

DISASTER
RELIEF

CASE REPORT
Honduras-Hurricane & Floods
September-October 1974

Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523



The hurricane with winds of 110 miles per hour and gusts up to 150 left behind a trail of death and destruction throughout Honduras.

Foreign Disaster Case Reports are publications of the Office of the Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator, Agency for International Development. This office has responsibility for coordinating U.S. Government foreign disaster relief responses and for the further coordination of such activities with those of the U.S. private and international disaster relief communities.

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HONDURAS

Hurricane and Floods—September 18 - October 28, 1974

Torrential rains triggered by Hurricane Fifi caused raging torrents of water and mud to sweep over large areas of Honduras. Casualty and damage estimates according to the Honduran Government were:

- 8,000 dead (other estimates ranged from 2,000 to 10,000);
- 600,000 affected (total population approximately 2.8 million);
- 100,000 in need of assistance (rescue, food, shelter, medical care);
- 15,000 houses destroyed;
- Extensive damage to public buildings, roads, railroads and bridges;
- Staggering losses in crops, livestock and capital stock;
- Dollar damage—\$540 million

Appeals for assistance went out from the Government of Honduras, the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator and the League of Red Cross Societies. Worldwide assistance was immediate and substantial. The magnitude of the response from the American public was particularly noteworthy.

Value of Assistance:	PL 480 Title I		
	Grants	Food Sales	Loans
U.S. Government	\$ 8,099,367	\$5,620,000	\$15,000,000
U.S. Voluntary Agencies and the Private Sector	12,215,436		
International Community (60 nations and 8 Organizations)	11,671,725		10,840,000
Total Worldwide Assistance (Est.)	\$31,986,528	\$5,620,000	\$25,840,000

This was not the first time Honduras had felt the fury of a hurricane or destruction and damage of a flood. In 1969, for example, Hurricane Francelia caused extensive blow-downs of banana plantings, and in 1954 the Sula Valley was flooded with several small cities being obliterated by rushing waters. Neither of these major disasters, however, caused the widespread devastation of Fifi.

There was no way of predicting that Hurricane Fifi would spawn the worst natural disaster in Honduras' recorded history. Radios periodically warned of the storm and dutifully reported its progress from the time of its formation in the Caribbean, but, churning slowly and on a seemingly aimless course, it did not generate the concern evidenced earlier when the more powerful Hurricane

Carmen brushed Honduras without inflicting major damage. Compared to Carmen, Fifi just didn't seem to be that much of a threat. Fifi, however, was not to be taken so lightly. On September 18, with sustained winds of 110 miles per hour and gusts up to 150, Fifi cut through Central America, leaving a trail of death and ruin in Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Belize and Mexico. There was considerable damage in Belize but none of these countries were afflicted as severely as Honduras.

While high winds created their share of havoc, the greatest damage came from the heavy downpour that accompanied Fifi's crossing of northern Honduras on September 18/19. Enormous amounts of water were



A man digs outside of his house in Choloma, Honduras. Floodwaters left tons of debris and silt in the hard-hit town.

dumped on the Sierra de Omoa. In less than two days rainfall measured 25 inches, and rivers and streams soon spilled wildly over their banks. Walls of water and landslides sped down the mountain sides and streams to the valleys below, wiping out towns and villages along the way. In addition, tides between 10 and 12 feet above normal were reported all along the Honduran Coast. The following eye witness accounts reported in a "Time" magazine article are graphic illustrations of the force and horror of flash floods:

"In Choloma, a market town of 9,000, the people were awakened at 3 a.m. on September 20 to find their houses rocking under the battering of water that had surged over a nearby riverbank. 'It was like a wild thing', Pablo Ventura said, 'our house turned over and then vanished. Three of our children completely disappeared.' Another of the victims, Juan Ramierez, wiping his eyes, sobbed: 'Dios mio! What has happened to us? My wife died, and now the water has taken seven of my beloved grandchildren.' Said Farmer Joaquin Ramierez Castro: 'Our coffee and beans have all been washed away. Little villages have been swept down the hills with landslides. Some towns have been covered. Others are marooned and need help. I don't know whether my family is living or dead.'"

In a state of shock, Hondurans wandered along washed out roads or dug through debris looking for friends and relatives. Many people had to be rescued from rooftops and trees, while others used lifelines to escape to higher ground. One family was rescued after spending four days holding on to a high tension wire just a few feet above flood waters.

Throughout the disaster stricken area, telephone and electrical lines were downed, bridges were washed away, roads were cut or blocked by landslides and water systems were destroyed or damaged. Towns and cities were without land communication to other parts of the country. About 20 percent of the country (a region about the size of Connecticut and the heartland of Honduran industry and agriculture) suffered intense damage. Such population centers as San Pedro Sula (200,000), La Ceiba (55,000) and Puerto Cortes (25,000) were among the hardest hit, but most deaths occurred in the smaller towns and rural places such as Choloma and Omoa. Omoa was 80 percent destroyed when landslides covered the town with mud. Other towns and areas with extensive destruction were: Aguan and Sula Valleys, Trujillo, Progreso, La Lima, Tela, Puerto Castilla, Nacome, Presidente, Comayagua and the Bay Islands of Guanaja, Roatan and Utila. Some flooding was also reported in Tegucigalpa, the capital, and on the south coast.

San Pedro Sula was left without electricity and running water. Long lines of people with buckets, pots, pans and plastic containers lined up at the three hand pumps in town to draw water. Only one telephone worked in the entire city. The manager of the United Fruit Company's Honduran subsidiary reported that of the company's 28,000 acres of bananas, 20,000 were under water and another 5,000 had been flattened by Fifi's winds. Wind-driven waves lifted railroad tracks from their beds on the plantations around La Lima, and company wharves at Puerto Cortes were badly damaged.

By September 25 the rivers were once again within their banks, but there was still a great



A.I.D. provided two water purifying units which were flown in from the Panama Canal Zone on U.S. Air Force C-130 Hercules cargo planes.

amount of standing water. When the floodwaters receded, poisonous snakes and insects emerged and a number of people had to be treated for spider and snake bites. Water contamination, exposure of the survivors to the elements, lack of essentials for daily living, and lack of medical care facilities created health problems. So many people had been killed and bodies left exposed for several days that the Honduran officials in some areas resorted to mass incineration.

