

AFRICAN DROUGHT 1984-85:

THE DISPLACED PERSONS CRISIS



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April 1986

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INTRODUCTION

When films and reports of famine-stricken Ethiopia were broadcast in the fall of 1984, the world was horrified, shocked that starvation could occur on such a scale in the last quarter of the 20th century. Famine loomed across the Sahel and Horn of Africa, forcing thousands of people to trek towards feeding centers, makeshift camps, or resettlement sites. Deaths numbered in the hundreds of thousands.

People around the world responded with a tremendous and unprecedented outpouring of funds and concern. Countless individuals, from school-children to retirees, contributed to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and other groups. This expression of public concern reached a peak with the international Band Aid/Live Aid fund-raising concert on July 13, 1985, which was attended by thousands and watched by perhaps one billion people on television. Meanwhile, governments and PVOs responded to the African crisis in the same spirit: supplies and funds were collected and channelled to Africa, and programs and projects were developed or expanded.

The U.S. government was one of the most generous donors, contributing more than \$750,000,000 in food, grants, and supplies. The number one priority was food and the transport to get it to the people most in need. Medicines, medical supplies, and personnel were also urgent requirements. By mid-October 1984, a special inter-agency Task Force on the African Famine, headed by Lt. Gen. Julius W. Becton, Jr., had been set up to coordinate the massive USG response.

Among the more serious problems for the donors was getting the food and supplies to the people who needed them in a timely manner, avoiding duplication of effort, and monitoring conditions. Many of the neediest people, particularly in Ethiopia and Sudan, gathered in camps. Monitoring the health, sanitation, and nutritional status of the camp residents and keeping track of the information flow on this subject was a daunting task. Therefore, Dr. Jake van der Vlugt, a member of the inter-agency Task Force on the African Famine, developed a tracking system partly in response to this problem. The results of this tracking system are contained in this notebook.

It was originally hoped that reasonably accurate, quantitative data on the health status of camp populations could be tracked, preferably at regular intervals (e.g., monthly or quarterly). However, the situation in famine-stricken Africa did not permit the luxury of assembling careful statistics, let alone sending them to Washington. Therefore, a more narrative approach was taken. Information was taken from cables, reports from the field, and articles. In addition, a list of international organizations and private voluntary agencies active within each country was compiled. These lists and charts were maintained until the end of 1985 when the famine abated and many of the camps began to break up.

Finally, a case report on each disaster was included. These case reports describe the disaster, action taken by the host government, and assistance provided by the U.S. government (especially by the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and the Office of Food For Peace), voluntary agencies, international organizations, and other governments. These case reports cover fiscal year 85.

The Agency for International Development's Africa Bureau and OFDA have since developed a Famine Early Warning System (FEWS). Through a contract with Tulane University, epidemiologists have been assigned to several African countries to gather health, nutritional, and sociological data. This data will then be integrated with physical data (such as climate, rainfall, and crop production information) and analyzed to monitor conditions of the fragile ecology of the Sahel. The principal goal of FEWS is to inform decisionmakers as efficiently as possible of events and situations which could develop into famine conditions. It is hoped that in this way food shortages and a deteriorating health and nutritional situation can be discovered and alleviated before a catastrophic level is reached again.

Cynthia Davis
April 1986

Acronyms Used in The Case Reports

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

ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ANRC - American National Red Cross
CARE - Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere
CRS - Catholic Relief Services
CWS - Church World Service
HKI - Helen Keller International
LWR - Lutheran World Relief (U.S.)
PVO - Private Voluntary Organization
SCF/US - Save the Children Federation/US
SIM - Society of International Missionaries (formerly Sudan Interior Mission)
WVRO - World Vision Relief Organization
YMCA - Young Men's Christian Association

International PVOs and Other Private Groups

SCF/UK - Save the Children Fund/UK
MSF - Medecins sans frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)
NGO - non-governmental organization

International Organizations

EEC - European Economic Community
FAO - U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization
ICRC - International Committee of the Red Cross
LRCS - League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
LWF - Lutheran World Federation (international)
PAHO - Pan American Health Organization
UNDP - U.N. Development Program
UNDRO - U.N. Office of the Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNHCR - U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF - U.N. Children's Fund
UN/OEOA - United Nations Office of Emergency Operations in Africa
WCC - World Council of Churches
WFP - World Food Program
WHO - World Health Organization

U.S. Organizations

AID - Agency for International Development
CDC - Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
DOD - U.S. Department of Defense
FFP - Food for Peace Office, A.I.D.
FFW - Food for Work, aid program
OFDA - Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, A.I.D.
TFAF - Task Force for the African Famine
USG - United States Government
USGS - U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior
WASH - Water and Sanitation for Health

Food Acronyms

CSM - corn-soya milk
DSM - dry skim milk
ICSM - instant corn-soya milk
NFDM - non-fat dry milk
SFCM - soy-fortified corn meal
SFRO - soy-fortified rolled oats
SFSG - soy-fortified sorghum grits
vegoil - vegetable oil
WSB - wheat-soya blend

Other

ORS - oral rehydration salts (a sugar-salt combination used to treat diarrheal diseases)
TDY - temporary duty (assignment)



ETHIOPIA

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COUNTRY: Ethiopia"At-Risk" Population by Region

<u>Province</u>	<u>Total Population (1975)</u>	<u>At Risk Population (August)</u>
Arsi	954,100	
Bale	767,500	
Gonder	1,797,400	363,000 (20.2%)
Eritrea	2,124,700	827,000 (38.9%)
Gamo Gofa	875,900	
Gojam	1,784,000	
Harerge	2,735,500	1,200,000**
Illubabor	681,200	
Kefa	1,413,700	
Shoa	5,565,400	
Sidamo	2,457,100	
Tigray	1,892,000	1,400,000 (73.9%)
Wollega	1,767,900	
Wollo	<u>3,600,000</u>	<u>2,500,000 (69.4%)</u>
Total	28,416,400	5,090,000*

Population figures from East Africa: A Regional Profile, page 40, April 1981.

At-risk figures from Addis 4575 (Dawit telex to McPherson) - 02 August.

The World Bank estimated Ethiopia's population to be 33,000,000 in 1979. UNDRO Overview Sitrep #6 of July 1985 estimated the mid-1983 population to be 40,900,000 with a total at-risk population of 7,750,000 (18.9%).

* For the Administrator's Congressional testimony, the U.S. Mission on September 10 estimated the total population at 42,000,000 with 7,900,000 (18.8%) at risk of starvation. (Addis 5347 - 10 Sept)

** RRC has projected that Harerge will be the second most seriously affected region in 1986 with 1.2 million people at risk. (Addis 6126 - 23 Oct and Addis 35 - 04 Jan 1986)

MEDICAL/WATER/SANITATION TRACKING SYSTEM

COUNTRY: Ethiopia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Host country coordinating entity: Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) - Dawit Wolde Giorgis (12/85 - Acting Director - Berhane Deressa

Other country-wide coordinating entity: U.N. Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (UN/OEOA) - Kurt Jansson (departed Dec. 1985) - Michael Priestley
 ° has truck fleet

Food coordinator: _____ Water coordinator: UNICEF

Medical coordinator: _____

FVOs/UN agencies in-country:

<u>Name</u>	<u>(check as appropriate)</u>			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)			X rehabilitate food trucks	
Africare (Ricky Magette, County Director - will be succeeded in mid-1986 by Barry Colley) ° signed agreement with RRC in Dec. 1984	X			
Amer. Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (AJJDC)		X		Gonder
Band Aid ° has truck fleet				
Baptist Mission of Ethiopia ° has 5 feeding clinic sites in northern Shoa	X	X		Shoa

PVOS/UN agencies in-country: (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>(check as appropriate)</u>			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
CARE (Stanley Dunn) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ began work in Ethiopia in early 1985 ◦ regional office in Dire Dawa, central office in Addis ◦ lead agency in Harerge ◦ CARE serves 500,000 beneficiaries with dry rations in Harerge at 43 centers ◦ runs 17 sites in southern Shoa 		X		Harerge, Sidamo
Catholic Relief Services (CRS) (Frank Carlin) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ regular program reaches 200,000 (FY 85) ◦ has operated in Ethiopia for many years ◦ has a truck fleet ◦ CRS is not an implementing agency in Harerge but provides food supplies to 12 centers serving 180,000 	X	X	X	Tigray, Eritrea, Wollo, Shoa, Sidamo, Gamo Gofa, Harerge
CRDA (Christian Relief and Development Association) PVO consortium (Brother Gus O'Keefe - Coordinator) (Asrat Gebre - Chairman) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ holds regular bi-weekly meetings with 43 members ◦ distributes seeds 	X			Shoa, Bale-
Church Drought Action Africa (CDAA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ includes CRS, and local counterpart, ECS, LWF, and local counterpart, Mekane Yesus ◦ about 20 organizations receive resources through CDAA ◦ also active in Bale, Kefa, Gamo Gofa, Gonder, and Ilubabor ◦ operates many FFW projects ◦ consortium may break down in late 1985 		X		Harerge, Sidamo, Shoa, Wollo, Tigray, Eritrea

PVOs/UN agencies in-country: (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Church World Service (CWS)	X			Shoa
Eritrean Relief Association (ERA) ° operates 18 camps ° relief arm of the EPLF		X	X	Eritrea
Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat (Rev. Brother Gregory) ° local counterpart of CRS		X		Shoa, Wollo, Tigray, Eritrea
Ethiopian Orthodox Church (Abuna Abebaw)		X		Eritrea, Harerge, Gonder, Wollo, Tigray
Ethiopian Red Cross ° provides 50,000 people in Harerge with dry rations ° assists RRC with resettlement		X		Harerge
Food for the Hungry International (FHI) ° runs 5 PFW projects	X	X		Shoa, Gonder, Sidamo
German Emergency Doctors (GED) ° runs feeding center at Lalibella				Wollo
Helen Keller International (HKI) ° Vitamin A deficiency xerophthalmia	X			Wollo
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (Peter Senderegger, John Grinling) ° runs emergency food programs ° has truck fleet ° expanded coverage from 370,000 people in Jan. 1985 to 720,000 in June ° plans reductions in 1986 program		X	X	Gonder, Harerge, Eritrea, Tigray, Wollo

PVOs/UN agencies in-country: (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Irish Concern (Rev. Father Jack Finucane) ° runs 8 emergency relief camps and feeding centers		X	X	Gonder, Wollo, Sidamo, Shoa
Japan International Volunteer Center				
League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS) (Sven Lampel) ° distributes food to 300,000 beneficiaries		X		Wollo, Harerge, Sidamo
Lutheran World Federation (LWF) (Niels Nikolaison) ° works with CDAA ° local counterpart is Mekane Yesus ° sponsors FFW projects ° does nutritional monitoring ° LWF began distributing rations in Kefa on 10/26/85 ° LWF program in Wollega began in April 1985		X		Shoa, Wollo, Wollega, Sidamo, Ilubabor, Kefa, Harerge
Medicins sans frontieres (MSF) ° in Nov. 1985, strongly protested PMGSE methods in resettlement and sug- gested that an int'l. com- mission of inquiry to to Ethiopia ° has threatened to re-evaluate its Ethiopian program ° thrown out of Ethiopia by PMGSE in Dec. 1985	X			Wollo
Mekane Yesus (Ethiopian Evangelical Church) ° local counterpart to LWF ° part of CDAA		X		Shoa, Wollo
Missionaries of Charity ° logistical and management support provided by CRS		X		Harerge
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) ° seed distribution ° administers LWF's program in southern Sidamo	X		X	Sidamo, Bale

PVOs/UN agencies in-country: (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>(check as appropriate)</u>			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Oxfam/U.K. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° has a team of 3 engineers in Wollo ° runs feeding centers ° water supply - 24 sites in Wollo & Tigray have been supplied with Oxfam equipment ° concentrates on long-term development programs to promote food production in Harerge; working with 14 service orgs., it provides oxen, seeds, and fertilizer scoops 		X	X	Wollo, Tigray, Sidamo, Harerge
Save the Children/U.K. (David Alexander) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° leases about 40 trucks ° operates a substantial feeding program in northern Wollo ° did a nutritional survey in Harerge to select children for intensive feeding; works with CARE 		X	X	Wollo, Harerge, Shoa
Save the Children/U.S. (Gerard Salole) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° food program reaches 250,000 beneficiaries ° plans to expand to southern Wollo in 1986 		X		Shoa
Society of International Missionaries (SIM)	X	X	X	Sidamo
Swiss Disaster Relief Unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° provided 2 experts for UN/OEOA Office ° provided coordinator for WFP in Assab port 			X	
Terre des Hommes (Swiss organization)				Harerge
UNHCR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° funds returnee project in Harerge 				Harerge

PVOs/UN agencies in-country: (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>(check as appropriate)</u>			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
UNICEF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ water supply ◦ runs a cash-for-food program for 1,200 people in Harerge 	X	X	X	Harerge
World Food Program (WFP)		X		
World Health Organization (WHO)	X			
World University Service Canada (WUSC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ implementing agency for the UNHCR for returnee program of 372,000 Ethiopians from Djibouti to Harerge 			X	Harerge
World Vision International (WVRO) (Kenneth Tracey) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ runs 9 health/nutrition centers ◦ 75 expatriate staff (half American) ◦ Peter Searle - acting head of emergency program ◦ has-truck fleet ◦ operates 2 airplanes in Tigray ◦ program emphasis on Wollo in the Alamata-N. Shoa corridor ◦ provides both dry ration and wet supplemental feeding 	X	X		Wollo, Tigray, Sidamo

ETHIOPIA: Feeding Centers

<u>Region</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Coordinates (Lat./Long.)</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Date of Pop. Figure (1985)</u>	<u>Organization</u>
<u>Arai</u>	-				
<u>Bale</u>	Arja Negeu	NA		April 1	NCA, CRDA
	Mdad Welabo	NA		April 1	CRDA
	Kubi Faroo	NA		April 1	CRDA
	Sayema	NA		April 1	CRDA
	Ginir	0708 N, 4042 E		April 1	Mennonites
	Agerfa	0717 N, 3949 E	12,500	December 3	CDAA/ECS
	Wahe	0730 N, 4115 E		April 1	CRDA, Mennonites
<u>Eritrea</u>	Solanuna	NA	10,000	July 15	ERA
	Janni	NA	3-4,000	May 21	ERA
	Zahat	NA	4,000	May 21	ERA
	Genera	NA		July 15	ERA
	Godief	1518 N, 3856 E		August 22	ECS, CDAA
	Heidish Adi	1442 N, 3750 E		August 22	ECS, CDAA
	Akrira	1520 N, 3856 E		August 22	ECS, CDAA
	Nofanit	1521 N, 3900 E		August 22	ECS, CDAA
	Inbatekala	1524 N, 3905 E		August 22	ECS, CDAA
	Ginda	1527 N, 3903 E		August 22	ECS, CDAA
	Barentu	1507 N, 3756 E	56,740	September 10	ICRC, CRS
	Keren	1547 N, 3928 E	55,428	September 10	ICRC, CRS
	Areza	1555 N, 3834 E	70,000	October 10	ICRC, CRS/ECS
	Akordat	1533 N, 3753 E	28,857	September 10	ICRC, CRS
	Decamhare	1504 N, 3903 E	35,450	September 10	ICRC
	Adi Kaye	1451 N, 3922 E	330	September 10	ICRC
	Segeneiti	1503 N, 3911 E	45,569	September 10	ICRC
	Senafe	1441 N, 3925 E	13,920	September 10	ICRC
	Amara	1520 N, 3856 E	3,600	September 10	ICRC
	Mansawa	1536 N, 3928 E	524	September 10	ICRC
	Hagaz	1542 N, 3816 E	10,000	December 3	CDAA/EOC
<u>Gamo Gofa</u>	Jinka	0539 N, 3639 E		July 26	
<u>Gojam</u>	-				
<u>Gonder</u>	Ilbot	1208 N, 3803 E	8,329	September 11	ICRC, RRC, WVR0, LORCS, Irish Concern, EOC
	Debank	1308 N, 3755 E	11,366	September 10	ICRC
	Areli Gebiya	1131 N, 3840 E	22,654	September 10	ICRC, FHI
	Debat	1301 N, 3746 E	1,596	September 10	ICRC
	Addis Zemen	1207 N, 3747 E	12,500	December 3	CDAA/ECS

ETHIOPIA: Feeding Centers

<u>Region</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Coordinates (Lat./Long.)</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Date of Pop. Figure (1985)</u>	<u>Organization</u>	
<u>Harerge</u>	Gebiliu	1035 N, 4128 E	1,500	August 5	CARE	
	Asboul	0959 N, 4110 E		August 22	LWF, CDAA, CRS	
	Aydora	0951 N, 4113 E		August 22	LWF, CDAA, CRS	
	Error	0950 N, 4118 E		August 22	LWF, CDAA, CRS	
	Gota	0931 N, 4120 E		August 22	LWF, CDAA, CRS	
	Chelenco	0924 N, 4134 E		August 22	LWF, CDAA, CRS, CARE	
	Karamille	0923 N, 4123 E		August 22	LWF, CDAA, CRS, CARE	
	Melkaworer	0933 N, 4024 E		August 22	LWF, CDAA, CRS	
	Koreaa	NA		August 22	CARE	
	Kulube	0926 N, 4141 E		August 22	CARE	
	Weter	0921 N, 4149 E		August 22	CARE	
	Belroda	NA		August 22	CARE	
	Aabe Teferi	0905 N, 4052 E		August 22	CARE	
	Asebot	0910 N, 4040 E		August 22	CARE	
	Kelafu	0537 N, 4408 E		7,800	May 7	UNHCR/LWF/WJSC
	Deder	0919 N, 4127 E		12,500	December 3	CDAA/EOC
Dira Dawa	0935 N, 4152 E		January 4 (1986)	CARE		
<u>Flubabor</u>	-					
<u>Kefa</u>	Kibish	NA		July 4	WVRO	
	Limu area	0806 N, 3657 E	10,000	December 26	LWF	
<u>Shoa</u>	Ansokia	NA	24,000	July 4	WVRO	
	Omosheloko	NA	26,000	July 4	WVRO	
	Medhanianlem	0902 N, 3835 E		August 22	CRS	
	St. Francis	0944 N, 4014 E		August 22	CRS	
	Kebele 50	NA		August 22	CRS	
	St. Joseph			August 22	CRS	
	Catholic Church	0833 N, 3916 E				
	Wonji Catholic			August 22	CRS	
	Center	0827 N, 3913 E				
	Alemtena Catholic			August 22	CRS	
	Center	NA				
	Meki Catholic			August 22	CRS	
	Church Center	NA				
	Armaniya	0953 N, 3949 E		August 22	SCF/US	
Efeson	1021 N, 3958 E	125,000	August 22	SCF/US		
Robit	NA		August 22	RRC, CARE		
Karokelo	NA		August 22	CRDA, CDAA		
Senbete	1018 N, 3959 E		August 22	CRDA, CDAA		

