defense
<b>DOS</b>	U.S. Department of State
<b>ENI</b>	Bureau for Europe and the New Independent States (USAID)
<b>EPA</b>	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
<b>EUCOM</b>	European Command (DOD)
<b>FEMA</b>	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FFP</b>	Office of Food For Peace (USAID/BHR)
<b>FFW</b>	Food-for-Work (aid program)
<b>FEWS</b>	USAID-sponsored Famine Early Warning System
<b>HRA</b>	Humanitarian and Refugee Affairs (DOD)
<b>NOAA</b>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<b>OFDA</b>	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/BHR)
<b>PMPP</b>	Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, and Planning (USAID/BHR/OFDA)
<b>PRM</b>	Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (DOS)
<b>SOUTHCOM</b>	Southern Command (DOD)
<b>USAID</b>	U.S. Agency for International Development
<b>USACE</b>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
<b>USAF</b>	U.S. Air Force
<b>USDA</b>	U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>USFS</b>	U.S. Forest Service (USDA)
<b>USG</b>	United States Government
<b>USGS</b>	U.S. Geological Survey (U.S. Department of the Interior)

## **Miscellaneous**

---

<b>DCM</b>	Deputy Chief of Mission
<b>DP</b>	displaced persons
<b>EDRC</b>	Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinator
<b>FY</b>	fiscal year
<b>HDR</b>	humanitarian daily ration
<b>MT</b>	metric ton
<b>ORS</b>	oral rehydration salts (a sugar-salt combination for diarrheal diseases)
<b>PASA</b>	Participating Agency Service Agreement
<b>P.L.</b>	Public Law
<b>PSC</b>	Personal Services Contractor
<b>RSSA</b>	Resources Support Services Agreement
<b>Sq. Ft.</b>	square feet
<b>TDY</b>	temporary duty (assignment)

# HOW DOES THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN AID?

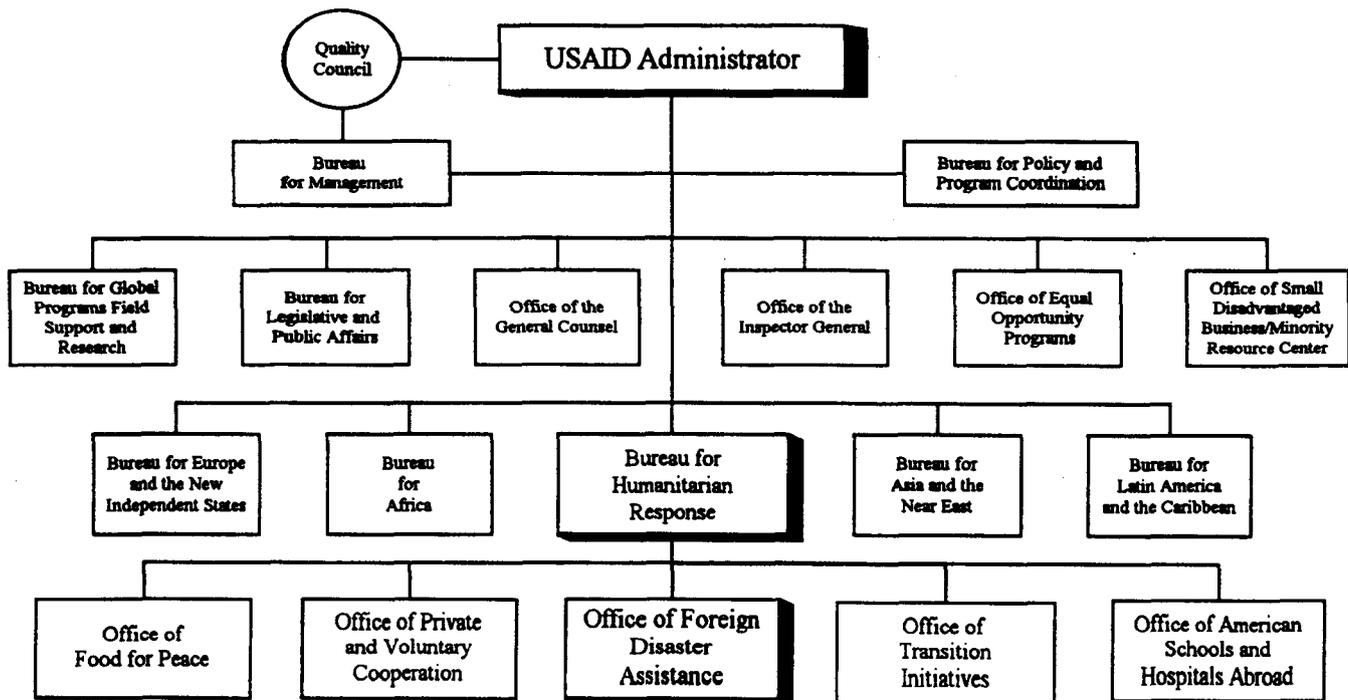
## THE OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

OFDA is the office within the U.S. Agency for International Development responsible for providing humanitarian assistance in response to disasters and crises in foreign countries. The USAID Administrator is designated as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance and OFDA assists in the coordination of this assistance. OFDA is part of the Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHR), along with the Office of Food For Peace (BHR/FFP), the Office of Transition Initiatives (BHR/OTI), the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (BHR/PVC), and the Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (BHR/ASHA).

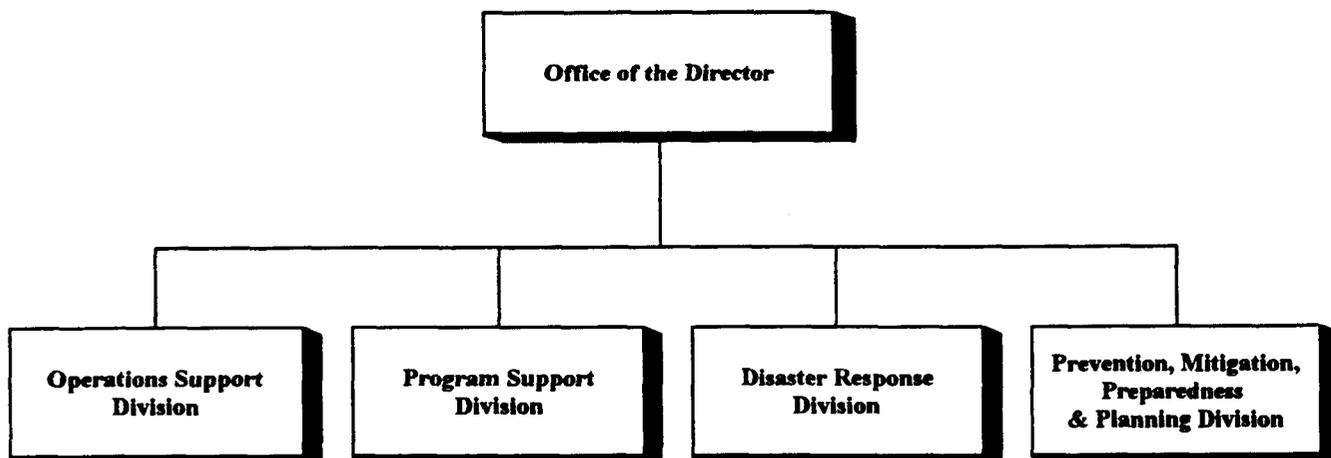
BHR/OFDA is organized into four divisions, under the management of the Office of the Director. The Disaster Response Division (DRD) is responsible for managing the largest portion of BHR/OFDA's assistance: the aid given in response to disasters and crises that occur overseas. The Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness and Planning (PMPP) division oversees the portfolio of projects designed to prevent or reduce the impact of disasters on the people and economic infrastructure in foreign countries. The Operation Support division provides the necessary technical and logistical support to the office and the programs and personnel overseas. The newly created Program Support division administers the office's financial and accounting systems which allow for rapid disbursement of funds in order to respond quickly to disasters. BHR/OFDA also maintains a staff of field personnel stationed in critical countries to monitor both disaster response and PMPP activities.

BHR/OFDA provides humanitarian assistance in response to a declaration of a foreign disaster made by a U.S. Ambassador or the U.S. Department of State. Once an event or situation is determined to require USG assistance,

### U.S. Agency for International Development



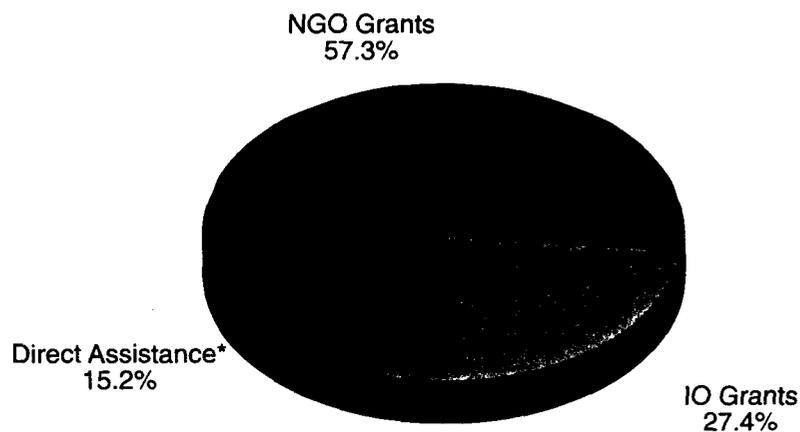
## Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance



BHR/OFDA can immediately provide up to \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy or USAID Mission to purchase relief supplies locally or give a contribution to a relief organization in the affected country. BHR/OFDA can also send its own relief commodities, such as plastic sheeting, tents, and water purification units, from one of its five stockpiles located in Panama, Italy, Guam, Thailand, and here in the U.S. Increasingly, BHR/OFDA deploys short-term or long-term field personnel to countries where disasters are occurring or threaten to occur, and in some cases, dispatches a Disaster Assistance Response Team.

However, the largest percentage of BHR/OFDA's assistance goes to relief and rehabilitation project grants managed by PVOs, NGOs and international organizations. Relief projects include airlifting relief supplies to affected populations in remote locations, managing primary health care and supplementary feeding centers, and providing shelter materials to disaster evacuees and displaced persons. A rehabilitation project might immunize dislocated populations against disease, provide seeds and tools to farmers who have been affected by disasters, or drill wells or rehabilitate water systems in drought-stricken countries. BHR/OFDA carefully monitors the organizations implementing these projects.

### BHR/OFDA FUNDING BY RELIEF RESPONSE MECHANISM (FY 1994)



\* Includes Relief Supplies & Technical Assistance

---

to ensure that resources are used wisely and to determine if the project needs to be adapted to changing conditions. The goal of each project is to meet the humanitarian needs of the affected population, with the aim of returning the population to self sufficiency.

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

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

### **OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICES THAT PROVIDE FOREIGN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

BHR/OFDA is not the only office within the U.S. Government that provides humanitarian aid to foreign countries. BHR/FFP is responsible for administering the U.S. Government's foreign food aid programs, under U.S. Public Law 480 (P.L. 480) Title II and Title III. Title II emergency food aid programs are targeted to vulnerable populations suffering from food insecurity as a result of natural disasters, civil conflict or other crises.<sup>1</sup> BHR/OTI is the newly created office within USAID responsible for providing assistance to countries that are in a stage of transition from crisis to recovery. Its assistance is designed to facilitate the transition to peace and democracy by aiding in the demobilization of combatants or developing democratic governance structures within a country. Other parts of USAID, such as the Regional Bureaus, provide foreign development aid, which often complements humanitarian relief programs or can be regarded as disaster rehabilitation assistance. Countries where sustainable development has been achieved are less likely to require massive U.S. Government humanitarian assistance.

Three of the biggest providers of U.S. Government humanitarian assistance are the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (DOS/PRM) and the Department of Defense's Office of Humanitarian and Refugee Affairs (DOD/HRA). The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) works closely with BHR/FFP in allocating surplus food commodities to developing countries, under the Section 416(b) program of the Agricultural Act of 1949. This food aid is often used for emergency feeding programs in countries experiencing food shortages due to drought or civil strife. DOS/PRM, formerly the Bureau for Refugee Programs, provides multilateral grants to international relief organizations in response to refugee emergency appeals and contributes to the regular program budgets of organizations such as UNHCR. DOD/HRA coordinates the utilization of DOD assets for humanitarian assistance overseas. In 1994, DOD provided humanitarian assistance in northern Iraq, former Yugoslavia, Haiti, and Rwanda and its surrounding countries.

The U.S. Geological Survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Forest Service, and Environmental Protection Agency can provide technical assistance in response to disasters and potential hazards overseas. Combining the non-developmental, humanitarian assistance provided by USAID, USDA, DOS/PRM, and DOD/HRA, the total amount of U.S. Government bilateral assistance given in response to disasters and crises overseas topped \$1.3 billion in FY 1994.

### **BHR/OFDA PUBLICATIONS**

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

---

<sup>1</sup>Title III food aid programs are intended to promote long-term food security in selected countries.

---

Past or current reports are available upon request. Current reports are also available on several INTERNET gophers and World Wide Web sites, such as:

USAID Home Page  
<http://www.info.usaid.gov>

Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) Disaster Information Center gopher  
[vita.org](http://vita.org)

You can also subscribe to these reports by sending an E-Mail to:

[listproc@info.usaid.gov](mailto:listproc@info.usaid.gov)

and type in the Message field:

subscribe OFDA-L Your Name

---

# **DISASTER ASSISTANCE RESPONSE TEAMS (DARTs): RAPID AND FLEXIBLE HUMANITARIAN RELIEF BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT**

The U.S. Government (USG) frequently is called upon to alleviate suffering in the aftermath of international emergencies. In most cases, the USG responds through BHR/OFDA by providing grants to NGOs, U.N. agencies, and international organizations that implement relief and rehabilitation projects in the affected country. However, when a disaster or crisis is of such a magnitude that massive USG humanitarian assistance is needed, it is necessary for the USG to supplement its usual role with one that is more operational. Immediate action is essential to minimize and control the detrimental impact of the emergency.

For most of the major disasters and crises around the world over the past ten years, the USG has deployed teams of disaster management professionals to manage and coordinate the USG's humanitarian response. In 1985, the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance dispatched an inter-agency disaster management team, along with search and rescue personnel, to respond to the earthquake in Mexico City, Mexico. The team was based on a model used domestically by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS.) Since then, the USFS and BHR/OFDA have developed this team concept into a rapid-response mechanism known as a Disaster Assistance Response Team or DART.

The primary objective of a DART is to save lives and reduce suffering for the victims of the disaster. This objective is met differently depending on whether the DART is short-term or long-term in nature. DARTs which are deployed in response to rapid-onset or natural disasters usually are able to complete their objective in a matter of days or weeks. They coordinate an assessment of the situation, recommend USG action, and manage the distribution of USG-provided relief supplies.

DARTs which are fielded in the wake of long-term, complex disasters usually require more time—several months or more—at the disaster site.

These DARTs assess the overall humanitarian response and needs, monitor USG-funded relief activities, and advise the USG on humanitarian issues and

strategies. Regardless of whether a DART is short- or long-term, it coordinates its activities with the affected country and relief providers such as PVOs, NGOs, and IOs and plays a complementary role to other donors and U.N. lead agencies.

Prior to a DART's departure, BHR/OFDA consults the U.S. Embassy and/or USAID Mission, if there is one, in the affected country to identify the in-country resources the DART will need to operate. DARTs aim to be as self-contained as possible, bringing laptop computers, office equipment and supplies, satellite communication equipment (for telephone, FAX, and electronic mail interfacing from remote locations,) and other equipment such as radios, both handheld and for use in vehicles.

The structure of a DART is dependent on the characteristics of the disaster, as well as the needs of the affected country and the official USG presence there. In general, a DART is comprised of five functional areas: management, operations, planning, logistics, and administration. Within these groupings might be field assessment officers, information officers, communications specialists, logistics officers, administrative officers, and experts in relevant sectors such as water and sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter, etc. A DART's sectoral specialists might include a logistician from the USFS, an epidemiologist from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC,) or a refugee officer from the U.S. Department of State (DOS.)

Each DART is designed to expand or contract depending on the nature of the emergency or complex disaster. In the past, the structure of BHR/OFDA DARTs has ranged from one individual assisting the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) with emergency planning in northern Iraq to over a dozen people in numerous places in multiple countries as was the case with DART/Rwanda.

Reporting is a top priority for all DARTs. The USG normally relies on its embassies or USAID Missions for frequent reporting to aid in decision-making processes.

When an emergency overwhelms the reporting capabilities of the embassy/USAID mission staff, DARTs can supplement reporting on humanitarian conditions.

DARTs gather information in a number of ways. Most directly, DART members make site visits to areas affected by the disaster to interview victims and survey conditions first-hand. DART members also interact closely with other relief providers to obtain and share as much information as possible on all aspects of the emergency. The DART analyzes this data and compiles situation reports which are transmitted frequently, often daily, to BHR/OFDA-Washington. To the extent possible, DART situation reports are prepared in the form of telegraphic cables which have the status of official communication and are distributed automatically to a wide USG audience. DARTs also maintain a direct line of communication with BHR/OFDA-Washington throughout the duration of the operation.

In FY 1994, BHR/OFDA had DARTs in Rwanda, Haiti, former Yugoslavia, and northern Iraq. The function and structure of the DARTs varied greatly. The main purpose of the DARTs in northern Iraq and Haiti was to support DOD humanitarian operations. DART/northern Iraq provides technical assistance on all aspects of the humanitarian assistance program operated by DOD's Combined Task Force via Operation Provide Comfort. The DART has operated since October 1992, giving it the distinction of being the longest-running DART. It currently has five expatriates and eighty-four local personnel in Zakho and Erbil.

The primary reason for DART/Haiti's deployment from September—December 1994 was to support DOD humanitarian activities as DOD worked to restore democracy in the country. USAID/Port-au-Prince had an extensive portfolio of developmental and humanitarian proj-

ects which decreased the need for the DART to conduct assessments and implement relief activities. Consequently, DART/Haiti's mandate focussed on advising and coordinating DOD's humanitarian assistance activities with USAID/Port-au-Prince, U.N. agencies, the Government of Haiti and NGOs.

DART/Haiti was unusual in that it benefitted from extensive planning prior to its deployment. DOD included BHR/OFDA in its planning process from the very early stages. The successful interaction and cooperation between BHR/OFDA and DOD institutionalized the co-deployment of DARTs with DOD when the latter becomes operational in foreign disaster assistance.

DART/former Yugoslavia is BHR/OFDA's second-longest running DART. It was dispatched in December 1992 and has operated continuously since that time. Based in Zagreb, Croatia, with sub-offices in Split, Croatia, and Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the DART implements and reports on BHR/OFDA's humanitarian assistance programs, assesses needs in affected areas, and coordinates BHR/OFDA activities with other relief agencies in the region. In January 1994, the DART established a *Rapid Response Fund* to enable BHR/OFDA to respond as quickly as possible to the changing humanitarian needs. DART/former Yugoslavia is the only DART with access to a *Rapid Response Fund*, which enables it to pay for emergency projects and services directly in the field that are valued at less than \$25,000. In FY 1994, the *Fund* enabled the DART to purchase locally medical and hygienic items, water testing chemicals, spare parts for garbage trucks, tool kits, water purification tablets, water trailers, heaters, and sanitation supplies.

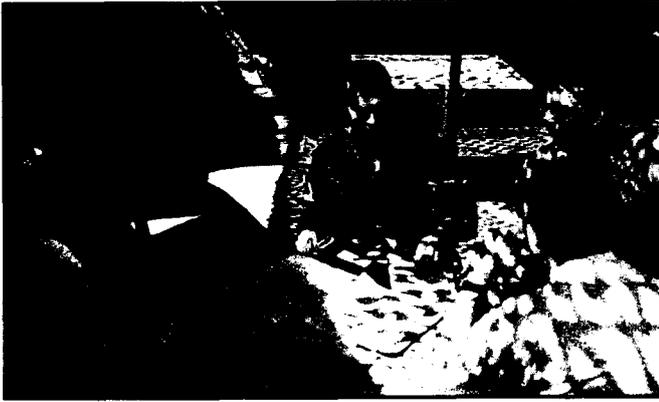
In April 1994, civil war and genocide erupted in Rwanda, forcing the evacuation of virtually all expatriates, including U.S. Embassy and USAID Mission personnel. A two-person USAID advance disaster management team recommended the deployment of a DART to the region in May 1994. The DART initially was based in Nairobi, Kenya, due to the security situation inside Rwanda but eventually established field offices in Bujumbura, Burundi; Kampala, Entebbe, and Kabale in Uganda; Goma, Zaire; and, in July 1994, in Kigali and Butare in Rwanda. At the height of the crisis, DART/Rwanda consisted of 17 persons in five countries.