Under very difficult conditions because of the disruption to transportation and communications, the Honduran Government initiated a massive relief operation. As air delivery support was made available by other nations and from private sources, and as roads and bridges were repaired, these problems eased. New, heavy rains on October 5 and again late in October recreated a critical stage but not to the extent of the original storm and flash floods.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HONDURAS AND LOCAL RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS:

The first attempt by the Government of Honduras (GOH) to produce a reliable over-all assessment of destruction and relief requirements was only partially successful because of the damage to transportation and communications facilities. On September 19, the GOH requested that the U. S. Government send air support, technical teams and disaster experts for this purpose and subsequently also asked for a disaster assessment officer from the United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO). Help was immediately forthcoming from both sources. On September 20, based on the first rough GOH assessment, the U. S. Government was asked to send helicopters, tents, medicines, drugs, blankets, lister bags, ponchos and radio equipment. Appeals for assistance also went out to UNDRO, the League of Red Cross

Societies (LICROSS), the Organization of American States (OAS) and potential donor nations. Priority items and quantities requested changed as continuing survey reports were made by Honduran officials, voluntary agencies, the American Embassy, U. S. Military and UNDRO.

Even before the total impact of the disaster was known, Honduran Air Force, U.S. Military, United Brands and Standard Fruit Company helicopters were dispatched on search and rescue missions, and Government and private efforts to feed, shelter and clothe the survivors were begun.

A permanent National Emergency Council (COPEN) had been established by the GOH on March 31, 1973, and it plunged in immediately to direct and coordinate in-country and external disaster relief. It was supported financially by the GOH and from private donations as well. One of the first private donations to COPEN was \$5,000 contributed by the Honduran Banking Association. Relief camps were set up at Choloma, La Lima, Potrerillos, Progreso, Puerto Cortes, San Pedro Sula, Villanueva and Cofradia, and food distribution centers at La Mesa, La Ceiba, Tocoa, Puerto Cortes, Isleta, Elixir, Guanacastales and Choloma.



This concrete and steel bridge located between La Ceiba and Tela could not withstand the raging waters that spilled over the river banks.

The destruction of land lines and related communications equipment greatly restricted the capability of COPEN to obtain current, accurate information. Their initial communication net was from Tegucigalpa to San Pedro Sula to Puerto Cortes. This was later complemented by ham operators who came forward and offered their equipment for emplacement at other sites within the disaster area. Ham sets stretched from Tegucigalpa south to Choluteca, north again through the Sula Valley, to Tela and La Ceiba and fringes of the Aguan Valley. Additional radios were located in the Bay Islands. It is speculative as to whether even marginally adequate communications could have been established in the early stages of the relief effort without the ham operators.

Since fuel was a very serious problem and was one of the causes for relief supplies piling up at the airport and for early delays in their distribution to the disaster victims, the GOH passed a decree allowing duty free importation of petroleum products by oil companies. All sales of petroleum to private individuals were banned—only relief and military agencies associated with COPEN were eligible for gasoline. The Government also placed price controls on specific foodstuffs, toilet articles, medicines, raw and other materials indispensable for national economic activities.

The Caritas society of Honduras sent small teams out of San Pedro Sula to various disaster areas to determine food needs. Caritas/Honduras was named by COPEN as the official coordinator of all relief camps in the northeast and participated in the procurement and distribution of relief supplies. The Honduran National Red Cross and its local branches distributed food and clothing and were involved in mass feeding and the provision of shelter. Medical work and supplies were coordinated with the Public Health Department. A successful radio/TV marathon reportedly resulted in the collection of considerable sums of money and supplies.

COPEN carried out its relief responsibilities in a creditable manner considering the mag-



Food and medical supplies arrive at Tocoa, Honduras on one of many aircraft financed by A.I.D. From Tocoa, U.S. military helicopters delivered the supplies to isolated communities and villages.

nitude of the disaster, the transportation difficulties and its inexperience. As always in such emergencies, however, coordination problems did arise. There were complaints that shipments consigned to specific organizations and voluntary agencies were taken over by authorities and that organizations were not allowed to participate in their distribution. There were also reports that the needs of the disaster victims were not being adequately attended to in some towns and villages. COPEN was dismayed by these reports, investigated them, and, where deficiencies were found, set out to correct them.

On September 26, COPEN met with representatives of international agencies in the first of a series of daily meetings. The agencies agreed to exchange information on assistance provided and pledged. Agencies were asked to indicate in which of the major phases of assistance they were prepared to participate—rescue, rehabilitation or re-

construction. Very early in the emergency period COPEN instructed the National Housing Institute to construct 500 emergency dwelling units with capacity for eight families each in San Pedro Sula, Puerto Cortes, Choloma and Omoa.

Soon after the disaster struck, the Ministry of Health (MOH) made a survey of hospitals and found only four having necessary facilities enabling them to function. The Medical Association called all doctors to present themselves for service in the disaster area, and the MOH subsequently dispatched teams of medical personnel to disaster sites. Each team consisted of two doctors, two nurses and six auxiliaries. Other health experts were sent to check out general health conditions. On September 27, the MOH took over complete control of medicines and drugs from COPEN. The MOH estimated there were 100,000 people in need of various types of health care.



This pasture in Sula Valley is completely inundated. Cattle losses were wide-spread throughout the area.

Early in October, the GOH set up a broadly based coordinating committee to work with COPEN in determining policy for future distribution of relief supplies. Participants, in addition to government officials, included representatives from the national university, the industrial sector, the private banking sector and campesino unions.

In a special address to the UN General Assembly on the morning of September 25, the Honduran Foreign Relations Minister outlined the magnitude of the disaster. He expressed fear that long-term effects would paralyze the Honduran economy, thanked the world community for its emergency aid, and appealed for massive long-term aid to sustain Honduras in the period of reconstruction. The Minister of Finance held meetings with international lending agencies to find new capital resources and to reprogram existing loans.

By mid-November the emergency period was generally considered to be over, but outside assistance in food and medicines was still essential for approximately 100,000 people for a period of several months. The

focus of attention by this time, however, had shifted to rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The exact dollar contribution for disaster relief by the GOH is not known, but it allotted \$300,000 to COPEN, funded fuel and salary costs for rescue and immediate rehabilitation operations, drew on grain stocks of the National Development Bank, made \$2.5 million in Central Bank credits available to support immediate corn and bean plantings, and shifted \$8-9 million within its 1974 budget for use in emergency infrastructure rehabilitation, temporary housing, basic services and preventive health measures. Trade-offs between its five-year development plan and rehabilitation and reconstruction needs were under consideration.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT:

There was an immediate awareness on the part of Ambassador Philip V. Sanchez that the hurricane/flood disaster was one of major proportions, and he responded quickly to the formal request for aid from the GOH.

The close involvement and leadership of Ambassador Sanchez in personally visiting disaster sites, attending numerous meetings with Honduran relief officials, and in directing U. S. emergency assistance brought credit to the U.S. Government. On September 19, Ambassador Sanchez exercised his \$25,000 disaster relief authority. He asked for the dispatch of a Disaster Area Survey Team (DAST), along with supporting helicopters and communications equipment, from the Department of Defense (DOD), U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) in Panama.