ETHIOPIA: Feeding Centers

<u>Region</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Coordinates (Lat./Long.)</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Date of Pop. Figure (1985)</u>	<u>Organization</u>
<u>Shoa (cont'd.)</u>	Cherite	0945 N, 3930 E		March 27	Irish Concern
	Kemisi	1043 N, 3952 E		August 22	WVRO, Irish Concern, CDAA
<u>Sidamo</u>	Sake	NA		May 11	Irish Concern
	Edo Bolosa	0703 N, 3736 E		May 11	Irish Concern
	Jerare	NA		May 11	Irish Concern
	Bodessa area	0650 N, 3740 E	31,700	July 26	Irish Concern
	Humbo	0644 N, 3745 E	14,000	July 26	WVRO
	Hobicha (Sanyo)	NA	6,821	July 26	WVRO
	Yabelo	0453 N, 3805 E	4,500	July 26	CDAA
	Mekane Yesua	NA	12,000	July 26	CDAA
	Sodo/Shashemene area	0654 N, 3745 E	45,000	July 26	FHI, SIM
	Faracho	NA		July 26	SIM
	Demika	NA		July 26	SIM
	Shalla	NA		July 26	SIM
	Erborg	NA		July 26	SIM
	Arero	0445 N, 3849 E	50,000	January 10 (1986)	CARE, LWF/NCA
	Borena	0440 N, 4000 E	60,000	January 10 (1986)	CARE, LWF/NCA
	Tuka	0339 N, 3848 E		January 10 (1986)	CARE
<u>Tigray</u>	Makelle	1330 N, 3928 E	43,083	September 10	ICRC, Africare
	Makelle	1330 N, 3928 E	10,000	December 3	EOC
	Inda Selasie	1406 N, 3817 E	100,000	September 6	WVRO
	Adigrat	1417 N, 3928 E	22,320	September 10	ICRC, RRC, WVRO
	Adwa	1410 N, 3854 E	50,000	September 10	ICRC, EOC
	Axum	1408 N, 3843 E	54,250	September 10	ICRC, EOC, WVRO
	Mai Chew	1247 N, 3932 E	20,048	September 10	ICRC, RRC, WVRO
	Wukro	1347 N, 3936 E	18,751	September 10	ICRC, RRC, German medical team, WVRO
	Idaga Hanusa	1411 N, 3934 E		September 10	WVRO
	Kebeles 1-22	NA		August 22	CDAA
	Latchi	NA		August 22	CDAA
	St. Vincent de Paul (Latchi)	NA		August 22	CDAA
	Gola	1417 N, 3929 E		August 22	CDAA
	Adi Haki	1318 N, 3934 E		August 22	CDAA
	Quiha	1329 N, 3933 E	8,112	September 10	ICRC
	Adi Godom	1315 N, 3931 E	46,008	September 10	ICRC
	Mehoni	1247 N, 3932 E	15,066	September 10	ICRC
	Atubi	NA	6,315	September 10	ICRC
	Rama	1425 N, 3847 E	9,552	September 10	ICRC

ETHIOPIA: Feeding Centers

<u>Region</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Coordinates (Lat./Long.)</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Date of Pop. Figure (1985)</u>	<u>Organization</u>
<u>Wollena</u>	Nekemte area	0905 N, 3633 E		December 26	CDA, LWF
	Wana Hagalo	NA	11,000	December 26	LWF
	Gatonia	0854 N, 3629 E	3,250	December 26	LWF
	Nunu	0847 N, 3639 E	12,500	December 26	LWF
<u>Wollo</u>	Harbo	1055 N, 3947 E	8,500	April 29	Irish Concern, CDA
	Koren	1230 N, 3932 E	35,000	July 24	SCF/UK, CDA, RRC, MSF
	Alamata	1225 N, 3933 E	75,000	October 21	ICRC
	Alamata	1225 N, 3933 E	1,200	December 9	WVRO
	Kobo	1209 N, 3938 E		August 22	SCF/UK, MSF, CDA,
	Mersa	1140 N, 3939 E		August 22	Mekane Yesus Church, CDA
	Bati	1111 N, 4001 E	33,000	October 1	LORCS, ERC Mekane Yesus Church
	Mille	1125 N, 4046 E	4-5,000	June 10	ERC
	Lalibella	1202 N, 3902 E	35,264	September 10	ICRC, RRC, Oxfam, German Medical Team
	Lalibella	1202 N, 3902 E	18,560	July 30	WVRO, Oxfam, German Emergency Doctors
	Sanka	1145 N, 3925 E	43,973	September 10	WVRO, ICRC
	Ajjbar	1052 N, 3840 E	85,000	November 15	WVRO
	Asaita	1134 N, 4126 E	6,500	August 5	LORCS
	Hayk	1118 N, 3941 E		August 22	CDA
	Bistima	1120 N, 3946 E		August 22	SCF/UK, CDA
	Bulbula	1139 N, 4000 E		August 22	SCF/UK, CDA
	Jari	1057 N, 3921 E		August 22	CDA
	Tisabalima	NA		August 22	Mekane Yesus Church, CDA
	Weresa	NA		August 22	Mekane Yesus Church, CDA
	Didigala	1253 N, 3958 E	47,416	September 10	ICRC
Sekota	1238 N, 3902 E		October 28	RRC	

Region/Department: Dale: See bottom of report for note on region-wide conditions
The list below is of towns and villages rather than camps

Camp	Population	Organization In Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Arda Negeu			◦ 31.9% of children below 80% weight-for-length	Addis 1931 01 Apr
Mdad Welabo			Three sites: a. 35.6% of children below 80% weight-for-length b. 40.6% of children below 80% weight-for-length c. 52.7% of children below 80% weight-for-length	Addis 1931 01 Apr
Kuhi Farao			◦ 34% of children below 80% weight-for-length	Addis 1931 01 Apr
Sayema			◦ 25% of children below 80% weight-for-length	Addis 1931 01 Apr
Ginir		Mennonites - provide 3 nurses	◦ 3 nurses ◦ malnutrition scattered ◦ 70 cases of cholera in the area (early April) ◦ cholera came from Wollo	Addis 1931 01 Apr
Agarfa	Dec. 3 - 12,500	CDAA/ECS - distributes dry rations	◦ ration consists of 45 kg. of grain, 4 kg. of milk, and 3.6 kg. of oil per a family of five	Addis 6916 03 Dec

Region/Department: Bale (cont'd.)

The list below is of towns and villagen rather than camps

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Wabe			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ typhoid is a problem according to Mennonites 	Addis 1931 01 Apr
Province-wide	120,920 (at risk)	Norwegian Church is active in seed distribution, nutritional surveys, and well drilling. CRDA has three nurses in Robe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ blindness & eye diseases due to Vitamin A deficiency extremely high in the region ◦ all lowland areas in the region have critical conditions ◦ little assistance because of inaccessibility 	Addis 1931 01 Apr

Region/Department: Eritrea

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Solamuna	10,000	ERA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ diarrheal diseases common ◦ measles a problem ◦ polio also a serious disease ◦ area has sophisticated, partially underground hospital capable of manufacturing intravenous solutions under sterile conditions 	ERC publication 01/85 Khartoum 7566 21 May Khartoum 9959 15 July
Janni	3-4,000 mostly nomads	ERA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ diarrheal diseases common 	Khartoum 7566 21 May
Zahat	4,000 northern highland farm families	ERA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ diarrheal diseases common 	Khartoum 7566 21 May
General		ERA - runs supplementary feeding program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ food supplies adequate ◦ health conditions acceptable but primitive ◦ living conditions overcrowded ◦ DPs live in long dormitory-type building with minimal space for each family 	Khartoum 9959 15 July

Region/Department: Eritrea (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Godief Heidiash Adi Akrira feeding centers in Asmara city Nefasit Imbatekala Ginda feeding centers on road to Mitsiwa		Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat (ECS), CDAA - distributed dry rations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ monthly family rations are 45 kg. grain, 4 kg. dried milk, and 3.6 liters vegoil ◦ participants selected by farmers' associations or kebeles and then screened by the centers ◦ eligibility is limited to poor families with at least 1 child under 5 years ◦ all centers have satisfactory facilities ◦ all center staff are well trained ◦ the CDAA regional office is in Asmara and is managed by ECS and has more than 100 employees ◦ warehouses are in Asmara 	Addis 5009 22 Aug
Barentu feeding center	ICRC program: Sept. 10 - 6,740 CRS program: Sept. 10 - 50,000	ICRC, CRS - runs a food dis- tribution center		Addis 5361 10 Sept
Keren feeding center	ICRC program: Sept. 10 - 30,428 CRS program: Sept. 10 - 25,000	ICRC, CRS - runs nine food dis- tribution centers		Addis 5361 10 Sept Addis 34 04 Jan (1986)
Areza feeding center	ICRC program: Sept. 10 - 20,000 CRS program: Sept. 10 - 50,000	ICRC, CRS/ECS - runs a food dis- tribution center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Areza is located at the edge of rebel-held area ◦ no wet feeding programs ◦ ICRC camp operates 7 days/week and 	Addis 5361 10 Sept Addis 5080 10 Oct

Region/Department: Eritrea (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Areza (cont'd.)			<p>and distributes food as it arrives, keeping little in storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ICRC truck fleet makes 3 round-trips from Asmara via Dibarwa each day ◦ ICRC 10-ton trucks carry only a half load because of the poor condition of the Asmara-Areza road ◦ CRS/ECS has a larger truck fleet but distributes food on a more erratic schedule ◦ both ICRC and CRS believe that the number of participants might grow ◦ some recipients walk 3 days to come the 160 km from the Barentu area and might pay half their rations for the use of pack animals to carry the ration home ◦ the ICRC compound is surrounded by people begging for food ◦ ICRC cannot expand registration in this area because it does not have the food or trucks necessary (mid-Oct.) ◦ ICRC's policy is to maintain full rations to those already registered rather than cut rations to expand registrations 	Addis 6046 21 Oct

Region/Department: Eritrea (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Akordat feeding center	ICRC program: Sept. 10 - 20,857 CRS program: Sept. 10 - undetermined	ICRC; CRS - runs three food distribution centers		Addis 5361 10 Sept Addis 34 04 Jan (1986)
Decambare feeding center	Sept. 10 - 35,450 beneficiaries	ICRC - runs a food distribution center		Addis 5361 10 Sept
Adi Kaye feeding center	Sept. 10 - 330 beneficiaries	ICRC - runs a food distribution center		Addis 5361 10 Sept
Segenciti feeding center	Sept. 10 - 45,569 beneficiaries	ICRC - runs a food distribution center		Addis 5361 10 Sept
Sonafe feeding center	Sept. 10 - 13,920 beneficiaries	ICRC - runs a food distribution center		Addis 5361 10 Sept
Aamara feeding center	Sept. 10 - 3,600 beneficiaries	ICRC - runs a food distribution center		Addis 5361 10 Sept
Masgawa feeding center	Sept. 10 - 524 beneficiaries	ICRC - runs a food distribution center		Addis 5361 10 Sept
Hayaz	Dec. 3 - 10,000	CDA/EOC - distributes dry rations	9 rations distributed once/month and consist of 45 kg. grain, 4 kg. milk, 3.6 kg. oil per family of five	Addis 6916 03 Dec

Region/Department: Gamo Gofa: Note: This is a list of towns with feeding centers serving the at-risk population rather than camps with DPs

Camp	Population	Organization	Problems	Date/
		Charge		Reference
Jinka			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ food distribution has been severely hampered in this area due to a damaged bridge crossing (late July) - it takes 4 hours per 7-ton truck to deliver the food ◦ the people in the area west of Jinka live on the edge even in the best of times 	Addis 4405 26 July

Region/Department: Gonder

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Ibnet	April 3 - 50,000 with 150-200 arriving/day	Irish Concern - lead group; responsible for water supply and nutrition	o 2nd largest camp in Ethiopia (after Korem) in April	Addis 2062 05 Apr
	April 27 - 58,000 - local officials threw everyone out and burned down huts	World Vision - responsible for medical and sanitation situation; runs Ibnet's only medical facility; also runs a health/nutrition center	o measles is major cause of death o other contributing factors are malnutrition, pneumonia, and relapsing fever	State 105243 08 Apr Addis 2407 23 Apr
	Early May - PMGSE said the closing was unauthorized and said camp could be rebuilt	RRC - responsible for registration and provision of basic rations; people must be registered before they are allowed any assistance, even emergency medical care; RRC's administration is considered poor	o 50% of daily death rate is children under 5 years old, and 75-80% by children under 15 o cholera outbreak early June: 30-60 new cases/day o 5-10 relapsing fever cases/day - early June	Addis 2841 10 May New York Times article
	May 11 - 39,000			12 May Addis 3179
	May 17 - 45,000			25 May CDC report by Dr. Novotny
	May 22 - 57,833			June 4-6 Addis 3384
	May 25 - 90,000 - this is believed to be an inflated figure, but the figure is very high	LORCS and Ethiopian Orthodox Church - distribute grain	o measles cases increasing in June despite immunization in April o new measles vaccine program for 20,000 planned	06 June Addis 3449
	June 6 - 106,000 - also inflated, but WVRO and Irish Concern estimate 60-80,000 people	The camp generally has 17 nurses, 3 doctors, and 40 sanitary guards	o possible typhoid cases (June) o need no more pedialyte; ORS much more usable	08 June Addis 3480
	June 10 - PMGSE said that Ibnet would be phased out in two months	4 of World Vision's medical staff have been evacuated with typhoid (11 June)	o Abie Nathan is to provide tents to house 20,000 people in early June	Addis 3481 10 June
	June 11 - Irish Concern and World Vision have started Ag Pac operations for families who want to return home; however, the PVOs feel there is no way that Ibnet can close in the near future	In early June, 6 nurses and 5 physicians were in attendance	o PMGSE reversed RRC's decision on allowing tent city in Ibnet	Addis 3517 11 June
	June 14 - 126,413 - RRC figure; Irish Concern and WVRO estimate 80,000	No expatriates are allowed to work at night	o Tents were sent to Ibnet and then many loaded back on trucks for Addis (08 June)	Addis 3502 14 June Addis 3640
	July 17 - 8,000; mostly seriously ill	WVRO has 2 nutritionists		17 June
	July 29 - 6,000	A certified nurse midwife and	o PMGSE wants tents and other supplies to go to Mille, in Wollo (08 June)	Addis 3717
	Sept. 11 - ICRC feeding center - 8,329		o 2-week food supply (11 June)	21 June
	Oct. 3 - 7,700 (official figure) 13,000 (PVO figure)			

Region/Department: Gonder (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Ibnet (cont'd.)		2 TBAs provide service for 2-3 deliveries/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ June 14 - mortality rate ranges from 4 to 10 ◦ WVRO thinks cholera situation under control, but there is an outbreak of measles ◦ WVRO and Irish Concern are distributing seeds, hand tools, and money to rent donkeys to those families returning home (mid-June) ◦ both PVOs plan to distribute this package to a maximum of 5,000 families each ◦ shelter is needed desperately before the rainy season in July ◦ measles immunization program completed (for 5,000 children) 17 June ◦ World Vision technical director, Dr. George Ngatiri, would like CDC consultant to develop public health program and surveillance system (17 June) ◦ a DPT/OVP/BIC program is planned for July ◦ RRC prefers expatriates who can stay at least 6 months ◦ RRC is determined to close Ibnet soon (July) and leave only a small medical establishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addis 3798 25 June Addis 3816 26 June Addis 3839 27 June Addis 4226 17 July Washington Post article 29 July Addis 4502 31 July Addis 4720 08 Aug Addis 5359 10 Sept Addis 5359 10 Sept Addis 5361 10 Sept Addis 5766 03 Oct

Region/Department: Gönder (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Ibnet (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ there are about 100 children less than 75% weight-for-height in Concern camp and 1,000 children between 75 and 85% and 3,000 between 85 and 95% (25 June) ◦ weekend of June 22, efforts were underway to close the camp as quickly as possible: force was used, and no consideration was taken of sick people ◦ the UNASG logistical and air coordinator flew to Ibnet 26 June and met with RRC Chief of Gonder Region ◦ the coordinator had the weight of the U.N. behind him and asked that all movement of people from Ibnet cease until more seed, hand tools, and food rations arrived to distribute ◦ in addition, no children less than 85% weight-for-height were to be moved ◦ this was agreed to by the RRC and things returned to "normal" at Ibnet by 27 June ◦ 33 pit latrines ◦ 6 refuse disposal sites ◦ 3 chlorinated wells and 1 untreated well ◦ sanitary guards are posted at polluted sites but difficult to control ◦ refuse pits contributed to fly breeding 	

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Ibnet (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ by mid-July, population of the camp was down to 8,000; most probably left voluntarily ◦ WYRO had distributed 5,631 "ag paks" by June 21 to 37,000 people, most of whom returned to Wollo ◦ each "ag pak" contains a hoe, 20 kg. of teff, 10 kg. of lentils, and 3 kg. of chick peas ◦ Irish Concern distributed 35,000 "ag paks", mostly to those Ethiopians returning to Tigray and other parts of Gondar ◦ WYRO is building its own hospital, scheduled for completion mid-September ◦ meningitis outbreak confirmed in early Sept. ◦ strain is meningo-coccal ◦ MOH started vaccinations on Sept. 9 with A and C strains ◦ 7-20 active cases with 6 deaths reported in early Sept. ◦ relocation of camp residents has been postponed pending cessation of active cases ◦ several thousand people were on the outskirts of the camp (early Oct.) waiting to be registered by the RRC ◦ all those people have relatives in the WYRO medical facility and will not leave them behind 	

Dehark
feeding center

Sept. 10 - 11,366 beneficiaries

ICRC - runs a food distribution
center

Addis 5361
10 Sept

Region/Department: Gonder (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Areb Gobiya	Sept. 10 - 22,654 beneficiaries	ICRC - runs a food distribution center FHI - distributes food		Addis 5361 10 Sept Addis 5796 04 Oct
Debat	Sept. 10 - 1,596 beneficiaries	ICRC - runs a food distribution center		Addis 5361 10 Sept
Addis Zemen	Dec. 3 - 12,500	CDAA/ECS - distributes dry rations	° rations consist of 45 kg. grain, 4 kg. milk, and 3.6 kg. of oil per family of five	Addis 6916 03 Dec

In late 1985, there are 27 PVO distribution centers, of which the RRC and the remainder in conjunction with PVOs. There were seven resettlement sites, five run by the RRC and two by PVOs, assisting 23,000 families (Addis 35 - 04 Jan)

Organizations working in this region are the RRC, CARE, UNHCR, WUSC, LWF, SCF/UK, Oxfam/UK, UNICEF, WFP, EOC, and Ethiopian Red Cross (Addis 35 - 04 Jan)