DART/Rwanda provided critical information on the Rwanda crisis to the USG and other relief providers, advised the USG on humanitarian issues, conducted regular assessments, and monitored relief and rehabilitation activities. Due to the extremely critical nature of the emergency in Rwanda, BHR/OFDA took the unusual step of delegating to the DART the authority to approve and fund NGO emergency projects from the field. By maintaining a high level of independence from the already overburdened grant processing channels in USAID/Washington



**DART/Rwanda members Kate Crawford (far left) and Tom Brennan discuss the location of relief activities in Goma, Zaire, with InterAction Director Julia Taft (center) and BHR/OFDA Director Nan Borton (far right).**

*(Photo by Renee Bafatis, USAID/LPA/PR)*



**The DART/Haiti field representative Dwight Swartzendruber and program officer Blair Gray (in foreground) review the status of recent assessments in the Jacmel, Haiti, area with U.S. Military Special Forces and Civil Affairs members.**

*(Photo by Liz Lukasavich, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

through which BHR/OFDA normally has to work, the DART was able to award emergency assistance grants at a considerably expedited pace.

Once the security situation inside Rwanda stabilized and repatriation and rehabilitation projects began to be implemented, the DART began to phase down its operations and personnel. In February 1995, the DART turned over its program management responsibilities to the newly returned USAID Mission in Kigali.

Of course, the most important goal of any DART is to help end the disaster that brought about its existence. The DART's mission is not over, however, even after the emergency is winding down and the affected country is on its way to recovery. This is an important time to glean lessons learned from the experience so BHR/OFDA conducts an after-action review following the

completion of every DART. As many DART members as possible are brought together, as well as relevant officials from USAID, DOS, and DOD to gather lessons learned, identify accomplishments and problems/issues encountered during the DART, and to make recommendations for improvements for similar crises in the future.

The business of disaster relief is changing. The past ten years have seen a dramatic increase in the number of complex emergencies, with an accompanying decrease in the number of natural disasters requiring foreign assistance. [Complex emergencies tend to be man-made and involve more than one disaster triggering event (e.g. ethnic fighting which uproots populations and deprives them of access to basic requirements such as food, clean water, and adequate health services.)] As the number of complex emergencies goes up, DARTs are more frequently being used as the technical assistance and information gathering arm of the USG for disasters. DARTs' technical capacity and flexibility enable them to adapt to rapidly changing circumstances. In the chaotic environments surrounding civil strife and refugee flows, these qualities are valuable assets.

The timely and high-quality reporting DARTs provide has also been widely-valued. The on-the-ground presence of the DARTs, particularly when they have the authority to fund emergency relief projects directly from the field, has permitted them to provide quick disaster assistance in close collaboration with relief organizations and the disaster victims themselves.

Equally as important, the success of BHR/OFDA's DARTs has led other donors to create DART-type entities, further enhancing coordination among the international relief community. Multinational efforts in humanitarian assistance ultimately will lead to long-term improvements in the disaster response process.



# PREVENTION, MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, & PLANNING DIVISION: PROGRAM SUPPORT FOR COMPLEX AND RAPID ONSET EMERGENCIES

The PMPP division of BHR/OFDA stimulates new and innovative approaches to reducing the impact of disasters on victims and economic assets in highly disaster-prone countries. Since 1993, the division has been shifting its focus to complex emergencies, which account for 80% of BHR/OFDA's disaster response funding. The following program descriptions highlight major activities PMPP has undertaken to deal more effectively and efficiently with complex emergencies and rapid on-set natural and man-made disasters.

## COMPLEX EMERGENCIES

### ***Linking Relief and Rehabilitation in Complex Emergencies***

The Famine Mitigation Activity (FMA) seeks to reduce the need for emergency famine response and improve strategies to prevent famine emergencies. The FMA provides technical assistance on food security-related issues to USAID Missions and other organizations through an inter-agency agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It also makes direct grants to organizations such as the World Food Program to help them adopt famine prevention and mitigation approaches. A number of activities involving seeds and tools for agricultural rehabilitation have also been coordinated with FMA assistance. When a country's agricultural production cycle is disrupted by drought or civil strife, these agricultural interventions can restore domestic food production and avert the onset of famine.

*Seeds of Hope*, an emergency program in Rwanda in 1994, was implemented by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture to restore agricultural production and food security in the devastated country. Restoration of agricultural production was crucial in Rwanda where the economy depends almost entirely upon agriculture. The program links an emergency relief intervention to longer-term sustainable development by

assuring food security through multiplication of adapted and improved seed varieties. BHR/OFDA provided the initial funding to catalyze the project. Pest-resistant seeds were propagated in neighboring countries and distributed to returning Rwandan farmers by both national and international aid organizations. The project generated approximately one sixth of the maize seed needed for Rwanda's annual planting season.

### ***PMPP Lessons Learned from Evaluation of Complex Emergency Response***

During October and November of 1994, an evaluation was made of BHR/OFDA's strategy for humanitarian assistance in southern Sudan, a region where annual U.S. relief expenditures have ranged between \$60-\$100 million. Through cooperation with the USAID Sudan Field Office and the U.N.-administered Operation Lifeline



**Children in Southern Sudan display height/weight cards used by community health workers to implement nutritional surveys.**

*(Photo by Brad Michaels, PAHO)*

Sudan, several of BHR/OFDA's major grantees which implement agriculture, health, and road projects were assessed by a team of five evaluators. The evaluators found that BHR/OFDA's plan to implement rehabilitation projects and build local capacity is indeed beginning to reduce the huge and unsustainable expense of relief assistance in this area. Recommendations included: (a) USAID should continue to follow the strategy to enhance local self-sufficiency and strengthen food security, (b) the food crop surplus achieved by agriculture programs should be purchased by PVOs/NGOs and distributed to displaced camps, (c) USAID should provide road maintenance to support distribution of crop surpluses and trade, instead of paying the huge air transport costs of relief food, and (d) USAID's health programs should emphasize primary health care, target vulnerable groups, extend community outreach, and increase training of indigenous health care workers.

These lessons reflect a need for USG humanitarian assistance to focus on rehabilitation, as well as immediate relief, in many types of complex disasters. Such an approach has already helped to reduce the need for food aid in southern Sudan and has opened the door for sustainable development in this region. The evaluation reinforces the need for linkages in the relief to development continuum.

### **Information Exchange and Coordination in Crisis Prevention and Response**

As part of USAID's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative, BHR/OFDA is funding the design and development of the Greater Horn Information Exchange (GHIE), an Internet resource designed to facilitate information sharing among the disaster response and development organizations active in the ten countries of the Greater Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi). The GHIE establishes a central site for information on potential crises, humanitarian relief operations, food security, and long-term growth in the region. The GHIE is expected to help facilitate strategic coordination of policies and programs across the many organizations and agencies involved in this region.

The GHIE is a no-fee resource accessible via e-mail, telnet, gopher, and the World Wide Web (WWW). Situation reports, strategy documents, project summaries, assessments, evaluations, scientific papers, analyses, maps, and data sets are posted on the on-line bulletin board, where these materials can be retrieved by anyone with access to the Internet. Through faster and more efficient exchange of information on crisis-prone countries, development and disaster management professionals will be able to coordinate and plan both crisis pre-

vention and disaster response activities more effectively. While the system works best when full Internet access to the WWW is available, the GHIE can be accessed from any computer with a modem, including a laptop in the field. For BHR/OFDA, this is a breakthrough in information access for staff supporting programs in the Horn region.

### **Assisting Transitions in Other Complex Emergencies**

A recent example of successful support to a transition society is BHR/OFDA's Famine Mitigation Activity's (FMA's) technical assistance to USAID/Haiti's Enhancing Food Security (EFS) project. The project currently is in transition from its first three years to a second phase of five years. During EFS I, USAID/Haiti and three PVO cooperating sponsors—CARE, CRS and ADRA—jointly implemented an interim Food Security Information System (iFSIS) to monitor food security throughout the country and to identify food-insecure regions and households. The FMA's technical assistance has been instrumental in implementing the iFSIS and designing and securing Mission funding for full implementation of the Food Security Information System (FSIS) during the EFS project's second phase.

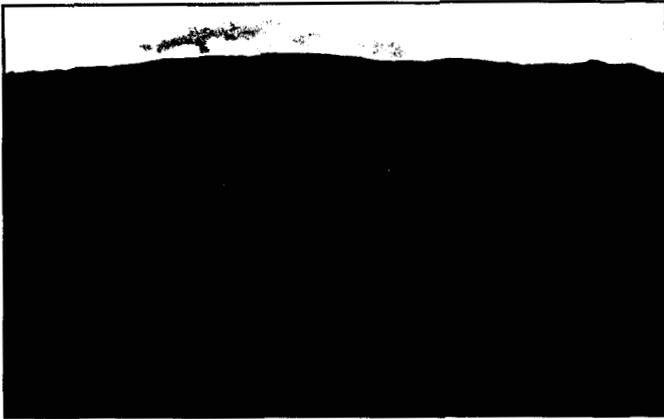
The FSIS provides data and analyses useful in each sponsor's efforts to determine those groups most vulnerable to food insecurity, the causes of their vulnerability, and their location. Outputs, consisting of agricultural production estimates, household food security surveys, and market indicators will be available in December 1995. As the EFS I project ends and EFS II begins, flexible rapid responses to food insecure groups will need to be developed. With FMA assistance, these rapid responses will take the form of targeted interventions that promote USAID's food security-related development goals. The rapid response capability also will allow faster, better-targeted food aid delivery during emergencies.

### **RAPID ONSET EMERGENCIES**

#### **Volcano Disaster Assistance Program**

The VDAP program, a collaborative effort between BHR/OFDA and USGS, provides the resources necessary to establish and sustain permanent local monitoring centers in volcano-prone regions.

*Natural Disaster Preparedness*—In FY 1994, the largest volcanic crisis was the eruption of two volcanoes near the city of the Rabaul Caldera in Papua New Guinea. Three VDAP scientists were sent in September 1994 to assist the local volcanic observatory in monitoring the eruptions. Because the first eruption destroyed



**View of the lava lake inside the Nyiragongo volcano in Goma, Zaire.**

*(Photo by Greg Garbinsky, USDA/USFS/DASP)*

part of the original equipment installed by the Rabaul Observatory, VDAP scientists installed instruments to help in the monitoring of the earthquakes associated with the rise of magma and ground movements. These scientists trained local scientists how to use the instruments which were donated to the Observatory at the end of VDAP involvement. The support resulted in about 40,000 people being evacuated prior to the main eruption.

More recently, in February 1995, the VDAP team answered a request for assistance from Indonesia for the Merapi volcano. A team of scientists was sent with equipment to provide early warning of dangerous lahars (volcanic mud flows). Similar scenarios have played out in 1995 when VDAP has answered the call for volcanic monitoring in Fogo Island (Cape Verde) and Mexico City.

*Natural Disasters in Complex Emergencies*—In August 1994, two VDAP scientists went to Goma, Zaire, to evaluate the risks to the local population and to the hundreds of thousands of Rwandan refugees camping on the slopes of two active volcanoes, Mount Nyiragongo and Nyamuragira. Their conclusion, at that time, was that there was no immediate threat. Since August, VDAP and BHR/OFDA have coordinated their data on the status of the volcanoes and the situation of the refugees in the area.

### **Lessons Learned from Evaluation of PMPP Programs for Rapid-Onset Disasters**

*World Environment Center*— A recent interim strategic evaluation of the World Environment Center's (WEC) Local Accident Mitigation and Prevention Program (LAMP) found that country programs in India, Mexico,

and Thailand have made significant contributions to industrial accident prevention and preparedness. While the WEC program was found to have achieved significant progress in the technical and management domains of emergency preparedness, less progress had been made in the social and community development areas. To address this, the evaluation recommended that the program shift its focus to the social and community development area, including training a corps of emergency responders and providing awareness and preparedness training programs for the community. Such a programmatic redirection would allow vulnerable populations to become more involved in planning and better prepared for actual emergencies. As a result of the evaluation, WEC agreed to consider a reorientation of its program to incorporate these recommendations.

*OFDA/Latin American & Caribbean (LAC) Disaster Management Training Program in Colombia*— In June 1994, a series of earthquakes and landslides in southwestern Colombia provided a specific context in which to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the BHR/OFDA Disaster Training Program. This program was established expressly to increase the domestic disaster management capabilities of Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) nations and thereby decrease the need for large scale USG relief assistance. Of all the countries in the region, Colombia has been the most active in the program, and Colombian personnel trained in the OFDA/LAC disaster management program were the focus of this evaluation. The conclusions of BHR/OFDA's evaluation of this program were: (a) Colombian participants in the OFDA/LAC Disaster Training Program have changed their disaster behavior as a direct result of the training, demonstrating increased competence and professionalism; (b) Several Colombian organizations have adopted and funded all or part of the OFDA/LAC curriculum; and (c) Colombian national response to the 1994 Cauca/Huila disaster was relatively self-sufficient and required only minor, highly specialized USG relief assistance. This response represents a sharp contrast with the large amount of USG assistance required for the comparable Nevado del Ruiz/Armero disaster (over \$2.7 million in FY 1986).

Carefully designed and targeted investments in PMPP projects have paid off in mitigating the impact of disasters. Preventing disasters and crises is a far more difficult task. Long-term sustainable development aid is the best hope for reversing the increasing number of complex emergencies and the spiraling costs of humanitarian assistance that the international community must bear.

# PRIOR-YEAR AND NON-DECLARED DISASTERS

Activities initiated in response to a disaster declaration often require additional funding for completion in subsequent fiscal years. BHR/OFDA obligated a total of \$3,603,271 to continue funding relief activities begun in prior fiscal years or to replace commodities drawn down from BHR/OFDA stockpiles for prior-year emergencies.

## **Africa Regional— (Non-Declared FY 1994)**

---

Funding to the Famine Early Warning System for Sudan and Somalia; advisory and technical services contract; computer equipment for the Horn of Africa Advisor; travel to attend Regional Conference in Nairobi; funding and administrative support for the Regional Advisor

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$610,934**

## **Nicaragua—Floods (FY 1993)**

---

Replacement of plastic sheeting to the Panama stockpile

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$2,900**

## **Sierra Leone—Displaced Persons (FY 1993)**

---

Grants with Africare, AICF/F, CRS, and UNICEF; BHR/OFDA monitoring visit; Emergency Disaster and Relief Coordinator

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$2,954,992**

## **Tajikistan—Floods (FY 1993)**

---

Replacement of 1,500 5-gallon water containers to New Windsor stockpile; and purchase and transportation of replacement blankets to the New Windsor stockpile

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$34,445**

# FY 1994 DECLARED DISASTERS

## **Disaster Summaries in this Annual Report**

---

The disaster descriptions on the following pages cover the period of the USG's fiscal year, Oct. 1, 1993, through Sept. 30, 1994. During FY 1994, OFDA responded to 64 new "declared" disasters.

## **How a Disaster is Declared**

---

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

## **OFDA Assistance and Other USG Assistance**

---

Many of the disasters in FY 1994 required a complex mix of USG financial and staff resources. The disaster descriptions include total dollar figures for the assistance provided by OFDA, as well as summary information on assistance provided by other USG offices, such as USAID/BHR/FFP, USDA, DOD, and State PRM. It has not always been possible for OFDA to verify total assistance provided by other USG offices.

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

---

Information included in the disaster descriptions on assistance provided by U.S. PVOs and the international community is compiled from reports submitted voluntarily to

OFDA. It is not always possible to verify the accuracy of these reports.

## **Detailed Situation Reports, Fact Sheets, and Information Bulletins on Major Disasters Available Separately**

---

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

Situation reports, fact sheets, and information bulletins were written for the following major disasters in FY 1994:

**Angola—Civil Strife**  
**Burundi—Civil Strife/Displaced Persons**  
**Ethiopia/Eritrea—Food Shortage (Fact Sheets)**  
**Former Yugoslavia—Civil Strife**  
**Haiti—Emergency (Fact Sheets)**  
**India—Earthquake (Information Bulletins)**  
**Kenya—Civil Strife/ Drought (Fact Sheets)**  
**Liberia—Civil Strife/Displaced Persons**  
**Mozambique—Displaced Persons (Fact Sheet and Information Bulletin)**  
**Northern Iraq—Displaced Persons (Fact Sheet)**  
**Rwanda—Civil Strife/Displaced Persons**  
**Somalia—Civil Strife**  
**Southern Africa—Drought**  
**Sudan—Civil Strife/Displaced Persons**  
**Zaire—Civil Strife/Displaced Persons**

*Note:* Historical as well as current situation reports, fact sheets, and information bulletins are available from OFDA.

# AFRICA



## ALGERIA—Earthquake

On August 18, 1994, an earthquake of 6.0 on the Richter scale struck in the Mascara district of Algeria, 90 km. southeast of Oran. UNDHA reported 171 deaths, 654 injured, and 12,500 displaced persons as a result of the quake. From the onset, the Government of Algeria arranged local relief efforts and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinated foreign humanitarian assistance. International relief efforts were impeded by political and security considerations inside Algeria. On August 18, U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission Albert W. Dalglish, Jr. declared a disaster for the earthquake-affected areas. BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 for the purchase and delivery of WHO emergency medical kits that arrived in Oran on August 26 and were distributed by the Algerian Red Crescent.

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

## ANGOLA—Civil Strife

The resumption of the Angolan civil war between the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) and the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) entered its second year in October 1993. Angola held its first national elections in late September 1992, which resulted in a narrow victory for the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) party and its President, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Intense fighting broke out between the GRA and UNITA shortly after the elections. Even though UNITA controlled most of the countryside and the GRA held most of the population centers and provincial capitals, heavy fighting continued over the major cities of Huambo, Kuito, Malange, Menongue, Saurimo, and N'dalantando.

The resumption of fighting once again disrupted humanitarian efforts to provide food, shelter, and medical care to the estimated 3.6 million Angolans who required emergency assistance. That number included 2,161,000 affected by conflict, 1,245,300 internally displaced, 112,700 returnees, and 145,000 affected by drought. UNHCR estimated there were an additional 300,000 Angolan refugees in neighboring countries. It is estimated that 200,000 people died as a result of the civil war between October 1992 and June 1994.

In October 1993, peace talks were convened in Lusaka, Zambia, between the GRA and UNITA, chaired by U.N. Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye and with the participation of observer representatives

from the United States, Russia, and Portugal. The GRA and UNITA agreed in Lusaka to establish procedures to permit relief organizations access to affected areas. Relief flights were permitted to Kuito, Huambo, Malange, Menongue, Luena, Saurimo, Mavinga, and other areas, although they were frequently suspended due to intense fighting or denial of clearance by one of the parties. Expatriate relief personnel frequently had to be evacuated due to intense fighting in affected areas. In June 1994, the U.N. Security Council approved the extension of the U.N. Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), a token monitoring force deployed to Angola.

UNDHA's Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (UCAH) was responsible for coordinating the various U.N. agencies providing humanitarian assistance in Angola. More than 40 international and 40 national NGOs signed letters of affiliation with the U.N. and were working under the aegis of the U.N. Humanitarian Assistance Program. Due to the presence of over 10 million landmines throughout the country, airlift was the primary means of delivering relief supplies to remote affected areas. WFP operated a fleet of aircraft to airlift food and supplies to several locations inside Angola. Several NGOs worked with WFP to distribute food to vulnerable populations. In addition, ICRC implemented programs in food distribution, health care, vaccination, sanitation, war detainee protection, and tracing.

On October 21, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Edmund T. DeJarnette, Jr. issued a disaster declaration for Angola due to the continuation of civil strife. BHR/OFDA has



**Severely malnourished girl at a feeding center outside of Luanda. She was displaced from Dondo, Kwanza Norte Province.**

*(Photo by Regina Davis-Tooley, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*



**Distribution site in Waku-Kungo. The food was distributed through an BHR/OFDA grant to Save the Children/U.S.**

*(Photo by Regina Davis-Tooley, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

stationed an Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinator (EDRC) in Angola since 1991, to assess the situation and monitor BHR/OFDA's humanitarian assistance programs. In FY 1994, BHR/OFDA provided relief and rehabilitation project grants to Africare, CARE, CCF, CRS, IMC, MSF/F, SCF/US, and WVRD. In addition, BHR/OFDA provided a grant to UNDHA to fund UCAH personnel and provided essential drugs and family kits through UNICEF. BHR/OFDA gave \$3 million to ICRC and \$1,065,000 to WFP for their food airlift operations. BHR/OFDA also funded a six-month project with CDC to create an epidemiological surveillance system with participation from UNICEF, several NGOs, and the GRA's Ministry of Health. In February 1994, BHR/OFDA airlifted 400 rolls of plastic sheeting, approximately 960,000 sq. ft., to provide shelter to 70,000 displaced persons in Kwanza Norte Province.