The DAST, consisting of two sections, and composed of the officer-in-charge, an operations officer, an engineering officer, a public health/sanitation officer, an aviation liaison officer, two communications specialists and a photographer arrived in Tegucigalpa on three U-21 Beechcraft the morning of September 20. Also on September 20 two supporting U.S. Army UH1H helicopters departed from Panama. While scheduled to arrive in Honduras the same day, they were forced by bad weather to remain overnight in Managua, Nicaragua, and arrived in Tegucigalpa the morning of September 21.

DAST teams were briefed by U.S. Military Group (MILGP) personnel in Honduras and by the COPEN liaison officer. They were instructed to concentrate initial efforts on casualty and damage estimates and to make recommendations to the U.S. country team concerning disaster relief supplies and assistance required. Priority areas for initial damage assessment were: Trujillo and the Aguan Valley, San Pedro Sula and the Sula Valley, La Ceiba and Choluteca. Upon completion of their first aerial and ground survey, DAST recommended priority be given to establishing a potable water supply, rescuing stranded persons, setting up relief centers and providing medical supplies.

Acting on DAST recommendations and the earlier list of requirements submitted by the GOH, the Embassy on September 20 and 21 requested two more helicopters and support equipment, a 10KW generator for San Pedro

Sula's La Mesa Airport, fuel, water purification units, tents, medicines, blankets and lister bags. These and subsequent requests for boats, water containers, radios, batteries, surgical suture kits, baby food, portable kitchens, sandbags, utensils, insecticides and other supplies, resulting from continuing surveys, were filled from the A.I.D. regional stockpile, U. S. military sources in Panama, and procurement initiated by the A.I.D. Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator (AID/FDRC) in the United States. By September 23, water purification units were operational (one at Choloma and two at San Pedro Sula), and reliable communications had been established between Tegucigalpa and La Mesa Airport.

Since the Ambassador's \$25,000 was not sufficient to finance reimbursement to DOD for its costs, to replace supplies withdrawn from the stockpile, to procure supplies in the United States, to pay for air and land transport and to provide technical services, AID/FDRC made arrangements for increased emergency funding authorizations. These eventually totalled \$696,300. A few of the relief measures, however, had to be held in temporary abeyance because the Congressional Continuing Resolution that permitted the obligation of A.I.D. funds had expired on September 30, and until such time as a new resolution was passed, the funding level could not be increased. When the new Continuing Resolution was passed on October 18, the necessary new funding obligations were made.

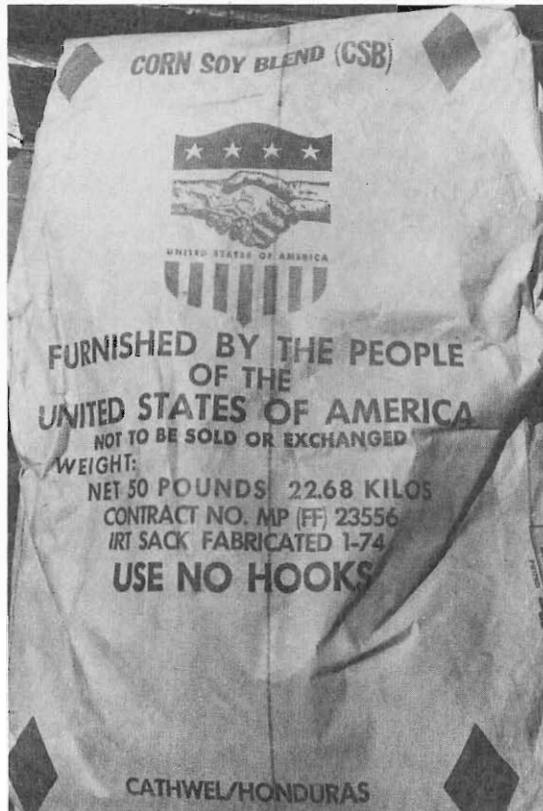
The Peace Corps sent ten engineers and heavy equipment operator volunteers to work with GOH authorities in restoring roads in the Sula Valley and supplied four nurses to work in Choloma and four in El Progreso.

The Embassy asked A.I.D. to send a disaster operations officer to assist. FDRC's Robert Clary arrived in Honduras on September 24 and returned to the United States on October 1 after submitting his findings and recommendations to the U.S. Mission.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and CARE had over two million pounds of PL 480 Food for Peace commodities in Honduras which A.I.D. approved for immediate diversion to hurricane relief. On September 26, Ambassador Sanchez asked A.I.D. to send in a three weeks' supply of food to arrive by September 30. Arrangements were made by the Office of Food for Peace and AID/FDRC with CRS to supply part of the food, enough for one week, from CRS stocks in Guatemala. When it was determined that the Guatemala food could meet the September 30 deadline by truck convoy, plans for food-airlifts (estimated cost \$250,000) were cancelled. The additional two weeks' supply was shipped by CRS via surface transport out of New Orleans.

As special emissaries of President Ford, Mr. Herman Kleine, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Latin America Affairs, and Mr. Russell McClure, A.I.D. Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator, arrived in Honduras September 29 to convey the sympathetic concern of the President and the American people to President Lopez of Honduras, and to make on-the-scene inspections. They conferred with Ambassador Sanchez and A.I.D. Mission Director Frank B. Kimball, as well as with officials of the Honduran Government, on emergency rehabilitation and reconstruction requirements. Following their return they met on October 7 with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to present their report and discuss their findings. This was followed by a series of inter-agency coordination meetings regarding U. S. Government participation in rehabilitation efforts, and a formal meeting of international donors with the GOH in Tegucigalpa on December 6 and 7.

Phase down of U.S. military relief flights was planned October 4 but was not carried out, due to continued need for the helicopters and personnel as a result of new heavy rains and disruption again in land communications. The operation was terminated October 17, but again after new flooding late in October, helicopters, crews and support per-



8,065 metric tons of U.S. Government PL 480 Food for Peace commodities were supplied to Honduras in the aftermath of hurricane "Fifi".

sonnel were recalled on November 5 and remained in Honduras until November 11.

From September 20 to November 11 (but not continuously), 25 C-130s, one C-123, three U-21 Beechcraft and four helicopters in 2,019 sorties delivered to and within Honduras 1,885,543 pounds of equipment and relief supplies and carried 4,790 passengers, including relief and government officials as well as evacuees.