Region/Department: Harerge

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Gebililu mostly Issas	1,500 mostly Issas	CARE - coordinates care and feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> this distribution point is to be set up to help Ethiopian Issas from Ab-Eyla camp in Djibouti, which closed down at the end of August 	Djibouti 2065 29 July
Aabouli Aydora Erret Gota Chelenco Karamille Melkawerer		LWF/CDAA - distributes dry rations CRS - trains center personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> family ration consists of 45 kg. grain, 4 kg. dried milk, and 3.6 liters of vegoils (all USG commodities) selection of participants for the distribution program was done first by farmers's associations and/or kebeles with local drought relief commodities participants' lists were then screened by CDAA agencies: to qualify, a family had to have at least 1 child under 5 years below 88% weight-for height management of all centers was described as "highly satisfactory" as was training of center personnel CRS has adequate warehouse space in Dire Dawa CRS has more than 8 staffers in its regional office in Dire Dawa LWF operates the dry ration program with take-home supplements at Aydora and Erret; this serves four areas CRS is not an implementing agency in Harerge, but provides food supplies for LWF, EOC, SCF/UK, and the Catholic Church 	Addis 5018 22 Aug Addis 35 04 Jan (1986)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Koréca Kuluba Weter Chelenco Karamille Beiroda Aabe Teferi Asebot		CARE - distributes dry rations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ individual rations consist of 12.5 kg. grain and 450 grams of oil ◦ the sites were considered "well managed" ◦ in most cases, commodities move directly from the Dire Dawa rail-road station to the feeding sites ◦ usually a month's supply of commodities is stored at each site ◦ CARE has its own fleet of trucks, which facilitates its operations ◦ CARE has had no nutritional surveillance programs, but is planning to start one in Sept. ◦ CARE runs a total of 43 distribution centers in Harerge serving 500,000 beneficiaries 	Addis 5018 22 Aug Addis 35 04 Jan. (1986)
Kelafo	May 7 - 1,300 families	UNHCR/LWF/WUSC - runs project for returnees LWF - runs a medical project for the returnees (UNHCR-funded)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ basic focus of the project is to entice returnees to become settled agriculturalists by providing pumps for irrigation ◦ Kelafo is along the Wabe Shabelle river catchment ◦ returnees are ethnic Somalis ◦ seasonal flooding occurred around April 29 	Addis 2725 07 May Addis 35 04 Jan (1986)
Deder	Dec. 3 - 12,500	CDA/EOC - distributes dry rations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ration consists of 45 kg. of grain, 4 kg. of milk, and 3.6 kg. of oil per family of five 	Addis 6916 03 Dec
Dire Dawa		CARE - runs two intensive feeding centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ CARE also runs 41 centers in the highlands which distribute dry rations and serve 500,000 beneficiaries 	Addis 35 04 Jan (1986)

Region/Department: Kefa

Camp	Population	Organization Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Kibish 300 miles SW of Addis		WVRO - runs health/nutrition center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ WVRO's H/N center concentrates on 4,000 of the most severely mal-nourished 	State 204908 04 July
Region-wide		RRC - distributed food to resettlement sites only LWF - distributes USG food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ in late Dec. 1985, visits by USAID personnel confirmed that mal-nutrition and hunger was much more widespread in Kefa than expected ◦ historically, the region has been well-off, producing coffee and chat (a stimulant) which are sold for food from western Shoa and southern Wollega ◦ people in Kefa generally do not grow food crops ◦ another factor contributing to present hunger is an animal disease which has eliminated much of the cattle and oxen ◦ current harvest is not expected to be adequate (Dec) ◦ there is a serious lack of seeds, tools, oxen, and energy 	Addis 7277 26 Dec
Limu area	Dec. 26 - 10,000	LWF - runs a take-home food program and provides health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ recipients are selected by kebeles on the basis of need then screened by LWF for final selection ◦ majority of recipients are either destitute or orphans ◦ feeding program began on Oct. 26, 1985 	Addis 7277 26 Dec

Region/Department: Kefa (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Linu area (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ at the time the program started, 65% of the children surveyed were under 80% weight-for-height (25% under 70% weight-for-height) ◦ nutritional status has improved significantly since food distribution began ◦ USAID personnel were impressed by organization and efficiency of LWF program ◦ health care administered by expat nurse ◦ USG food comes from Asab to Nazareth and then to Linu Genet and outlying areas 	

Region/Department: Shoa

Camp	Population	Organization Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Arisokia 150 miles N/NE of Addis	May 20 - 30-36,000 July 4 - 24,000	WVRO - runs health/nutrition center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ death rate 15/day Nov. 1984 ◦ death rate 1/day May 1985 ◦ sufficient medical staff ◦ Bailey bridge FFW project ◦ children learn diarrhea song ◦ began an agric. rehabilitation program ◦ families on dry rations ◦ WVRO's H/N center concentrates on 24,000 of the most seriously malnourished children and adults 	Addis 3184 28 May State 204905 04 July
Onosheleko 200 miles S/SW of Addis	July 4 - 26,000	WVRO - runs health/nutrition center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ WVRO's H/N center concentrates on 26,000 of the most malnourished children and adults 	State 204905 04 July
Medhanialom St. Francis Kebele 50 feeding centers in Abaka area		CRS - distributes family ration of 2 kg. grain, 2 kg. dried milk, and 1 kg. vegoil (using USG commodities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ family rations cost 4 birr/month; this covers transport costs from port and cost of center staff ◦ there have been no breaks in food supplies this year ◦ nutrition instruction is given each month ◦ facilities are adequate at all centers ◦ the centers are considered to be well managed 	Addis 5019 22 Aug

Region/Department: Shoa (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
St. Joseph Catholic Church Wonji Catholic Mission Center Alemtena Catholic Mission Center Mekki Catholic Mission Center feeding centers near Nazareth		CRS - distributes family ration of 2 kg. grain, 2 kg. dried milk, and 1 kg. vegetable (using USG commodities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ family rations cost 4 birr/month; this covers transport costs from port and cost of center staff ◦ there have been no breaks in food supplies this year ◦ nutrition instruction is given each month ◦ facilities are adequate at all centers ◦ the centers are considered to be well managed 	Addis 5019 22 Aug
Armaniya Feeding center in northern Shoa		SCF/US - distributes dry rations (using US commodities)		Addis 5021 22 Aug
EFeson feeding center in northern Shoa		SCF/US - distributes dry rations (using US commodities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ SCF runs its family food distribution program with health development aspects out of this center; it currently (late Aug) reaches 125,000 people and will eventually reach 300,000 	Addis 5021 22 Aug
Robit feeding center in northern Shoa		RRC - distributes dry rations (using USG commodities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ this center is considered well managed ◦ CARE periodically inspects the site 	Addis 5021 22 Aug

Region/Department: Shoa (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Karokelo Feeding center in northern Shoa		CRDA/CDAA - distributes dry rations (using USG commodities)	◦ an intensive supplemental feeding program in addition to dry ration distribution	Addis 5021 22 Aug
Senbete camp in the spring feeding center in the summer	April 23 - 2,000	Canadians - provided 20 medical personnel in the spring CRDA/CDAA - distributes dry rations (using USG commodities)	◦ Abie Nathan (private Israeli citizen) set up this camp in the spring ◦ this camp was considered to be underused and that tens of thousands of dollars were wasted	Addis 2407 23 Apr Addis 3905 01 July Addis 5021 22 Aug
Cherati feeding center		RRC - distributes dry rations Irish Concern, CDAA - distributes dry rations and runs intensive supplemental feeding program	◦ 6 cases of cholera at isolation hospital 18-25 March	Addis 1845 27 Mar Addis 5021 22 Aug
Kemisi feeding center		WVRO - distributes dry rations Irish Concern, CDAA - distributes dry rations and runs intensive supplemental feeding program	◦ family ration consists of 45 kg. grain, 4 kg. dried milk, and 3.6 liters of vegoil per month ◦ at least 1 child must be below 80% weight-for-height for a family to qualify for rations	Addis 1845 27 Mar Addis 5021 22 Aug

Region/Department: Sidamo; Note: This is a list of towns with feeding centers serving the at-risk population rather than camps with DPUs

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Sake Wollaita area		Irish Concern - runs wet feeding program and distributes dry rations	° high rate of kwashikor	Addis 2532 29 Apr Addis 2844 11 May
Edo Bolosa (or: Ayebo Bolosoo) Wollaita area		Irish Concern - runs wet feeding program and distributes dry rations	° high rate of kwashikor	Addis 2532 29 Apr Addis 2844 11 May
Jerare (or: Girara) Wollaita area		Irish Concern - runs wet feeding program and distributes dry rations	° high rate of kwashikor	Addis 2532 29 Apr Addis 2844 11 May
Bodessa area	May 11 - 31,700	Irish Concern - runs wet feeding program and distributes dry rations at these two sites	° high rate of kwashikor (May) ° 30,000 people receive half rations and 1,700 are in intensive feeding program ° conditions are reported to be getting much worse and there is not much optimism about corn crop (late July)	Addis 2532 29 Apr Addis 2844 11 May Addis 4405 26 July
Humbo area Sanyo 250 miles S/SW of Addis	July 26 - 14,000	WVRO - runs 3 health/nutrition centers in this area	° in the Hobicha feeding center in Sanyo, 5,722 people receive dry rations and 1,099 severely mal-nourished people receive wet rations	State 204905 04 July Addis 4405 26 July

Region/Department: Sidamo (cont'd.); Note: This is a list of towns with feeding centers serving the at-risk population rather than camps with DPs

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Humbo area (cont'd.) Sanyo 250 miles S/SW of Addis			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ many people from Sodo city come to these centers in hopes of food as there is no center in Sodo; however, WVRO cannot feed these people as they are not on the approved kabele lists prepared by the RRC ◦ the major diseases are malaria, diarrhea, and upper respiratory infections ◦ the clinic is staffed with an Ethiopian registered nurse who sees about 100 patients/day ◦ there are no facilities for overnight stay for intensive patients (late July) 	
Yabelo	4,500	CDAACatholic Mission - runs feeding center; has nurses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ food center distributes about 700 MT/month depending on availability of CRS transport ◦ families receive wheat, sorghum, milk, and oil ◦ agricultural production in the area during the last year has declined significantly ◦ water table has dropped and new wells have had to be developed for some areas ◦ there have been two recent outbreaks of cholera: one 38 km. S of Arba which killed 30 people, and another in Saula (late July) 	Addis 4405 26 July

Region/Department: Sidamo (cont'd.): Note: This is a list of towns with feeding centers serving the at-risk population rather than camps with DPU

Camp	Population	Organization In Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Yabelo (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o malaria is said to be of epidemic proportions S of Arba; most cases are chloroquine-resistant (late July) 	
Mekane Yesus	12,000	CDAF Catholic Mission runs feeding center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o feeding center serves 12,000 inhabitants of Mega, Moyale, Yabelo, Teltele, and Arero o harvest has been promising for farmers (late July) but the nomadic population has lost a large percentage of its cattle and there is very little milk production capacity o Improvement for nomads is not anticipated before March 1986 	Addis 4405 26 July
Sodo/Shashemene area between these towns (but <u>not</u> including them)	45,000 (26 kabeles)	FHI - receives USG commodities under CDAF and operates in this area; has a nurse and a nutritionist SIM - runs a hospital in the area; has a water development volunteer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o this area was the worst visited in southern Ethiopia (late July) o it is estimated that 23-35% of the children in this area are severely malnourished (late July) o the weighings at each feeding center have had to be discontinued in order to speed up food distribution 	Addis 4405 26 July

Region/Department: Sidamo (cont'd.); Note: This is a list of towns with feeding centers serving the at-risk population rather than camps with DPs

Camp	Population	Organization	Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Sodo/Shashamene (cont'd.) area between these towns (but <u>not</u> including them)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ usually the staff distributes 600 50-kg. bags to 2 kebeles/day: 1/2 sack of wheat to a family with 6 or less members and a whole sack to families with 7 or more ◦ those identified as needing supplementary rations receive USAID CSM supplied by the RRC and vegoil ◦ SIM has offered to increase its program by 10,000 recipients to cover Sodo but the RRC has refused ◦ beggar population in Sodo town is "overwhelming" ◦ in one kabele of 1,100 families near Sodo there were 24 drought-related deaths in June ◦ the SIM hospital grounds are to be a staging site for resettlement ◦ there should be some harvest in the area, particularly in the highlands, which was 80-90% seeded ◦ lowlands were only 35-40% seeded and rain has been sporadic ◦ best estimates (late July) indicate that harvests will provide subsistence levels for only 4-6 months 	

Region/Department: Sidamo (cont'd.); Note: This is a list of towns with feeding centers serving the at-risk population rather than camps with DPs

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Faracho Demika Shalla Erborg		SIM - runs a feeding center in center in each of the named villages with wheat donated by USAID and Canada and provided through LWF; also supplies medical teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ these villages are all in Wolayita region ◦ this area is often referred to as Ethiopia's "Bible Belt" ◦ each family is given 1 can of oil, 50 kg. of wheat, and a ration of milk powder ◦ the medical teams are seeing 130-160 people/day, but cannot give injections ◦ main diseases treated are malaria and skin diseases ◦ second highest group of diseases are diarrhea and brochitis/colds 	Addis 4405 26 July
Arero southern Sidamo	CARE program: January 10 - 30,000 LWF/NCA program: January 10 - 20,000	CARE - distributes grain and oil LWF/NCA - distributes dry rations; NCA administers LWF's program	◦ CARE rations are 15 kg. of grain and 450 grams of oil per month	Addis 123 10 Jan (1986)
Borena southern Sidamo	CARE program: January 10 - 20,000 LWF/NCA program: January 10 - 40,000	CARE - distributes grain and oil LWF/NCA - distributes dry rations; NCA administers LWF's program	◦ CARE rations are 15 kg. of grain and 450 grams of oil per month	Addis 123 10 Jan (1986)
Tuka southern Sidamo		CARE - distributes grain and oil	◦ CARE rations are 15 kg. of grain and 450 grams of oil per month	Addis 123 10 Jan (1986)

Region/Département: Tigray ° RRC figures show 21 distribution centers in Tigray (Addis 4575 - 02 Aug)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Makelle	June 18 - over 80,000	Transamerica - airlifts food to the camp	° contract with Transamerica began in Nov. 1984 as an emergency response to the situation in Makelle	Addis 3667 18 June
	August 3 - 30,000	Royal Air Force - airlifts Food to Makelle		Addis 4191 16 July
	August 23 - 3,000	ICRC - provides feed and dry rations for ag paks; runs a food distribution center in Makelle area	° by June 1985 it appeared that the PMGSE had become dependent on the Transamerica supply route - which was not the intention	Addis 4425 29 July
	ICRC program:			Addis 4581 03 Aug
	Sept. 10 - 43,083	U.N. officials - oversee camp evacuations	° U.S. Mission recommends that Transamerica contract be renewed for only 2 more months (18 June)	Addis 5020 22 Aug
	EOC program:	CDAA/EOC - distributes dry rations	° security problems and a truck shortage makes the Asmara-Makelle-Axum road link tenuous	Addis 5361 10 Sept
	Dec. 3 - 10,000		° situation in Makelle remains as desperate as ever in mid-July	Addis 6916 03 Dec
			° road to Makelle now closed (mid-July)	
			° road is always in terrible shape: it takes about 2 weeks to make a one-convoy trip to Makelle and back	
			° U.S. Mission has changed its mind and now believes Transamerica airlifts should continue for at least several months and that there should be two planes not only one (16 July)	
		° PMGSE is mounting a "repatriation program" which is being "rationally managed" by a joint RRC/NGO committee (late July)		
		° all repatriation is voluntary and includes provision of ag paks (a month's worth of dry rations, seeds for planting, and tools)		

Camp Population Charge Problems Reference

Makelle (cont'd.)

- since April, there have been four major resettlement "purges", each involving as many as 4,000 people
- some are reportedly "nervous" about the repatriation process
- only the severely disabled will remain in Makelle, about 3,000
- some people have had to leave Makelle without ag paks
- over 32,000 people returned (between 3-9 Aug) to their farm sites; dry ration distribution in vicinity of farms began in late Aug (see the list at the end of the Tigray section)
- each family was provided w/one month's food rations, blankets, farm tools, plastic sheeting, sundry household items
- USG food commodities were well utilized in the return plan
- people left on foot; they didn't want to be trucked for fear of being transported to resettlement camps
- the RRC/UNCHR jointly-planned repatriation proceeded smoothly
- people were very happy to leave the camps

Inda Selasie

WVRO - was to begin a dry ration distribution program for 100,000 beneficiaries on Sept. 9 but by Oct. 10 food had not arrived
 RRC - only operating agency as of Oct. 10

- food program will be done by convoy from Asmara
- 19 of 20 WVRO trucks operational (early Sept.)
- first run from Asmara with CSM to take place Sept. 7, however this did not happen and the delivery is scheduled for Oct. 7

State 2049
 04 July
 Addis 4235
 17 July
 Addis 5291
 06 Sept
 Addis 5800
 10 Oct

Region/Department: Tigray (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Inda Selasie (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ this delivery was indeed made ◦ Inda Selasie is the capital of Shire Awraja, the "breadbasket" of Tigray ◦ crops in the area looked good in mid-Oct. 	Addis 6046 21 Oct
Adigrat	March - 3,000	ICRC - runs feeding camp and distributes dry rations	◦ water supplied by tanker truck and nearby well with handpump	WASH Report
Adwa	Sept. - ICRC centers:			
Axum	Adigrat - 22,320	RRC - operates distribution sites at Mai Chew, Adigrat, and Wukro benefiting 150,000 people	◦ sanitation facilities consist of trench latrines; no special bathing or clothes washing facilities provided	No. 145 Aug 1985 Addis 5020 22 Aug
Mai Chew	Adwa - 50,000		◦ the movement of commodities out of Makelle to these distribution points is a problem; to keep people out of camps, these centers must be supported on a timely basis (Aug)	Addis 5183 31 Aug Addis 5292 06 Sept Addis 5361 10 Sept
Wukro	Axum - 54,250	◦ Ethiopian Orthodox Church - to operate feeding sites at Adwa and Axum to serve 20,000 people	◦ situation in this area is worse than Wollo; plenty of food but not enough trucks to move it	Addis 5722 01 Oct Addis 5754
Idaga Hamuo feeding centers	Mai Chew - 20,048 Wukro - 18,751	◦ WVRO - to provide trucks, food, logistics expertise, and food monitors	◦ the entire route from the port of Assab to Mai Chew is paved, while 230 km of the route from Massawa to Mai Chew is unsurfaced	02 Oct Addis 5766 03 Oct Addis 6046
		◦ German medical team - provides medical assistance at Wukro	◦ in Aug., Sept., and early Oct., there was little food available for distribution in Adigrat and Idaga Hamuo because of a lack of transport from Makelle	21 Oct Addis 6256 28 Oct
			◦ the area around Wukro has not benefited much from the rains	
			◦ on Sept. 23, more than 35,000 people instead of 19,000 showed up for food at Wukro	
			◦ ICRC distributes food outside of these towns to distance itself from the PMGSE presence	

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Adigrat (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ICRC is having trouble finding more food to allow it to extend registration in the Axum area to more people in need, many of whom are recent returnees from camps in Sudan (Oct. 21) ◦ 12,000 people have returned to Mai Chew from Korem camp but security officials will not allow them to receive dry rations ◦ ICRC is attempting to get this ruling changed 	
Aclwa (cont'd.)				
Axum (cont'd.)				
Mai Chew (cont'd.)				
Wukro (cont'd.)				
Idaga Hamus (cont'd.)				
Kebeles 1-22		CDA - distributes dry rations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ the basic dry ration set at 1,400 calories/day as a supplement to another food source ◦ monthly ration for a family is 2 45.36-kg. sacks of grain (bulgar or SFSG), 3.6 liters vegoil, and 4 kg. NFDI ◦ kebeles and farmer's associations are given quotas and asked to select the most needy members; these are then screened at the center ◦ growth surveillance charts are kept for each child and mothers are given nutritional information ◦ all the centers are considered to be well managed with adequate facilities and trained personnel ◦ these centers are serving the over 36,000 people who left the camp at Makelle in early Aug to return to their farm sites ◦ CDA regional office is in Makelle and is well staffed by the Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat 	Addis 5020 22 Aug
Latchi				
Latchi's St. Vincent de Paul				
Gola				
Adi Haki				
feeding centers in Makelle area				