BHR/OTI contracted Creative Associates International to assist the U.N. to implement a demobilization and reintegration program for Angolan combatants. In addition, BHR/FFP provided 71,320 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food commodities to the WFP International Emergency Food Reserve, CARE, CRS, and ICRC, worth \$45,252,500. USDA provided an additional 45,000 MT of Section 416(b) food commodities through WFP, at a value of \$23,488,000. *(For additional information the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on Angola).*

<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$19,367,530</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$70,483,778</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$89,851,308</b>

## **BURUNDI—Civil Strife/Displaced Persons**

On October 21, 1993, President Melchoir Ndadaye, the first democratically elected president of Burundi, and several high-ranking government officials were killed by military personnel in a coup attempt in the capital of Bujumbura. The slaying of Ndadaye, the first Hutu president, sparked nationwide ethnic violence between the minority Tutsi and the majority Hutu ethnic groups. Massive destruction of homes and property was reported in all of Burundi's fifteen provinces. The northern and central provinces, particularly Gitega, Karuzi, Muramvya, Kirundo, and Ruyigi, were hit the hardest by the violence and disorder.



**Boy undergoing height and weight measurements at a health clinic in Karuzi Province to determine if malnutrition is evident.**

*(Photo by Regina Davis-Tooley, USAID/BH)*

As a result of the violence that followed the coup attempt, between 25,000 and 50,000 people were killed, thousands wounded, approximately 1,000,000 persons displaced, and over 600,000 Burundians fled to neighboring countries. Relief organizations immediately began providing humanitarian assistance in the form of food, water, non-food relief commodities, and medical services. Two distinct categories of internally displaced persons soon emerged in Burundi. The "displaced" population, largely Tutsi, sought protection in public buildings and were guarded by the Burundian military, while the "dispersed" population, largely Hutu, fled to the hills to avoid central roads and the Tutsi-dominated military. Relief agencies encountered difficulties in providing humanitarian assistance to the dispersed, as they were not concentrated in any particular area of Burundi's hilly terrain and therefore were difficult to reach.

The international humanitarian community provided assistance to Burundi's displaced and dispersed populations throughout FY 1994. The country was further destabilized by the death of Ndayaye's successor, President Ntaryamira, who perished in the same plane crash that killed the president of Rwanda on April 6, 1994. While Rwanda erupted into genocidal massacres and civil war, Burundi remained relatively calm although tensions ran high and acts of random violence continued to occur. Insecurity in northern Burundi was exacerbated by the influx of approximately 200,000 Rwandan refugees into this area. On July 1, BHR/OFDA's Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) for Rwanda opened an office in Bujumbura to monitor the impact of the influx of Rwandan refugees into northern Burundi and to assess resulting relief needs.

On November 1, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Leonard J. Lange declared a disaster in Burundi. In FY 1994,



**House destroyed by violence in Gitega Province following the October 1993 coup attempt.**

*(Photo by Regina Davis-Tooley, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

BHR/OFDA provided \$7,081,586 to WFP, MSF/B, UNHCR, CDC, CRS, and UNICEF for emergency medical assistance, the purchase and distribution of food, water, sanitation, blankets, and shelter. BHR/FFP provided 48,130 MT of Title II emergency food commodities valued at \$40,302,100 and USDA provided 20,000 MT of Section 416(b) food commodities worth \$8,928,000 for Burundian displaced persons and refugees. In addition, DOS/PRM provided \$5,477,700 to UNHCR, IFRC, and WFP for programs targeted at Burundian refugees.

<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$7,081,586</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$54,707,800</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$61,789,386</b>

### **CHAD—Drought**

Insufficient and erratic rainfall across the northern prefectures of Chad resulted in widespread crop failure, diminishing pasturage, and depletion of the aquifer. Wells and traditional watering holes completely dried up. To cope with the severity of the drought, many pastoralists migrated south, sold their plow animals, and opened termite mounds to recover stored grain. On December 29, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Laurence Everett Pope II declared a disaster in Chad and requested \$25,000 to rehabilitate two wells near the town of Iriba, in Biltine prefecture. BHR/OFDA dispatched the funds and, by February 20, 1994, the two wells were repaired and functioning. Left-over funds were used to repair three additional wells near Iriba. The Government of Chad identified 300,000 persons requiring food aid and in December appealed for donor food contributions to replenish food security stocks. BHR/FFP provided 6,760 MT of P.L. 480 Title II sorghum, worth \$3,274,900, to WFP to restock the government's food security reserve.

<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$25,000</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$3,274,900</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$3,299,900</b>

### **CONGO—Civil Strife**

From November 1993 through January 1994, the Congolese capital of Brazzaville was racked with civil disturbances. More than 1,000 people were killed and 250,000 were forced from their homes. The resulting social chaos led a government health crisis committee to warn that conditions in Brazzaville created a significant risk for cholera and other contagious diseases.

On February 18, 1994, U.S. Ambassador William Christie Ramsay declared a disaster in response to civil strife in the Republic of the Congo. The USG's top priority in this region was to provide emergency health care for persons displaced due to civil strife. BHR/OFDA provided two grants, totalling \$39,000, to UNICEF to purchase WHO medical kits and distribute them to victims of civil unrest in Brazzaville.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$39,000**

**ERITREA—Food Shortage/Displaced Persons**

In early 1994, Eritrea lost an estimated 80% of its crop due to the effects of a prolonged drought and pest infestation. Lack of rain during the growing period, in addition to infestations of tree locusts, grasshoppers, bush crickets, and army worms, led to extensive crop damage throughout Eritrea. Agricultural production for 1993 was approximately 86,000 MT or one-third of the 1992 harvest of 260,000 MT. As a result, an estimated 1.6 million people out of a population of 2.65 million were in need of food aid by 1994. Emergency food aid needs were determined to be 191,000 MT. On November 29, 1993, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Joseph O'Neill declared a disaster in Eritrea as a result of the poor 1993 harvest. In response, BHR/OFDA provided a grant to CRS to distribute P.L. 480 Title II food commodities. BHR/FFP provided 62,030 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food valued at \$23,528,100 for use in various NGO relief operations. USDA also provided WFP with 20,000 MT of Section 416(b) emergency food worth \$7,391,000.

Later in FY 1994, problems arose over the possible return of over 500,000 Eritrean refugees from neighboring Sudan. Local communities were unable to cope with the returnee influx since they were already suffering due to a shortfall of relief food needed earlier in the year. These circumstances led U.S. Charge d'Affaires Karl I. Danga, on August 24, 1994, to expand the disaster declaration for Eritrea to respond to the continuing food scarcity and the potentially devastating effects of the return of over 500,000 Eritrean refugees. BHR/OFDA provided grants to WVRD, CRS, and the Commission for Eritrean Refugee Affairs for emergency food distribution, resettlement, and reintegration programs in Eritrea, and funded a survey of malarial cases among the returnee population in Eritrea.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$2,775,745**  
**Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$30,919,100**  
**Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$33,694,845**

**ETHIOPIA—Food Shortage**

In FY 1994, Ethiopia experienced food shortages due to a prolonged dry season, inadequate distribution of fertilizers, and insufficient pesticide applications. Poor rainfall distribution caused drought in the agricultural regions of southern and eastern Tigray, east Harerge, west Harerge, south Gondor, north Wello, south Wello, north Omo, south Omo, and Borena. Food insecurity was particularly acute in northern and eastern Ethiopia, as well as in southwestern Ethiopia. In 1994, there was an estimated shortfall of 1 million MT of food to meet the needs of 6.7 million affected people.

Due to the continuing food shortages, U.S. Ambassador Marc Allen Baas renewed the disaster declaration in Ethiopia on November 26, 1993. BHR/OFDA provided grants to CARE, CRS, MSF/F, and FHI for emergency food distribution, seed distribution, and an emergency medical program. BHR/OFDA also contributed \$45,000 to UNDP for strengthening local relief and rehabilitation capacity. BHR/FFP contributed 121,410 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food commodities worth \$43,340,800 for emergency distribution to vulnerable groups.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$886,917**  
**Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$43,340,800**  
**Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$44,227,717**

**GUINEA—Epidemic**

From June 1994 to September 1994, the area surrounding Conakry and the southern coastal area near Sierra Leone were struck by a cholera epidemic. In this time period alone, over 24,000 cases of cholera were reported. Although there was a low fatality rate, the rapid spread of the disease and fears of a further deterioration in conditions due to the rainy season led to the declaration of a disaster by U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Wilbur G. Thomas on August 2, 1994.

BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 to the USAID/Conakry Mission to purchase and transport emergency lab equipment for use by the Guinean Ministry of Health. The equipment was used in water quality control and in isolation of the cholera virus.

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

## **GUINEA-BISSAU—Cyclone**

On the night of September 10, 1993, a major cyclone struck the Gabu Province in eastern Guinea-Bissau. Many houses in the village of Pitche in Gabu Province were either destroyed or left roofless. Over the course of the next three months, additional information on the extent of damage was received and several site visits were made. On January 3, 1994, U.S. Ambassador Roger A. McGuire determined that the damage to Pitche constituted a disaster and requested \$10,000 in emergency assistance funds from BHR/OFDA. The funds were used by Africare to purchase roofing material to reconstruct the homes of the estimated 387 persons who were the most severely affected by the cyclone.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$10,000**

## **KENYA—Civil Strife**

In late 1993, the frequency and intensity of the ethnic fighting which has plagued Kenya since 1991 increased, with renewed outbreaks of violence in the Rift Valley, as well as incidents in the coastal provinces. Three years of ethnic fighting, combined with weather conditions rivaling the 1985 drought, left hundreds of people dead and forced thousands to flee their homes and seek refuge in open fields, vacant buildings, and churches. In 1994, UNDP estimated that 166,000 Kenyans were displaced due to ethnic fighting.

On November 9, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Aurelia Erskine Brazeal declared a disaster in response to ethnic clashes in Kenya. The USG's top priority was to provide



**Kenyans displaced by ethnic clashes hosted in Maela camp.**

*(Photo by Valerie Newsom, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

health, nutrition, sanitation, and other emergency assistance for persons displaced due to civil strife. BHR/OFDA released \$25,000 to CRS to purchase and distribute shelter materials and potable water to displaced persons. BHR/OFDA also provided \$1,123,859 in grants to MSF/E and CRWRC and \$1,333,959 to UNDP and UNICEF to provide humanitarian assistance to victims of ethnic fighting to assist displaced women and children, and to distribute shelter materials and agricultural inputs to displaced families.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$2,482,818**

## **KENYA—Drought**

In late 1993, Kenya experienced a short rainy season, exacerbating drought conditions which had persisted for three years. The drought, in combination with intensified tribal fighting, seriously affected Kenya's ability to feed itself. UNDHA estimated that 1.2 million people required relief assistance and that the food security of millions more was imperiled. Areas impacted most were the semi-arid and arid pastoral lands in the north, which constitute 80% of Kenya's land area and are home to 30% of its population.

Rain levels returned to normal in February 1994, finally bringing an end to drought conditions. Despite the increase in rainfall, the damage to the 1993-94 harvest was considerable, especially among farmers who had planted late crops. UNDHA reported that Kenya faced its most severe food crisis since independence. In some districts, well over 50% of the children under five were malnourished.

On March 3, 1994, U.S. Ambassador Aurelia Erskine Brazeal re-declared a disaster in response to the ongoing drought in Kenya and BHR/OFDA released \$25,000 to WCDO for emergency relief efforts. Other BHR/OFDA-funded activities included a grant to CRS to assist farmers in Kajiado district, a WCDO feeding program in Narok District, a CARE drought recovery project in the northeast and support for a Drought Relief Coordinator. BHR/FFP allocated 32,440 MT of Title II emergency food, valued at \$15,022,400, for use in relief operations implemented by UNICEF, WFP, and NGOs. WFP also negotiated with USDA to receive 35,000 MT of Section 416(b) emergency food, valued at \$12,086,200.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$1,189,532**  
**Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$27,108,600**  
**Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$28,298,132**

## **KENYA—Epidemic**

Due to prolonged rains which dramatically increased the mosquito population, a malaria epidemic raged throughout Kenya from August to October 1994. Twelve districts, encompassing a population of 6.5 million, were affected. While death statistics were incomplete, there were more than 1,000 confirmed deaths due to malaria. On August 11, 1994, Chargé d'Affaires Timberlake Foster declared a disaster in Kenya due to epidemic conditions. On September 15, BHR/OFDA provided a grant of \$25,000 to UNICEF for the purchase of anti-malarial drugs. UNICEF estimated that approximately 100,000 victims of chloroquine-resistant malaria were assisted by these funds.

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

## **LIBERIA—Civil Strife**

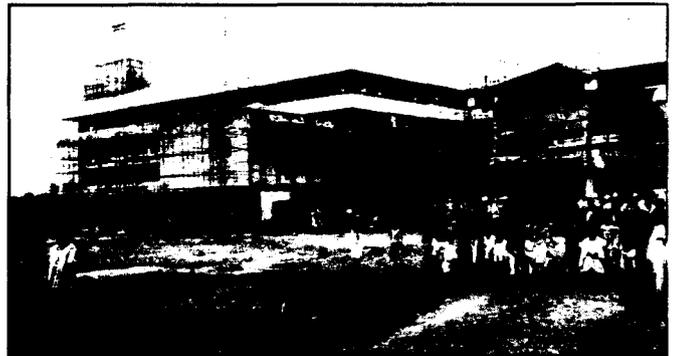
Despite the signing of the Cotonou Accord in July 1993, large zones of insecurity remained throughout Liberia in 1994 as the civil war marked its fourth anniversary. The emergence of new factions further complicated the political/military situation. The Krahn-dominated Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) made up of the remnants of the former government army, was thought to be instrumental in forming a new faction, the Liberian Peace Council (LPC) which appeared after the Cotonou Accord. The existence of yet another faction, the Lofa Defense Force (LDF) was announced soon afterwards. With the previous split of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) along ethnic lines and a new split of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) between supporters and former supporters of NPFL leader Charles Taylor, the tally of competing rebel factions reached seven.

The Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU), the NPFL, and ULIMO met on February 15, 1994, to reconfirm their commitment to the Cotonou Accord. Though the meeting led to the belated seating of the new caretaker government, the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG), on March 7, it did not lead to the full implementation of the peace accord and the political/military situation deteriorated extensively.

Access to populations in need of humanitarian assistance was a major problem in 1994. By mid-year, continued factional skirmishes' harassment of personnel and disruption of relief operations—including the theft of relief vehicles and equipment by rebels—forced the

relief community to suspend all humanitarian operations outside the central and coastal regions of Liberia secured by the Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) Military Observer Group (ECOMOG.) Approximately 90% of the country and several hundred thousand Liberians and Sierra Leonean refugees were cut off from emergency relief assistance.

Due to the fluid situation and accessibility problems in Liberia, there were no firm figures on the number of displaced but, out of a pre-war population of 2.5 million, it was estimated that upwards of 1 million were displaced. There were an estimated 701,000 Liberian refugees in other countries: 416,000 in Guinea; 245,000 in Cote d'Ivoire; 20,000 in Ghana; 16,000 in Sierra Leone; and 4,000 in Nigeria. The conflict in neighboring Sierra Leone led approximately 130,000 Sierra Leoneans to seek refuge in Liberia. It was estimated that more than 150,000 people had died as a result of the on-going civil war.



**Displaced persons encamped at the former Ministry of Health building near Monrovia.** (Photo by Rachel Lachs/USMIL/BHR/OFDA)

On December 3, 1993, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires William P. Twaddell declared the continuation into FY 1994 of Liberia's civil strife disaster. BHR/OFDA responded with \$7,892,424 in grants to CRS, AICF/F, MSF/H, SCF/UK, Africare, and Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, Inc. for the distribution of food, seeds and agricultural tools, the provision of medical, health/nutrition and water/sanitation services and a training and resettlement program in Monrovia for demobilized soldiers. In addition, BHR/OFDA provided \$1,885,870 in grants to WFP, UNICEF and UNDP for food distribution activities, emergency water/sanitation and health projects and to support an emergency logistics program.

During FY 1994, BHR/OFDA also provided \$136,500 in shelter material for the growing displaced populations. In May 1994, a total of 1,272,960 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting and 496 tents were provided with air transport (\$370,000) furnished by DOD/HRA. An additional contri-

bution of 979,200 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting was sealifted to Monrovia by BHR/OFDA during August 1994.

BHR/FFP contributed 98,160 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance valued at \$56,396,500 to WFP and CRS, including commodity and transport costs. USAID/Monrovia provided two grants to UNICEF for the rehabilitation of war victims in Liberia and for a war-affected youth support program.

DOS/PRM contributed \$2.5 million in FY 1994 to UNHCR's emergency appeal for Sierra Leonean refugees and Liberian displaced persons in Lofa county. Funding was also approved by DOS/PRM in FY 1994 for:

1) \$100,000 to the U.N. Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) for a joint UNIFEM/IRC project for Liberian refugee women in Cote d'Ivoire; and 2) \$218,873 to IRC for educational projects for Liberian refugees in Guinea. WFP also received \$2,470,000 from DOS/PRM for food assistance to Liberian refugees and displaced persons. DOS/PRM also contributed to UNHCR, ICRC, and IFRC Africa-wide appeals, a portion of which was used to assist Liberian refugees.

In addition to the DOS/PRM contributions, the State Department also obligated \$32,763,500 to support ECOMOG and overall peacekeeping activities in Liberia. Of this, \$12,251,000 was gathered from prior year accounts and was contributed to the U.N. Trust Fund for Liberia for use during FY 1994. The remaining \$20,512,500 came from Peace-Keeping Operations (PKO) funds and was disbursed to ECOWAS and the U.N. for the purchase and transportation of Humvees, trucks, and radios for ECOMOG and U.N. Observer Mission In Liberia (UNOMIL) personnel. [The value for Peace-Keeping Activities and Operations is not included in FY 1994 "Other USG Assistance" below.] *(For additional information the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on Liberia).*

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$9,914,794**  
**Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$66,449,373**  
**Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$76,364,167**

### **MADAGASCAR—Cyclone**

Cyclone Geralda, characterized by 80 miles/hour winds and gusts of up to 140 miles/hour, struck the eastern coast of Madagascar on February 4, 1994, less than two weeks after another storm had devastated the same area. High winds and flooding caused extensive damage to the capital of Antananarivo, as well as numerous towns and villages, affecting infrastructure and crop lands along the eastern coast of the island. The two storms claimed 231 lives and made more than 356,000

people homeless. The damage was further compounded by cyclones Littane and Nadia, which both occurred in March.

U.S. Ambassador Dennis P. Barrett declared a disaster on February 4 due to the destruction caused by Cyclone Geralda. BHR/OFDA immediately allocated \$20,000 to CARE and \$5,000 to MSF/F to provide for the emergency medical needs of the cyclone victims. To meet the pressing demands for shelter and food, BHR/OFDA also gave CARE \$120,000 for shelter materials and \$150,000 for emergency food supplies, which were provided to 65,000 people in Brickaville, one of the hardest hit areas.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$295,000**

### **MALAWI—Drought**

The late start of rains in November delayed planting activities throughout Malawi and resulted in a below normal maize harvest in April 1994. Although maize and other food crop production was not as low as it was during the severe 1991-92 drought year, the Government of Malawi (GOM) appealed to the international community for 300,000 MT of maize for free distribution and 180,000 MT to replenish the strategic grain reserve, in addition to 200,000 MT imported through commercial channels. The GOM estimated that 3 million Malawians were affected by the drought. The districts of Mangochi, Nkhotakota, Ntcheu, and Salima were most affected. On May 20, U.S. Ambassador Michael T. F. Pistor declared a drought disaster in Malawi. BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 to WFP to assist in the implementation of drought relief interventions. BHR/FFP contributed 25,000 MT of maize, valued at \$8,775,000, to WFP's International Emergency Food Reserve.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**  
**Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$8,775,000**  
**Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$8,800,000**

### **MOZAMBIQUE—Cyclone**

Cyclone Nadia swept across Mozambique on March 24, 1994, lashing the northern province of Nampula and devastating the country's principal northern port city of Nacala. After severely damaging 13 of the 21 districts of Nampula, the storm hit Zambezia Province with wind gusts of over 90 miles/hour, causing destruction, particularly in the province's capital, Quelimane. As it moved



A port crane blown over by Cyclone Nadia in the northern town of Nacala. (Photo by Kevin Carlson, USAID/Maputo)

southeast, the cyclone lost some of its force although it continued to produce heavy rains and to cause flooding. Two hundred and forty people died as a result of the storm, approximately 1.5 million people were affected, and 50,000 homes were damaged. In the areas most severely affected by Cyclone Nadia, 75–80% of the population was left without shelter. The heavy rains and winds damaged crops, acutely affecting 80% of the region's agricultural production two weeks before harvest. There was also widespread damage to the infrastructure of affected urban areas. In Nacala alone, 95% of the energy distribution grid was completely destroyed.