During the period of the official military disaster relief activity, large amounts of civilian donated materials were shipped from the Canal Zone. This particular aspect of the relief effort was unusual in that a formalized collection program was initiated in the Canal Zone and Panama by the Honduran Ambassador to Panama. His efforts were supported by USSOUTHCOM radio and television an-

nouncements and equipment furnished by the Component Commands. All collection and delivery in the Canal Zone were performed by civilian and military volunteers. A major portion of this effort was borne by the U. S. Air Force Southern Command. The bulk of donated cargo was transported to Honduras on aircraft of Air National Guard Units, but about one-third of it was carried by USSOUTHCOM C-130s.

State and municipal authorities sought the services of U. S. Military Air National Guard and Reserve Units to assist in airlifting supplies collected by the American public. A few such airlifts were made but when requests for them began to mushroom, the DOD determined that the strain on the training budgets of the National Guard and Air Reserve Units, to which costs were charged, was too much, and unless A.I.D. reimbursed DOD for such costs no more flights would be permitted. AID/FDRC was unable to agree to this due to its inability to increase the funding level for Honduras at that time and because of long standing A.I.D. policy not to pay for airlift of low priority relief supplies, which made up a good portion of these collections. Subsequently, because of public pressure and over 200 Congressional calls, an agreement was reached between A.I.D. and DOD that a limited number of additional flights would be made. DOD and AID/FDRC worked out an arrangement whereby DOD would absorb the costs for a few more flights but only after AID/FDRC had certified the supplies being airlifted were of high priority. National Guard and Air Reserve Units were required to call AID/FDRC to indicate what their aircraft would be carrying and to get FDRC approval before they would be authorized to take off. On October 1, except for four planes already committed, DOD ended the operation. In all, 23 flights were made carrying 233.5 tons from the United States and 113 tons from the Canal Zone. Actual costs are not available but using an average of \$5,000 per flight, this would amount to \$115,000.

How to transport to Honduras the massive

amount of supplies collected by private U. S. citizens without clogging Honduran airports and transportation facilities, and without exorbitant costs to the U. S. Government, seemed at first to be the same insurmountable problem it had been in previous major disasters that had generated extensive news media coverage. The difficulties encountered in using the Air National Guard brought it into even sharper focus.

From an idea conceived and spearheaded by William R. Dalton, Acting FDRC, a new approach was made to this perplexing problem. On Monday, September 30, Mr. Dalton outlined a plan to representatives of the Honduran Embassy, U. S. voluntary agencies, the American National Red Cross and, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency and received their encouragement to implement it. (This innovative approach for mobilizing U. S. voluntary contributions and efforts has since been institutionalized for immediate activation in future disasters.)

Under the plan, A.I.D. asked the governors of the 48 continental states to assign state coordinators who then would, in cooperation with municipal authorities and voluntary groups, be responsible for establishing assembly points of donated relief supplies in their states and arranging for transport to the ports of New Orleans, Gulfport, Miami and Houston. Standard Fruit, United Brands, Delta Shipping and TAN Airlines offered free transport to Honduras. A positive response to this request was received from those governors experiencing problems with public contributions.

The American National Red Cross agreed to supply a team to work at the FDRC Coordination Center to maintain regular contact with the state coordinators and with A.I.D. and voluntary units working at the port locations. At the request of FDRC, American Trucking Associations gave their blessing to the free transport of supplies if trucking companies wished to do so. This word was passed along to state coordinators.

Meanwhile local officials, the Salvation

Army, Honduran Consulates and communities, relief organizations and volunteers had begun to organize for the collection of supplies in these various port cities and for the receipt of supplies from other states. On October 3 Mr. Dalton, accompanied by a team of A.I.D. and voluntary agency representatives, arrived in New Orleans to consult with local officials and volunteers to set up a coordinated operation. The team included: Elizabeth Carter, David Paulsen, William Platt, Fred Cole (all from A.I.D.), Richard Balnicky of the American National Red Cross, and David Bubel of Church World Service. Mr. Scott Johnston, who was seconded to FDRC to provide continuing guidance for the activities in New Orleans and Gulfport, joined the team a couple days later.

Arrangements were made with the City of New Orleans and Ayers Shipping Company for free warehousing, and the team established procedures for receiving, sorting, packaging and delivering supplies to loading docks. The Salvation Army assigned six people to work in the New Orleans operation. The Civil Defense Director in New Orleans made available to the team his emergency command center. A communications link was established with Gulfport so that deliveries would be made to the most appropriate port. The Louisiana National Guard and the Salvation Army provided trucks for hauling supplies to the docks. Nationwide, thousands of volunteers helped to process supplies for shipment.

Mr. Johnston remained in New Orleans until mid-December. Toward the end of his special assignment, he made a trip to Honduras and the Bay Islands to learn first hand how the supplies had been distributed after reaching their destination. There is no way of knowing exactly how many tons of goods were shipped to Honduras under this plan but a reasonable estimate would be approximately 6,000 tons.

A post-mortem meeting was held in Washington, D. C., on November 19 and 20 attended by representatives of A.I.D., De-



Thousands of people were quartered in refugee camps after the high winds and floodwaters destroyed their homes.

partment of Defense, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, state coordinators, American National Red Cross, U.S. voluntary agencies and the Honduran Embassy. It was the consensus of all that the Honduran public response program had been a success and that the same technique, perfected according to the lessons learned in that operation, should be employed in future similar situations. Since then 46 governors have appointed permanent coordinators and the system is ready to be activated as needed. An offer of calves from farmers (members of the National Farmers Organization) in Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois was accepted. FDRC agreed to pay trucking and related costs to Miami, the ANRC agreed to assume leadership of the project and the Honduran Red Cross accepted responsibility for distribution of the veal, approximately 40,000 pounds. At no cost to the USG, the Dubuque Packing Company of Dubuque, Iowa, slaughtered the calves, and the Alberti International Company of Hinsdale, Illinois, transported the frozen meat from Miami to refrigerated storage in Honduras.



Floodwaters carried silt into houses and stores immediately following the impact of the hurricane. Here a man at Progreso hauls silt out of his store in a wheelbarrow.

On November 4, the Government of Honduras signed a grant agreement with A.I.D. for \$5 million to be used for the following rehabilitation measures: agricultural production (\$1,740,000); health centers in rural areas, to replace lost medical equipment and supplies and to provide insecticide (\$920,000); repair and reconstruction of infrastructure (\$1,200,000); municipal facilities reconstruction (\$655,000); and emergency housing program (\$485,000). CARE agreed to administer the housing and the agriculture programs. Subsequently A.I.D. approved a \$15 million loan for rehabilitation which included funds for farm credit and grain marketing (\$12.5 million); primary school reconstruction (\$1.5 million); and rural shelter reconstruction (\$1 million).