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Quiha feeding center	Sept. 10 - 8,112 beneficiaries	ICRC - runs food distribution center		Addis 5361 10 Sept
Adi Godom feeding center	Sept. 10 - 46,008 beneficiaries	ICRC - runs food distribution center		Addis 5361 10 Sept
Mehoni feeding center	Sept. 10 - 15,066 beneficiaries	ICRC - runs food distribution center Belgian Air Force - airdrops food for the ICRC		Addis 5361 10 Sept Addis 6046 21 Oct
Atsbi feeding center	Sept. 10 - 6,315 beneficiaries	ICRC - runs food distribution center		Addis 5361 10 Sept
Rama feeding center	Sept. 10 - 9,552 beneficiaries	ICRC - runs a food distribution center		Addis 5361 10 Sept

Region/Department: Wollega

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Nekemte area		CDAA - started food distribution in Aug. through a Catholic Mission LWF - distributes USG food commodities in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ CDAA says the situation in the area in Aug. is very bad ◦ in Dec. 1985, USAID staff found conditions east of Nekemte to be comparable to those of Eritrea and Tigray eight months ago ◦ besides malnutrition, children suffer from hookworm and skin diseases ◦ animal disease has greatly decimated cattle population in Wollega, as in Kefa and Illubabor ◦ there is a lot of political tension between the WPE in Wollega and LWF because of sensitivity due to starvation existing so close to resettlement areas 	Addis 5043 22 Aug Addis 7277 26 Dec
Wama Hagalo	Dec. 26 - 2,200 families	LWF - distributes USG food commodities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ recipients are selected on the basis of need ◦ rations are distributed once/month ◦ LWF would like to expand its program ◦ some people walk for up to 9 hours to reach the center 	Addis 7277 26 Dec
Gaṭama	Dec. 26 - 650 families	LWF - distributes USG food commodities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ recipients are selected on the basis of need ◦ rations are distributed once/month ◦ LWF would like to expand its program ◦ some people walk for up to 9 hours to reach the center 	Addis 7277 26 Dec

Region/Department: Wollega (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Nunu	Dec. 26 - 2,500 families	LWF - Distributes USG food commodities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ recipients are selected on the basis of need ◦ rations are distributed once/month ◦ LWF would like to expand its program ◦ some people walk for up to 9 hours to reach the center 	Addis 7277 26 Dec

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Harbo	April 29 - 8,500	Irish Concern, CDAA - distributes dry rations and runs supplemental feeding program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ "model emergency camp" ◦ plastic sheeting put to excellent use ◦ jump in cholera cases due to break down in water pumps for 3 days ◦ 64 cases/day of cholera 23 Mar ◦ 2 hospital units donated by Abie Nathan erected in August 	Addis 2844 11 May Addis 1845 27 Mar Addis 2532 29 Apr Addis 4720 08 Aug Addis 5021 22 Aug
Korem	April 19 - 25,000 July 24 - 35,000	MSF - provides medical assistance SCF/U.K., CDAA - runs supplemental feeding program RRC - distributes dry rations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ largest camp in Ethiopia ◦ most of the camp population is from western Tigray ◦ 50 cases of cholera/day (mid-April) ◦ 20 deaths of cholera/day (mid-April) ◦ cholera diagnosed 06 April ◦ PMGSE reluctant to admit to cholera ◦ security situation is not great ◦ PMGSE wants to close camp in early August: UN rep Jansson is amenable while SCF staff are very much against this decision ◦ imminent closure of Korem camp was only a rumor and there is no such thing on the schedule (29 July) ◦ in late Oct. people began fleeing Korem camp because the WPE was taking people to resettlement sites ◦ RRC intervened to reunite some families 	Washington Post article 20 Apr 1985 Addis 2487 23 Apr London 1699 25 July Addis 4425 29 July Addis 5021 22 Aug Addis 6256 28 Oct Paris 6256 15 Nov

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Korem (cont'd.)				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ many Korem residents cannot return to their homes because their land is no longer capable of supporting them ◦ night of Oct. 25 Ethiopian militia arrived in strength; camp was encircled and 6,000 refugees were trapped (u) ◦ 20,000 others fled to the mountains including 25% of MSF patients (u) ◦ 600 refugees were taken under armed threat to the Desei transit center on trucks requisitioned from SCF/UK; these 600 will be taken to a resettlement camp in the south (u) 	
Alamata 300 miles N of Addis feeding center	ICRC full dry ration program: Sept. 10 - 11,372 Oct. 21 - 25,000 ICRC half dry ration program: Oct. 21 - 50,000 WVRO dry ration program: Aug. 22 - 60,000 Oct. 21 - 70,000 Dec. 9 - 1,000 WVRO wet feeding program: Oct. 21 - 5,500 Dec. 9 - 200 RRC dry ration program: Sept. 10 - Hundreds Dec. 9 - Practically 0	RRC - distributes dry rations WVRO - runs health/nutrition and intensive feeding center; this center serves as training and orientation center for both nat'l. and expat. staff Missionaries of Charity - runs feeding center ICRC - runs a food distribution center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ cholera outbreak in March ◦ most serious outbreak in Ethiopia ◦ 624 cases on 10 April ◦ difficult security situation ◦ road through Alamata frequently closed due to rebel & military activity ◦ airport often closed ◦ desperate need for supplies and expatriate staff ◦ concentrates on the 60,000 most seriously malnourished children and adults ◦ Missionaries of Charity feed anyone that comes 1 meal a day, using USG commodities ◦ WVRO runs a well-managed, orderly intensive feeding program 	Addis 2095 12 Apr Washington Post article 20 Apr State 204905 04 Jul Addis 5021 22 Aug Addis 5133 29 Aug Addis 5361 10 Sept Addis 6046 21 Oct Addis 7015 09 Dec

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Alamata (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ monthly RRC family rations include U.S. vegoil channeled through WFP ◦ infrastructure sufficient to support feeding program ◦ the people, though requiring assistance, were much better than in Nov. 1984 ◦ ag-pac distribution program completed in mid-Aug ◦ ICRC half ration program recipients are Afars who do not have sufficient pack animals to carry full rations back to their homes ◦ number of children admitted to intensive program has remained constant through the summer and fall 1985 ◦ in early Dec. 1985, most people receiving rations appeared healthy and in good spirits 	
Kobo northern Wollo near border with Tigray		<p>SCF/U.K., CDAA - runs intensive feeding center</p> <p>MSF - provides medical assistance</p> <p>Mekane Yesus Church, CDAA - runs feeding center for children 5 years old and older</p> <p>Ethiopian Catholic Church, CDAA - distributes dry rations and runs supplemental feeding program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 50 cases cholera/day mid-April ◦ small operation to help keep people at home ◦ Abie Nathan planning to move his tents here: this is fiercely opposed by the PVOs and local officials (mid-June) ◦ very dicey security situation ◦ TPLF considers it under its jurisdiction 	<p>Addis 2095</p> <p>12 Apr</p> <p>Addis 3674</p> <p>19 June</p> <p>Addis 3749</p> <p>24 June</p> <p>Addis 3905</p> <p>01 July</p> <p>Addis 5021</p> <p>22 Aug</p>

Region/Department: Wollo (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Mersa		Mekane Yesus Church, LWF, CDAA - distributes dry rations and fund supplemental feeding program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ cholera outbreak mid-April ◦ food distribution center forced to close (Nov.) 	<p>Addis 2095 12 Apr Addis 5021 22 Aug Addis 6556 13 Nov</p>
Bati	<p>April 23 - 30,000+ Oct. 1: Wet feeding program - 3,000 Dry food program - 33,000</p>	LORCS, Ethiopian Red Cross - provided evacuees with seeds and tools; 84 volunteers at camp; administers a small medical unit; distributes food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ death rate in fall 1984 was 120/day ◦ site was visited by Sen. Kennedy and actors because of high incidence of starvation and death ◦ cholera outbreak mid-April ◦ donated food has clearly reached affected pop. ◦ after the harvest in Dec. 1985, the need for donated food will be reduced ◦ while the Dec. 1985 harvest will be less than optimal, there is no doubt that it will be much better than those of recent years ◦ unlike most camps, there is a small expatriate staff and a large number of Ethiopian youth volunteers ◦ number of patients has dropped to less than 100; when camp closes, patients will be moved to nearby Italian medical facility ◦ unlike in Gonder, the Workers Party in Wollo has done a good job in continually pushing for closing camps ◦ Oct. 1985 death rate is 0/day ◦ camp is scheduled to close down by Oct. 22 because of great improvement in the situation 	<p>Addis 2095 12 Apr Addis 2407 23 Apr Addis 5700 01 Oct</p>

Region/Department: Wollo (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Mille (small town in Wollo Desert on the road to Assab)	4-5,000 estimate by Ethiopian Red Cross officials (10 June) 22,910 estimate (11 June) by Teferra, head of ERC, with 2,000 people arriving per week from northern Wollo and southern Tigray USAID Rep will join Teferra for tour of Mille 12 June	Ethiopian Red Cross Enfants sans Frontieres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ cholera outbreak mid-April ◦ PMGSE wants Abie Nathan's assets to be moved from Ibnet to Mille (June 10) ◦ confusion as to camp's health status: some say camp doesn't need more help, while others claim differently 	Addis 2095 12 Apr Addis 3480 10 June Addis 3481 10 June
Lalibella 325 miles N of Addis	<p>WVRO camp: April - 33,735 July 30 - 18,560</p> <p>ICRC program: July 30 - 35,000 Sept. 10 - 35,264</p>	<p>WVRO - runs health/nutrition center; (started in Nov. 1984) provides water, food, blankets, and medical care; sponsors income generating projects such as weaving and basket making</p> <p>ICRC - runs a dry food distribu- tion center; also distributes seeds and tools</p> <p>RRC - distributes dry rations on a very sporadic basis</p> <p>Oxfam - provided a well and 2 pumps for clean water</p> <p>German medical team - provides medical care</p> <p>German Emergency Doctors - runs one of the two feeding centers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ WVRO's H/N center provides both wet and dry feeding ◦ security situation in a state of flux (late July) ◦ airport closed as of July 20 and ICRC plane could not offload cargo on July 26 ◦ the region has proclivity toward drought ◦ road network is poor ◦ WVRO's camp is "efficient and well- organized" ◦ WVRO's beneficiaries come primarily from the local administrative region ◦ WVRO's number of beneficiaries dropped dramatically because WVRO was able to provide adequate quantities of food, agric. imple- ments, and seeds to families returning to the land ◦ weather is cold and rainy; this allows illnesses to linger 	State 2049 04 July Addis 4419 26 July Addis 4454 29 July Addis 4531 01 Aug WASH Field Report #145 Aug 1985 Addis 5361 10 Sept Addis 5766 03 Oct

Region/Department: Wollo (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization	Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Lalibella (cont'd.) 325 miles N of Addis				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ clean water comes from a well and 2 pumps but the water supply for the town is inadequate ◦ WYRO center receives (March) 6,000-7,000 liters of water per day (1-2 liters per capita); no water used for bathing or clothes washing; about half the time, water supply insufficient for preparation of meals at centers ◦ GED center receives 3,000-4,000 liters per day (1-2 liters per capita) - March ◦ sanitation within both WYRO and GED centers is good, but uncontrolled defecation outside centers poses serious health hazards; WYRO has sanitary guards to enforce use of latrines within camp (March) ◦ cholera situation is under control (late July) ◦ supply of donated grain is erratic, but adequate (2-month supply in late July) ◦ commodities arrive by truck from Kombolcha and Nazereth, and by airplane when necessary ◦ WYRO assists 1,080 families evacuated from Ibbet camp by guaranteeing them a 2-month supply of rations 	

Region/Department: Wollo (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Lalibella (cont'd.)	325 miles N of Addis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ distributions to Ibnet evacuees are orderly and handled by recipients producing ID cards issued at Ibnet ◦ ICRC's program is exclusively a dry ration distribution done on a monthly basis; distributions are "well managed" and reach 5,000 people/day ◦ ICRC puts a priority on record keeping ◦ ICRC also distributes a lot of seed (much of which has been supplied by the USG-sponsored wheat-for-wheat swap) ◦ RRC is unable to distribute food regularly because insurgents invade when the RRC local warehouses are full ◦ if rains continue, the worst of the emergency might be over and prospects for the future will be brighter (late July) ◦ there has been a surprising amount of planting which has taken place ◦ in recent months (late July) and with continued good rains, there will be a reasonable harvest in December ◦ warehouses are dry and well-ventilated ◦ major problem in early Oct. was a lack of food (only 100 MT were in stock one day) ◦ this was due to a lack of trucks for transport and poor condition of roads 	

Region/Department: Wollo (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Sanka	ICRC program: Sept. 10 - 43,973	WVRO - runs health/nutrition center; provides medical assistance ICRC - runs a food distribution center	◦ WVRO's H/N center focuses on 30,000 of the most seriously malnourished; 6,250 are fed daily	State 20490 04 July Addis 5361 10 Sept
Ajibar feeding center	July 4 - 24,000 Nov. 15 - 85,000	WVRO runs health/nutrition center; provides shelter, blankets, clothing, and medical assistance	◦ WVRO's H/N center provides cooked meals and dry rations to about 24,000/day (July) ◦ Ajibar serves two districts of Himeno province of Wollo	State 20490 04 July Addis 6621 15 Nov
Asalta distribution point (not camp)	6,500 mostly Afars	LORCS - will coordinate care and feeding	◦ this distribution point was set up to help Ethiopian Afars from As-Eyla camp in Djibouti which was closed the end of August	Djibouti 2065 29 July Addis 4582 03 Aug
Hayk feeding center	Dec. 3 - 12,500	CDA/EOC - distributes dry rations	◦ family ration consists of 45 kg. grain, 4 kg. dried milk, and 3.6 liters of vegoil per month ◦ at least 1 child must be below 80% weight-for-height for a family to qualify for rations	Addis 5021 22 Aug Addis 6916 03 Dec
Bistina feeding center		SCF/U.K., CDA - distributes dry rations	◦ family ration consists of 45 kg. grain, 4 kg. dried milk, and 3.6 liters of vegoil per month ◦ at least 1 child must be below 80% weight-for-height for a family to qualify for rations	Addis 5021 22 Aug

Region/Department: Wollo (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Bulhula feeding center		SCF/U.K., CDAA - runs intensive feeding program		Addis 5021 22 Aug
Jari Feeding center		CDAA - distributes dry rations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o family ration consists of 45 kg. grain, 4 kg. dried milk, and 3.6 liters of vegoil per montho at least 1 child must be below 80% weight-for-height for a family to qualify for rations	Addis 5021 22 Aug
Tisabalima feeding center		Mekane Yesus Church, CDAA - distributes dry rations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o family ration consists of 45 kg. grain, 4 kg. dried milk, and 3.6 liters of vegoil per montho at least 1 child must be below 80% weight-for-height for a family to qualify for rations	Addis 5021 22 Aug
Weresa feeding center		Mekane Yesus Church, LWF, CDAA - distributes dry rations and runs supplemental feeding program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o family ration consists of 45 kg. grain, 4 kg. dried milk, and 3.6 liters of vegoil per montho at least 1 child must be below 80% weight-for-height for a family to qualify for rationso feeding center forced to close (Nov.)	Addis 5021 22 Aug Addis 6556 13 Nov

Region/Department Wollo (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Didigoala feeding center	Sept. 10 - 47,416 beneficiaries	ICRC runs a food distribution center		Addis 5361 10 Sept
Sekota feeding center		RRC - wants to bring food in by convoy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ RRC Commissioner Dawit visited town on Sept. 19 and seeing desperate condition of the area, he gave orders to have trucks move food immediately into Sekota ◦ to insure these orders would be carried out, he said he'd return on Sept. 23 ◦ he did indeed return and found that 29 trucks had arrived with 250 MT of food with another 15 trucks on the way ◦ the food was USG oil and grain, EEC food, and Chinese maize ◦ about 25,000 people in the town are returnees from Ibnet ◦ the British may start airdrops in Ethiopia soon with Sekota a principal target area ◦ in late Oct., 100,000 or more people are in dire need of food ◦ security officials won't let the RRC bring food in by convoy because of local bandits 	Addis 5766 03 Oct Addis 6256 28 Oct

ETHIOPIA - Drought/Famine

by Cynthia Davis

Date: 1983 - 1985

Location: Tigray, Wollo, Shoa, Eritrea, Gonder, Sidamo, Harerge, Arsi, and Bale regions

No. Dead: More than 300,000

No. Affected: 7.75 million

The Disaster

Several years of negligible rainfall and insufficient harvests pushed much of Ethiopia to the brink of catastrophe by the middle of 1984. The spectre of famine loomed over the already troubled central and northern highlands and, by November 1984, 6 million to 10 million people were in danger of starvation. Of these, 2.5 million were in immediate, life-threatening jeopardy.

In the fall of 1984, the hardest hit regions were Tigray, Wollo, and Eritrea -- areas with extremely limited road and transportation networks. Moreover, these regions were the scenes of longstanding anti-government rebellions which created precarious security situations. By January 1985, conditions had deteriorated and northern Shoa, Sidamo, Harerge, and eastern Gonder provinces were added to the list of severely affected areas. The usual grain surplus regions of Gojam, southern Shoa, Arsi, western Gonder, eastern Wollega, and northern Bale had sharply reduced harvests in 1984. Death from starvation was a daily occurrence in 12 of the country's 14 regions. It was estimated that 7.75 million people, of a total population of close to 42.5 million, were at risk in January.

Many people remained in their villages until conditions became desperate. Many stayed until they were unable to scratch anything else from the parched soil, had slaughtered all their dying animals, and eaten what few seeds had been available for the next planting. Only then did they leave their land and villages for makeshift displaced persons camps. Approximately 1.5 million to 2 million people abandoned their farms and moved with their families toward relief camps in Ethiopia or Sudan. Some were moved to government resettlement sites in southern Ethiopia.

For most areas seriously affected by the drought, disease killed as many or more people as starvation. Many of those who left their villages were severely weakened by the time they reached the camps. Crowded and unsanitary conditions in the camps sparked a more rapid spread of diseases. Ironically, in the spring of 1985, when the welcome rains finally came, ironically, they helped spread cholera and other diarrheal diseases. Rains also made transporting supplies and food to camps and relief centers more difficult, as some roads and bridges were washed out. Poor protection against the cold caused hypothermia in children.

The diseases which caused the most problems in the camps, many water and sanitation related, included cholera, measles, malaria, typhus, trachoma, Vitamin A deficiency, meningitis, relapsing fever, and scabies.

Descriptions of the disaster in the most affected areas, by region, follow:

Eritrea - Ethiopia's only coastal province, Eritrea has been wracked by rebellion for more than 20 years. Though major cities such as Asmara, Massawa, and Assab usually remain in government hands, much of the surrounding countryside is often controlled by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). The resultant tense security situation along the roads, and the Ethiopian government's reluctance to distribute food in rebel territory greatly exacerbated the food shortage. Thousands of famished Eritreans were forced to trek to refugee camps in the Kassala area of eastern Sudan. For a long time, the ICRC was the only external organization allowed to work in Eritrea although, in the summer of 1985, CRS started a "Food for the North" program.