On March 29, U.S. Ambassador Townsend B. Friedman, Jr. declared a disaster and a \$25,000 grant was made to CARE to provide emergency relief to the cyclone victims in the affected provinces of the country. Because



The World Food Program warehouse in Nacala collapsed as a result of 90 mile-per-hour winds from Cyclone Nadia. (Photo by Kevin Carlson, USAID/Maputo)

of the large numbers of people left without housing, temporary shelter was a clear priority. To address this, BHR/OFDA, working with CARE, immediately provided 14,606 rolls (35 million sq. ft.) of plastic sheeting via DOD airlift to affected areas. On April 10, BHR/OFDA Regional Advisor René Carrillo was also dispatched to Mozambique to provide technical assistance on the use of plastic sheeting for temporary shelter. (For additional information, the reader may request a BHR/OFDA information bulletin on Mozambique.)

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$579,272**

## **MOZAMBIQUE—Displaced Persons**

Nearly 3.8 million Mozambicans were displaced as a result of civil strife and drought from 1975 to 1992. Following an October 1992 cease-fire and peace accord, approximately 3.5 million refugees and displaced persons returned to their villages in Mozambique. This rapid influx of returnees required large amounts of humanitarian assistance. Most of the aid was directed towards resettlement and food distribution, as well as agricultural activities intended to promote self-sufficiency. In addition, USAID/Maputo emphasized the necessity of clearing an estimated one million land mines throughout the country in order to ensure the success of on-going resettlement efforts.

On January 28, 1994, U.S. Ambassador Townsend B. Friedman, Jr. declared a disaster in Mozambique for the eleventh consecutive year due to the continued displacement of 5% of the total population. In FY 1994, BHR/OFDA provided \$381,812 to WVRD to expand its emergency food airlifts to villages in the provinces of Zambezia, Tete, and Sofala, which remained isolated due to damaged roads and the presence of land mines. BHR/FFP allocated 50,320 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food to ADRA and WVRD, valued at \$15,966,100, for emergency feeding programs. USDA provided 10,000 MT of Section 416(b) food commodities to WFP feeding programs at a value of \$3,947,000. DOS/PRM contributed \$16.8 million to UNHCR for its repatriation and reintegration programs for returning Mozambican refugees. In addition, DOS/PRM provided a grant of \$259,000 to SCF/US for a program in southern Malawi and Zimbabwe to provide assistance to refugee children. AFR provided \$6,159,000 for road rehabilitation and mine clearance throughout Mozambique.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$381,812**  
**Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$43,131,200**  
**Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$43,513,012**

## **NIGER—Floods**

Exceptionally heavy rains in August and September 1994 caused widespread flooding in Niger. The regions of Zinder, Maradi, Tahoua, Diffa, Tillabery, Dosso, and the capital city area of Niamey were especially hard hit. As of September 1, UNHCR estimated that 60 people had died in the floods and 61,992 had been made homeless. Croplands and infrastructure were damaged, and some neighborhoods and villages in usually dry ravines or riverbeds were partially or completely washed away. Many wells collapsed or were filled with water that deposited sand, soil, and surface contaminants. In response to the Government of Niger's (GON) request for international disaster assistance, U.S. Ambassador John S. Davison declared a disaster on August 30 and BHR/OFDA released \$25,000 for the relief effort. In consultation with the GON, USAID/Niamey approved a grant for a well repair project in Dosso Department to help protect the rural population from the risks associated with non-potable water. With the funds available from BHR/OFDA, 47 of the 58 damaged wells in Dosso were repaired. USAID/Niamey staff evaluated work on the project while it progressed. All work was completed by the end of December.

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

## **NIGERIA—Floods**

Throughout the months of September and October 1994, unusually heavy rains in northern Nigeria caused severe flooding. Approximately 23 states were affected, with more than 30 people killed and 400,000 losing their homes and personal belongings. The water inflicted large-scale crop losses and heavy damage to infrastructure. The hardest hit area was the state of Borno, where, on September 13, the Alau Dam burst, submerging the state capital of Maiduguri. Estimated economic damage throughout northern Nigeria approached \$170 million. On September 19, U.S. Ambassador Walter C. Carrington declared a disaster in Nigeria in response to the severe flooding. To meet the needs of the affected population in Borno, BHR/OFDA provided a grant of \$25,000 to the Federation of Muslim Women's Associations to provide shelter and other relief supplies to those impacted by the flooding.

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

## **RWANDA—Civil Strife/Displaced Persons**

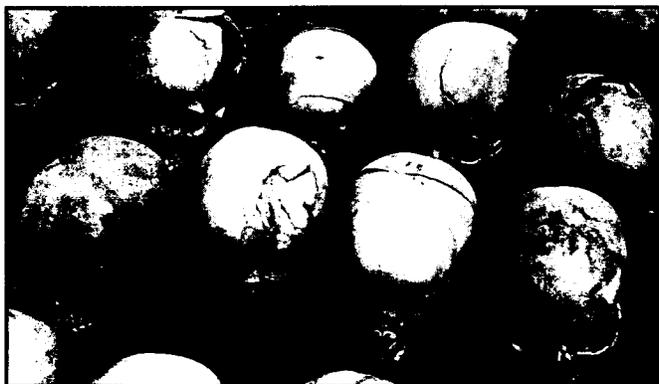
On April 6, 1994, the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed when their plane crashed in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, under suspicious circumstances. Immediately following the crash, government forces and armed militias launched a campaign of genocide against the Tutsi minority, moderate Hutus, and others who opposed the political extremists. Government forces and militias began to massacre their opponents, attacking their victims with machetes, and bodies soon lined the streets of Kigali. The Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) subsequently entered into a fierce civil war against the government forces, fighting for control of the country and shattering the fragile Arusha Peace Accords that had reestablished peace in Rwanda since August 1993. Foreign diplomats, U.N. and USG personnel, and NGOs were evacuated from Rwanda as the insecurity escalated. Violence erupted throughout the country, spurred by hate radio broadcasts encouraging civilians to participate in the massacres. The killings were so numerous and widespread that Lake Victoria became polluted with thousands of corpses.

The culmination of this violence resulted in a humanitarian crisis of overwhelming proportions. More than 500,000 Rwandans were slaughtered between April and July. Massive population movements began throughout Rwanda and the surrounding region, as 2 million persons became internally displaced in the country and another 2.5 million fled to neighboring countries. More than 4.5 million traumatized people were in dire need of emergency food, water, medical care, and shelter. BHR/OFDA began to respond to these massive needs shortly after the outbreak of the crisis. On April



**Health workers preparing cholera treatments for refugees in Kibumba camp outside of Goma, Zaire.** (Photo by Renee Bafalis, USAID/LPA/PA)

28, U.S. Ambassador David P. Rawson officially declared a disaster in Rwanda. In the initial stages of the emergency, between April and July, BHR/OFDA released more than \$4 million to ICRC for purchase and distribution of food and non-food relief supplies, provision of food and medical assistance to displaced persons, water and sanitation projects, and airlift capacity for emergency commodities. BHR/OFDA also contributed \$100,000 to USAID/Kampala in Uganda to assist in removing bodies from Lake Victoria.



**Crushed skulls bearing witness to the violence in Rwanda.**

*(Photo by Regina Davis-Tooley, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

In less than 48 hours over the weekend of April 28, more than 250,000 Rwandans fled to Tanzania. On May 6, BHR/OFDA dispatched a two-person assessment team to the Rwanda region to determine the humanitarian needs of the over 440,000 Rwandans who had fled to neighboring countries. Based on the assessment team's recommendations, BHR/OFDA deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to the region on May 25 to coordinate and facilitate the USG's response to the humanitarian crisis in the field. The DART's administrative office was located in Nairobi, with field offices eventually established in Kabale and Entebbe, Uganda; Goma, Zaire; Bujumbura, Burundi; and Kigali, which became the DART's base of operations in July 1994 after the war ended. The DART, led by BHR/OFDA's Regional Advisor Kate Farnsworth, performed assessments of relief requirements, coordinated with the international relief community on humanitarian strategies, reported information from the field to Washington, and provided immediate funding to U.N. agencies, IOs, and NGOs for projects that addressed the needs of displaced persons and refugees.

The situation in Rwanda worsened as the civil war and genocidal killings continued throughout the months of May and June. The RPF's victory over Government forces in Kigali on July 4, and the subsequent drive through the northwest, sparked one of the largest

population movements in recent memory. From July 14 to 19, more than 1 million Rwandans flooded across the Rwanda/Zaire border into North Kivu Province, Zaire. Few relief supplies were prepositioned in the area, leaving the humanitarian community overwhelmed by the massive influx and initially unable to meet the enormous needs of the population. The provision of food, water, and shelter all posed immediate challenges, as the mortality rate climbed with alarming speed and conditions deteriorated rapidly. Due to an acute lack of potable water, cholera quickly spread through the population, killing more than one refugee per minute during the height of the crisis. CDC epidemiologists estimated that more than 48,000 refugees died during the first month following their exodus into Zaire.

On July 22, President Clinton announced the deployment of approximately 2,000 U.S. troops to the Rwanda region to assist in the humanitarian relief operation under the auspices of Operation Support Hope. The DART field officers coordinated the USG's humanitarian response with Operation Support Hope, as DOD airlifted emergency relief supplies to the Rwanda region for U.N. agencies, ICRC, and NGOs.

Recognizing the urgent need for a clean water supply for the refugee population in Goma, BHR/OFDA funded a private water purification and pumping system to be deployed to the Goma area. This system played a crucial role in quelling the cholera epidemic and reducing the incidence of other infectious diseases. Other BHR/OFDA assistance to the Goma camps included funding for NGO projects that addressed emergency food, water, shelter, and sanitation needs, provided equipment to improve the camps' infrastructure, enabled better delivery and distribution of relief supplies, and worked with unaccompanied children.

As the cholera epidemic in Goma was brought under control, the population of Rwanda attempted to recover from the horrific events it had experienced. A new government was installed in Rwanda in late July 1994, yet significant problems persisted. The presence of more than 2 million internally displaced persons who had set up camps in southwest Rwanda between July and August during the French-led Operation Turquoise posed ongoing security concerns and raised the need for additional humanitarian assistance. Rwanda's infrastructure was seriously damaged by the war; buildings, electrical and water systems, health centers, and sanitation facilities all urgently needed to be repaired. The country's harvest was neglected as insecurity and population movements prevented most people from harvesting their crops, thereby disrupting the agricultural season commencing in September. Finally, thousands of Rwandans who had been living as refugees in neighboring countries since 1959 began to return to their native country, creating

significant problems related to land-tenure and property rights, and threatening the environment with the cattle that they brought back with them into eastern Rwanda.

In late FY 1994, BHR/OFDA was instrumental in promoting reconstruction and rehabilitation in Rwanda as the initial humanitarian emergency subsided. BHR/OFDA contributed to NGOs involved in water and health center rehabilitation, seeds and tools distribution projects, sanitation services, and livestock vaccinations. BHR/OFDA also contributed to a seed multiplication project in the region to promote agriculture sustainability.

In FY 1994, BHR/OFDA contributed nearly \$40 million in assistance to the Rwanda region. BHR/FFP provided 57,970 MT of P.L. 480 Title II commodities valued at \$44.2 million for Rwandan displaced and refugees. DOS/PRM contributed \$56.1 million to U.N organizations, IOs, NGOs, and CDC to meet the needs of the refugee population. DOD provided more than \$28 million in air-lifts of humanitarian relief supplies to the region and \$106.7 million through Operation Support Hope. AFR allocated \$1 million to UNICEF for trauma and reunification assistance for unaccompanied children in Rwanda. *(For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on Rwanda. Also, please see "Zaire (North Kivu)-Refugees" and "Zaire (South Kivu)-Refugees" case reports for more information on the disasters declared in Zaire related to the Rwanda crisis.)*

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$39,963,789**  
**Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$236,157,158**  
**Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$276,120,947**

## **RWANDA—Refugees**

Following the violence that erupted in Burundi in the wake of the failed coup attempt of October 21, 1993, more than 350,000 Burundians, women, children, and elderly, fled to southern Rwanda. Food, potable water, and shelter were identified as the most pressing needs of the refugee population. On October 27, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Robert A. Flaten declared a state of disaster in Rwanda due to this rapid influx of refugees. In response, BHR/OFDA immediately released \$25,000 to CARE International in Rwanda to install emergency water supply systems for Burundian refugees. *(See also the Burundi-Civil Strife/Displaced Persons case report)*

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

## **SIERRA LEONE—Civil Strife/ Displaced Persons**

By late 1993, it was clear that the success the Sierra Leonean military (RSLMF) had enjoyed over its rebel enemies, the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) was waning. As Sierra Leone's civil war passed its third anniversary, rebel attacks were occurring further west and north in the country. As 1994 progressed, it became increasingly evident that the RUF was not solely responsible for the attacks which continued to disrupt Sierra Leone's agricultural and economic activities. Fighters from the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO), which originally fought on the side of Sierra Leone's government, and even some RSLMF soldiers were guilty of numerous incidents of looting, robbery, and extortion of civilians.

In mid-1994, the RSLMF disarmed over 300 ULIMO fighters. The former fighters and their dependents took up residence in a camp in Allentown, outside the capital city of Freetown, where they received assistance from relief agencies. However, the unpredictable attacks on civilian targets continued. During the last week of June 1994, a particularly brutal and bloody attack occurred at Telu, resulting in an increase of 110,000 displaced persons in less than a month. Many rural areas and villages were left deserted when local inhabitants sought refuge in displaced persons' camps, urban areas, or locations where foreign troops were present.

Out of a pre-war population of 4.5 million, WFP estimated that nearly 900,000 were displaced. Another



Rachel Lieber, BHR/OFDA's Action Officer for Sierra Leone, visits the displaced persons camp in Tiene with the AICF/F Country Director.

*(Photo by Theodor Bratrud, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

200,000 were refugees in Guinea and Liberia. An estimated 5,000 people died in the three years of civil war.

U.S. Ambassador Lauralee M. Peters declared three disasters for FY 1994. The first, on September 24, 1993, redeclared the continuing civil strife and displaced persons emergency. The second, on April 13, 1994, was in response to dramatic increases in the geographic area and the number of civilians affected by Sierra Leone's civil war. The third, on July 6, was in response to the Telu attack and the increased number of displaced persons around Telu, Matatoka, and Kenema. As a result of these disaster declarations, BHR/OFDA provided U.S. Embassy/Freetown with \$48,813 which was given to NGOs to provide food, shelter, medical supplies, clothing, and other emergency assistance for the country's growing displaced population.

BHR/OFDA provided \$2,218,846 in grants to CRS, AICF/F and Africare for distributions of food, seeds and agricultural tools and to carry out emergency medical, health/nutrition, and water/sanitation activities. BHR/OFDA also awarded one grant to UNICEF (\$592,729) to implement an immunization program for children in five major urban areas of Sierra Leone. In addition, BHR/OFDA spent \$134,272 to field and support the EDRC during FY 1994. BHR/FFP contributed 13,810 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities to CRS, at a value of \$8,243,800.

<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$3,003,805</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$8,243,800</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$11,247,605</b>

## **SOMALIA—Displaced Persons**

Following the overthrow of autocratic President Siad Barre in 1990, Somalia quickly descended into chaos. As rival clans competed for power, the ensuing anarchy resulted in widespread starvation and forced 800,000 Somalis to flee to neighboring Kenya. When the international community intervened in 1992, an estimated 4.5 million people were in need of external food aid, including approximately 1.5 million at severe risk of starvation. Since then, famine conditions have ended and more than 300,000 displaced Somalis have returned to their communities. An estimated 4 million Somalis have benefited from WFP food programs and approximately 2 million women and children have been assisted by NGO activities. In addition, approximately 32 hospitals and 81 mother and child health centers have been established or rehabilitated in order to provide primary medical care throughout the country.

In 1994, the country experienced an exceptional harvest, estimated by FAO at 75% of pre-war yields. Thousands of displaced persons and refugees returned to their homes. Emergency feeding and general food distribution programs were discontinued due to improved conditions. Instead, food assistance was provided primarily through food-for-work, institutional feeding, and monetization activities. (Monetization is a relief program in which the donor sells relief commodities to local merchants at subsidized rates. The merchants then sell the commodities to the population affected by the disaster using local currency. The donor uses the profits from the sale to fund community improvement projects that are carried out by the local population.) Emergency health and surgical programs were phased into projects focusing on establishing local community health care networks.

In February, a cholera epidemic broke out in Bosaso as a result of poor water and sanitation. The epidemic spread as far south as Kismayo in less than two months, claiming 200 lives and infecting 5,300 people. BHR/OFDA obligated \$178,803 to IMC for emergency cholera response in southern Somalia. The outbreak was brought under control in April through the coordinated efforts of U.N. agencies and international and local NGOs.

Throughout 1994, the security situation in and around Mogadishu remained precarious and, despite numerous peace talks, national reconciliation remained elusive. In response to increased attacks on U.N. forces, all U.S. troops were withdrawn from Somalia on March 25. Soldiers from a number of European nations also withdrew by March 31. Realizing that the U.N. Operations for Somalia's (UNOSOM's) presence could do little to influence the political process, on September 30, the U.N. Security Council announced that all UNOSOM forces would be withdrawn by the expiration of UNOSOM's mandate on March 31, 1995.

On September 15, 1994, the U.S. Department of State relocated its U.S. Liaison Office (USLO) headquarters from Mogadishu to Nairobi, Kenya. This move was in response to the lack of progress in national reconciliation, the deterioration of the security situation, and increased threats to U.S. personnel. The relocation of USLO did not affect USG attempts to provide humanitarian assistance. NGOs continued to work and carry out USAID-sponsored programs in Somalia. At the end of 1994, UNESCO and WFP continued conducting country-wide programs. Other NGOs continued to focus programs in regions where they felt most able to obtain results.

On November 4, 1993, Deputy Chief of Mission Stevenson McIlvaine redeclared a disaster in Somalia for civil strife. In order to stabilize humanitarian gains, BHR/OFDA provided more than \$12 million to U.N. agen-

cies and NGOs such as ADRA, AICF/F, Africare, CARE, CISP, IMC, IRC, MSF, SCF/US, SCF/UK, and WCDO. Humanitarian activities included child and maternal health care, water and sanitation projects, emergency and community health care, and agricultural and monetization activities.

In addition to BHR/OFDA funding, BHR/FFP contributed 24,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food commodities valued at \$16,807,600. USAID/Mogadishu provided \$8.1 million from the Development Fund for Africa to UNICEF for health and nutrition activities, WFP for rehabilitation schemes, and UNDP to support its newly established development office. DOS/PRM obligated \$1,942,019 to UNHCR, WFP, and CARE for refugee assistance programs. (For additional information the reader may request BHR/OFDA Somalia situation reports.)

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$12,195,044**  
**Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$26,849,619**  
**Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$39,044,663**

**SUDAN—Civil Strife/Displaced Persons**

The United Nations estimated that approximately 2 million people in southern Sudan required some form of relief during 1993 and 1994. An FAO/WFP assessment in late 1993 estimated that an additional 1.3 million people in northern Sudan needed food aid due to inadequate and irregular rainfall. Within southern Sudan, an estimated 15% of the population was displaced due to fighting. Another 445,500 Sudanese took refuge in neighboring countries such as the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Zaire. Sudan hosted an additional 620,000 refugees from Eritrea and Ethiopia.

After more than a decade of fighting between the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army (SPLA), further fighting broke out among factions of the SPLA in 1991. Inter-factional fighting and fighting between the southern factions and the GOS intensified throughout southern Sudan during the planting seasons of 1993 and 1994, resulting in poor harvests. Hunger-related deaths and child malnutrition rates ranging from 40% to 60% were reported in some parts of southern Sudan. Often, those areas with the most serious malnutrition were the hardest to reach. Inaccessibility and insecurity hampered the ability of the international donor community to deliver food. In local markets, food prices skyrocketed.