As indicated previously, U. S. Government PL 480 Title II food commodities were diverted from U. S. voluntary agencies' stocks during the early emergency stage. A.I.D. later approved additional quantities for distribution by the voluntary agencies both for emergency feeding and food-for-work projects, and the World Food Program was authorized to divert USG-donated commodities for such purposes also. Breakdown of these food grants is as follows:

CARE—1,281 metric tons of soy-fortified flour, rolled oats, corn, rice, wheat/soy blend and vegetable oil . . .	\$378,187
CRS—4,831 metric tons of soy-fortified flour, bulgur, rolled oats, corn, corn/soy blend, soy-fortified sorghum grits and vegetable oil	\$1,212,880
World Food Program—1,953 metric tons of corn, vegetable oil and corn/soy blend, value including ocean freight . .	\$697,000

Early in 1975 A.I.D. also approved concessional loan sales of 10,000 metric tons of rice and 10,000 of wheat to the GOH under Title I of the PL 480 program amounting to \$5,620,000.

SUMMARY OF U.S. GOVERNMENT GRANT ASSISTANCE

Source and Kind	A.I.D. Contin- gency Fund	Special Appro- piation	Other Federal Agencies	Value of PL 480 Food	Total
		(in thousands of dollars)			
<i>U.S. Military</i>					
Aircraft Flying Costs	295.4				
Medical Supplies	8.0				
Equipment and Supplies	21.4				\$ 366.7
Per Diem & Civilian Overtime	41.9				
Air National Guard Flights			\$115.0		115.0
<i>A.I.D. Panama Stockpile, A.I.D./W Procurement and U.S. Mission Procurement</i>					
4,324 blankets, 2,000 sheets, 100 tents, water cans, portable kitchens and burner units, polybags, insecticides, baby food	128.3				
Ambassador's Fund (to purchase corn)	25.0				
Medical Supplies	100.0				
Trucking of grain from Guatemala	25.0				
U.S. inland transport for privately donated items	50.0				
TDY 2 FDRC staff members	1.3				329.6
<i>Rehabilitation Projects</i>	1,000.0	4,000.0			5,000.0
<i>8,065 Metric Tons of Food</i>				2,288.1	2,288.1
Totals	\$1,696.3	\$4,000.0	\$115.0	\$2,288.1	\$8,099.4

U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR:

American National Red Cross (ANRC)

ANRC played a most important role in the collection, processing and shipment of relief supplies donated by the American public. A crew of Red Cross personnel kept in daily contact at the FDRC Coordination Center with state coordinators and with the FDRC unit established in New Orleans.

ANRC sent five delegates to assist the Honduran Red Cross, made a cash donation of \$50,000, provided and shipped 40 tons of canned food, 5,000 cotton blankets, 1,000 face masks, 10,000 syringes, first aid kits, antibiotics, clothing and shoes, medical supplies, radio equipment, baby food, cups and

trays, towels, and 40,000 pounds of veal donated by the farmers of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, valued at\$481,547

American Public

For details on the plan that was developed for the processing and shipment of supplies donated by the private sector, please refer to the section on U.S. Government assistance.

Communities throughout the United States made large contributions of food, clothing and medical supplies. This presented a major logistical problem which was solved through the vigorous participation of State Governors and their foreign disaster coordinators, local county and municipal authorities where supplies were collected, Na-

tional Headquarters and local Red Cross Chapters, Civil Defense Units, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, The Salvation Army, Church World Service, National Guard and Air Reserve Units, Honduras Embassy, truck and railroad companies, shipping and airlines. Special thanks are extended to the mayors and their staffs at the ports of New Orleans and Gulfport and to the Governors of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi.

Hundreds of volunteers gave unstintingly of their time and talents to collect, package and arrange for overland delivery of more than 6,000 metric tons of supplies and equipment to the ports of Miami, New Orleans, Houston, and Gulfport or for direct airlift to Honduras. One organization of volunteers in New Orleans that made a particularly remarkable contribution was the Grusich Group. They alone received, warehoused, processed and delivered to ships 250 tons of relief supplies. Originally organized to provide help to the Bay Islands, this group soon expanded their operations to include the Honduran mainland.

Included in these 6,000 tons were three field hospitals, several vehicles, heavy tools and equipment, over a thousand tons of canned food, a similar amount of bulk food such as rice, bulgur, milk, powdered milk, flour, beans and cornmeal, baby food, several hundred tons of medical supplies, clothing, survival biscuits and other assorted consumer goods. The value of an estimated 2,000 tons of these supplies has been credited to individual voluntary agencies elsewhere in this section of the report. For the remaining 4,000 tons, there is no way of estimating the exact value. Some items would have had a high value of perhaps \$2 to \$3 per pound; others because of age or condition would have had little or no value. In order to give some sort of monetary value to the contributions by private citizens, however, AID/FDRC believes an average unit value of 50 cents per pound might be reasonable, and the 4,000 tons (8,000,000 pounds) is, therefore, valued at\$4,000,000
The value of free ocean freight received from

Standard Fruit (1,200 short tons), United Brands (2,329 short tons) and Delta Shipping (244 long tons) was\$1,044,870
AID/FDRC was unable to estimate the value of truck and train transport to the southern ports, the warehousing provided free of charge or other donated services.

Assemblies of God—Cash donation for reconstruction\$10,000

Baptist World Alliance—Cash donation . . . \$16,000

CARE

CARE played a major role in both the emergency and rehabilitation phases of this disaster. It participated in the distribution of relief supplies and accepted the responsibility for supervising two of the A.I.D. sponsored rehabilitation projects (agricultural production and emergency housing). Food-for-work projects utilizing USG Food for Peace commodities were initiated by CARE. An FDRC staff member who had an opportunity to observe this agency's emergency program was impressed with its effectiveness. In addition to distribution of 1,281 metric tons of Food for Peace commodities, CARE provided from its own resources the following:

164,000 pounds of survival biscuits, 62,000 pounds of carbohydrate supplement, 75 medical kits, 4,134 cases of pudding, 1,000 sets of utensils and a cash donation for local purchase of emergency supplies .. \$390,735

CARE-Medico—Nurses and Honduran medical trainees were assigned for health care services at Monjares and San Lorenzo \$10,000 E*