Tigray - Makelle, capital of the province, was at the heart of the most affected area in early November 1984. Like Eritrea, Tigray also has been the scene of fighting between government troops and guerrillas, (members of the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF). The fighting and the region's inaccessibility led to an exodus of more than 200,000 Tigrayans to refugee camps in eastern Sudan or to displaced persons' camps in Wollo province to the south.

A massive airlift was organized to reach those thousands who remained in their remote villages. More than 25 heavy aircraft, contributed by the governments of the United States, United Kingdom, Italy, Germany Fed. Rep., Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden, and operated by the ICRC, WVRO, the government of Ethiopia, and other organizations, were involved in ferrying 14,000 MT per month from the port of Assab to Makelle and Axum.

Conditions remained harsh in Tigray for many months, however. In mid-November 1984, close to 10,000 people had to sleep outside without shelter in Makelle. The death rate in that city exceeded 100 people/day. Because of the security situation and many Tigrayans' fear of going to government-run feeding centers, it was not until almost the summer of 1985 that voluntary agencies and international organizations could gain more than limited access.

Wollo - In the drought-stricken central highlands of Wollo province, relief centers and displaced persons camps in towns such as Korem, Alamata, Lalibella, Kobo, and Bati became synonymous with misery and starvation. Korem was the largest camp in Ethiopia with a population in excess of 100,000 people in the spring of 1985. Other camps also had almost unimaginably large populations and daunting problems: Bati and Lalibella each had more than 30,000 people in April, Alamata more than 40,000. In the fall of 1984, the death rate at the camp at Bati was a horrifying 120/day; in mid-April 1985, 20 people/day were dying from cholera in Korem, Alamata, and Kobo.

Although many of these camps were close to a major road, the supply situation was not always guaranteed; TPLF guerrillas contested parts of northern Wollo and military activity often closed the road. However, it was much easier for PVOs and the Ethiopian Government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) to establish feeding centers and provide medical assistance in Wollo than in the northern regions of Tigray and Eritrea. Hence, these camps and feeding centers attracted people from Tigray as well as from all over Wollo.

Gonder - Ibnet camp, for a long time the second-largest camp in Ethiopia, was located in the neighboring Gonder region. Ibnet, too, filled Western newspapers with horror stories of starvation and disease, compounded by forced evacuations by the local authorities.

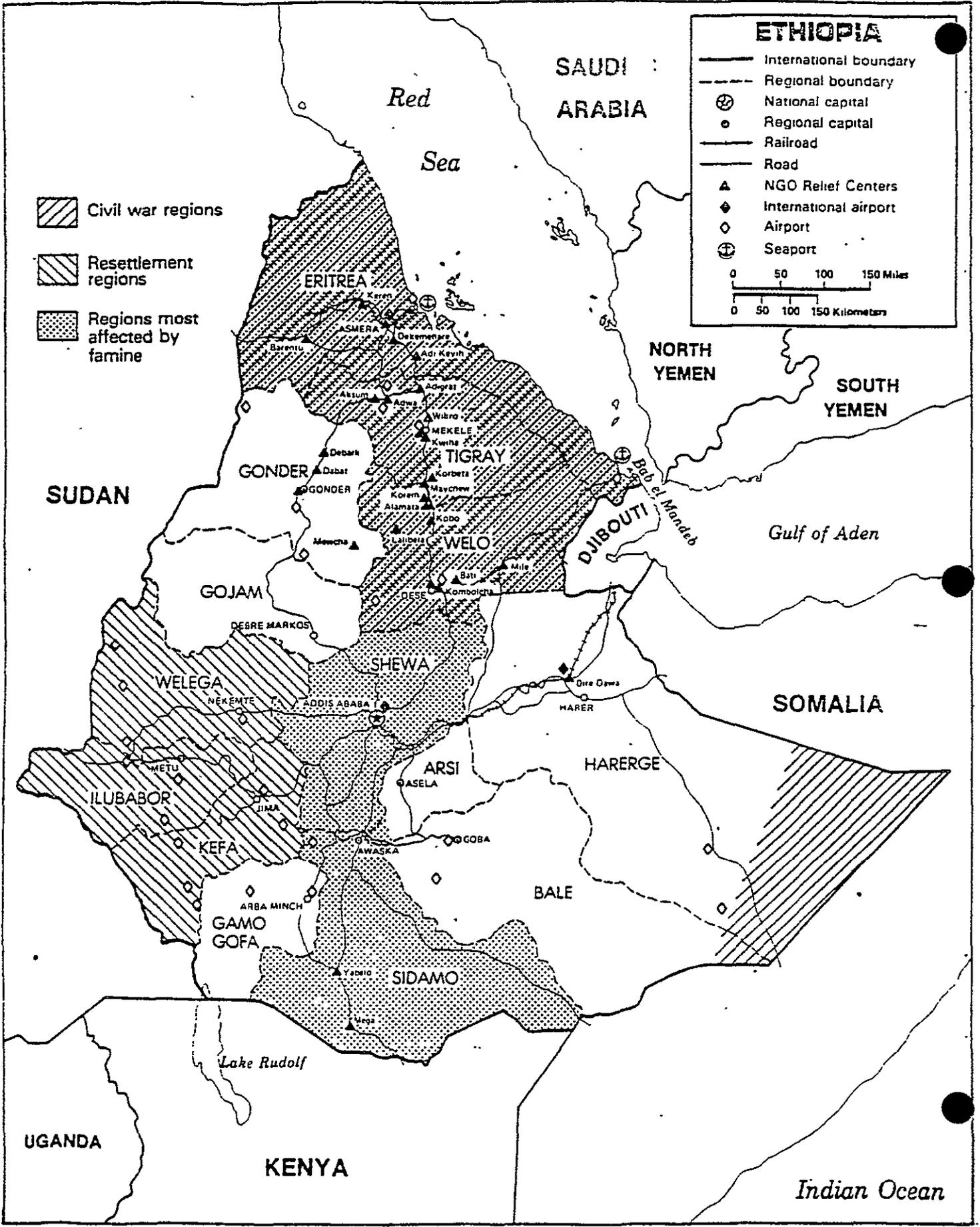
Shoa and Sidamo - South of Wollo, in Shoa and Sidamo regions, even areas relatively close to the capital, Addis Ababa, were not spared from the disaster. More than 1.3 million people were estimated to be at risk in these regions in February 1985. The province of Wolayita, often called the "Bible Belt" of Ethiopia, in northwestern Sidamo, was particularly hard hit. With a population of 131,000, this is one of the most densely populated areas in Ethiopia. Wolayita also had the highest incidence of kwashiorkor the spring of 1985.

Harerge - In early November 1984, there were close to 860,000 drought victims in this isolated eastern region. About 360,000 of these, many of them nomadic Issas, had gone to Djibouti where they were given food at reception centers and then sent back to Ethiopia. By April 1985, there were still pockets of seriously affected people in the highlands while lowland areas also needed sustained food assistance.

In November 1984, after it became apparent that a major disaster was engulfing Ethiopia, both the FAO and the Ethiopian government conducted food crop assessments. The conclusion of the missions was that the 1984 harvest shortfall would be 5.2-5.6 million MT; this represented 25% to 30% less than the average for the previous three drought years and put approximately 7.7 million people in need of food aid.

Production was lower than the previous year in all 14 regions. Harvests in the most seriously affected regions, Wollo, Tigray, and Eritrea, were estimated to be reduced from normal levels by about 70%, 60%, and 45% respectively. The RRC estimated that the minimum food aid requirement for 1985 would be at least 1.7 million MT of cereals, a four-fold increase over actual imports in 1984. Furthermore, the meager 1984 harvest was consumed by February 1985; the next harvest was not due until November.

Most of this massive food aid had to enter through the Red Sea ports of Massawa or Assab, with less frequent shipments going through the Gulf of Aden port of Djibouti. Assab was the principal port with a maximum estimated offtake of 60,000 MT per month; the total offtake from all three ports was 135,000 MT per month. This limited port capacity, very poor road and transport system, and delicate security situation in the area greatly hampered relief efforts. Lack of coordination among donors also proved to be a problem.



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The rains did return in 1985, to everyone's great relief. In the late spring and early summer, those people who were able began leaving the relief camps for their home villages. Before leaving, relief officials gave them "ag-paks" consisting of a hoe or other tool, grain, and seeds. Meanwhile, the RRC, private relief agencies, and international organizations rushed to set up feeding centers and dry-ration distribution points in towns accessible to the returnees to tide villages over the "hungry period" between planting and the harvest. This would thereby enable villagers to stay home and work in their fields rather than return to camps. These feeding centers were particularly important in northern regions of Ethiopia such as Tigray and parts of Wollo.

However, this drought and famine will have a strong negative impact on Ethiopian agricultural production well beyond the 1985 harvest. First, by no means were all camp denizens able to return to their fields; in some cases, the land remained insupportable despite rainfall, and in others, military action prevented returns. Those forced to stay in camps have had great difficulty in planting a crop. Second and more importantly, those who managed to return to their villages had trouble cultivating their normal hectareage and maintaining their fields. Much of the seed for the 1985 harvest was eaten by desperately hungry people the previous year. Livestock herds were also catastrophically decimated. Nevertheless, the situation in Ethiopia in the fall of 1985 was a vast improvement over that of the previous year.

Action Taken by the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia (PMGSE) and Local Non-Government Organizations

The PMGSE made famine relief a top priority and made resources available to the RRC, established by the government in 1974. There is responsible for coordination and direction of all disaster relief operations. It is an exclusively civilian organization. The fact that Ethiopia had a central organization such as the RRC greatly facilitated government-donor coordination.

The RRC was in charge of distributing food donated to the PMGSE for emergency relief. It operated three main storage complexes for donated food in Nazareth (southern Shoa), Kombolcha (southern Wollo), and Asmara (Eritrea). The facilities and management were considered good; problems with storage at these complexes centered on a shortage of trucks for onward transport to secondary distribution points and feeding centers. The RRC operated more than 275 feeding centers benefiting more than 2.5 million recipients in February 1985. Some of these feeding centers were jointly run with international PVOs while others were managed exclusively by the RRC.

The RRC also took part in the airlift which ferried food from Asmara in Eritrea to Makelle, the capital of Tigray. The PMGSE used Ethiopian Air Force Antonov planes for this operation. The RRC also acquired a Twin Otter and a C-130 to airdrop supplies in otherwise inaccessible areas.

Several Ethiopian PVOs and churches were also closely involved in the emergency relief effort. The Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat is the local counterpart of CRS and together they have a large presence in Eritrea and Tigray and a small presence in Bale, Harerge, Kefa, Gamo Gofa, and Gonder. They distributed close to 45,000 MT of food in these regions during FY 85.

The Mekane Yesus Ethiopian Evangelical Church, meanwhile, is the local counterpart of LWF. These two organizations are active in Wollo, Shoa, Wollega, Sidamo, and Illubabor. They also distributed about 45,000 MT of food in FY 85.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society, with assistance from 25 LRCS delegates, provided medical care and supplemental feeding for five centers in Wollo and one in Sidamo. More than 85,000 people received assistance from the Ethiopian Red Cross.

Finally, both guerrilla movements had corresponding relief agencies; the Eritrean Relief Association works in EPLF territory and the Relief Society of Tigray in TPLF strongholds. Both groups distributed supplies and food.

As a long-term measure against famine, the PMGSE has started a resettlement program to move peasants from chronic drought areas (such as Tigray and Wollo) to more fertile areas in the south of the country (regions such as Kefa and Ilubabor). The PMGSE asserts that the program is voluntary, but there have been reports of force, coercion, and split families. Moreover, the fact that many settlers are able-bodied men from rebel areas has also called the motives of the program into question.

Assistance Provided by the United States Government

The enormity of the disaster was apparent in the fall of 1984 and, accordingly, U.S. Charge d'Affaires David A. Korn declared on October 14 that a disaster existed requiring U.S. assistance. At that time, the situation was most acute in the remote, strife-ridden Tigray region and, therefore, the initial allocation was to support an airlift to provide food to the Makelle area.

By mid-October 1984, a special inter-agency Task Force on the African Famine was set up in Washington to coordinate USG response to the crisis sweeping drought-stricken Africa (see "Introduction"). The number one priority was supplying food and getting it to the people who needed it. Medicines, medical supplies, and personnel were also identified as urgent needs.

Accordingly, the USG donated more than 400,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food, Section 416 dairy products, and Food Security Reserve (FSR) bulgur and wheat flour. 50,000 MT was granted to the RRC in a government-to-government program and the rest was distributed through PVOs and international organizations. (See below, "FFP Assistance.")

The huge amounts of food arriving from the U.S. and other donors clogged the ports of Eritrea and Djibouti. Furthermore, the civil war in Eritrea and an inadequate transportation system made it very difficult to move the food inland to the starved highlands. OFDA therefore contracted with Transamerica Airlines to fly two C-130s to ferry supplies from Asmara to Tigray, mostly to Makelle, for a year.

OFDA also immediately began supporting PVO operations in Ethiopia. Grants were given to CRS, WVRO, SCF/US, FHI, CARE, ADRA, HKI, and Africare for inland transport of food and other relief supplies, feeding centers, food monitors, and medical personnel. OFDA also supported the programs of international organizations such as UNICEF, LRCS, and the U.N.'s Office of Emergency Operations in Ethiopia (UN/OEOA), an office specially formed to deal with international assistance for Ethiopia.

By the spring of 1985, the need in Ethiopia, as well as throughout Africa, remained great and had exhausted the USG's normal resources for disaster assistance. In mid-May 1985, Congress passed a supplemental appropriation bill providing \$137.5 million for the International Disaster Assistance Account to be used for emergency relief and recovery assistance in Africa from then until March 31, 1986. For Ethiopia, in addition to funding activities similar to those described above, the supplemental was used to purchase trucks and other vehicles. These were badly needed to move food and supplies as the in-country truck fleet was inadequate. The trucks and logistical support were also crucial in allowing the expansion of feeding centers in the northern regions of Tigray and Eritrea when the security situation improved.

The following section gives a more detailed description of how OFDA funds were spent in FY 85. Assistance will continue to be provided by the USG throughout FY 86.

Summary of OFDA Assistance

Ambassador's Authority - used for purchase of gasoline and oil for two Ethiopian airplanes ferrying supplies from Asmara to Makelle in October 1984.....	\$25,000
Grant to WVRO for an emergency water/medical relief program.....	\$1,597,640
Contract with Transamerica Airlines to fly food and supplies in two C-130s from Asmara to Makelle and other places in Tigray.....	\$10,862,800

Transamerica Airlines contract extension from July
to October (supplemental funds).....\$5,764,544

Grant to CRS for inland transport of food.....\$6,987,880

Contract with CARE for two people to monitor the distribution
of the 50,000 MT of Government-to-Government PL-480 Program by
the RRC.....\$397,555

Grant to ADRA for emergency relief program.....\$620,874

Transport of medicines for MAP International (value:\$1.5
million).....\$71,000

Transport of blankets for ADRA.....\$12,500

Grant to CRS for support of Missionaries of Charity food
program.....\$578,400

Grant to RRC for inland transport of the initial tranche of
the Gov't.-to-Gov't. 50,000 MT Title II program.....\$450,000

Grant to Food for the Hungry International (FHI) for five
feeding centers in southern Shoa and Gonder.....\$683,297

Grant to WVRO for operating costs of an airlift of emergency
relief supplies.....\$1,113,010

Grant to WVRO for five nutritional/health centers (\$1,533,668
is from supplemental funds).....\$3,641,694

Grant to UNICEF to drill 12 wells over a period of 10 months.....\$750,000

Reimbursement to WVRO of air freight costs of ORS packets.....\$23,427

Four 3,000-gal. water tanks.....\$9,188

900 rolls of plastic sheeting taken from OFDA Stocks.....\$244,800

Reimbursement to UNICEF for airlift of medical supplies.....\$52,978

TDY of CDC nutritional specialist (Dr. Thomas Novotny) - 4
weeks (May 20 - June 25).....\$11,010

Grant to Helen Keller International (HKI) for a blindness
prevention program.....\$34,083

Grant to SCF/US for 30 trucks (10 long-haul and 20 short-haul)
to move 50,000 MT of USG food from the ports to distribution
points inland.....\$980,000

Ocean freight costs for 200 rolls of plastic sheeting.....\$5,500

Inland transportation of 200 rolls of plastic sheeting given to WVRO and Irish Concern for Ibnet camp (supplemental funds).....\$717

Grant to UNICEF for truck leasing and tires for UN/OEOA (supplemental funds).....\$500,000

Grant to UNDRO for 2-week TDY.....\$14,065

Grant to UNDRO for a staff member (Thomas Joyce) on the UN/OEOA team from 6/6/85 to 2/28/86 to help monitor and coordinate emergency food programs (supplemental funds).....\$48,000

Grant to UNDRO for the lease of a Land Cruiser for Thomas Joyce (supplemental funds).....\$17,500

Grant to ICRC to airlift ten Mercedes trucks from West Germany (supplemental funds).....\$400,000

Grant to Africare for voluntary medical teams (supplemental funds).....\$300,000

Grant to AJJDC for relief supplies at Ibnet (supplemental funds).....\$350,000

23,040 wool blankets from stockpile, OFDA transport/value.....\$92,261

TDY of Transamerica expert to assess airlift and airdrop operation (supplemental funds).....\$18,319

Contract with Goodyear for tires (supplemental funds).....\$485,080

Grant to Heifer Project International to purchase 2,000 oxen locally over two years and distribute them through PVOs to farmers. Some plows and other farm implements will also be distributed. This project will be implemented through CRDA. (supplemental funds).....\$540,000

Grant to WVRO for 20 trucks and operating costs for its food distribution program in Tigray (supplemental funds).....\$1,613,685

Summary of FFP Assistance

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Transport Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
CARE	3,025	\$1,952,800	\$3,398,700	\$5,351,500
Title II				
1,500 MT CSM				
1,525 MT vegoil				

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>Commodity</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Transport</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Cost</u>
CARE	29,982	\$6,596,000	\$4,347,400	\$10,943,400
FSR				
29,982 MT bulgur				
Missionaries of	3,338	\$760,500	\$618,000	\$1,378,500
Charity				
Title II				
2,994 MT SFSG				
264 MT rice				
80 MT pinto				
beans				
CRS	40,558	\$11,620,900	\$7,483,700	\$19,104,600
Title II				
26,739 MT bulgur				
3,611 MT NFDM				
6,059 MT SFSG				
4,149 MT vegoil				
CDAA	16,146	\$13,053,700	\$2,987,100	\$16,040,800
Section 416				
13,303 MT NFDM				
2,843 MT butter				
oil				
CDAA	58,732	\$21,233,900	\$35,907,100	\$57,141,000
Title II				
30,733 MT bulgur				
10,195 MT vegoil				
9,211 MT SFSG				
7,278 MT CSM				
1,315 MT SFB				
CDAA	86,316	\$18,989,500	\$12,515,800	\$31,505,300
FSR				
86,316 MT bulgur				
Gov't. to Gov't.	50,000	\$9,433,500	\$5,039,100	\$14,472,600
Title II				
40,000 MT wheat				
10,000 MT CSM				
WVRO	6,153	\$1,867,800	\$16,730,400	\$18,598,200
Title II				
2,500 MT wheat				
2,846 MT CSM				
40 MT SF				
Oats				
521 MT vegoil				
151 MT SFRO				
95 MT NFDM				
WVRO	7,200	\$7,920,000	\$1,332,000	\$9,252,000
Section 416				
3,600 MT NFDM				
3,600 MT butter-				
oil				