The GOS continued to impede relief efforts throughout Sudan, particularly in the north. The GOS conducted demolition campaigns in the Khartoum displaced camps



**Bill Garvelink, BHR/OFDA's Deputy Director, inspects USAID-provided bags of corn at a WFP warehouse in Lokichoklo.**

and forced the displaced to relocate to remote areas, causing health and economic problems in addition to hindering relief efforts. The inaccessibility of the transition zone between northern and southern Sudan made it difficult for the U.N. and NGOs to determine the needs in this area, although UNICEF was able to report a high malnutrition rate in parts of the transition zone that were drought-affected.

The U.N.'s Operation Lifeline Sudan undertook a Household Food Security project in southern Sudan in February 1994, which targeted 44,000 families to whom hand tools, seeds, and fishing gear were distributed. The project was initiated in areas that were considered more secure and stable and more apt for cultivation of agriculture or fish. The purpose of this activity was to restore local food production.

On May 20 Ambassador Melissa Wells was named the U.S. Special Representative to Sudan. In an attempt to facilitate a political solution to the civil conflict in



**Children wait for a meal outside a GOAL/Ireland feeding center in southern Sudan.**

Sudan, Ambassador Wells met regularly with GOS officials, leaders of the rebel factions, and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development partners, composed of leaders from Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda, and Kenya.

Continued civil strife in Sudan deepened the humanitarian crisis in the south, the Khartoum displaced camps, and the transition zone. On October 14, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Donald K. Pettersen renewed the disaster declaration for civil strife/displaced persons in Sudan.

BHR/OFDA has been providing assistance to Sudan consecutively for 11 years. In light of the duration of humanitarian assistance programs and the likelihood that Sudan will continue to need emergency assistance for the foreseeable future, the USG has adopted a new strategy for providing humanitarian relief. This strategy emphasizes implementing rehabilitation projects and building local capacity while continuing to provide emergency relief to populations in need.

In FY 1994, BHR/OFDA provided \$28,475,137 in grants to the U.N., ICRC, and NGOs in the areas of primary health care, sanitation, food aid, food security, and road rehabilitation. A portion of the BHR/OFDA funds was for program support for the Sudan Field Office in Nairobi and the Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinator in Khartoum. BHR/FFP provided 135,480 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food commodities valued at \$66,330,400.

*(For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on Sudan.)*

<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$28,475,137</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$66,330,400</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$94,805,537</b>

## **UGANDA—Earthquake**

On the morning of February 6, 1994, an earthquake measuring 6.2 on the Richter Scale struck western Uganda. While casualties were limited to seven, thousands were left homeless, and more than 50,000 Ugandans were affected by the earthquake. Extensive damage occurred in the districts of Kabarole, Bund Ibugyo, and Kasese. Damage estimates approached \$70 million. As the rainy season approached, the need to provide adequate shelter to those left homeless was acute. On February 28, U.S. Ambassador Johnny Carson determined that a disaster existed in Uganda. BHR/OFDA released \$25,000 to ADRA to provide shelter and drinking water for the victims of the earthquake.

<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$25,000</b>
--------------------------------------	-----------------

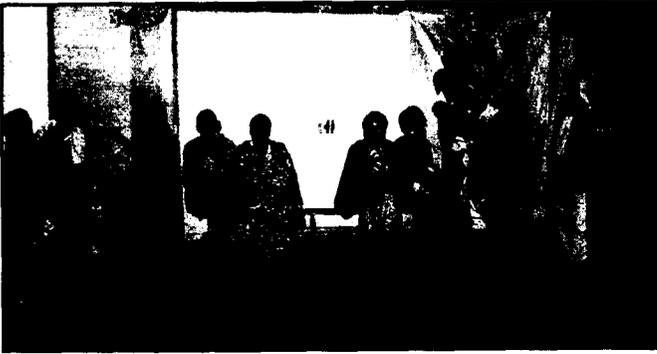
## **ZAIRE—Displaced Persons**

Zaire's macro-economic decline continued to threaten the general population during 1994. According to the U.N., some 3 million people were affected by the Zairian political, social, and economic crises. The situation was exacerbated when the Mobutu government introduced a new currency on October 22, 1993, as part of an economic reform program. The new currency was rejected in East and West Kasai Provinces and quickly devaluated throughout the rest of the country. In Kinshasa, economic breakdown, hyper-inflation, rampant unemployment, and a failed public sector forced more and more residents into substandard living conditions.

At the same time, the circumstances of some 750,000 displaced persons dislocated by earlier ethnic violence in Shaba and North Kivu Provinces remained stable but tenuous. The majority of the displaced were persons of Kasaiian origin living in Shaba Province. The Kasaiians had migrated several generations ago southward from the Kasai Provinces to Shaba Province in search of non-agrarian employment. Their professional success made the native inhabitants of Shaba increasingly resentful. As economic conditions deteriorated in Shaba, the Shabans endeavored to expel the Kasaiians from Shaba Province. The Kasaiians sought refuge in transit camps while awaiting transport to their ancestral homelands in the Kasai Provinces. Conditions in the camps in Shaba remained marginal, as many people waited several months while they negotiated and paid for train fares that quadrupled in less than a year. As they reached the Kasais, transit camps there became overcrowded due to the reluctance of conditioned urbanites to take up rural lifestyles.



**BHR/OFDA-provided plastic sheeting is used to construct a single-family home at a resettlement site in Kananga, West Kasai Province.**  
*(Photo by Rachel Lieber, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*



**Displaced persons wait for medical care at the train station in Kamina, Shaba Province.** (Photo by Rachel Lieber, USAID/BHR/OFDA)

U.S. Chargé d'Affaires John Yates redeclared a disaster in Zaire on October 8, 1993. A joint BHR/OFDA and AFR team visited Kinshasa and the provinces of Shaba, Kasai (East and West), and North Kivu from March 2 to 27, 1994. The team assessed current humanitarian requirements and responses, monitored on-going BHR/OFDA-funded programs, and surveyed the institutional and program capacity of local NGOs and church-affiliated groups.

The team concluded that there were two distinct emergencies in Zaire: an immediate "displaced persons" emergency resulting from ethnic violence in the provinces of Shaba and North Kivu; and, a slower, more intractable "chronic" emergency which threatened an enormous portion of Zaire's general population and was rooted in the country's macro-economic decline. By region, the team's general findings were: 1) in Kinshasa, there was a growing nutritional crisis and a disruption in the regular supply of medicines to the city's most vulnerable groups; 2) in Shaba Province, from which an estimated 400,000 persons of Kasaiian descent fled due to ethnic violence since August 1992, the response by NGOs was effective in preventing large-scale epidemics and high mortality and morbidity rates; 3) in the Kasais, local church/NGO resources were strained by the growing numbers of displaced persons from Shaba opting to remain in the urban transit centers rather than move to rural areas; and 4) in North Kivu Province, the displaced persons emergency had moved into a rehabilitation and recovery phase following the return home of over half of the estimated 270,000 displaced persons.

With the closing of the USAID mission in Zaire, BHR/OFDA placed an Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinator (EDRC) in Kinshasa in July 1994 to monitor BHR/OFDA-funded emergency relief grants and to report on the humanitarian situation.

BHR/OFDA provided \$10,043,826 in grants to WVRD, CRS, MSF/H, MSF/B and MSF/F for the purchase and

distribution of food and essential drugs, water/sanitation and health/nutrition activities, resettlement assistance for displaced persons and for the support of urban gardens. A grant was also provided to WFP (\$680,000) for food distribution in East Kasai, West Kasai, and North Kivu Provinces.

During October 1993, BHR/OFDA also provided \$247,779 for the purchase and transportation of 1,224,000 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting for use in the transit camps of Shaba and East and West Kasai Provinces. The plastic sheeting was used to construct temporary shelter, latrines, and showers. BHR/OFDA also spent \$164,055 to support the EDRC's operation and to conduct assessments.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$11,137,660**

### **ZAIRE (North Kivu)—Refugees**

Between July 14 and 19, 1994, more than 1 million Rwandans fled to the Goma region in North Kivu Province, Zaire, to escape from the violence of the civil war in Rwanda. Due to the massive influx of refugees into North Kivu and the resulting humanitarian crisis, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires John Yates declared a disaster in North Kivu on July 25. In response, BHR/OFDA released \$25,000 to Caritas to be used for emergency relief assistance to refugees, particularly unaccompanied children severely affected by the harsh conditions in Goma. (For a detailed report of this disaster, BHR/OFDA's and other USG responses, and total funding, please see the "Rwanda-Civil Strife/Displaced Persons case report.")

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



**A view of the Kibumba refugee camp outside of Goma, Zaire.**

(Photo by Renee Bafalis, USAID/LPA/PR)

## **ZAIRE (South Kivu)—Refugees**

Fleeing the widespread violence and civil war in Rwanda, more than 320,000 Rwandans crossed Rwanda's southwestern border into the Bukavu region in South Kivu Province, Zaire, during the month of July. On July 25, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires John Yates declared a disaster for South Kivu due to the adverse humanitarian conditions resulting from this massive influx. BHR/OFDA responded with a grant of \$25,000 to a local NGO (Comite Anti-Bwaki) to assist in providing immediate relief assistance to Rwandan refugees in the Bukavu area. *(For a detailed report of this disaster, BHR/OFDA's and other USG responses, and total funding, please see the Rwanda-Civil Strife/Displaced Persons case report.)*

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



**A Rwandan baby being fed through a syringe by a health worker in a refugee camp in Zaire.** *(Photo by Renee Bafalis, USAID/LPA/PR)*

# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA— Floods

Widespread flooding occurred in southern China in June 1994 due to a combination of heavy rains and seasonal tides. Severe flooding extended from Guangdong Province into the Pearl River Delta, affecting six provinces. The Ministry of Civil Affairs reported that over 73 million people were affected by the floods and more than 1,400 died. Over one million housing units collapsed and two million houses were damaged. Direct economic loss was estimated by UNHCR and the Government of the People's Republic of China at \$7 billion. The flooding occurred at a particularly disastrous time for farmers, damaging 4.5 million hectares of farm land and seriously affecting crop yields.

On June 24, 1994, U.S. Ambassador J. Stapleton Roy, as an expression of the concern of the American people, formally declared a disaster in China due to flooding. The USG allocated \$25,000 to UNDP for its relief efforts in the village of Jiangman, Guangxi Province, one of the hardest hit regions. These funds were utilized to purchase 109 MT of rice to stave off widespread starvation in this area.

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

## INDIA—Earthquake

A catastrophic earthquake measuring 6.4 on the Richter scale struck south central India at 3:56 a.m., local time, on September 30, 1993. This earthquake was the worst to hit the Indian subcontinent since 1935. The most severely affected areas were in the Osmanabad and Latur Districts in Maharashtra State. Indian government officials estimated that the death toll was approximately 10,000; the number injured was 15,566; and the number affected was approximately 150,000. Relief operations for the earthquake victims were made difficult due to the remote location of the affected areas, congested delivery routes, and monsoon rain showers.

Local officials estimated that as much as 60% of village populations in the vicinity of the quake may have died. The death toll was high because the quake struck at night, while most of the victims slept and because dwellings in the region were not designed to withstand intense seismic shocks. More prosperous villagers who lived in houses built of stone endured more casualties than villagers living in straw thatched dwellings. In all, 83 villages were affected and, in many cases,



**Damage caused by the major earthquake that struck south-central India.** (Photo by Peter D.R. Smith, USAID/BHR/OFDA)

entire villages were leveled. More than 30,000 homes were damaged.

The Government of India (GOI) responded quickly to the disaster, mobilizing more than 50,000 military personnel, including medical teams from the Indian Navy, and delivering relief supplies by road convoy and helicopter to Killari and Latur within 24 hours.

On October 1, 1993, the GOI requested USG assistance. U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Kenneth Brill responded by requesting BHR/OFDA to donate \$25,000 to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. The USAID Mission Disaster Relief Officer coordinated the USG response with relief agencies and local officials. On October 3, two C-5 aircraft, one funded by BHR/OFDA and the other by DOD, arrived in Bombay with a combined total cargo of 1,050 rolls of plastic sheeting (2,570,400 sq. ft.), 950

tents, 18,500 five-gallon water jugs, and four pallets of medical supplies. BHR/OFDA Regional Advisor Tom Brennan and BHR/OFDA Disaster Logistics Specialist Peter Smith accompanied the flight to Bombay to monitor the distribution of the commodities. The U.N., foreign governments, and international non-governmental organizations also contributed to the relief effort. (For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA information bulletins on India.)

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$747,492**  
**Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$992,508**  
**Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$1,740,000**

**INDONESIA—Earthquake**

In the early morning hours of February 16, 1994, the western Indonesian island of Sumatra was struck by an earthquake measuring 6.2 on the Richter scale. The quake's epicenter was in Liwa, the capital of the West Lampung District, in Sumatra. The Liwa area was the most severely affected. Final official estimates reported 207 persons dead, 1,450 persons injured, and significant damage to homes, government offices, mosques, schools, and health centers. The area suffered an estimated loss of over \$170 million as a result of the earthquake.

Relief efforts were initially hampered by landslides and fissures on major roads, which impeded transport of relief supplies. On February 18, U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission Barbara S. Harvey declared that a disaster existed in the earthquake-affected areas, and requested funds to assist the Government of Indonesia in its relief efforts. BHR/OFDA Regional Advisor Tom Brennan coordinated with CRS to procure 3,000 blankets and 1,600 jerry-cans for the earthquake-affected survivors.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$23,899**

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA—Earthquake**

A series of earthquakes and aftershocks as strong as 7.0 on the Richter scale shook the Eastern Highlands, Morobe, and Madang Provinces of Papua New Guinea between October 13 and November 4, 1993. The earthquakes triggered dozens of landslides in isolated areas of the Finisterre mountain ranges. One village was completely buried and several others were affected. A U.N. survey mission from November 2-3 reported the official statistics of 41 dead, a family of four still missing,

and 6,451 people in four government care centers. The National Disaster and Emergency Services, consisting of provincial government officials, health department officials, defense forces personnel, geologists, and hydrologists conducted surveys of the affected areas and organized the rescue and care of survivors. The central government pledged over \$1 million of its own resources for relief operations and appealed to the international community for assistance. In response to a specific request to the USG for help with transport, U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission Robyn Bishop declared a disaster on October 29 and provided \$25,000 to reimburse local transport costs for movement of people and goods to and from the affected areas. Assistance was also provided by UNDP, UNICEF, and WHO, the governments of Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and China, and local and international NGOs.

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

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA—Volcanic Eruption**

Two volcanic cones in the city of Rabaul, East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, began erupting on the morning of September 19, 1994. The eruptions were preceded by a series of earthquakes on September 18, which prompted an initial evacuation of some 40,000 people from the threatened area. Fearing a repeat of the disastrous eruptions of Tavurvur and Vulcan which killed over 500 people in 1937, disaster officials had completed an evacuation plan for Rabaul and vicinity in 1983-1984 when an eruption seemed imminent. This careful planning was credited with the small loss of life (four deaths) in the 1994 eruption.

Although loss of life was minimal, the damage to the Rabaul area was extensive, with some 40% of buildings damaged and transportation and communications severely disrupted. Plumes of smoke and ash from the two cones continued over several days, depositing up to 80 cm. of ash, which was turned into mud by heavy rainfall. Simpson Harbor in the center of Rabaul was covered with a layer of pumice, and the Rabaul Airport was rendered inoperable. An abandoned airstrip at nearby Takua became the main link to the outside world. As ashfall spread to surrounding towns, the number of evacuees grew to nearly 100,000. Nine emergency centers and up to 90 informal centers sheltered the displaced people.

The Government of Papua New Guinea (GPNG) issued an appeal to local organizations and international donors for relief assistance. The Minister of the



**Tavurvur volcano in eruption, seen from the Rabaul Volcano Observatory, Rabaul town is in the fore-and-middle ground.**

*(Photo by Andy Lockhart, USGS/VDAP)*

Interior headed the National Disaster and Emergency Services, and a ministerial committee was established to oversee emergency operations. Police and army personnel were dispatched from the capital to assist in relief operations. As of October 21, the GPNG had already spent \$2,750,000 on relief food alone. The immediate and intermediate needs for restoration were estimated to total \$50.8 million. Long-term assessments had not been completed.

U.S. Ambassador Richard W. Teare declared a disaster on September 20 and released \$25,000 for the purchase of rice to help feed the evacuees. In response to a request from the Rabaul Volcano Observatory (RVO) for assistance in replacing damaged equipment, BHR/OFDA agreed to the release of equipment from the Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP) cache kept at the USGS' Cascades Volcano Observatory. BHR/OFDA replaced the donated equipment to the Cascades Observatory at a cost of \$167,876 (from FY 1995 PMP funds). Three volcanologists dispatched by the USGS replaced eight seismic monitoring stations and two tiltmeters in the vicinity of Rabaul and upgraded the RVO's data analysis capabilities. The team's travel costs (\$19,112) and equipment costs (\$6,436) prior to the team's departure were also paid by BHR/OFDA.

Three USAF C-130 Hercules delivered DOD excess property, mainly medical supplies, blankets, cots, and shelter materials, from stockpiles in Okinawa, Japan. The value of the DOD excess property was \$235,829, and transport costs totaled \$371,770. One C-130 remained in Papua New Guinea to provide internal transport sup-

port. In addition to transporting the U.S.-supplied volcano monitoring equipment to Rabaul, the plane ferried supplies donated by Japan and New Zealand and helped with evacuating nearly 800 people from care centers. The governments of Australia, Italy, and the United Kingdom also provided assistance, as did UNHCR, UNDP, and UNICEF.

<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance (FY 1994)</b>	.....	<b>\$25,000</b>
<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance (FY 1995)</b>	.....	<b>\$193,424</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b>	.....	<b>\$607,599</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b>	.....	<b>\$826,023</b>

## **PHILIPPINES—Floods/Lahars**

The effects of the 1991 Mt. Pinatubo volcanic eruption continued to be felt in the northern Philippines as typhoons caused a deadly mixture of flooding and mudslides of volcanic ash, called lahars. The Philippines' typhoon season regularly results in heavy rains which dislodge ash and debris from the denuded slopes of Mt. Pinatubo, causing nearby rivers to overflow and resulting in massive flooding throughout the surrounding region. Lahars up to four meters high and containing over 30 million cubic meters of ash-laden mud were reported throughout 1994 as successive waves of typhoons caused repeated damage to the central Luzon region. Numerous provinces were affected, more than 383 people were killed, approximately 3.7 million people were otherwise impacted, and economic losses totalled \$335 million.

On October 7, 1993, the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Donald B. Westmore determined that the ongoing destruction from lahars and flooding warranted a new disaster declaration for FY 1994. BHR/OFDA provided a grant of \$25,000 to the Philippine Department of Social Welfare



**A truck is partially buried by lahars that struck in the Philippines.**

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

and Development for the procurement of water containers and other relief supplies for families affected by lahars and flooding in central Luzon. On July 6, 1994, at the beginning of the 1994 typhoon season, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Raymond F. Burghardt, Jr. declared a disaster in the Philippines due to flooding and lahars. On July 22, BHR/OFDA delivered 489,600 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting valued at \$43,960, from its Manila stockpile. BHR/OFDA also provided a grant of \$500,000 to the Philippine National Red Cross to provide shelter assistance to 2,000 families who were victims of lahars.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$568,960**

**PHILIPPINES—Typhoons**

The Philippines sustained a record-breaking 33 typhoons over the course of the 1993 typhoon season. Typhoons Monang, Naning, and Puring, visited the Philippines between December 6 and 26, 1993. In addition, on January 5–6, 1994, Tropical Storm Akang traced the same path as Typhoon Puring. These four storms, occurring in rapid succession, led to the deaths of 514 people, affected approximately 3 million Filipinos, and inflicted damage on crops and infrastructure totalling approximately \$134.4 million. Twenty-two provinces were impacted; the most affected areas were the Bicol Peninsula and the Visayan Islands.

Throughout December, BHR/OFDA Regional Advisor Tom Brennan travelled to the impacted areas to monitor the situation for USAID and provide technical assistance to local authorities. On January 7, 1994, U.S. Ambassador John D. Negroponte declared a disaster in the Philippines as a result of the damage caused by the typhoons. BHR/OFDA immediately provided a grant of \$25,000 to the Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development to provide relief supplies, shelter materials, and emergency health care to assist affected families.