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

For the past ten years CRS has maintained a relief and development program in Honduras. Its resources and personnel in-country were immediately applied to the emergency situation. Additional personnel were brought in from nearby Latin American countries. CRS, through Caritas Hon-

duras, mobilized a team of 300 Honduran volunteer relief workers and sent them together with the 250 salaried personnel mustered by Caritas and Concorde to help distribute food, clothing and other necessities in relief camps set up for the victims. Some 80,000 displaced people were fed from 50 to 60 tons of food per day in these camps. CRS sent two staff members from Tegucigalpa to San Pedro Sula to investigate and recommend to its headquarters in New York appropriate disaster response action. The excellent work of CRS was commented on by an FDRC staff member who observed its emergency operation in Honduras. In addition to arranging for overland and sea transport and distributing 4,831 metric tons of PL 480 food, CRS provided from its own resources or private donations, including transport, the following:

Cash for local purchase, utilization of supplies on hand in Honduras, shipment of 55 tons of clothing and blankets, 20 tons of canned food and powdered milk, water purification tablets, cooking utensils, first aid kits, antibiotics, blankets, mass inoculation guns, and other supplies. The total value of assistance provided by and channeled through CRS was \$1,750,000. The value of USG food and transport (\$700,000) and the contributions made to CRS from Caritas and Catholic organizations of other countries (\$219,296) and the Federal Republic of Germany Government (\$85,000) has been credited elsewhere in this report, leaving a balance from CRS resources of . \$745,704

Christian Reformed World Relief Committee
—Shipment of 3,000 blankets, 3,000 pounds of Kaopectate, 3,000 pounds antibiotics, 42,000 pounds of high protein food and other supplies, 125,000 pounds of soap and 500 flashlights with batteries \$60,000

Church World Service (CWS)
CWS sent a representative to New Orleans to assist with setting up the sorting and packing system and furnished antibiotics, anti-diarrheal pills, water purification tablets, powdered milk, 40,000 pounds of beans and

rice and other supplies, valued at . . \$45,000

Direct Relief Foundation—Sent medical personnel and 17,019 pounds of medical supplies at a cost of \$94,699

Interchurch Medical Assistance—Sent antibiotics, vaccines and intravenous fluid through the Mennonite Central Committee \$2,178

International Banana Festival, Inc.—Donations for Honduras from the twin cities of Fulton, Kentucky, and South Fulton, Tennessee, were transmitted through this organization \$6,979

Jehovah's Witnesses—Cash donation \$10,000

Medical Assistance Programs — 557,538 pounds of medicines, food, clothing and blankets \$1,055,368

Mennonite Central Committee (MCC)
The MCC shipped two tons of blankets, one million vitamin tablets, three tons of medicines, antibiotics, anti-dysentery medicine, serums, cholera and typhoid vaccines and intravenous fluid \$25,000 E*

Pathfinder Fund—Cash donation . . . \$1,306

The Salvation Army
The Salvation Army (SA) gave its full support to A.I.D.'s plan for assembling, packaging, trucking and shipping the relief supplies collected by the American public in cities and towns across the United States, while at the same time carrying out its own relief program in Honduras. In all four ports from which such shipments to Honduras were made—New Orleans, Gulfport, Miami and Houston—its personnel gave unstintingly of their time to help process supplies and deliver them to airports or dockside. Many SA trucks were used for this purpose and SA funds were expended for costs of transport, warehousing and personnel. In addition, local SA personnel in many cities of the United States participated in the collection drives.

SA volunteers from Costa Rica, Belize, Jamaica, Bahamas, Canada and the United States were assigned to relief work in Hon-

duras. Brigadier Rudolph Lanier was appointed by SA National Headquarters as coordinator for the 22 officers from the United States who augmented the medical teams in Honduras assigned to the storm-ravaged areas.

A field hospital, donated by the State of Alabama through the SA, was established in Tocoa. At the request of the Honduran Minister of Health, an SA medical team staffed the hospital for two months.

The SA utilized \$200,000 for trucking, warehousing, communications, leasing of two planes, personnel transport and accommodations for 78 staff volunteers. In addition, SA sent 550 tons of canned and packaged food (\$550,000); 213 tons of clothes, tents and bedding (\$426,000); the field hospital donated by the State of Alabama (\$80,000); vehicles (\$4,500); communications equipment (\$2,000); 3 tons medical supplies (\$60,000). Total value\$1,322,500

Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service—Cash donations, 300 bales of clothing, 300,000 water purification tablets and a Japanese swamp buggy\$72,250

Sister Cities Program—Sent penicillin, multivitamins, blankets, baby food, cholera and typhoid vaccines, 10 truck loads of assorted foodstuffs (400,000 pounds)\$2,500,000
Airlift of these supplies was provided by TAN Airlines.

States of Alabama and Mississippi—Furnished packaged disaster hospitals, the value of which has been credited elsewhere in this report.

Save the Children Federation/Community Development Foundation—Allocated funds for rehabilitation\$3,000

Standard Fruit Company

In addition to supplying free transport as reported above under "American Public", Standard Fruit donated \$100,000 to CARE. It is assumed this is included in the value of CARE disaster aid reported above. Also, the railroad owned by Standard Fruit in Honduras transported 55,000 pounds of food

daily to 35 communities.

Technoserve—Cash donation\$10,000

World Relief Commission—Advanced funds to their staff in Honduras for relief and rehabilitation\$308,000

Miscellaneous—Cash donations\$300

Total Assistance from U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Private Sector\$12,215,436

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY:

The United Kingdom, Guatemala, Canada and Peru, in addition to the United States, sent aircraft to assist the Honduran Army and Air Force in rescue operations and in-country relief flights.

In response to appeals from the Government of Honduras, the United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO) and the League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS), eight international organizations and 60 countries, not including the United States, responded with cash, commodities, equipment and services valued at \$11.7 million. A breakdown of these donations by organization and country follows:

UNDRO

UNDRO sent a disaster relief expert to assist in determining relief requirements, received cash contributions from governments and Red Cross societies which were used to purchase supplies, equipment and transport, and from its Emergency Reserve gave for local procurement of medical supplies\$20,000

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF made cash allocations for health services, water, agriculture, schools, children rehabilitation services, vaccine, equipment for two emergency maternal and child health centers, galvanized steel pipes, hand operated pumps, kitchen and household equipment, handsprayers, wheelbarrows, shovels, axes and other tools valued at

\$228,000

Food and Agriculture Organization, World Food Program (FAO/WFP)

FAO/WFP diverted 1,953 tons of USG donated PL 480 food commodities for rehabilitation food-for-work projects. The value of this food has been credited in the U.S. Government section of this report.

World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO in cooperation with the Pan American Health Organization assisted in the assessment and procurement of urgently required medical supplies.

Caritas Internationalis, Rome—Cash donation\$79,890
(The contributions of individual Caritas societies are shown under the appropriate country.)