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Transport Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
WVRO	24,267	\$5,338,700	\$3,518,700	\$8,857,400
FSR				
24,267 MT bulgur				
SCF/US	1,914	\$603,600	\$798,600	\$1,402,200
Title II				
1,225 MT SFSG				
382 MT NFDN				
307 MT vegoil				
SCF/US	1,131	\$735,200	\$209,200	\$944,400
Section 416				
1,131 MT NFDN				
SCF/US	14,110	\$3,104,200	\$2,046,000	\$5,150,200
FSR				
14,110 MT bulgur				
CRS - FFN program	5,000	\$1,070,300	\$1,930,000	\$3,000,300
Title II				
5,000 MT SFSG				
WFP/IEFR	9,973	\$3,428,900	\$1,736,200	\$5,165,100
Title II				
1,207 MT vegoil				
4,690 MT CSM				
3,000 MT wheat				
1,076 MT ICSM				
LRCS	4,943	\$2,280,400	\$653,700	\$2,934,100
Title II				
2,500 MT wheat				
flour				
1,633 MT vegoil				
660 MT NFDN				
150 MT rice				
LRCS	6,667	\$1,520,100	\$966,700	\$2,486,800
FSR				
6,667 MT wheat				
flour				
ICRC	18,370	\$7,639,200	\$2,772,400	\$10,411,600
Title II				
2,500 MT wheat				
3,120 MT vegoil				
7,500 MT wheat				
flour				
5,250 MT pinto				
beans				
ICRC	30,284	\$6,836,600	\$4,391,100	\$11,227,700
FSR				
21,765 MT wheat				
flour				
8,519 MT bulgur				

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Transport Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Missionaries of Charity Section 416 920 MT NFDM 396 MT butteroil	1,316	\$1,211,800	\$243,500	\$1,455,300
CRDA Food for Seeds (transport only)			\$360,000	\$360,000
TOTAL	419,425	\$127,197,600	\$109,985,400	\$237,183,000
Title II	202,006 MT			
Section 416	25,793 MT			
FSR	191,626 MT			

TOTAL OFDA funds.....\$27,725,294
TOTAL OFDA-administered Supplemental funds.....\$11,571,513
TOTAL FFP funds.....\$237,183,000
TOTAL USG Assistance.....\$276,479,807

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Other Private Groups

When films and reports of famine-stricken Ethiopia were broadcast in mid-October of 1984, the public around the world responded with a tremendous and almost unprecedented outpouring of funds and concern. Countless individuals, from schoolchildren to retirees, contributed to PVOs and other groups. This expression of public concern reached a peak with the international Band Aid/Live Aid fund-raising concert on July 13 attended by thousands and watched by perhaps one billion people on television. Meanwhile, PVOs responded to the Ethiopian crisis in the same spirit: supplies and funds were collected and channeled to Ethiopia, and programs and projects were developed or expanded. Below is a list of more specific contributions by PVOs.

ADRA - operated an emergency relief program with a grant from OFDA, and donated blankets.

Africare - purchased cooking utensils locally, worth \$15,000, for 750 families at Bati and Korem camps in Wollo; bought 10,000 blankets in Kenya for residents at Bati and Korem, value not reported; provided \$20,000 worth of medicines and arranged ocean shipment of two packaged disaster hospital units donated hospital equipment, drugs, blankets, and cooking utensils, worth \$500,000; and provided medical teams for camps.

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (AJJDC) - contributed 77 MT medicines medical supplies, and clothing, including transport, valued at \$816,000; donated five MT of medical supplies, valued at \$132,000; clothing, cloth, needles, and thread, valued at \$81,254; 25,000 blankets, valued at \$39,511; 75 MT of faffa (a local mixed food for children), valued at \$41,250; and provided transport and storage, valued at \$96,284.

ANRC - donated \$4,150,000 to the ICRC for its operations in Africa and Ethiopia of which \$250,000 was specifically for the purchase of trucks in northern Ethiopia.

CARE - handled a 41,526 MT feeding program in Harerge using USG commodities. This program had two components: a) on-site supplementary wet feeding for 10,000 malnourished children at 29 centers; and b) emergency dry-ration distribution of grains and oil in over 40 locations in an area between Mieso and Dire Dawa to members of farmers' associations (kebeles), with a total of close to 250,000 recipients. CARE took over distribution of a number of RRC feeding sites, thereby freeing the RRC to concentrate its limited resources. With its own resources, CARE embarked on a project to assist the RRC in improving its system for control and monitoring of RRC commodities. Through a contract with OFDA, CARE provided food monitors to assist the RRC's Title II food distribution program. Finally, CARE was the principal organization operating in the region of Harerge. During 1985, CARE expanded its operation into southern Sidamo.

CRS - with WVRO, CRS had one of the two largest U.S. PVO operations in Ethiopia. It helped form a cooperative effort among four PVOs: CRS, LWF, the Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat, and the Mekane Yesus Church: CRS coordinated food importation while each agency took responsibility for distribution in different regions. CRS committed more than \$30,000,000 from donations for 1985 and 1986; provided Missionaries of Charity with USG food; paid for a C-130 to deliver food from the port of Assab to Asmara, Makelle, and Axum, value not reported; 24 trucks for inland transportation of food and supplies; and leased 55 trucks for ten months, starting in early October 1985 from a Kenyan firm. In addition to operating 18 feeding centers in Shoa, of which eight have special feeding programs for malnourished children, and in the summer of 1985, CRS started a "Food for the North" program to distribute food in Eritrea.

CWS - provided \$60,000 through CRDA, a PVO consortium, to cover the first ten flights of the airlift from Asmara to Makelle; collected 50,000 blankets to give to CRDA for distribution, value not reported; provided an Ethiopian Orthodox Church medical team at Senbete, valued at \$276,696; donated 50 MT of supplemental food, worth \$200,000; and donated 100,000 blankets, worth \$520,000, 6,500 tents, valued at \$818,000, communications equipment, worth \$3,200, and trucks, trailers, and water tanks costing \$587,000; and donated \$75,000 for the transport of wheat, flour, and blankets.

FHI - provided 3,000 MT of wheat and transport, valued at \$1,788,000. FHI distributed food in "hunger pockets" near Addis Ababa, in the Sodo/Shashemene area of Sidamo, and at Areb Gebiya in Gonder. FHI also provided a nurse and a nutritionist to work in Sidamo.

HKI - with a grant from OFDA, surveyed incidence of xerophthalmia and Vitamin A deficiency and disseminated information on these diseases.

Illinois Agriculture for Africa Famine Relief - is a collaborative effort among AID/FFP, WVRO, and the people of Illinois. AID provided 858 MT of Section 416 NFDM while Illinois charitable contributions financed the provision of Illinois corn and soybeans and their processing with the NFDM to form 5,715 MT of CSM. WVRO transported and distributed this CSM.

InterAction - is a coalition of over 120 U.S. PVOs which established a special Ethiopian fund; as of February 18, \$820,000 had been raised for the fund. InterAction arranged an airlift in May 1985 of PVO supplies, including oral rehydration kits, high protein foods, butteroil, a portable food storage warehouse, tents, medical supplies, 1,000 blankets for ADRA, plastic sheeting for Irish Concern, and vitamins. The PVOs participating were CRS, CARE, SCF/US, Africare, WVRO, MAP International, ADRA, and Oxfam/US, for a total cost of \$240,000.

Inter Aid International - provided medical assistance and supplementary food worth \$180,000.

Live Aid Foundation - is the American counterpart to Band Aid Trust. All-day rock concerts on July 13, 1985 in London and Philadelphia raised approximately \$70 million for famine relief in Africa. To allocate this huge amount of money and to improve administrative procedures, Live Aid established an American operations center at Georgetown University. This center is run by Georgetown's Center for Immigration Policy and Refugee Assistance and reviews proposals submitted by PVOs and other groups. As of late November 1985, Live Aid had bought 17,000 MT of grain, 169 trucks, 758,000 liters of diesel fuel, and numerous other supplies. It is not possible to identify amounts specifically allocated for Ethiopia.

Louisiana Civil Defense - donated two packaged disaster hospital units, each containing equipment and supplies for a 200-bed field hospital, to Africare, value not reported.

MAP International - transported medicines.

Newman's Own - a food company owned by actor Paul Newman, donated \$250,000 to CRS.

Oxfam/US - donated 5,000 MT of wheat, value not reported.

SCF/US - runs a feeding program reaching 250,000 people in northern Shoa, most of whom provide some sort of service in exchange for the food; plans to expand to southern Wollo in 1986; bought ten GM trucks, value not reported; and bought 200 MT of chickpea seeds in Morocco to distribute in northern Shoa.

SIM - concentrated its work in the Wolayita area of Sidamo, where it distributed wheat (donated by the U.S. and Canada and provided through LWF), in the villages of Faracho, Demika, Shalla, and Erborg, and provided medical teams for these towns and for the Sodo/Shashemene area.

Southern Baptist Mission - provided 10,000 blankets to the RRC for people in camps, value not reported; and food, well-drilling equipment, and transportation, worth \$79,000.

USA for Africa - is a group of entertainers who recorded an album and accompanying video called "We Are the World." All proceeds from the sale of the record and video went for famine relief, including a \$4,000,000 grant to CRDA for trucks, a vehicle workshop, and 1,000 MT of faffa.

WVRO - is one of the two largest U.S. PVOs working in Ethiopia (along with CRS). It runs health/nutrition centers at 12 sites: at Ibnet in Gonder, at Lalibella, Alamata, Ajibar and Sanka in Wollo, at Ansokia, Kemisse, and Omosheleko in Shoa, at Kibish in Kefa, at Humbo and Sanyo in Sidamo, and at Inda Selasie in Tigray. WVRO's program at Inda Selasie involved only dry-ration distribution, whereas all the other centers concentrated on the provision of food, nutrition, water, and health assistance, including an intensive wet feeding program for malnourished children. More than 281,000 beneficiaries were reached by the 11 health/nutrition centers, while dry-ration distribution at Inda Selasie reached 100,000 people. At many of the camps, WVRO distributed "ag-paks," comprised of agricultural tools and seeds to those who wished to go back to their villages when conditions permitted. WVRO also operated two Twin Otters to move supplies from Assab to Asmara, Makelle, and Axum, and contributed food, clothing, medical services, transportation and staff, worth \$5,530,000. WVRO sent a relief flight from the U.S. to Ethiopia and Sudan in late June.

TOTAL \$51,568,195

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations

Agfund (Saudi-based organization) - donated \$75,000 through UNDRO.

Caritas Internationalis - provided \$650,000 in cash.

EEC - donated the following: 1,400 MT milk powder and 500 MT of edible oil, value not reported; 2,000 MT of food for a project to aid 300,000 drought victims returning from Djibouti to Harerge, value not reported; \$743,850 through the ICRC; \$743,850 through the EEC Delegation; \$5,500,000 for internal transport; cash contribution of \$250,000 to UNDRO for internal transport; \$3,719,250 to buy 9,000 MT of seed for the PMGSE; internal air transport and emergency food through the ICRC, worth \$1,125,000; 2,500 MT of food through the RRC, valued at \$6,750,000; \$3,825,000 in cash through UNICEF, CRDA, LRCS, and MSF; \$300,000 in cash through UNDRO for internal transport; \$1,500,000 in cash through the UNHCR; 80,000 MT of food and seeds, including transport and distribution, worth \$22,500,000; other relief items, worth \$3,750,000; 45,000 MT of cereals, valued at \$8,500,000; and 11,500 MT of cereals, 710 MT of butteroil, 1,700 MT beans, and 160 MT edible oil, all through ICRC, worth \$4,507,731.

FAO - provided 100 MT of potato seeds, valued at \$50,000; sent an assessment mission to investigate requirements for food production development in resettlement areas for 500,000 drought victims; conducted a food crop assessment in November 1984; and allocated \$200,000 to purchase pesticides to fight army worm infestation in Sidamo.

ICRC - was able to contribute in many ways because its mandate and reputation allows it to work in contested areas, or "gray areas," where no other organization or government may operate. In Ethiopia, the ICRC worked in regions of conflict including Tigray, Eritrea, Harerge, Wollo, and Gonder. ICRC operated more than 34 dry-ration distribution centers in these regions. In Eritrea, these were in Barentu, Keren, Adi Kaye, Segeneiti, Asmara, Areza, Akordat, Decamhare, Senafe, and Massawa. In Tigray, distribution centers were located at Makelle, Mai Chew, Mehoni, Adi Godom, Axum, Adwa, Adigrat, Wukro, Idaga Hamus, Quiha, Mehoni, Atsbi, and Rama. ICRC operated four centers in Wollo, at Alamata, Sanka, Lalibella, and Didigsala; and four in Gonder, at Ibnet, Debark, Debat, and Areb Gebiya. The USG donated almost 50,000 MT of food to the ICRC in FY 85, about one-third of the total the ICRC distributed in Ethiopia. In late July 1985, ICRC was reaching 670,000 beneficiaries with a dry ration of 15 kilos/person/month. It also donated more than 17 articulated lorries and a Hercules aircraft for three months, built a feeding center outside Makelle to house 1,000 malnourished children, built another one in Mai Chew, and ran two medical centers in Axum and Adwa. The ICRC also provided grain storage tents for displaced persons camps and feeding centers, and operated two C-130s for the Asmara-Makelle airlift. At the onset of the disaster, ICRC launched an appeal for \$16,602,316 and increased its delegation in Ethiopia to 50 people.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions - gave \$5,000 through UNDRO.

LRCS - managed supplementary feeding centers and sent 25 League delegates to work with the Ethiopian Red Cross. In early November 1984 and in July 1985, LRCS launched appeals for \$16,602,316 (\$7,335,907 and \$9,266,409 in-kind), including shipments of 25,000 MT food; by August 30, \$6,351,292 in cash and over 32,600 MT of food, worth \$6,473,056, had been received from more than 30 sister societies. LRCS arranged 21 airlifts providing medicines, tents, vehicles, and other supplies. The organization also distributed more than 11,000 MT USG Title II and FSR commodities to 300,000 beneficiaries in the regions of Wollo, Harerge, and Sidamo.

LWF - helped provide medical services, along with the MOH, for the CARE feeding program in Harerge; donated 14,394 MT of grain, 141 MT of powdered milk, 101 MT of clothing, and 34,400 blankets, valued at \$4,847,597; paid for the airlift of those supplies, which cost \$275,000, and also paid for the inland transport of 16,000 MT of grain which cost \$1,500,000.

OPEC - donated 33 short-haul trucks, valued at \$1,440,000.

UNDRO - launched an appeal for \$395.8 million for seeds (\$33.0 million), health (\$5.4 million), shelter (\$5.2 million), and logistics (\$139.2 million); and sent a six-man logistics/monitoring team to strengthen the UN/OEOA office in Addis for one year (sponsored by Finland, Norway, Switzerland, the U.S., and the EEC), valued at \$470,000; and contributed \$1,000,000 through UN/OEOA, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, and the RRC.

UNHCR - donated \$2,936,902 for a program to assist 300,000 people returning to Harerge from camps in Djibouti.

UNICEF - gave 26,700 blankets to the RRC for distribution at camps; from the fall of 1984 through February 1985, UNICEF spent \$1,950,700 on emergency programs, \$1,994,900 on emergency health projects, and \$1,327,800 on shelter and water projects (of the total \$5,273,400, \$2,777,830 was from government contributions). During the period February through June 1985, UNICEF contributed \$6,792,160 for health, nutrition, water supply, sanitation, and transport projects. UNICEF programs focus on the supply of essential drugs, use of ORS, immunization programs, provision of safe drinking water, and supplementary feeding programs.

UN/OEOA - was formed in the fall of 1984 to coordinate donor activities; Kurt Jansson was appointed as assistant secretary-general for emergency operations in Ethiopia; held a U.N. Special Session on Ethiopia on December 18 and made an appeal for more food aid, trucks, and medical, shelter, and other supplies; and provided a transportation specialist. The U.N. also consolidated a fleet of more than 200 trucks to provide all long-haul requirements for emergency food for Wollo.

WCC - provided and transported relief supplies, valued at \$750,000, through the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.

WFP - fielded a technical mission to evaluate unloading capacities of the ports of Massawa, Assab, and Djibouti; donated \$1,250,800 for the internal transport of 26,647 MT of food; provided 31,900 MT of food and internal transport, worth \$11,940,000; 32,148 MT of food for 842,667 people in Wollo for 90 days, and transport worth \$7,263,000; 3,578 MT of food for 75,000 people in Harerge for 90 days, worth \$987,400; and paid \$1,536,334 for internal transport, storage, and handling.

WHO - sent a team in mid-December to review the health aspects of the national drought emergency situation, and donated medical equipment worth \$600,000. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, RRC, UNICEF, and other concerned agencies, the team compiled a list of emergency requirements, including drugs, pharmaceuticals, and minor supplies. WHO appointed a coordination officer to work with the UN/OEOA office in early June 1985.

World Bank - contributed 100 short-haul trucks, worth \$4,000,000, and spare parts, valued at \$2,900,000.

Governments

Algeria - made a cash grant of \$200,000; gave wheat, valued at \$1,500,000; and donated \$1,000,000 in cash to the PMGSE.

Australia - donated 20,000 MT of wheat through WFP, 5,000 MT of wheat through PVOs, 20 MT of high protein biscuits for UNICEF, made cash grants to Australian NGOs and the ICRC, and provided a medical team and supplies through UNICEF and ICRC, all worth \$4,604,348. Australia also donated \$143,478 to PVOs for inland transport; 100 MT of biscuits, valued at \$228,261; 280 MT of vegoil for Gamo Gofa, worth \$466,667; a rangeland extension advisor and 30 training projects, worth \$189,130; 20 MT of biscuits, 20 MT of whole milk powder, and 2,000 MT of wheat, worth \$2,391,304, for Eritrea through Australian PVOs; and 25,000 MT of food through WFP. Australia also gave cash grants of \$144,927 to ICRC, \$492,900 to the UN/OEOA, and \$181,160 to the UNHCR.

Austria - donated 4,000 MT of wheat through WFP, and 20 trucks and spare parts, valued at \$1,000,000.

Belgium - donated 4,000 MT soft wheat (wheat and flour mixture) through UNICEF, and 10,000 MT of food, worth \$2,223,000; gave \$2,323,684 to various PVOs; sent a C-130 and a Hercules for use by the ICRC to ferry food from Asmara to Makelle, valued at \$1,403,508; and provided 2,920 MT of wheat flour, valued at \$1,160,000, in the summer of 1985.

Botswana - provided a Hercules airplane to the ICRC to ferry food from Asmara to Makelle, value not reported.

Bulgaria - donated 12,000 MT of wheat, 5,000 MT of flour, 600 MT of other food, medicine, 10 trucks, 12 tractors, 12 trailers, 4 excavators, 100 water pumps, 5,000 blankets, 50 MT of other items, and 2 aircraft, 2 helicopters, and crew to transport commodities; total value \$12,500,000.