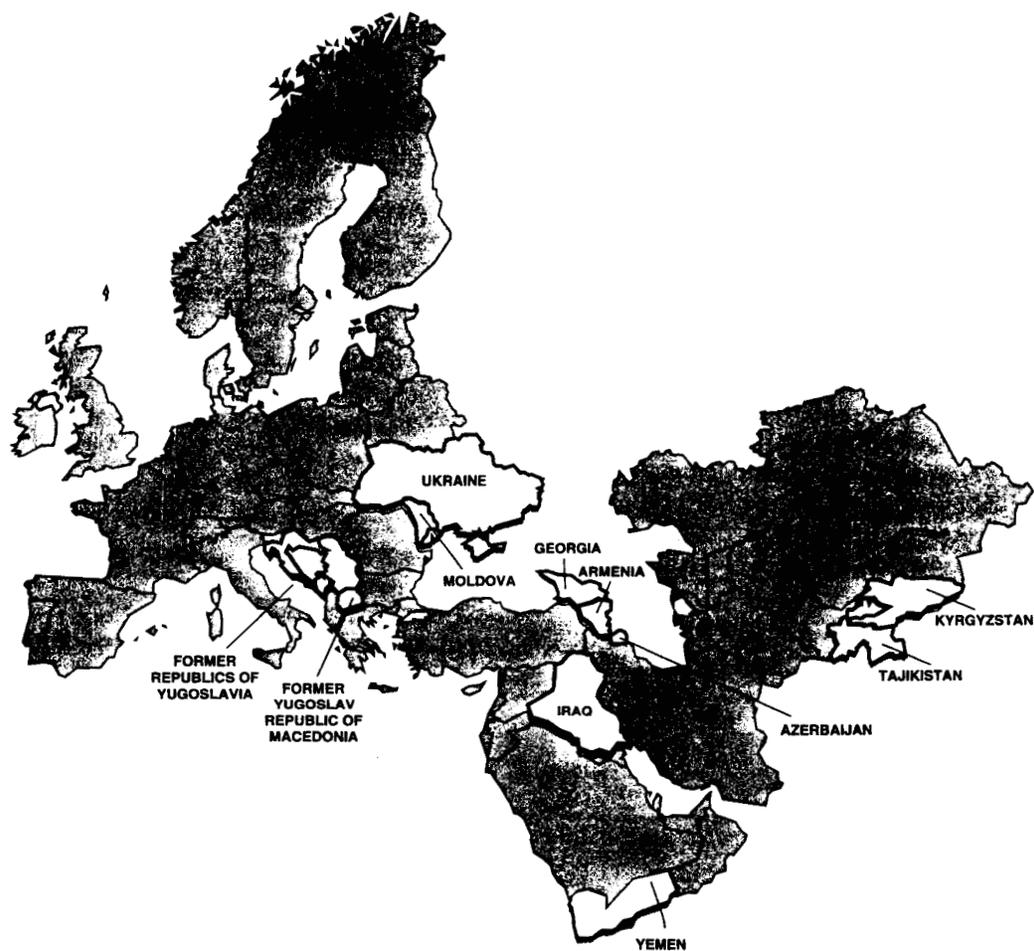
**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

**VIETNAM—Typhoon**

Typhoon Kyle struck the south-central coast of Vietnam on November 23, 1993. The hardest hit areas were the provinces of Khanh Hoa, Binh Dinh, and Phu Yen. Widespread flooding ensued, killing 120 people, injuring 630, and leaving thousands homeless. Approximately 18,150 buildings were damaged or destroyed and almost 18,000 hectares of crops were ruined. The typhoon compounded damage from previous flooding in central and southern Vietnam which had occurred during October. On December 14, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Winston Lord declared a disaster in Vietnam due to the effects of Typhoon Kyle. BHR/OFDA granted \$36,072 to WVRD to provide relief to communities severely affected by Typhoon Kyle.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$36,072**

# EUROPE, NEAR EAST, AND NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES



## **ARMENIA—Food/Fuel Shortage**

An economic blockade imposed on Armenia by neighboring Azerbaijan in March 1992 continued throughout 1994. This blockade severely curtailed the flow of fuel and food throughout the country, impacting the entire population of 3.5 million. A severe shortage of heating fuel had a drastic effect in a country where winter temperatures can fall below minus 25 degrees centigrade. On December 10, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Harry J. Gilmore declared a disaster in Armenia in response to severe shortages of food and fuel throughout much of the country. To meet the needs of the affected population, BHR/OFDA allocated \$25,000 to the Fund for Armenia Relief (FAR) of the Eastern Diocese of the Armenian Church for food, fuel, and medical supplies. In addition, on February 23, 1994, Ambassador Gilmore declared an additional disaster in Armenia due to a bread shortage. BHR/OFDA immediately provided \$25,000 to FAR for bread procurement and distribution.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$50,000**

## **AZERBAIJAN—Displaced Persons**

Renewed fighting during April 1994 between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh region resulted in the displacement of approximately 50,000 Azeri civilians. Especially impacted was the town of Barda in central Azerbaijan, as well as the Agdam and Ter-Ter districts south of Barda. On May 4, U.S. Ambassador Richard Dale Kauzlarich declared a disaster in Azerbaijan in response to the increasing numbers of displaced persons. To meet the needs of the affected population in and around Barda, BHR/OFDA provided two grants of \$12,500 each, one to IRC and one to RI. These funds were used to buy tents and other relief supplies for those forced from their homes due to the fighting.

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

## **FORMER YUGOSLAVIA—Civil Strife**

The political-military stalemate continued between the three warring sides in Bosnia-Herzegovina (B-H) throughout FY 1994. The Bosnian Serbs held 72% of B-H, concentrated in the northwest and the east. Fighting

during the first half of FY 1994 was heaviest between Bosnian Government forces (predominantly Muslim) and Bosnian Croat units with continued sporadic fighting against Bosnian Serb forces in central B-H.

On February 5, 1994, a large mortar shell landed in Sarajevo's central market during the busiest time of the day. The final toll from the one shell was 68 dead and nearly 200 wounded. The Sarajevo market massacre spurred a reaction by the international community unlike any other event in the previous 23 months of war in B-H. On February 9, a verbal agreement between the U.N., the Bosnian Serbs, and the Bosnian Government stipulated that all heavy weapons should be withdrawn from the designated exclusion zone or placed under UNPROFOR control. On February 10, NATO became involved by threatening to use airstrikes if any of the conditions reached in the agreement were not met. The NATO ultimatum facilitated the relative peace in Sarajevo without the use of airstrikes, and resulted in a notable increase in the delivery of humanitarian aid to the capital. In addition, a peaceful Sarajevo provided an environment where civil planning and reconstruction assessments were performed in the spring of 1994.

In March, the Bosnian Federation Agreement was signed between the Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Croats, ending the fighting between the two forces which had been the primary obstacle to humanitarian relief efforts in central Bosnia. The agreement allowed for a significant improvement in humanitarian and commercial access to central Bosnia, resulting in a dramatic increase in the delivery of relief supplies to formerly isolated areas. The agreement also permitted a return of commercial trucks to central Bosnia for the first time since April 1993. Average household food stocks increased dramatically as commercial food prices fell throughout the spring.

Throughout the year, Bosnian Serb authorities continued to control all humanitarian access to Sarajevo (320,000 residents), Bihac (160,000 residents), and the eastern enclaves (120,000 residents). Due to the arbitrary nature of the Bosnian Serb convoy clearance process, international humanitarian relief efforts were left completely at the mercy of the Bosnian Serbs who chose to allow only minimal quantities of essential commodities (i.e. staple foods rather than winterization materials) into the isolated Muslim enclaves in their territory.

In addition, in early August, increased fighting between Bosnian Government forces and rebel Bosnian forces led by Fikret Abdic in the Bihac enclave caused approximately 30,000 refugees to flee the area. Most refugees took shelter in Batnoga and Turanj for several months where a precarious political and military situation hindered the provision of humanitarian aid.

In July, representatives from the United States, Russia, France, Great Britain, and Germany formed the

Contact Group and proposed a peace plan to the Bosnian Serbs that would have required them to return territory they had gained through force, leaving the Bosnian Muslim-Croat Federation with control of 51% of B-H. The Federation gave its unconditional approval of the plan. The Bosnian Serbs, however, never accepted the Contact Group's peace plan.

Throughout 1994, as fighting in Bosnia continued between the Bosnian Serbs and the Muslim-Croat forces, the international humanitarian community focused its relief efforts on the most vulnerable populations, particularly the isolated communities in the enclaves. UNHCR was the lead U.N. agency providing humanitarian assistance throughout the former Yugoslavia, and was responsible for coordinating land convoys, supply airlifts into Sarajevo, and airdrops of relief supplies to the enclaves. UNPROFOR was responsible for escorting UNHCR convoys and for overall peace-keeping operations.

From November 1993 to May 1994, WHO conducted BHR/OFDA-funded surveys of the health and nutritional situation in central B-H which found no signs of severe malnutrition and determined that weight loss among the population during the winter had been reversed by May. According to WHO, less than 3% of the children, 6% of the adults, and between 11% and 30% of the elderly exhibited signs of undernutrition, and no cases of severe undernutrition were detected. Although an updated WHO survey concluded that the average nutritional status in B-H was within normal levels, the nutritional stability of the at-risk population in B-H remained dependent on the external supply of food aid.

WFP was the primary food distributor in B-H. As a result of a joint FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment in July 1994, WFP realigned its beneficiary groups to target the following categories: 1) institutions such as hospitals, orphanages, and displaced persons centers; 2) the most vulnerable groups such as the home-bound

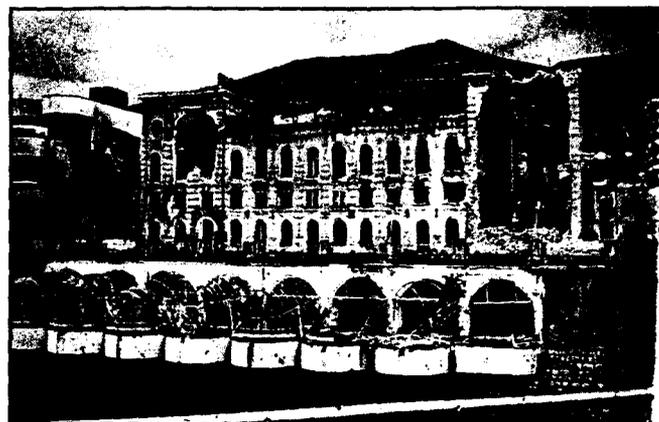
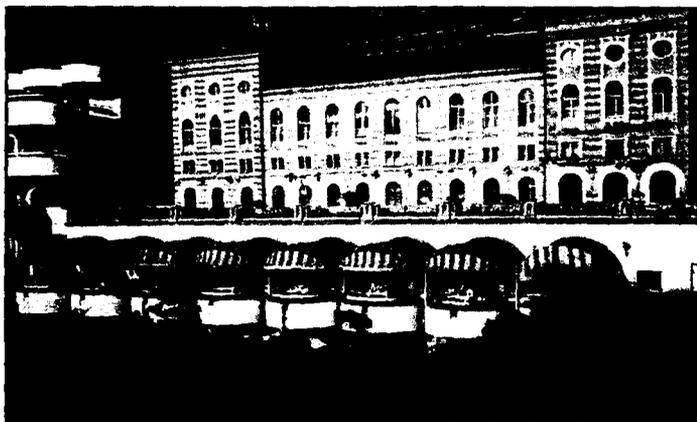
elderly and young children; and 3) residents of Sarajevo, Bihac, and the eastern enclaves.

In August 1994, UNHCR reported that approximately 4.3 million people throughout former Yugoslavia were in need of relief assistance, including 3.5 million refugees and displaced persons. By the end of FY 1994, UNHCR reported that the number of beneficiaries had decreased to 2.3 million (approximately 60% of whom were located in B-H), largely due to increased land access allowed under the Bosnian Croat-Muslim cease-fire for humanitarian convoys and commercial traffic. In addition, a successful seeds and tools distribution program in the spring of 1994, funded by UNHCR, BHR/OFDA, and other bilateral donors, and the resulting plentiful harvest in central B-H contributed to a general improvement in the situation in much of B-H.

On October 4, 1993, U.S. Ambassador to Croatia Peter W. Galbraith and U.S. Ambassador to Bosnia-Herzegovina Victor Jackovich, determined that the emergency relief needs in the former Yugoslavia continued to warrant USG humanitarian assistance. In addition, on January 18, 1994, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires to Serbia-Montenegro, Rudolf V. Perina, declared a disaster in the Serbian province of Kosovo due to conditions caused by the regional conflict.

Since December 1992, a DART, based in Zagreb, has been implementing and reporting on BHR/OFDA's humanitarian assistance programs, assessing needs in affected areas, and coordinating BHR/OFDA activities with other relief agencies in the region. In January 1994, the DART established a Rapid Response Fund (RRF) to enable BHR/OFDA to respond as quickly as possible to the changing humanitarian needs in the former Yugoslavia.

In FY 1994, BHR/OFDA provided more than \$30 million in emergency humanitarian assistance in the region: approximately \$2.2 million to support the DART



The Hotel Neretva before and after fighting occurred in Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

("After" photo by Jennifer Lind, USAID/BHR/OFDA)

**FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC  
OF MACEDONIA—Food Shortage**



**A cemetery in Sarajevo built on a portion of the 1984 Winter Olympics site.** (Photo by Theodor Bratrud, USAID/BHR/OFDA)

offices in Zagreb and Sarajevo, more than \$700,000 in logistics support and transportation of relief supplies, and nearly \$370,000 in 19 DART/RRF-funded programs such as a heating project, the distribution of medical and hygienic items, the provision of water testing chemicals, spare parts for garbage trucks, tool kits, water purification tablets, water trailers, and sanitation supplies for vulnerable populations in B-H. BHR/OFDA provided grants worth \$23.2 million to IRC, IMC, MSF/B, AICF/USA, AICF/F, CRS, Feed the Children, Brother's Brother, Equilibre, Solidarites, and ProPac for the distribution of fuel, seeds, and hygiene products; supplementary feeding services; emergency medical training and supplies; immunization programs; winterization activities and the provision of winter clothing, stoves, and heaters in Croatia and B-H. A grant also was given to WHO for a nutritional monitoring program in B-H.

In response to the humanitarian needs in the Serbian province of Kosovo, BHR/OFDA allocated approximately \$6.68 million to MCI, CRS, and Doctors of the World for food, medical, and winterization relief programs benefitting the predominantly ethnic Albanian population.

Also in FY 1994, BHR/FFP provided more than \$95 million worth of mixed food commodities to the former Yugoslavia under the P.L. 480 Title II program. ENI made available nearly \$26 million to humanitarian relief projects in the region. DOS/PRM contributed \$76 million in funds to UNHCR, IOs, and NGOs for refugee assistance programs in the region. DOD committed \$159.6 million toward the relief effort in the former Yugoslavia, for the transportation of relief goods, the medical evacuation of war victims, the provision of humanitarian daily rations (HDRs), and participation in airdrop and airlift operations. (For additional information the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on Former Yugoslavia.)

<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>\$30,620,914</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>\$357,248,688</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>\$387,869,602</b>

During the winter of 1993–1994, mountain villagers in Macedonia faced shortages of basic foodstuffs due to a combination of natural and man-made factors. Drought reduced the country's total agricultural production by 50% compared to the average production during the preceding three years. U.N.-imposed sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro effectively halted legal commerce of food and goods between the Macedonian mountain villagers and traders across the border in Serbia. Furthermore, the economic blockade enacted by Greece against the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) had a negative impact on the national economy. The residents of the remote mountain villages, primarily ethnic Albanians, were neglected by the Government's welfare and pension system, and were forced to rely on an informal village social safety net and remittances from relatives. During the winter months, family food reserves quickly dwindled, resulting in a crisis situation. As many as 10,000 villagers were identified as adversely affected.

On November 29, 1993, USAID's Representative in Skopje, Linda Gregory, requested USG humanitarian assistance through the U.S. Embassy in Sofia, Bulgaria. Two members of BHR/OFDA's Former Yugoslavia DART, along with the visiting BHR/OFDA Regional Team Leader, immediately traveled to FYROM to conduct a needs assessment. The team was joined by the USAID Representative and staff members from CRS and IFRC. The team had to be driven to the snow covered, mountain villages in four-wheel drive and track vehicles by U.N. Protection Forces (UNPROFOR) personnel stationed in FYROM. The assessment of six different villages found that the existing poverty was the result of systemic problems and geographic isolation. The team recommended that \$25,000 be given to CRS to provide targeted food aid to vulnerable populations, which would complement CRS' food monetization program and other relief activities conducted by ECHO, an Italian NGO (Centro Regionale d'Intervento per la Cooperazione), and two local NGOs. While USDA implemented a Title I food commodity concessional sales program to the FYROM Government, it is not included as humanitarian assistance.

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

## GEORGIA—Civil Strife

Since early 1993, Georgia had been undergoing the painful effects of internal conflict and a deepening economic crisis. Many people of various ethnic origins were displaced by the conflicts in Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and western Georgia. During the early morning of September 16, 1993, a seven-week old cease-fire between the Government of Georgia (GOG) and Abkhaz separatist forces was broken when separatist Abkhaz forces attacked the bridge and the road between Sukhumi and Ochamchira, then started an assault on Ochamchira. Despite fierce resistance by GOG troops, Sukhumi fell to the Abkhaz forces on September 27. Three days later all the major towns and villages in Abkhazia had been taken by separatist forces.

The fighting forced up to 90,000 displaced persons to flee the northwest region of Abkhazia across the high mountains to safety in the Svanetia region in northern Georgia. Another 110,000 displaced persons fled by boat, truck, or cart to cities and towns along the west coast, and to inland sites including Kutaisi and Tbilisi. Tensions were also high in western Georgia where sporadic clashes occurred between GOG troops and armed forces supporting former president Zviad Gamsakhurdia. Most of this fighting centered around the Black Sea port of Poti, thereby closing the port and forcing relief agencies to fly relief supplies into Georgia.

On September 30, 1993, Ambassador Kent N. Brown declared a disaster in Georgia. BHR/OFDA released \$25,000 for the local purchase of food and blankets and immediately dispatched a team to do a rapid assessment of the humanitarian situation. From October 8 to 16, a seven-member interagency assessment team funded by BHR/OFDA travelled through Georgia and formulated recommendations for a U.S. response to immediate food and shelter requirements caused by the Abkhazian civil strife.

A second assessment team, funded by USAID through the International Organization for Migration (IOM), arrived in Georgia on October 9 to conduct a previously scheduled month-long assessment of winter food, logistics, and energy requirements. BHR/OFDA's assessment fed into the IOM team's scope of work, which had been modified to include the requirements of displaced persons caused by the Abkhazian emergency. In addition to the BHR/OFDA and IOM teams, UNDHA, UNHCR, WFP, and ICRC also fielded assessment missions.

The greatest need identified by the BHR/OFDA team was to maintain adequate winter food supplies among those who assisted the displaced in the Svanetia region.

In response to this critical need, BHR/OFDA, DOD, and the State Department's Newly Independent States Office (S/NIS) provided transport and commodities for ten humanitarian flights to Tbilisi from October 8 to 17. This emergency airlift provided 240,000 humanitarian daily rations (HDRs), clothing, and medicine/medical consumables which were consigned to CARE for off-loading, warehousing, distribution, and monitoring. USDA provided 235 MT of Section 416(b) emergency food, valued at \$481,500, to WFP. DOS/PRM provided funding (\$500,000) to WFP for transportation and other urgent needs. S/NIS also released funds to WFP for the transport (\$90,000) of 72 MT of high protein biscuits.

<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$331,421</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$5,613,000</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$5,944,421</b>

## IRAQ—Displaced Persons

For Iraqi citizens living in the three northern governorates (Dohuk, Erbil, As Suleymaniya), conditions remained precarious as a result of the Government of Iraq's (GOI) ongoing refusal to comply with United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs). The UNSCRs were enacted in response to Iraqi aggression in Kuwait, the Iraqi government's repression of civilian populations inside Iraq, and Iraq's efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction. In addition to the U.N. sanctions against Iraq, the GOI continued to enforce an internal blockade against the northern governorates, restricting the flow of basic commodities and essential services.

The security environment in northern Iraq also hindered the delivery of humanitarian assistance. GOI harassment of relief operations continued from winter 1993 to spring 1994. Relief workers and U.N. staff were frequently harassed or attacked by grenades, small arms and/or rocket-propelled grenade ambushes. Between November 1993 and June 1994, over 22 attacks were reported to the U.N. While patrolling the "security zone" on April 14, two U.S. Air Force F15 fighters fired on two helicopters carrying 26 officials working on Operation Provide Comfort. Of the 26 people killed, 15 were Americans, five were northern Iraqis, three Turkish, two British, and one French.