European Economic Community—Shipped 90 tons of skimmed milk powder and made a cash donation to UNDR0 for the air transport of food and medicaments \$465,827

Organization of American States (OAS)
OAS provided funds for construction of 15 rural water services and pumps, medical equipment and medicines, two medical mobile units and 7 jeeps\$500,000

LICROSS

LICROSS issued an appeal on Sunday, September 22, to member National Societies for medicaments, food, relief supplies and funds for local purchases and operational expenses. Forty-eight hours after the appeal, 20 National Societies responded by dispatching personnel, giving cash donations and with 10 air shipments of relief supplies. The first Red Cross Societies to respond were Costa Rica, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua and Venezuela. In all 51 societies gave assistance valued at over \$4 million. The contributions of individual societies are shown under the name of the appropriate country.

Secretaria de integracion economica de Central America (SIECA GUATEMALA)

SIECA contributed 3,300 pounds of relief supplies\$5,000 E*

Sovereign Order of Malta—Sent 19,000 pounds of relief supplies\$30,000 E*

World Council of Churches (WCC)—WCC contributed clothing, medicaments, food-stuffs, blankets and cash (from various member churches)\$110,000
Total from Intergovernmental and International Organizations\$1,438,717

DONOR NATIONS (Includes Red Cross Societies and Voluntary Agencies):

Argentina Government—Three plane loads carrying medical supplies, blankets, clothing, food, sanitary material and communications team 100,000 E*

Australia

Government—Cash donation (\$31,879) to UNDR0 and 100 tons of bulgur wheat\$31,879
Red Cross—Cash donation 5,254 37,133

Austria Red Cross—85 kilograms of medicaments, 3 tons of clothing 7,040

Barbados Red Cross—Cash donation 1,662

Belgium Government and Red Cross—Three aircraft for airlift of 20,000 doses anti-typhoid vaccines, 8,000 capsules antibiotics, water purification tablets, 2 ambulances, 1 ton medical supplies, 10 tons blankets, 5 tons rice, 7 tons Nutribel, and cash to LICROSS (\$51,282) 256,282

Brazil Red Cross—12,000 kilograms relief supplies including 20,000 doses anti-typhoid vaccines, 26,000 aspirin tablets, 6,300 pairs or surgical gloves and 5 tons of powdered milk 17,000

Canada

Government—Cash donations totaling \$535,714; 17 Hercules aircraft to

deliver 330,000 pounds of supplies from Tegucigalpa to San Pedro Sula and from Guatemala to Tela and La Ceiba (\$100,000 E*); cash donation from the British Columbia Government (\$25,510); and 750 metric tons of skim milk powder (\$1,000,000). Total	\$1,661,224	
Red Cross—Cash (\$24,204) and 65 boxes layettes and clothing (\$19,446)		
Total	43,650	
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, Ottawa—		
Cash donation	30,000	\$ 1,734,874
<i>Chile</i>		
Government—One aircraft of clothes, food, medicines, insecticides and various sanitary equipment	\$40,000	E*
Red Cross—40 sacks beans, lentils, chickpeas and rice, 7 cases of spaghetti, 5 cases of canned food, 15 cases of clothing and shoes	2,000	42,000
<i>China Republic</i>		
Government—Cash donation	\$100,000	
Private—Cash donations from Chinese Community	2,527	102,527
China Red Cross (Not known if People's Republic or Taiwan) Cash donation		47,774
Colombia Red Cross—Medicaments, clothing, cooking utensils, blankets ..		25,000 E*
Costa Rica Red Cross and Private Sector—Airlift of food, 60-bed field hospital, services of 36 medical experts and cash donations		30,835
<i>Cuba</i>		
Government—One field hospital, 18,000 pounds of food	\$ 50,000	
Red Cross—45,000 pounds of medicines, vaccines, food and water and services of 40 medical personnel	100,000	E* 150,000
Czechoslovakia Red Cross—Two tons of milk powder and blankets		2,500 E*
<i>Denmark</i>		
Government—Cash donation through Save the Children Fund	\$16,667	
Red Cross—Cash donation	8,197	24,864
Dominican Republic Government—700 blankets, 300 tents, mosquito nets, clothing and food		50,000 E*
Ecuador Red Cross—One aircraft load—16,000 pounds of supplies		40,000 E*
El Salvador Red Cross—Clothing, food, 10,000 bags of instant coffee, 625 kilograms of butter, 7,200 packages of Rinso, 17,500 candles, 3 tons of flour, 33 cases of milk, medicaments, 1,800 quilts, 42 dozen towels, tools and 100 jute bags		18,038 E*
Finland Red Cross—Cash donation		6,711
<i>France</i>		
Government—Cash donation	\$104,167	
Red Cross—10,000 doses TAB vaccine and 100,000 tablets of Ganidan	5,263	
Institut Meyrieux Lyon—400,000 doses anti-poli and anti-cholera vaccines	40,000	E*
Medecins sans Frontieres, Paris—20,000 doses anti-polio and anti-cholera vaccines, medical teams, a dispensary, and services provided by helicopter	20,000	169,430
German Democratic Republic Red Cross—Medicaments, including airlift ..		69,444
<i>Germany, Federal Republic</i>		
Government—Cash donation (\$385,000); cash donation from City of Bremen (\$3,775); airlift with Boeing 707 of vaccines, medicines, dress-		