Canada - donated 2,650 MT of Flour through the ICRC and 250 MT of vegoil through CRS, value not reported; donated approximately 25,000 MT of wheat (20,000 from the federal government and 5,000 from the Government of Ontario), worth \$4,962,000; provided more food aid, valued at \$37,000,000; gave \$2,274,190 in cash grants through ICRC, LRCS, Oxfam, UNDR0, and other groups, and \$7,634,000 in cash grants through Canadian relief organizations; provided medicines through UNICEF, worth \$74,074; paid for the transport of medicines, food, and clothing, worth \$382,000; sent a Bell 212 helicopter for use by CRDA; provided the RRC with airplane spare parts, valued at \$202,206; and provided a medical administrator to the ICRC through the Canadian Red Cross, valued at \$29,000.

China, People's Rep. - contributed 15,000 MT of maize, valued at \$1,620,000.

Czechoslovakia - provided three planes carrying 26 MT of food and 4 MT of medicine, with a total value of \$374,000.

Denmark - donated five trucks, emergency food, seeds, transport, and medicines, through Danish Church Aid, valued at \$3,152,709; provided medical assistance through Danish Church Aid, worth \$147,783; gave a cash grant of \$310,345 to LRCS through the Danish Red Cross; provided food, tents, clothing, medicines, and trucks, all valued at \$693,596, through the Danish Red Cross; donated medical assistance, blankets, and trucks, worth \$331,034, through the Danish People's Relief Association; and gave 116 MT of powdered milk and cash for health and feeding projects, valued at \$197,044, to SCF/Denmark.

Finland - made cash contributions totaling \$237,170 to ICRC, UNICEF, and the Finnish Red Cross; gave UNHCR a cash grant of \$226,667 for the returnee program in Harerge; provided food, blankets, tents, and transport to the Finnish Red Cross, worth \$135,039; and donated food valued at \$2,378,000.

France - donated 2,000 MT of wheat, and provided a C-160 for in-country airlifts, value not reported; and contributed food aid, valued at \$23,045,000.

German Dem. Rep. - donated 1,100 tents, 40,000 blankets, food, medicines, 35 trucks, and three transport planes (for 90 days) for internal airlifts, all valued at \$6,622,516; and 50 tractors, 1,000 MT of sugar, 100,000 blankets, 1,930 tents, 208 MT of rice, 45 MT of peas, 9.7 MT of medicine, and 60 MT of powdered milk, value not reported.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - donated \$150,000 in cash, 3,000 MT of sorghum, 477 MT of vegoil, and sugar (the value of the food was \$445,000) to UNHCR for the returnee program in Harerge; provided 40,000 blankets through CARE, valued at \$50,000; and donated relief supplies through CRDA, valued at \$170,000. The Luftwaffe provided two airplanes for 60 days (mid-November to mid-January) for in-country airlifts and airdrops of food and other

relief supplies, value not reported. This airlift was extended until late August because the German planes were smaller than the others and were able to service strips, such as Lalibella's, which others could not. The West German government also contributed pharmaceuticals through PVOs worth \$112,903; tents, clothes, and blankets through PVOs, valued at \$177,419; 147 Mercedes Benz trucks, valued at \$3,300,000; food, including 6,000 MT of wheat flour and 100 MT of edible oil, worth \$16,318,000; supplemental food, tents, blankets, medicines, vehicles, and transport, all valued at \$2,675,000, to the UNHCR and ICRC; \$3,905,000 in cash to various PVOs; emergency technical assistance, valued at \$6,985,000; 35 MT of medicine through the German Red Cross, valued at \$48,387; and 116,000 jute bags for air-dropping of emergency food, valued at \$43,226.

Greece - provided 120 MT of baby food, value not reported.

Hungary - provided baby food, flour, sugar, dried pasta, and milk powder, worth \$982,125.

Iceland - contributed food aid, valued at \$51,000.

India - donated 57,000 MT of wheat: 20,000 MT through WFP, 30,000 MT through the RRC, and 7,000 MT to be monetized to pay for internal transport and handling costs; total value of the wheat is \$15,390,000.

Iran - provided 90 MT of food and medicines to the RRC, valued at \$1,393,000.

Ireland - donated 600 MT of food aid and other relief supplies with transport, valued at \$1,232,000.

Italy - provided the following assistance: \$2,604,166 in cash for warehouse construction in Assab port; 100 trucks, 115 trailers, spare parts, maintenance facilities, and a fully-equipped workshop, all worth \$7,291,666; two medical teams to Makelle and one to Bati for six months in collaboration with UNICEF and ICRC, with tents, drugs, medical equipment, vehicles, and air shuttle service carried out by two Italian Air Force planes, all valued at \$3,385,415; construction of a warehouse in Dire Dawa, capital of Harerge, at a cost of \$2,083,333; medical assistance to Gonder, valued at \$3,125,000; enriched supplementary food, including semolina and cheese, worth \$2,864,583; \$3,124,999 in cash to Caritas Italiana for feeding and water research programs; \$785,250 to drill wells and provide pumps to supply water to the Italian health centers in Makelle and Bati; four fixed and two mobile food processing plants, worth \$1,000,000; \$26,041,666 for rehabilitation ventures, including medium and small-scale irrigation projects (through UNDP), dam construction, rural road projects, and warehouse construction; \$260,416 in cash for UNDRP for internal transport costs; and \$520,823 to Caritas Italiana, UNICEF Committee for Italy, and other Italian PVOs for air freight of relief supplies. Italy was a leader in providing vehicles for inland transportation; in addition to the 100 mentioned above, Italy provided another 136 to the RRC over the year.

Japan - granted \$7,400,000 worth of food and agricultural supplies; provided 1,200 tires, worth \$200,000, spare parts for Japanese trucks, valued at \$50,000, and forklifts and tugs, valued at \$200,000; and gave \$90,000 through UNDRO for air drop activities.

Jordan - gave 13.6 MT of food airfreighted by the Royal Jordanian Air Force, value not reported.

Libya - provided a seven-man medical team, and three aircraft for internal transport, value not reported.

Maldives - donated \$5,000 in cash.

Netherlands - donated supplementary food, seeds, farm equipment, and six trucks, worth \$823,000; one C-130 aircraft for a shuttle between Asmara and Makelle, valued at \$3,800,000; \$1,846,800 in cash to Dutch PVOs; a Hercules aircraft to transport food from Asmara inland, 6,000 MT of grain, seeds, and animals, 50 MT of biscuits through UNICEF, value not reported; 3,000 blankets to the RRC for distribution at DP camps; equipment to facilitate port operations at Assab, worth \$900,000; 24,000 MT of wheat, valued at \$2,910,000; and \$50,000 in cash through UNDRO for air drop activities.

Norway - provided \$1,800,000 for purchase and transport of food grain through Norwegian Church Aid and SCF/Norway; 120 MT of high-protein biscuits through UNICEF, worth \$316,384; contributed \$56,500 to UNICEF, LRCS, and SCF/Norway for vaccination campaigns; contributed tents through Norwegian Church Aid, valued at \$112,994; donated 60,000 garments for children, women, and men, valued at \$27,000, through a Norwegian PVO; provided 60 MT of fish-protein concentrate valued at \$45,000, through a Norwegian PVO; donated \$94,444 worth of medical supplies through Norwegian Church Aid; provided \$115,400 for an emergency administrative expert for one year and \$38,742 for a health coordinator for the UN/OEOA office; gave \$37,778 through WHO for a health coordination training course; provided blankets, valued at \$17,422, through Star of Hope (a Norwegian PVO); purchased medicine, worth \$44,443, through the Norwegian Red Cross; contributed \$1,824,817 in cash to Norwegian Church Aid, and donated 9 MT of supplementary food, including transport, to CRDA, worth \$38,961.

Pakistan - provided 500 MT of rice, value not reported.

Poland - sent three MI-8 helicopters to move food to plateaus not suitable for drops in northern Shoa, valued at \$2,400,000.

Saudi Arabia - provided 3,000 tents (two-family size) to the RRC for camps, value not reported.

Soviet Union - provided 10,000 MT of rice, sugar, and baby food; 8 MT of medicine; blankets; 10 water tank trucks; two water-drilling installations with experts; 300 trucks; 12 Antonov transport planes, partly to ferry food and relief supplies, but mostly to resettle more than 66,000 people; 24 helicopters for 180 days, to Wollega, Kefa, and Illubabor; less drought-prone regions in the south; and an ambulatory hospital with a staff of 150; value not reported for any of these items.

Spain - supplied 5,000 MT of grain plus other food and tents, valued at \$53,685; the transport provided by Iberia and the military; also provided 7 MT of food and medicines for children, 7 MT of blankets, 1 MT of tents, clothing, and medical supplies, with air transport, all valued at \$85,715.

Sweden - donated the following: 10,000 MT of wheat, worth \$1,334,000, through LWF; \$7,640,000 in cash to the RRC to buy and transport Swedish wheat to inland distribution centers; \$1,110,000 in cash to the ICRC; \$445,000 in cash to LRCS; \$275,000 in cash to UNICEF; 10,000 MT of wheat to the RRC, valued at \$1,110,000; spare parts, tires, and water equipment, worth \$890,000, to the RRC; food, medicine, and internal transport costs, worth \$835,000, to LWF; emergency food, valued at \$1,110,000, through a Swedish PVO; and a C-130 and a Hercules airplane for use by the ICRC for six to eight weeks to ferry food from Asmara to Tigray, value not reported.

Switzerland - donated \$115,830 to UNICEF for its emergency program; 8 MT of pesticide, valued at \$65,217, for army worm infestation in Sidamo; \$1,961,304 in cash to ICRC, WFP, and various PVOs; 2,000 MT of cereals and 500 MT of supplementary food, including transport to ICRC, WFP, and various PVOs, worth \$2,173,913; and four Swiss Disaster Relief experts to ICRC and UNHCR, valued at \$147,826.

United Kingdom - donated 26,000 MT of grain, valued at \$7,539,729; two RAF aircraft C-130s to transport 50 MT/day of supplies within Ethiopia for 90 days, worth \$5,000,000; 6,500 MT of food and two Hercules aircraft for internal transport for three months, valued at \$1,210,000; 16 Land Rovers, tires, and spare parts for the RRC and PVOs, two mobile workshops for the RRC, ten dump trucks, two grain conveyors, spare parts for the port of Assab, one Halco drilling rig and one Hands England rig for the Ethiopian Water Commission, five 30-MT trucks, seeds, tools, tents, blankets, tarpaulins, internal transport, mechanics, and food monitors, all worth \$6,050,000; 15,000 MT of food to the RRC, Oxfam/UK, and the WFP, worth \$4,325,000; 5,000 sprayers of both the manual and battery-operated types with spare batteries for army worm infestation in Sidamo; 480 tarpaulins for Assab port, valued at \$1,073,781; \$2,857,142 in cash to ICRC; and \$1,071,428 in cash for the ASG/EOE transport fund.

Vatican - provided \$55,000 to local church organizations and \$50,000 in cash through Caritas.

Voluntary Agencies and Other Private Groups

AODRO (Australian PVO) - donated food and blankets, worth \$260,000.

Band Aid Trust - is an organization of British performers formed by Bob Geldoff (of the Boomtown Rats) to raise money for famine relief in Africa. In late 1984, British musicians released a record called, "Do They Know It's Christmas?," the proceeds of which were donated for relief supplies. This also served as a catalyst for the U.S. recording, "We Are the World," and the fund-raising rock concerts in London and Philadelphia in the summer of 1985. About \$70 million was raised by these concerts and will be used for logistics, food, and other relief items to combat hunger in Africa. As of December 1985, Band Aid had donated \$1,300,000 for the U.N. consolidated truck fleet for Ethiopia. (See also "Live Aid" under U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Other Private Groups.)

China, People's Rep., Red Cross - provided \$70,000.

Christian Relief and Development Association (CRDA) - is a PVO consortium that provided a conduit for about 80% of the 48 PVOs working in Ethiopia; contributed 52,000 blankets to the RRC for distribution at camps; held regular bi-weekly meetings; used a helicopter provided by Canada to haul grain for its members; purchased trucks from Mercedes Benz; distributed 1,500 MT of teff seed; and provided a vehicle-servicing facility (for light work) for its 43 member agencies; value not reported.

Church Drought Action for Africa (CDAA) - was a PVO consortium consisting of CRS and its local counterpart, the Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat, and LWF and its local counterpart, the Mekane Yesus Ethiopian Evangelical Church. In FY 85, CRS and ECS handled about half of the almost 90,000 MT of food donated by the USG for CDAA distribution. They had a large presence in Eritrea and Tigray, and a smaller presence in Bale, Harerge, Kefa, Gamo Gofa, and Gonder. LWF and Mekane Yesus distributed the other 45,000 MT and were active in Wollo, Shoa, Wollega, and Sidamo.

Cyprus Weekly Newspaper - made a cash contribution of \$1,357 to UNDR0 for food and medicines.

Daimler Benz Company (Germany, Fed. Rep.) - donated 8 Mercedes Benz trucks.

Danish Church Aid - contributed \$88,810 in cash to CRDA.

Finnish Lutheran Church - bought 1,500 MT of wheat from the Netherlands for arrival in northern Ethiopia before Christmas 1984, value not reported.

Germany, Fed. Rep., Red Cross - provided mobile kitchens, generators, tents, beds, and blankets, worth \$62,119; and sent a five-man medical team to Alamata, value not reported.

Irish Concern - ran eight emergency relief camps and feeding centers: at Ibnet (in Gonder), at Bodessa, Edo Bolosso, Sake, and Jerare (in the Wolayita area of Sidamo), at Harbo (in Wollo), and at Kemisse and Cherite (in Shoa). The total beneficiaries of Concern's programs numbered 112,000 in May 1985. In the Sidamo region, it was one of only a few organizations working to aid famine victims. Harbo camp, in Wollo, was considered the model camp in Ethiopia by the RRC.

Irish Farmers Association - donated 2,153 MT of grain and 30 MT of milk powder through Irish Concern.

Japan Red Cross - donated \$1,215,000 and 1,000,000 blankets raised from private sources.

Libya Red Crescent - provided 30 MT of food through the ERC, value not reported.

Medecins sans frontieres (MSF) - sent a team of 7 doctors, 13 nurses, a lab technician, and 3 logistics officers to work at the camps of Korem and Kobo in Wollo Province and contributed medicines, medical equipment, tents, and shelter for hospitalization and recovery, and part of the specialized food for therapeutic feeding centers for these camps. MSF worked in Ethiopia from March 1984 until December 1985, when the PMGSE kicked the organization out of the country because of its criticism of Ethiopia's resettlement policies. MSF's contribution in 1984 was valued at \$4,729,730, some of which was financed by the EEC.

Missionaries of Charity - with CRS providing logistics and management, distributed 1,316 MT of USG-donated NFDM and butteroil.

Norwegian Church Aid - donated 8,240 MT of cereals and supplemental food, tents, and other supplies, worth \$3,016,000.

Oxfam/U.K. - from July 1984 through mid-January 1985, Oxfam raised \$9,411,765 from the public. Oxfam allocated funds for two shipments of grain (for a total of 20,000 MT), the costs of various relief flights, expenses of teams of nutrition workers and water engineers working in Wollo and Sidamo, supplementary foods, Oxfam feeding kits and weighing scales, high energy biscuits, water pumps (including a well and two pumps to provide clean water at Lalibella), tanks, piping and taps, vehicles, blankets, plastic sheeting, medicines, grinding mills, and molasses pumps.

Pan-Cyprian Association for Famine Relief - contributed \$19,355 for food and medicines through UNDRO, and \$80,645 in cash to UNDRO.

RIAS Berlin - a radio station in West Berlin, sent 24 MT of emergency supplies, including tents and protein biscuits, to be distributed at the camp at Lalibella (western Wollo). The Luftwaffe, Lufthansa, Pan Am, Transamerica, and British Airways provided transport.

SCF/U.K. - operated a substantial feeding program in northern Wollo and distributed supplemental food (such as high-energy porridge for underweight children) and dry rations at Korem, Kobo, Bistina, and Bulbula. SCF/UK also leased close to 40 trucks to provide inland transportation and provided an aircraft to ferry supplies from the port of Assab to Asmara, Makelle, and Axum, value not reported.

Soviet Union Red Cross - donated \$290,734 to ICRC.

Swiss Disaster Relief Unit - provided two experts to help the UN/OEOA office in Ethiopia, and provided WFP with a coordinator for Assab port.

World University Service Canada (WUSC) - is the implementing partner of the UNHCR for the returnee program in Harerge.

Yugoslavia Red Cross - donated \$4,772 in December 1984.

TOTAL

\$451,734,684



Base 504566 8-80 (544712)

SUDAN

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Date: January 2, 1986

COUNTRY: Sudan

"At-Risk" Population

<u>Province</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>At Risk Population</u>
Northern Nile	433,391 649,633	
Kassala	1,512,335	734,000 (Feb.)
Red Sea	695,874	80-100,000 (Nov.)
Blue Nile	1,056,313	
Gezira	2,023,094	
White Nile	933,136	300,000 (May)
Kordofan	3,093,294	1,268,000 (June)
Darfur	3,093,699	1,000,000 (Sept.)
Khartoum	1,802,299	
Equatoria	1,406,181	110,000 (12/84)
Bahr El Ghazal	1,492,597	
El Boheyrat	772,913	
Sobat	802,354	
Jonglei	797,251	
TOTAL	20,564,364	8,400,000*

<u>Refugees in Sudan</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Region</u>
Ethiopians	734,000	370,000		Kassala, Red Sea
Ugandans	150,000			Equatoria
Chadians	<u>110,000</u>		80,000	Darfur, Gezira
TOTAL	994,000			

July figures from Khartoum 10514 - 24 July

The WASH Field Report No. 145 (Aug 1985) places the affected population at 4,500,000 - 22.2% of a total 20,270,270.

UNDRO Overview Sitrep #6 of July 1985 estimates Sudan's total population to be 20,800,000 and the population at-risk at greater than 6,000,000 (28.8%).