In addition to GOI attacks, armed clashes between the two major political parties in northern Iraq, the Democratic Party of Kurdistan and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan occurred in the north in May and early June. Another constraint for humanitarian programs in northern Iraq was the delay in receiving aid shipments caused

by increased commercial traffic between Turkey and northern Iraq. Trucks carrying humanitarian cargos had to wait up to 10 days in a line 4-5 miles long to enter northern Iraq from Turkey.

Living conditions remained precarious because of the uncertain political climate, but some people began to rebuild their villages and restart agricultural activities. For those people who had rebuilt and resettled their villages, life improved. One sign of this improvement was the number of livestock. After the eight "Anfal" campaigns, the Iran-Iraq war, and the failed Kurdish uprising, virtually all livestock in northern Iraq had been destroyed. Through the efforts of the U.S. Government and relief organizations, over five million livestock animals were counted in northern Iraq in 1994.

Resettlement and agricultural projects enabled those in rural areas, in some cases, to live better than those in the cities. A household survey, completed in September 1994 and funded by BHR/OFDA and the Government of the United Kingdom's Overseas Development Agency (ODA) found a dramatic decline in living conditions and an increasing number of destitute and vulnerable populations in the northern governorates. The household survey confirmed that an increasing number of urban populations in northern Iraq faced unemployment and had little money to purchase food. Furthermore, compared with June 1993, food prices rose by 93% in the northern governorates.

Under the framework of the 1994 U.N. Plan of Action for Iraq, the USG program in northern Iraq combined disaster mitigation and emergency relief activities. Disaster mitigation activities focused on the resettlement of displaced families in their destroyed villages, the weaning of the relief-dependent population, and restoration of some village infrastructure. These efforts included road



**A small boy standing within a displaced persons camp near As Suleymaniyah.** (Photo by Paul Randolph, USAID/BHR/OFDA)



**Kurdish workers bagging wheat for a local distribution program supported by the USG in Irbil.** (Photo by Paul Randolph, USAID/BHR/OFDA)

repair, construction of schools and clinics to serve the newly returned villagers, and animal vaccinations. Emergency relief activities focused on assisting the growing population of urban displaced. These people originally came from villages in GOI-controlled territory and could not return to their villages because of minefields. Because they could not return to their original villages, they lived in abandoned public buildings or former prisons. The USG and relief organizations provided food rations, fuel, electricity, and basic medical support.

On October 1, 1993, Edward P. Djerejian, the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, declared a disaster in northern Iraq, thereby permitting continued USG humanitarian assistance during FY 1994. U.S. humanitarian funding is provided via DOD and, in FY 1994, Congress earmarked \$30 million from DOD's humanitarian budget for use in northern Iraq. The U.S. does not fund humanitarian programs in central and southern Iraq because of the inability to monitor humanitarian aid and prevent interference by the Government of Iraq.

BHR/OFDA continued to field a DART in northern Iraq, which assisted DOD by identifying commodity requirements and program priorities, preparing grants and contracts, monitoring U.S.-funded projects in the field, and providing logistics support for transportation of relief supplies. The DART also assisted NGOs, U.N. agencies, and other organizations in developing project proposals, developing and reviewing program requirements, and identifying and coordinating technical assistance teams. DART offices were located in the cities of Zakho, Dohuk, Erbil, and Suleymaniyah.

In FY 1994, BHR/OFDA provided support to the DART in northern Iraq, communications equipment for the DART, and funding for an agriculture team to assess

conditions in northern Iraq. DOD used the Congressional funds to purchase commodities for NGO projects, medical supplies and equipment, and food commodities for specific projects in northern Iraq. (For additional information, the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on Iraq.)

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$212,254**  
**Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$38,000,000**  
**Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$38,212,254**

### **KYRGYZSTAN—Landslide**

An unusually heavy snow cover and a sudden warming spell caused a series of landslides in southern Kyrgyzstan in March 1994 that crushed dwellings and cut transport, power, and communications lines. A massive landslide in the rural settlement of Tosoy (75 km. north-east of Osh) on March 9 was followed by two deadly landslides in Osh Oblast later in the month. Flooding from rapidly melting snow caused further destruction in Naryn Oblast. As of mid-May, the toll from the several disasters was 111 people dead, 13,200 homeless, 45,000 in need of evacuation and resettlement, and damage estimated at \$36,000,000. The Government of Kyrgyzstan (GOK) and the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent appealed for international assistance to provide shelter materials, medicine, fuel, and transport. U.S. Ambassador Edward Hurwitz declared a disaster on March 15 and committed \$25,000 to the GOK for housing repair materials.

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

### **MOLDOVA—Floods**

Severe flooding, caused by heavy rainfall, struck the central part of Moldova in late August 1994, displacing thousands of families and damaging infrastructure and agriculture. U.S. Ambassador Mary C. Pendelton declared a disaster on August 29, and provided the Government of Moldova with \$25,000 for the construction and repair of housing in the central regions of the country, where 47 people were killed and at least 25,000 people were displaced by the floods. BHR/OFDA also provided \$8,513 worth of emergency relief supplies to the flood victims, including 17,500 water purification tablets, 1,900 adult anti-diarrhea tablets, 200 bottles of anti-diarrhea medicine for children, and 250 blankets.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$33,513**

### **TAJIKISTAN—Floods**

Following three weeks of heavy rains that caused widespread floods in six regions of the Transcarpathians, U.S. Ambassador Stanley Tuemler Escudero declared a disaster in Tajikistan on July 11, 1994. The floods affected an estimated 5,000 people in the eastern autonomous region of Gorno Badakhshan. The resulting damage and destruction of crops, roads, bridges, and power lines was extensive and exacerbated the economic difficulties already borne by the affected population in western and northern Tajikistan. In response to the disaster, BHR/OFDA allocated \$50,000 to the Tajikistan Red Crescent, in conjunction with the IFRC, for emergency relief operations in the most severely affected areas of Tajikistan. The Tajikistan Red Crescent used the funding to procure and distribute food parcels, blankets, and medicines to the flood victims.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$50,000**

### **UKRAINE—Floods**

On January 11, 1994, U.S. Ambassador William Green Miller declared a disaster in Ukraine after three weeks of heavy rains caused the Tisa River to inundate more than 2,500 sq. kms. of the Tyachiv District of southwestern Ukraine. The Ukrainian government reported that 108,000 people were affected and 6 people drowned in 140 flooded locations in the Transcarpathian region. Damage and destruction of power, oil, and communication lines was extensive. In response to the disaster, BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 in a grant to ADRA for the provision of food and clothing to the flood victims in the affected region.

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

### **YEMEN—Civil Strife**

Full-scale civil war broke out on May 5, 1994, between northern clans loyal to Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and southern clans supporting Vice President Ali Salem al-Baidah. The fighting ruptured the reunification forged in 1990 between the conservative North and formerly pro-Soviet South. Ali Salem al-Baidah redeclared South Yemen as an independent state, but was unable to gain open support or recognition from Saudi

Arabia, Kuwait, or other Persian Gulf states. Northern forces outnumbered southern troops 2 to 1 and quickly seized southern towns and military installations. On May 11, southern forces launched a Scud missile attack on the capital city of Sanaa that killed 23 civilians. Northern troops laid siege to the south's former capital of Aden and launched daily rocket attacks that destroyed residential neighborhoods, the city water system, and the main oil refinery. On July 7, northern ground forces succeeded in pushing into Aden. The remaining southern defenders surrendered and the leaders of the southern forces fled to Oman.

The number of casualties incurred in the war was unknown, but reporters estimated the death toll to be in the thousands. Hundreds of civilians were killed during the assault on Aden, and as many as 400 Somali refugees were killed and 600 more wounded when the refugee camp at Al Koud, northeast of Aden, was caught in the crossfire of rocket attacks. The U.N. estimated that approximately 375,000 people required humanitarian assistance, including 150,000 people from southern Yemen who were displaced from their homes. The destruction of Aden's water system led to an outbreak

of cholera and doctors reported 150 confirmed cases and 17 deaths from the disease.

Throughout the siege of Aden, ICRC was able to operate a medical team in Aden, distribute relief supplies, and assist in the evacuation of third country nationals from southern Yemen. Germany, Holland, Finland, and the United Kingdom contributed to the ICRC's emergency appeal. The UNDP Resident Representative chaired a donor relief coordination committee in Sanaa, which included representatives from OXFAM, CARE, and the other U.N. agencies. On July 7, U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hayden Hughes declared a disaster in Yemen and contributed \$25,000 to the UNDP appeal for medicine, food, and other relief supplies. In response to a request for medical supplies, BHR/OFDA procured four WHO emergency health kits (basic medicines and supplies for three months for 44,000 persons) from UNICEF/Copenhagen. On July 24, the medical kits arrived in Sanaa and were given to UNDP for distribution to affected groups. Cost of the kits and air transport to Sanaa was \$26,000.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$51,000**

# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



## COLOMBIA—Earthquake/Landslides

On June 6, an earthquake measuring 6.4 on the Richter scale struck the southwestern departments of Cauca and Huila. The earthquake and aftershocks unleashed a series of landslides and mudslides along the deforested mountain slopes of the Paez and Rio Negro river basins. The combination of events caused widespread devastation to the poor, rural, indigenous villages in the area known as the Central Cordillera. The Paez river burst through a natural dam caused by the landslides. Torrents of water, mud, and debris swept away the villages of Toez and Irlanda. The capital of the Paez municipality, Belalacazar, and several smaller settlements were also severely affected. Thousands of houses and public buildings were damaged or destroyed and six bridges were swept away. As of June 10, the Colombian Red Cross reported that 271 people were confirmed dead, but as many as 600 more were still missing. Approximately 25,000 people were evacuated and living in relocation camps. Many of the missing were later found safe in the relocation camps.

Relief operations were organized by local disaster management committees chaired by the governors of Cauca and Huila, with the support of the police, the Colombian Army, and Colombian Red Cross. Military helicopters were used to evacuate survivors and the injured and to deliver emergency relief supplies, although flights were hampered by fog and cloud cover. By June 9, the Colombian Government had set up command centers in Bogota, and the department capitals of Neiva and Popoyan. Relief centers and relocation camps were established in Belalacazar, Inza, La Plata, and twenty smaller sites. By June 13, between 800 and 900 tons of internationally-donated relief supplies had arrived in Colombia. The Colombian Red Cross and national police used a computerized inventory system developed by PAHO to track the receipt and distribution of relief supplies.

On June 9, U.S. Ambassador Morris D. Busby requested U.S. assistance for the Colombia disasters. BHR/OFDA immediately dispatched its senior Regional Advisor for Latin America and the Caribbean, Paul Bell, to Colombia to advise the U.S. Embassy and work with Colombian relief organizations. Many of the Colombian relief workers and officials had undergone disaster management training conducted by Mr. Bell. After careful assessment of the affected area and in consultation with local authorities, Mr. Bell recommended that the most appropriate USG response would be the provision of 320,000 sq. ft of plastic sheeting and 700 5-gallon water jugs for use in the relocation camps. On June 11, the

commodities were airlifted from the BHR/OFDA Panama stockpile to Colombia. (Replacement of plastic sheeting valued at \$36,300 from FY 1995 funds). The Government of Colombia also requested helicopters from the USG and, on June 12, two Chinook helicopters furnished by USSOUTHCOM in Panama arrived in Neiva to begin airlifting supplies to affected areas. The value of the helicopters and crews provided by DOD was estimated at \$700,000.

<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance (FY 1994)</b>	.....	<b>\$26,544</b>
<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance (FY 1995)</b>	.....	<b>\$36,300</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b>	.....	<b>\$700,000</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b>	.....	<b>\$762,844</b>

## COSTA RICA—Floods

Heavy rains over a three-day period, beginning December 9, 1993, caused flooding and landslides along the entire Atlantic coast of Costa Rica. The hardest hit districts were Talamanca, Limon, Matina, Siquirres, Turrialba, Paraiso, and Sarapiquí. The San Jose-Limon highway was flooded, several bridges were washed away, electrical power was cut in some areas, and agricultural production was seriously affected. The early activation of the national warning system and emergency plan was credited with keeping casualties to a minimum. Five deaths were confirmed, 35,000 people were affected, and 3,450 were left homeless. BHR/OFDA's Latin American and Caribbean Regional Advisor concurred with the Government of Costa Rica's request for USG assistance in providing shelter materials. In response, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Joseph Becilia declared a disaster on December 14 and BHR/OFDA released 120,000 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting from the Panama stockpile for emergency shelter for 520 families in the affected area. The cost of the commercial shipment of the plastic sheeting was \$1,371. (The plastic sheeting was replaced in the Panama stockpile in FY 1995 at a cost of \$12,500.)

<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance (FY 1994)</b>	.....	<b>\$1,371</b>
<b>BHR/OFDA Assistance (FY 1995)</b>	.....	<b>\$12,500</b>

## HAITI—Emergency

On October 18, 1993, the U.N. voted to reinstate a fuel embargo on the Government of Haiti (GOH) after its junta leader, Lt. General Raoul Cedras, failed to comply with the Governor's Island Accord which called for the military to relinquish power. This international fuel

embargo caused an economic slowdown throughout Haiti. With more than 2 million Haitians receiving emergency health and water assistance and 800,000 receiving food aid, the deterioration of economic conditions severely affected the relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance. On November 27, U.S. Ambassador William Lacy Swing issued a disaster declaration based on the humanitarian consequences of the decline of the Haitian economy and requested \$21,560 from BHR/OFDA to provide emergency medical supplies to a Port-au-Prince hospital for women.

Between November 18 and 27, BHR/OFDA sent an assessment team to Haiti to design a fuel distribution plan to assure that adequate fuel supplies for humanitarian assistance programs could be maintained during the embargo. The fuel plan utilized Haiti's existing petroleum distribution system and was accepted by the U.N. and the OAS. PAHO was given implementation responsibilities for the emergency fuel distribution plan. BHR/OFDA also provided grants to PAHO for emergency flights to Haiti in support of the international humanitarian programs in Haiti. The flights were used to transport humanitarian assistance cargo and relief personnel to Port-au-Prince.

The economic and political crisis in Haiti was intensified with a strengthened embargo on May 21, 1994, which restricted all imports except for food, medicines, and propane gas for cooking. Continued economic mismanagement and the increasingly desperate living conditions that resulted from the near-total trade embargo led thousands of Haitians to seek asylum in the United States, most leaving home in unseaworthy boats. U.S.



**DART/Haiti's field representative, Dwight Swartzendruber, coordinating the location of NGOs in Port-au-Prince with U.S. Army Civil Affairs personnel.**

*(Photo by Liz Lukasavich, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

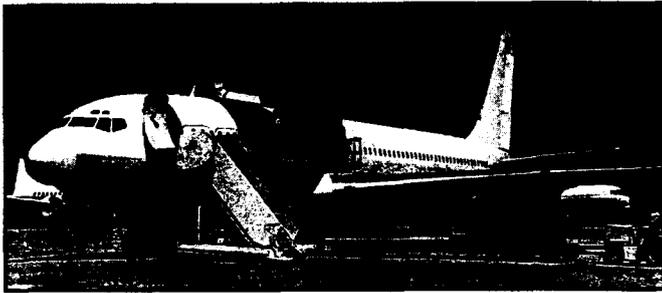
policy directed the U.S. Coast Guard to intercept the unsafe vessels, first returning the boat people to Haiti and later sending all but candidates for political asylum to the U.S. base in Guantanamo, Cuba.

After the Cedras government expelled U.N. human rights monitors from Haiti in July, the U.N. Security Council voted in favor of Resolution 940 which authorized the United States to lead a multinational force to oust the military government and restore elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power. A U.S.-led military invasion of Haiti was averted by a last-minute U.S. diplomatic effort on September 18. In launching "Operation Uphold Democracy", U.S. forces landed peacefully in Port-au-Prince on September 19, quickly securing the main port and airport. As troop strength built to 19,600 at the peak of deployment, U.S. Army Special Forces teams fanned out to the smaller cities to ensure security and assess local community needs.

A DART was deployed to Port-au-Prince with the U.S. Army's 10th Mountain Civil Affairs unit which also entered Haiti on September 19. Its primary role was to work with the U.S. military to facilitate U.S. humanitarian activities and coordinate short-term relief assistance to the affected population. The DART closely coordinated with the U.S. military's Civilian-Military Operations Center (CMOC) and the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Center (HACC) in assessing and implementing programs as required by NGOs and U.N. agencies.

In the early morning hours of October 13, Lt. General Cedras and his family departed Port-au-Prince for Panama without incident. With U.S. troops providing security and accompanied by a U.S. delegation headed by Secretary of State Warren Christopher, President Aristide returned to Haiti on October 15. Appealing for national reconciliation, President Aristide called on all Haitians to refrain from vengeful attacks. The U.N. and USG lifted all the embargoes imposed on Haiti once President Aristide was restored to office. With improved prospects for democracy, many of the Haitians who fled Haiti returned through the U.S. Coast Guard's repatriation program from Cuba.

In FY 1994, BHR/OFDA provided \$2,996 for the assessment team that examined humanitarian fuel needs and \$1,836,569 in support of the fuel plan which was implemented by PAHO. The emergency PAHO flights were also supported by a \$500,000 grant from BHR/OFDA. Grants to WFP for an emergency feeding project for malnourished children (\$287,592), to CRS to implement the emergency distribution of agricultural inputs and essential drugs and medicines (\$2,308,142), and to UNICEF (\$50,000) to establish oral rehydration therapy programs (ORT) were provided by BHR/OFDA following the establishment of the DART. BHR/OFDA's DART purchased 26,500 bars of locally-produced soap



**Off-loading relief supplies from a BHR/OFDA-sponsored PAHO humanitarian flight.** (Photo by Joe Ponte, USAID/BHR/OFDA)

(\$5,000) to be distributed at Port-au-Prince area health facilities. BHR/OFDA also provided \$241,270 for DART support costs.

In FY 1994, BHR/FFP allocated 16,330 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food, valued at \$8,675,200, through CARE, CRS, and ADRA. This was in addition to regular feeding programs, which provided 41,320 MT of commodities valued at \$16,630,200. [The value of regular programs, as well as that of the FFP-designated emergency feeding programs, is being included because of the humanitarian nature of all feeding programs during the emergency in Haiti]. Additionally, DOS/PRM provided \$9,825,128 for various activities on behalf of returning Haitian refugees.

BHR/OTI in FY 1994 provided \$30,805 to support the DART and awarded a grant (\$6,861,379) to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to help in restoring government operations that assist elections and provide institutional support for key GOH ministries. In FY 1994, USAID/Port-au-Prince provided health services to 2 million people (\$13,773,326) and funded a jobs program that employed 35,000 Haitians in short-term infrastructure projects (\$9,700,508).

DOD humanitarian assistance was used to help rehabilitate Haiti's infrastructure. In FY 1994, this included restoring electric power to metropolitan Port-au-Prince and other areas of the country through Operation Light-switch (\$1,200,000), providing fuel for a barge to Cap Haitien (\$12,000), assessing and repairing major water supply and sanitation services (\$10,000), and working with local officials to reopen schools (\$16,000). (For additional information the reader may request BHR/OFDA situation reports on Haiti).

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$5,253,129**  
**Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$66,734,546**  
**Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$71,987,675**

## HONDURAS—Floods

From October 31 to November 1, 1994, a tropical storm struck the northern coast of Honduras with heavy rainfall and strong winds, causing severe flooding and landslides in the Aguan Valley and the departments of Atlantida and Colon. The flooding caused 150 deaths and left approximately 15,000 homeless. Telephone and electricity lines were damaged and water storage tanks were destroyed. In addition, roads, bridges, and agricultural crops in the Aguan Valley suffered severe damage. U.S. Ambassador William Thornton Pryce declared a disaster on November 16, requesting \$25,064 to fund a charter aircraft to transport relief supplies to the region. BHR/OFDA donated and coordinated the transport of 1,400 blankets, 12 chainsaws, 300 five-gallon collapsible water containers, six 3,000-gallon water bladders, and 300 kerosene lamps to flood victims.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,064**

## PERU—Floods

In early 1994, severe flash flooding and mudslides occurred throughout southern and central Peru, affecting an estimated 33,000 families. The torrential rains and flooding, which claimed at least 50 lives in February, washed away or severely damaged 15,000 homes and destroyed more than 50,000 hectares of food crops. On March 6, U.S. Ambassador Alvin P. Adams, Jr. declared a disaster and BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 to assist flood victims in the Lima metropolitan area through Peru's Civil Defense Institute (CDI). CDI used the funding to procure immediate relief supplies for the victims.

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

## ST. LUCIA—Tropical Storm

As a result of tropical storm Debbie, which struck St. Lucia on September 10, 1994, the U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission Tain P. Tompkins, resident in Barbados, declared a disaster on September 12. Six hundred St. Lucians were affected by the storm and several communities were completely isolated due to extensive damage and destruction of infrastructure, telecommunication links, electric power supply, and water supply.