ings, medical instruments, water purification kits and food (\$301,000); cash donations to CRS (\$85,000); 4 medical kits, 30 ambulance kits, 10 sets water purification kits, 44,000 pounds of concentrated food to Caritas Honduras (\$50,000 E); 20 drums of 55 gallons of Baygon insecticide (\$14,717). Total	\$839,492	
Red Cross—Airlift of 5,000 blankets and 2,000 tents	152,075	
Voluntary Agencies (Diakonisches Werk—Deutscher, Caritas—Verband, "Brot fur Alle", Miseror, private sources and "Hermano/Hermano")—Supplies and cash donations	831,321	1,822,888
<i>Guatemala</i>		
Government—One aircraft load of 15,190 pounds of food, medicines and other supplies and two helicopters	\$30,000 E*	
Red Cross—Beans, sardines, medicines, 20,000 pounds of powdered milk, 1,000 liters alcohol, other supplies	15,000 E*	
Diplomatic Corps Honduras Embassy—7,500 pounds of relief supplies	15,000 E*	60,000 E*
Haiti Red Cross—84,000 tablets anti-diarrhea medicines, 80,000 tablets of Halazone, and protein food		8,203
Holy See—\$10,000 cash donation to Caritas. It is assumed this is included in the Caritas Internationalis donation.		
Hungary Red Cross—Anti-diarrhea and anti-cough drugs and antibiotics ...		40,161
Iceland Red Cross—Cash donation		7,355
Iran Government—Cash donation to UNDRO		30,000
Ireland Red Cross—Cash donation		9,894
Italy Government and Red Cross—20 large tents		25,000
Jamaica Red Cross—Unspecified assistance		500 E*
<i>Japan</i>		
Government—Cash donation	\$25,000	
Red Cross—Cash donation	4,936	
Private—Cash donation		39,936
Lebanon Red Cross—Cash donation		168
Luxembourg Red Cross—Cash donation		16,443
Mexico Government and Red Cross—15 plane loads relief supplies containing food, clothing, and medicines; two vessels with 800 tons of food and clothing, 500,000 liters of diesel oil, 400,000 liters of water; airlift of Red Cross aid consisting of 20 tons of food, clothing, medicines, tents and quilts		500,000 E*
<i>Monaco</i>		
Government—Cash donation	\$2,083	
Red Cross—Cash donation	1,042	3,125
<i>Netherlands</i>		
Government—Cash donation to UNDRO (\$280,635); 600 folding cots and 3,000 blankets to Red Cross (\$22,000)	\$302,635	
Red Cross—Cash donation (\$46,296), 917 kilograms of medicaments and vaccines, 300,000 vitamin tablets and 3,000 cotton blankets (\$55,337)	101,633	
Voluntary Agency (Vastenactie)—Cash donation	35,000	439,268
New Zealand Red Cross—Cash donation		11,764

<i>Nicaragua</i>		
Government—Cash donation (\$46,000); one plane load of relief supplies, 4 field kitchens and medical teams (\$25,000 E)	\$71,000	
Red Cross—20 tons of food, clothing, shoes, medicaments, water purification tablets, services of first aid brigades, rescue equipment and one generator	75,000 E*	
Voluntary Agency (Evangelical Committee for Development in Nicaragua)—Cash donation and supplies	10,000 E*	156,000 E*
<i>Norway</i>		
Government—Cash donation	\$45,290	
Red Cross—Cash donation	18,116	63,406 *
<i>Panama Red Cross</i> —1,050 bales of clothing, 920 parcels of food, 200 parcels of medicines, and radio equipment		20,000 E*
<i>Paraguay Red Cross</i> —600 kilograms of clothing and food		1,678
<i>Peru</i>		
Government—One DC6 aircraft	\$20,000 E*	
Red Cross—30 tents, 246 cases canned fish, 200 blankets, 44 cases medicines, 20 bags sugar and 14,288 pounds of miscellaneous supplies ...	30,000	50,000
<i>Philippines</i>		
Government—Cash donation	\$1,500	
Red Cross—Cash donation	500	2,000
<i>Puerto Rico</i> —Private donations of 12,000 pounds of tents and clothing		10,000 E*
<i>Romania Red Cross</i> —Food stuffs and medicaments		20,833
<i>Scotland Voluntary Agency</i> (Scottish Interchurch Aid)—Cash donation		2,306
<i>South Africa Red Cross</i> —Cash donation		278
<i>Spain</i>		
Government—Airlift of 3,500 kilograms of medicines and 30 tons of medicaments and foodstuffs	\$605,000	
Red Cross—Airlift of 9 tons of clothing, shoes and food (\$160,000); services of delegates, tents, 408 bottles of human plasma, 10 tons of blankets and foodstuffs (\$96,000)	256,000	
Voluntary Agency (Caritas)—1,200 kilograms medicines, 30 tons medicaments, clothing and food	509,140	1,370,140
<i>Sweden Red Cross</i> —Cash donations to LICROSS		179,776
<i>Switzerland</i>		
Government—Airlift of 500 tents, 4,000 blankets, one million water purification tablets and 16 tons of clothing	50,125	
Red Cross—12 tons of used clothing and financing of the airlift	55,000	
Private (Federation of Cooperatives "MIGROS")—30 tons of liquid milk	60,000	
Miscellaneous cash donations to LICROSS	406	165,531
<i>Thailand Red Cross</i> —Cash donation		500
<i>Trinidad/Tobago Red Cross</i> —Cash donation		2,440
<i>Turkey Red Crescent</i> —Cash donation		1,000
<i>United Arab Emirates</i> —Cash donation to UNDRO		500,000
<i>United Kingdom</i>		
Government—Diversion from British Army Stores in Belize of medical supplies, water sterilizing equipment; 370 (ten day) ration packages, life		

belt and flotation equipment; 500 blankets; 250 camp beds; 2 Naval survey ships carrying medical stores, rations, water and water sterilizing kits; 1 Naval doctor; 3 helicopters with a team of engineers and powered craft to assist in rescue work, and medical teams; one aircraft with three teams and equipment (signalers and engineers)	\$163,000	
Red Cross—Cash donation (\$18,000), 200 pounds of medicines, four pick-up trucks and four long-wheel base Landrover ambulances and spare parts (\$61,000 E*)	79,000	
Voluntary Agencies (OXFAM—cash donation \$6,650; Catholic Organization for Overseas Development, London—cash donation \$6,000).		
Total	12,650	254,650
USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent—Airlift of food, medical supplies and consumer goods		77,121
Uruguay Red Cross—Eight tons of relief supplies (no value given)		
Venezuela Government (through Red Cross—Eight plane loads and one shipload of food and medicines and relief teams		1,400,000
Vietnam Republic Red Cross—Cash donation		1,000
Yugoslavia Red Cross—Medicaments, antibiotics and 29,600 capsules of chloramphenicol		5,975
Miscellaneous—Cash donations from private donors		555
Total Assistance from Donor Countries		\$10,233,008
Total Assistance from the International Community		\$11,671,725

E*—This indicates the value was estimated by UNDRO.

LOANS:

The international financial institutions have responded to Honduras' plight, but it is difficult to separate existing developmental loans from those that are directly attributable to the hurricane disaster. The following attempt was made:

IBRD—Highway VI loan funds diverted for reconstruction of Western Highway		\$ 1,530,000
IDB—Progreso-Yoro Highway, Fund for Special Operations. As a result of the hurricane, IDB's participation expanded to 90 percent. The unused balances of a feeder roads loan amounting to \$1,090,000 were allocated to rebuild four badly needed bridges. Technical cooperation of \$500,000 includes an item of \$170,000 for study and design of reconstruction of approximately 15 bridges which could constitute a new operation in 1975		1,090,000
CABEI		
Railroad reconstruction	\$2,220,000	
Relief from all debt service in 1975 and 1976 valued at approximately \$6 million for two years	6,000,000	8,220,000
Total Loans		\$10,840,000

Note: Additional reprogramming of existing or planned loans will probably occur.





HONDURAS