---

BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 to the Government of St. Lucia which was used to procure locally-available relief supplies and services. BHR/OFDA also dispatched their Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) Regional Advisor to provide assessment and advisory services to St. Lucian officials.

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

**VENEZUELA—Mudslides**

On August 3, 1994, U.S. Ambassador Jeffrey Davidow declared a disaster due to mudslides in the Venezuelan state of Tachira. After a week of heavy rain, three mudslides blocked the flow of water to the collection points and aqueducts which send water to the purification plants. The Venezuelan Army, Civil Defense, Fire Service, and Department of Public Works were unable to provide adequate potable water to the affected population of more than 400,000 people. The Government of Venezuela requested USG assistance in the form of potable water tanks. BHR/OFDA provided 20 collapsible 3,000-gallon water tanks, worth \$20,000, from its stockpile in Panama. The water tanks were transported commercially and distributed by the Venezuelan state civil defense.

**BHR/OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$20,000**

**Turkey—Accident**

In the town of Zonguldak, Turkey, a coal mine explosion on March 3, 1992, killed more than 270 people. At least 122 bodies were recovered, but as many as 150 miners were missing and presumed dead. The explosion, caused by the combustion of natural methane gas, started numerous fires, which greatly hindered recovery efforts. U.S. Ambassador Richard Clark Barkley declared a disaster on March 6, and the \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was allocated to a special fund established to assist the families of the explosion victims.

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

**Turkey—Avalanches**

On Feb. 1, 1992, severe snowstorms set off a series of avalanches in several districts of southeastern Turkey. A total of 70 avalanches struck 8 districts and resulted in approximately 70 injuries and 261 deaths; overall, more than 1,000 people were affected. On Feb. 3, U.S. Ambassador Richard Clark Barkley declared a disaster and allocated the \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority to the Turkish Red Crescent Society for relief operations. U.S. military helicopters from Incirlick Airbase brought in medical and relief specialists with food, clothing, blankets, water, and sleeping bags to the town of Gormec and evacuated 17 injured victims to Diyarbakir.

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

**Turkey—Earthquake**

On March 13, 1992, an earthquake registering 6.8 on the Richter scale rocked the city of Erzincan and its surrounding province in mountainous eastern Turkey. Two days later, a second earthquake registering about 6.0 centered on the town of Tunceli (southwest of Erzincan) and sent tremors throughout the province. These earthquakes resulted in 547 dead, 2,000 severely injured, 230,000 affected, and damage to more than 18,000 buildings. Because of the harsh winter weather, temporary shelter became an immediate concern. Other needs included heaters, blankets, water purification units, blood plasma, and antibiotics. Railways and roads were damaged or blocked by landslides, and power and water systems were knocked out.

On March 14, U.S. Ambassador Richard Clark Barkley declared a disaster and donated \$25,000 into a special account for emergency assistance to the earthquake victims. U.S. military forces in Turkey immediately dispatched teams to the site, along with food, portable lights, and tow vehicles. Also, a team of 18 U.S. military engineers reached Erzincan on March 16 to repair a wing of the city's damaged hospital. OFDA gave \$270,000 to the Turkish Red

Crescent Society for the local purchase of family-sized tents. OFDA also covered the costs of a USGS technician and six seismographs that were sent to the area and reimbursed the Fairfax County Fire Department search and rescue team that had been put on alert. U.S. military earthquake relief assistance was valued at \$184,670.

<b>OFDA Assistance</b>	<b>\$308,273</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b>	<b>\$184,670</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b>	<b>\$492,943</b>

**Uzbekistan—Earthquake/Floods**

On May 15, 1992, an earthquake registering 5.6 on the Richter scale rocked the eastern portion of the former Soviet republic of Uzbekistan. The quake was accompanied by a week of the heaviest rains reported in 19 years. The most damaged area was the Andizhan Oblast along the Syrdarya River in the Fergana Valley, with extensive damage in the Namangan Oblast (along the same river) and the Kashkadarin Oblast (along the Amudarya River). The earthquake and flooding resulted in nine people dead, 50,000 homeless, and significant damage to hospitals, houses, small businesses, schools, and the cotton crop. On May 21, Charge d'Affaires James S. Elliott declared a disaster and drew on \$20,000 of his Ambassador's Authority for the purchase of medicine (including antibiotics for Hepatitis B and dysentery) and construction materials to repair damaged buildings. During the summer, the USG, through the newly established Newly Independent States Task Force of A.I.D., sent an emergency medical assessment team and funded an immunization program.

**OFDA Assistance** **\$20,000**

**Yemen—Earthquake**

On Nov. 22, 1991, an earthquake measuring 4.5 on the Richter scale hit a rural and remote region of southern Yemen, killing 11 people and causing widespread damage to infrastructure and dwellings. Although injuries were relatively light, approximately 93,000 people were left homeless as their mud and stacked-stone dwellings could not withstand the earthquake. The earthquake was followed by continuous seismic activity and tremors in the area. Some 20 to 30 shocks per day, with magnitudes less than 3.5 on the Richter scale, caused further damage and weakness to rural dwellings, delaying the reconstruction effort and creating the need for long-term relief assistance. Following U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hughes's disaster declaration on Nov. 24, OFDA committed \$5,000 for the local purchase of 100 large tarpaulins for distribution in the quake area.

**OFDA Assistance** **\$5,000**

## Summary of BHR/OFDA Response Obligations in FY 1994

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance  
OFDA-Administered Funds  
October 1, 1993—September 30, 1994

This chart includes funds from the International Disaster Assistance Account, monies borrowed from USAID development assistance accounts, and OFDA disaster travel funds.

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD
AFRICA REGIONAL <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—
ALGERIA	08/18/94	Earthquake	114
ANGOLA <sup>2</sup>	10/21/93	Civil Strife	100,000
ARMENIA	12/10/93	Food/Fuel Shortage	
ARMENIA	02/23/94	Emergency	—
AZERBAIJAN	05/04/94	Displaced Persons	—
BOSNIA	12/03/93	Civil Strife	—
BURUNDI	11/01/93	Civil Strife	50,000

<b>AFFECTED</b>	<b>OBLIGATION (\$)</b>	<b>TYPE OF ASSISTANCE</b>
—	610,934	Funding to the Famine Early Warning System to cover Sudan and Somalia; advisory and technical assistance services contract; computer equipment for Horn of Africa Advisor; travel to attend Regional Conference in Nairobi; funding and administrative support for Regional Advisor
10,000	25,000	Purchase of WHO emergency medical kits
3,600,000	19,367,530	Grants with Africare, CARE, CCF, CRS, ICRC, IMC MSF/F, SCF/US and WVRD for food distribution and immunization, health, and nutrition assistance; contributions to UNDHA, UNICEF, and WFP consolidated emergency appeals; funding for an Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinator and a CDC epidemiologist; purchase and transportation of plastic sheeting; assistance with U.N. demobilization and reintegration program; OTI fact finding mission
	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority for the procurement and transportation of food, fuel, and medicine
3,500,000	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used for emergency food shortage
50,000	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used to provide tents and other relief supplies for displaced persons in Barda
2,775,000	23,937,149	Grants with AICF/F, AICF/USA, Brothers Brother, CRS, Equilibre, Feed the Children, IMC, IRC, MSF/B, Solidarities, and WHO; support for 16-member DART; funding for CDC assessment of civil facilities; transport of commodities, seeds, and medical equipment; procurement and transportation of eight 100,000 BTU heaters
1,600,000	7,081,586	Disaster Assistance Authority used for local purchase of food, shelter, and plastic sheeting; purchase, airlift and distribution of 11,400 blankets; purchase and transport of 2,500 MT of beans; CDC epidemiologists; grants to CRS, MSF/B, UNDHA, UNICEF, and WFP; funding for Humanitarian Program Information Officer

## Summary of BHR/OFDA Response Obligations in FY 1994 continued

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD
CHAD	12/29/93	Drought	—
CHINA	06/24/94	Floods	1,400
COLOMBIA	06/09/94	Earthquake/Landslide	271
CONGO	02/18/94	Civil Strife	1,000
COSTA RICA	12/14/93	Floods	5
CROATIA	10/04/93	Civil Strife	—
ERITREA	11/29/93	Food Shortage	—
ERITREA	08/24/94	Displaced Persons	—
ETHIOPIA	11/26/93	Food Shortage	—
GEORGIA <sup>3</sup>	09/30/93	Civil Strife	—
GHANA	03/14/94	Civil Strife	—
GUINEA	08/02/94	Cholera	311
GUINEA-BISSAU	01/03/94	Cyclone	—

<b>AFFECTED</b>	<b>OBLIGATION (\$)</b>	<b>TYPE OF ASSISTANCE</b>
300,000	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used for rehabilitation of five wells
73,000,000	25,000	Grant to UNDP to procure grain for flood victims in Jingman county
5,000	26,544	Funding for airlift of OFDA relief commodities from OFDA Panama stockpile; 700 5-gallon water jugs; technical assistance for relocation of earthquake victims; plastic sheeting
250,000	39,000	Grant to UNICEF for procurement and transportation of WHO medical kits
35,000	1,371	Funding for commercial shipping of relief supplies from Panama to Costa Rica; plastic sheeting
690,000	0	Funding combined with assistance to Bosnia
1,600,000	25,378	Grant to CRS for food distribution
430,000	2,750,367	Grant to WVRD for resettlement program; funding for malarial epidemiological survey; reintegration program
6,700,000	886,917	Grants to CARE, CRS, FHI, and MSF/F; funding for UNDP's Emergency Unit; helicopter rental
200,000	331,421	Disaster Assistance Authority utilized for local procurement of food and blankets; funding for a food and logistics officer; reimbursement for DOD transport of 240,000 HDRS; funding for travel of CDC personnel
150,000	0	No BHR/OFDA funding necessary
24,000	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used to purchase and transport emergency lab equipment for Guinean Ministry of Health
1,722	10,000	Disaster Assistance Authority given to Africare for roofing materials

## Summary of BHR/OFDA Response Obligations in FY 1994 continued

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD
HAITI <sup>2</sup>	11/27/93	Emergency	—
HONDURAS	11/19/93	Floods	150
INDIA	10/01/93	Earthquake	10,000
INDONESIA	02/18/94	Earthquake	207
KENYA	11/09/93	Civil Strife	—
KENYA	03/03/94	Drought	—
KENYA	08/11/94	Epidemic	1,000
KYRGYZSTAN	03/15/94	Landslide	111
LIBERIA	12/03/93	Civil Strife	—
MACEDONIA	11/29/93	Food Shortage	—
MADAGASCAR	02/04/94	Cyclone	231

AFFECTED	OBLIGATION (\$)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
2,000,000	5,253,129	Assessment team to Port au Prince; airlift of emergency fuel supplies; staffing, deployment, and administration of DART; grants with CRS, IOM, PAHO, UNICEF, and WFP; communications and computer equipment
15,150	25,064	Funding to charter aircraft to distribute 1400 blankets, 12 chainsaws, 6 water bladders, 300 5-gallon water containers, 300 kerosene lamps
150,000	747,492	Contribution to Prime Minister's Relief Fund; fielding of assessment team; transportation of relief commodities to Bombay from Dover Air Force Base; 1,050 rolls of plastic sheeting; 18,500 5-gallon water containers; 950 tents; medical supplies
40,000	23,899	Disaster Assistance Authority used for 3000 blankets and 1600 jerry cans
250,000	2,482,818	Disaster Assistance Authority funding to CRS to procure shelter materials; grants with CRWRC, MSF/E, UNDP, and UNICEF
1,200,000	1,189,532	Grants to CARE, CRS, and WCDO; support for Drought Relief Coordinator
6,500,000	25,000	Grant to UNICEF for the purchase of anti-malarial drugs
45,000	25,000	Grant to government authorities for the provision of housing repair materials
1,000,000	9,914,794	Grants to AICF/F, Africare, CRS, MSF/H, Opportunities Ind. Centers International, SCF/UK, and WFP; contributed to a UNDP emergency logistics support program and to UNICEF's health, nutrition, and sanitation activities; transport and purchase of plastic sheeting and tents
25,000	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided to CRS for food
500,000	295,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used by CARE and MSF/F disaster assistance; grant to CARE for shelter materials and emergency food

## Summary of BHR/OFDA Response Obligations in FY 1994 continued

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD
MALAWI	05/20/94	Drought	—
MOLDOVA	08/29/94	Floods	47
MOZAMBIQUE	01/28/94	Displaced Persons	—
MOZAMBIQUE	03/29/94	Cyclone	240
NICARAGUA <sup>4</sup>	08/20/93	Floods	31
NIGER	08/30/94	Floods	60
NIGERIA	09/19/94	Floods	30
NORTHERN IRAQ	10/01/93	Displaced Persons	—
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	10/29/93	Earthquake	41
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	09/20/94	Volcano	4
PERU	03/06/94	Flood	52
PHILIPPINES	10/07/93	Lahars/Floods	333
PHILIPPINES	01/07/94	Typhoons	514

<b>AFFECTED</b>	<b>OBLIGATION (\$)</b>	<b>TYPE OF ASSISTANCE</b>
3,000,000	25,000	Grant to WFP for the implementation of drought relief interventions
25,000	33,513	Disaster Assistance Authority used for emergency relief for flood victims; local procurement of emergency humanitarian commodities
3,500,000	381,812	Grant to WVRD for airlifts of emergency relief supplies
1,500,000	579,272	Disaster Assistance Authority used for emergency relief supplies; grant to CARE; procurement and transportation of 600 rolls of plastic sheeting; shelter expert
61,190	2,900	Plastic sheeting
62,052	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority for repair of 47 damaged wells
400,000	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority for shelter and other relief supplies for flood victims
750,000	212,254	Funding for 5-member DART team; communications system; agricultural survey
9,600	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used for transport of affected people and donated commodities
100,000	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used for emergency procurement of rice
89,000	25,000	Disaster Assistance authority used by Peru's Civil Defense Institute for emergency assistance for flood victims
2,936,009	25,000	Transport and purchase of plastic sheeting; replacement of plastic sheeting; and funds to cover costs for movement of emergency relief supplies
2,967,550	25,000	Contribution to Government of Philippines' Department of Social Welfare for water containers and other relief supplies

## Summary of BHR/OFDA Response Obligations in FY 1994 continued

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD
PHILIPPINES	07/06/94	Lahars	50
RWANDA	10/27/93	Refugees	—
RWANDA	04/28/94	Civil Strife/DPs	500,000
ST. LUCIA	09/12/94	Tropical Storm	4
SERBIA	01/18/94	Emergency	—
SIERRA LEONE <sup>4</sup>	09/24/93	Displaced Persons	—
SIERRA LEONE	04/13/94	Civil Strife	—
SIERRA LEONE	07/06/94	Displaced Persons	—
SOMALIA	11/04/93	Displaced Persons	—

<b>AFFECTED</b>	<b>OBLIGATION (\$)</b>	<b>TYPE OF ASSISTANCE</b>
757,000	543,960	Grants to Philippine Dept. of Social Welfare and Development and the Philippine Nat'l. Red Cross for shelter assistance; 200 rolls of plastic sheeting
350,000	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used by CARE for emergency water supply systems for Burundian Refugees
4,500,000	39,963,789	Grants to ADRA, AICF/F, AICF/USA, ARC, Action Aid/Assist, Action Nord Sud, Africare, African Medical and Research Foundation, CARE, CRS, CRWRC, Equilibre, FTC/Europe, ICRC, IMC, IRC, MSF/F, Samaritan's Purse, Solidarities, UNDHA, UNICEF, WFP, WVRD, and World Relief International; deployment and staffing of DART; emergency DART projects; funding for UNHCR repatriation assessment team; purchase, transport, and setup of computer and communication equipment; fielding of a water purification team; water purification supplies and transport; removal of corpses from waterways; transportation and purchase of 400 rolls of plastic sheeting; transportation and distribution of UNHCR commodities
600	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority for locally available relief supplies and services for flood victims
565,000	6,683,765	Grants to CRS, DOW, and MCI
1,100,000	2,954,992	Grants with Africare, AICF/F, CRS, and UNICEF; BHR/OFDA monitoring visit; Emergency Disaster and Relief Coordinator
305,000	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used for food, shelter, and medical supplies
32,000	23,813	Disaster Assistance Authority used for food, clothing, and other emergency assistance
1,000,000	12,195,044	Grants with Africare, ADRA, AICF/F, CARE, CISP, IMC, IRC, MSF/E, Refugee Policy Group, SCF/UK, SCF/US, UNDHA, UNICEF, WCDO, and WFP; funding for assessment teams; costs for equipment and staffing of operations center for UNOSOM in Somalia; funding for program officer

## Summary of BHR/OFDA Response Obligations in FY 1994 continued

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD
SUDAN	10/14/93	Civil Strife	—
SWAZILAND	10/22/93	Drought	—
TAJIKISTAN <sup>4</sup>	05/08/93	Floods	—
TAJIKISTAN	07/11/94	Floods	—
TANZANIA	09/14/94	Refugees	—
UGANDA	02/28/94	Earthquake	7
UKRAINE <sup>3</sup>	09/20/93	—	—
UKRAINE	01/11/94	Floods	6
UKRAINE <sup>4</sup>	09/12/94	Epidemic	71
VENEZUELA	08/03/94	Mudslides	—
VIETNAM	12/14/93	Typhoons	120
YEMEN	07/07/94	Civil Strife	—
ZAIRE	10/08/93	Displaced Persons	—

AFFECTED	OBLIGATION (\$)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
4,280,000	28,475,137	Grants with AAIN, ADRA, AICF/USA, ARC, CARE, CRS, IAS, ICRC, IMC, IRC, MSF/B, MSF/H, MSF/F, NPA, OLS, Redd Barna, SCF/UK, SCF/US, UNDHA, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WVRD; funding for UN Emergency Unit aircraft operations; contracts for an Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinator for southern Sudan; two Sudan field representatives; funding for an assessment of food security
150,000	0	No BHR/OFDA funding necessary
8,200	34,445	Blankets and 1,500 5-gallon water containers
5,000	50,000	Disaster Assistance Authority utilized for immediate emergency assistance; relief operations in Zidi and Gorno-Badakhshan
930,000	0	No BHR/OFDA funding necessary
50,000	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used by ADRA for shelter and drinking water
400,000	25,000	Hiring of well-drilling contractor
108,000	25,000	Grant to ADRA to provide food and clothing
1,333	0	No BHR/OFDA funding necessary
400,000	20,000	Transportation of twenty 3,000 gallon water containers
6,000	36,072	Grant to WVRD to provide relief in two communities
375,000	51,000	Disaster Assistance Authority contributed to UNDP Appeal for medicine, food, and other relief supplies; funding for procurement and transportation of four WHO emergency medical kits
3,000,000	11,137,660	Grants to CRS, MSF/B, MSF/F, MSF/H, Medical Benevolence Foundation, WFP, and WVRD; humanitarian needs assessment; procurement and transportation of 500 rolls of plastic sheeting; Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinator

## Summary of BHR/OFDA Response Obligations in FY 1994 continued

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD
ZAIRE (N. KIVU)	07/25/94	Refugees	48,000
ZAIRE (S. KIVU)	07/25/94	Refugees	—
<b>TOTAL</b>			714,410

<sup>1</sup>Non-declared

<sup>2</sup>Includes funding from BHR/OTI, administered by BHR/OFDA

<sup>3</sup>Disaster occurred and was declared in FY 1993, however all funding was provided in FY 1994

<sup>4</sup>Carried over from previous year(s)

*Disaster summary:* 69 relief operations, 65 new declared disasters (49 countries), 1 undeclared, 4 carried over from previous year(s), and 18 disaster types

*Note:* The numbers of dead and affected for disasters carried over from previous year(s) have been previously counted and are not included in this report; otherwise, a dash (—) indicates that information is currently unavailable.

---

<b>AFFECTED</b>	<b>OBLIGATION (\$)</b>	<b>TYPE OF ASSISTANCE</b>
1,000,000	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used for emergency relief supplies for Rwandan refugees in the town of Goma, N. Kivu
312,000	25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority used for emergency relief supplies for Rwandan refugees in the town of Bukavu, S. Kivu
141,681,406	179,029,353	



Address: USAID/BHR/OFDA  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Room 1262-A  
Washington, D.C. 20523-0008

Tel: 202-647-5916  
Fax: 202-647-5269  
e-mail: [postmaster.ofda@usaid.gov](mailto:postmaster.ofda@usaid.gov)