* GOS estimates of affected populations range from 8.4 to 12 million; USAID is using the 8,400,000 figure (Khartoum 12624 - 05 Sept) and so is UNDRO (UNDRO #9 - Sept. 18)

COUNTRY: Sudan

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

GOS Country-wide coordinating entity: Commission for Relief and Rehabilitation (CRR)
 ° Yousif Lutfi, Commissioner
 U.N. Coordinator: U.N. Secretary General's Special Representative for Relief Operations in Sudan
 ° Winston Prattley (also UNDP Res Rep)
 ° in Oct. 1985 proposed a U.N. Emergency Office in Sudan (UNEOS)

Food coordinator:

Water coordinator: UNICEF

Medical coordinator: UN/OEOA - WHO

Refugee coordinators:
 Commission on Refugees (COR) - in the Ministry of Interior
 ° Abdul Imam, Commissioner
 UNHCR - El Geneina (Darfur) sub-office chief - Ekber Menemencioglu

PVOs/UN agencies in-country

<u>Name</u>	<u>(check as appropriate)</u>			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
ACROSS - Association of Christian Resource Organizations Serving Sudan ° consortium of 12 British, Canadian, Dutch, Australian, and U.S. evangelical groups ° began working in Sudan in the 1970s	X			Darfur, Equatoria
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)		X		
American Refugee Committee (ARC) ° works with Lalmba	X			Kassala

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
CARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ distributes Title II food in Kordofan and Kassala ◦ responsible for monitoring food distribution program in N and S Kordofan 	X	X		Kordofan, Kassala
Catholic Relief Services (CRS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ will take over IRC health operations at Fau 2 				Kassala, Equatoria
Emergency Medical Doctors (German PVO)	X	X		Darfur
Emergency Relief Desk (ERD) (Arild Jacobsen)		X	X	
Episcopal Church <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ works with Ugandan refugees 			X	Equatoria
German Agro-Action (GAA)		X		Darfur
Helen Keller International (HKI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ completed a nutritional blindness and trachoma assessment 	X			
International Christian Aid (Inter Aid)	X	X		Kassala
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (Ruedi Keung) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ implementation of program in the south stalled (Sept. 12) 				Equatoria, Darfur
International Rescue Committee (IRC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ works with Ethiopian refugees 	X			Kassala
Irish Concern		X		
Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA) (Kuwait) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ administers hospital in southern Sudan ◦ constructed village for Eritrean refugees ◦ has 20 relief centers which serve 270,000 people 	X	X		Darfur, Kassala, Kordofan, Gezira, Blue Nile

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Lalmba Association <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° small but highly effective PVO ° has worked in Africa since 1964 ° has 12 medical team members in Sudan 	X			Kassala
League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° operates a mechanical workshop for vehicle repair ° has a medical staff of 5 nurses, 1 doctor, and 1 coordinator in Darfur 	X	X	X	Equatoria, Darfur, Kassala, Red Sea
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)				Upper Nile
Medecins sans frontieres (MSF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° Dr. Harze (Program Director) ° has had a large staff in southern Darfur since May: 8 doctors, 5 nurses, 4 technicians, and 1 medical coordinator ° operates supplementary feeding centers in southern Darfur ° does nutritional surveys in Darfur 	X	X		Darfur, Equatoria
Medical Volunteers International (MVI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° provision of TB medical care for Ethiopian refugees 	X	X		Kassala
Mennonite Central Committee				
Mercy Corps International (MCI) (Charles H. Reed)		X	X	
Moral Majority Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° proposed program has been accepted in principle by GOS Ministry 				Kassala
Norwegian Church Aid	X			Equatoria

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Oxfam/U.K. • well construction projects • serves as nutritional advisor to IARA in Western Darfur • does nutritonal surveys	X		X	Darfur, Red Sea, Kordofan
Relief Society for Tigray (REST)				Kassala
Saudi Red Crescent				Kassala
Save the Children Fund (SCF)/U.K. • distributes grain in Darfur • has 62 10-ton trucks • USAID-funded food monitor for W. Darfur • has 10-12 staff members in Nyala • has warehouse capacity of 55,000 bags • works with UNICEF to administer inoculations	X	X		Darfur, Kassala, Red Sea
Save the Children Federation (SCF)/U.S.				Kassala, Darfur, Kordofan
Sudanaid	X			Red Sea
Sudan Council of Churches				Kassala
Swedish Disaster Team				Kassala
Swiss Red Cross	X			Kassala
UNHCR • provides assistance to refugees • distributes free food		X	X	Darfur, Kassala
UNICEF • water operation with drilling operations • 12 rigs • does nutritonal surveys • works with SCF to administer inoculations (polio, DPT, measles, and BCG) in Darfur	X		X	Darfur, Kordofan, Bahr El Ghazal, Red Sea

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
World Food Program (WFP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ staff of food monitors at Port Sudan ◦ provides food to Ethiopia and Ugandan refugees 		X		White Nile, Gezira, Kassala, Equatoria, Blue Nile
World Health Organization (WHO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ attempts to coordinate health efforts 	X			
World Vision International (WVRO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ proposed supplementary feeding program for central area ◦ began working in Sudan with ACROSS in the 1970s ◦ has funded relief projects for Ugandan and Chadian refugees 	X	X		Gezira, Blue Nile
YMCA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ provides secretarial skills 			X	Khartoum

SUDAN: Feeding Camps

<u>Region</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Coordinates (Lat./Long.)</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Date of Pop. Figure (1985)</u>	<u>Organization</u>
<u>Blue Nile:</u>	El Damazine	1150 N, 3423 E		Aug. 2	UNHCR
	Sennar	1333 N, 3338 E	4,000	July 4	
<u>Darfur:</u>	Aserne	NA	20,000	Sept. 15	IARA, UNICEF, SCF, German Emergency Doctors, Oxfam
	Anjikoti	1206 N, 2238 E	33,000	April 1986	ACROSS, UNICEF, SCF/UK
	Um Balah	NA	22,000	Oct. 1	UNICEF, SCF/UK, MSF
	Quarantina (El Geneina)	1327 N, 2227 E		Aug. 19	
	Habila	1355 N, 2225 E	25,000	Sept. 15	LORCS
	Beida area	1129 N, 2342 E	6,000	Sept. 5	SCF/UK, LORCS, ICRC, MSF
	Kongo Haraza	NA	30,000	Sept. 5	SCF/UK, LORCS, ICRC, MSF
	Mawashi	NA	1,200	Sept. 5	
	Um Dukkum area	1329 N, 2259 E	40,000	Sept. 15	SCF/UK, LORCS, MSF, ICRC
	El Geneina area	1327 N, 2227 E	70,000	Sept. 6	Oxfam/UK, SCF/UK, LORCS, GAA
	Nyala area	1203 N, 2453 E		Sept. 15	SCF/UK, MSF
	Mysterei area	1307 N, 2209 E	4,600	Sept. 15	
	Teereayba	NA	3,000	Sept. 15	
	Kashey	NA	100	Sept. 15	
	Arara area	1240 N, 2209 E	4,900	Sept. 15	
Bindisi	1157 N, 2306 E		Dec. 12	UNHCR, SCF/UK	
<u>El Buheyra:</u>	Rumbek	0648 N, 2941 E		Aug. 1	
<u>Gezira:</u>	Wad Medani	1424 N, 3332 E	2,400	July 4	
<u>Kassala:</u>	Wad Sherife	NA	100,000	Sept. 5	UNHCR, ARC, Lalmba, Swiss Red Cross
	Girba Central	NA	10,000	April 19	ARC, Oxfam
	Girba South	NA		April 19	ARC, Oxfam
	(included in Central pop.)				
	Wad Kowli	NA	25,000	March 1986	UNHCR, MSF, SCF, IRC, Oxfam, YMCA, REST
	Fau 1-3	NA	36,300	March 24	UNHCR, IRC, REST, CRS
	Fau 4	NA		Oct. 9	UNHCR, MCI
	Fau 5	NA		Sept. 5	Swiss disaster agency
	Hillat Hakumba I	NA	13,500	March 24	SCF, REST
	Hillat Hakumba II	NA	23,400	March 24	SCF, REST
	Um Gargaor	NA	7,000	Sept. 5	
Karkora	NA	11,000	Sept. 5	SCF/US, CARE	
Um Rakuba	NA		Nov. 1	Swedish Disaster Team, Sudan Council of Churches	

SUDAN: Feeding Camps

<u>Region</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Coordinates (Lat./Long.)</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Date of Pop. Figure (1985)</u>	<u>Organization</u>
<u>Red Sea:</u>	Port Sudan	1937 N, 3714 E		Nov. 12	UNHCR, Sudanaid
	Karora area	1742 N, 3822 E		Nov. 12	UNHCR, LORCS
<u>White Nile:</u>	Kosti	1310 N, 3240 E	4,500	July 4	

Eastern Equatoria:

There are a number of camps with Ugandan refugees. However, the security situation precludes many PVOs and IOs from working in this area.

Western Equatoria:

There are a number of camps with Ugandan refugees. However, the security situation precludes many PVOs and IOs from working in this area.

Region/Department: Blue Nile

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
El Damazine		UNHCR/COR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ refugee camp for Ethiopians, mostly from Tigray, Wollo, Shoa, and Gonder, who have run away from resettlement sites in the Wollega province of Ethiopia ◦ 1,200 refugees have returned to northern Ethiopia 	State 235751 01 Aug State 237838 02 Aug
Sennar Chadian refugees	July - 4,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ many of the Chadians in this region migrated there with assistance from the authorities of Darfur and Kordofan 	Khartoum 9484 04 July

Region/Department: Darfur

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Aserne camp	May 24 - 52,000	IARA - UNHCR's implementing partner; provides 2 doctors German Emergency Medical Doctors - provides medical assistance UNICEF, SCF - conducted an immunization campaign against measles, pertussis, and diptheria in Sept. Oxfam - designed water system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ conditions at the camp in late July are very bad: food supplies are limited; there are deaths from malnutrition ◦ conditions are bad because the rains started before UNHCR had completed relocation of refugees further south and because the rains are harder than usual ◦ rains have caused serious flooding along the Wadi Azum which separates Aserne from the town of El Geneina ◦ bridge across this wadi has been washed out: GOS is trying to find bridging materials ◦ 20% of the children are 70% weight-for-height ◦ since June 8 food has only been distributed to adult refugees enough for 5 days, though supplemental feeding for children has continued unabated ◦ a full supplementary feeding program has limited the deterioration of health conditions ◦ however, adults are now (late July) having to be admitted to the program as the lack of food for bulk ration for distribution has begun to affect their health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Khartoum 7675 24 May Khartoum 10510 24 July Washington Post article 22 July Khartoum 10957 02 Aug Khartoum 11264 07 Aug Khartoum 12866 09 Sept CDC Report 15 Sept Khartoum 14115 02 Oct
	July 22 - 17,000			
	August - 27,000			
	Sept. - 20,000			

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Aserne (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ water supply situation is a problem (late July) ◦ because of the abundance of rainfall, water treatment facilities have been destroyed ◦ major health concern is that cholera, or acute watery diarrhea, will develop ◦ about 50% of the "refugees" are in fact Sudanese from nearby villages ◦ RP TDY Oct. 1 found situation "basically acceptable" ◦ refugees from Quarantina camp in El Geneina are being transferred here ◦ the Oxfam water system works well ◦ UNHCR plans to move these refugees to a new facility called Um Balah 2, near the existing facility at Um Balah ◦ the purpose of this move is to get the refugees east of Wadi Azum so that food supplies can reach the camp during the rainy season ◦ Chadian refugees likely to stay in western Sudan "for some time" ◦ 7,000 residents were transferred to Um Balah 	

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Anjikoti	May 24 - 15,000	ACROSS - provides medical and other services	◦ MSF Program Director visited this camp and Um Balah week of July 14	Khartoum 7675
Chadian refugees camp	July 19 - 20,000	UNICEF, SCF - conducted an immunization campaign against measles in Sept.	◦ he observed severe malnutrition among the children but had no mortality data	24 May Ndamena 4155
	Sept. - 20,000		◦ the camp population is probably Chadian but it was not possible to verify this	29 July Khartoum 12866
	April 1986 - 33,000		◦ arrival of enough food supplies is difficult because of flooded roads	09 Sept CDC Report 15 Sept
			◦ trucks unable to use El Geneina (Sudan)-Adre (Chad) road because of flooding wadis	Ndamena 6683 04 Dec Khartoum
			◦ MSF (Netherlands) registered two or three cholera cases in September	4930 (1986)
			◦ free food distribution attracts Chadians (programs in eastern Chad all involve FFW)	
Um Balah	July 19 - 20,000	UNICEF, SCF/UK - conducted an immunization campaign against measles, pertussis, and diphtheria in Sept.	◦ UNHCR opened camp June 14	Ndamena 4155
Chadian refugees camp	Sept. - 20,000	SCF/UK - provides medical services for children under 5	◦ MSF Program Director visited this camp and Anjikoti week of July 14	29 July Khartoum 12866
	Oct. 1 - 22,000	MSF - provided a team of 2 doctors, 1 nurse, and 1 technician for curative services for adults	◦ he observed severe malnutrition among the children but had no mortality data	09 Sept
			◦ arrival of enough food is difficult (Aug.) because of flooded roads	CDC Report 15 Sept
			◦ trucks unable to use El Geneina (Sudan) - Adre (Chad) road because of flood wadis	Khartoum 14115 02 Oct

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Um Balah (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ on Oct. 1, death rate was 9/10,000/day ◦ immediate causes of death are dehydration, chest infections, and malaria ◦ alarmingly, the health of many refugees deteriorates in camp ◦ one root cause is water supply problems: refugees must walk up to 2 km. each way from wells ◦ at a minimum, a camp-wide water system is needed ◦ latrines are also urgently needed ◦ UNHCR is to look into problems 	
Quarantina DP camp located in the middle of El Geneina			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ camp population consists of El Geneina's beggars and internally displaced people ◦ acute malnutrition rare, though all DPs exhibiting signs of the drought ◦ kwashiorkor and marasmus widespread among children ◦ no immunization program against measles; an unquantified number of cases reported. An epidemic would most likely wipe out most of the children of the camp 	Khartoum 10957 02 Aug Khartoum 11264 07 Aug Mogadishu 9051 19 Aug

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Habila	Sept. - 25,000 refugees	LORCS - provided staff to do to do nutritional survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ one of only 2 villages visited by CDC CDC Report team which had a protected source of water (well) 15 Sept ◦ the markets had plentiful stocks of fruits, vegetables, and nuts, as well as grains (mid-Sept.) ◦ village has local health assistant 	
Beida	Sept. 5: town - 2,000 area - 4,000	SCF, LORCS, ICRC, MSF - established a wet supplemental feeding center LORCS - provides nutritionists and nurses for nutritional surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ destitute Chadian refugees and displaced Sudanese live in makeshift settlements or in the souk ◦ marked decrease in the number of Chadians coming across the border ◦ the only dura that arrived before the USAID helicopter operation was brought in by camel caravans ◦ camel caravans consist of 100 animals each carrying 4 bags of 50 kg. of dura for a total of 1 MT ◦ feeding centers benefit 1,500 children (mid-Sept.) ◦ none of the migrants are from Biltine prefecture (Chad) but 24% are from Ouaddai (Sept. 12) ◦ in mid-Sept. the markets in the area only had dura and onions ◦ the Beida area has the refugee pop. hardest hit (mid-Sept.) ◦ 25% of children (1-5 years old) had hypertropied gums and swollen joints ◦ 25% had symptoms suggestive of xerophthalmia 	Khartoum 12632 05 Sept Khartoum 13064 12 Sept Ndjamena 5253 18 Sept CDC Report 15 Sept

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Beida (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 25% had hyperkeratosis ◦ in general, health status of local Sudanese was superior to that of refugees ◦ 4-19% of refugees and 0-8% of locals were febrile to touch ◦ a palpable spleen was present in 19-23% of refugees and 8-20% of locals ◦ diarrhea was present in 6-42% of refugees and 12-41% of locals ◦ the 1,600-2,000 refugees 2 km. north of Beida are clustered in a field with only grass mats and trees for shelter 	
Kongo Haraza	Sept. 5 - 30,000	SCF, LORCS, ICRC, MSF - established a wet supplemental feeding center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 300 destitute Chadian refugees and displaced Sudanese live in the souk; the rest in makeshift settlements ◦ marked decrease in the number of Chadians coming across the border ◦ only one of two villages visited by CDC which has a protected source of water: well ◦ village has a local health assistant 	Khartoum 12632 05 Sept Khartoum 12866 09 Sept CDC Report 15 Sept
Mawashi	Sept. 5 - 1,200		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ population has been as high as 6,000; the balance returned home for planting 	Khartoum 12632 05 Sept

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Um Dukkum	Sept.: village - 3,000 refugees area - 40,000 refugees	SCF, LORCS, ICRC, MSF - established a wet supplement- mental center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ refugees given local shelter (African tukkels) ◦ a variety of crops - corn, okra, peanuts, squash, and melon, as well as dura - was planted ◦ some dura was already harvested by mid-Sept. ◦ one of the few places where refugees and DPs were given seed to plant for the coming harvest (mid-Sept.) ◦ area will probably be cut off until Dec. when the wadis recede and the ground dries up ◦ village has local health assistant 	Khartoum 12866 09 Sept CDC Report 15 Sept
El Geneina area	Sept. - 70,000 (some of this total is south of El Geneina and includes Chadian refugees)	<p>Oxfam - assists SCF with food distribution; conducts nutrition surveys</p> <p>SCF/UK - distributes food north of El Geneina; operates a truck convoy from Kosti; increased its staff and resources in El Geneina in late fall 1985</p> <p>EEC - airlifts 150 MT of food/day into El Geneina</p> <p>CDC - conducted nutritional survey</p> <p>LORCS - provides nutritionists and nurses to do nutritional surveys in the area</p> <p>GAA - distributes cooking oil and milk powder (brought in from Chad and Cameroon)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Oxfam survey in May reported 20-50% of 1-5 year olds were moderately to severely malnourished ◦ CDC epidemiologists found in late Aug. that 55% of children were moderately to severely malnourished ◦ CDC also found high rates of scurvy and advanced xerthalmia, including keratomalacia and blindness among children ◦ child populations were found to be greatly decimated ◦ SCF and Oxfam report that nearly the entire population is totally dependent on external food aid (Sept.) 	Khartoum 12747 06 Sept CDC Report 15 Sept Khartoum 17612 12 Dec

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
El Geneina area (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Sept. estimates are that at least 80% of the population requires a minimum of 450 grams/day of food aid; this amounts to about 250 MT/day until harvest time in Nov. ◦ north of El Geneina, the roads are good enough for critical areas to be reached ◦ the problem in this part is the availability of trucks (Sept.) ◦ south of El Geneina the roads are impassable (Sept.) ◦ nutritional status of this population is extremely poor (Sept.) ◦ the Columbia helicopter operation is focusing its attention on this area south of El Geneina ◦ El Geneina was described as the "boom town of western Sudan" in Dec. 1985; the improvement of the El Fasher-El Geneina road has been a key factor in this revival ◦ GAA agronomist assessed the area north of El Geneina and said the 1985 harvest was 25% of normal 	

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Nyala area		SCF/UK - has a large staff, about 10-12 people, in Nyala MSF - runs feeding centers in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2 cases of cholera ("acute gastro- enteritis") confirmed at Nyala Hospital Sept. 6 ◦ CDC doctors, Oxfam, UNICEF, and MSF personnel visited hospital ◦ buffer stocks moved into area ◦ 30 suspected but unconfirmed cases/ day; these cases are tapering off (early Sept.) ◦ in mid-Aug. there were 5-6 deaths/ day at peak ◦ MSF is working with the Nyala Hospital on the control of acute gastro- enteritis in the area (mid-Sept.) 	Khartoum 12745 06 Sept CDC Report 15 Sept
Mysterei	Sept.: village - 600 refugees area - 4,000 refugees		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Chadian refugees harassed by members of Guran tribe: e.g., in Mysterei several police officers were murdered in early summer and a camel caravan carrying relief goods was hijacked ◦ village has local health assistant ◦ village has no medicines, ORS, or medical supplies 	CDC Report 15 Sept
Teereayba	Sept. - 3,000 refugees		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ village has local health assistant ◦ village has no medicines, ORS, or medical supplies 	CDC Report 15 Sept

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Kashey	Sept. - 100 refugees		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2 villagers were murdered during a camel robbery in July ◦ village has local health assistant ◦ village has no medicines, ORS, or medical supplies 	CDC Report 15 Report
Arara area	Sept. - 4,900 refugees		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ village has local health assistant ◦ village has no medicines, ORS, or medical supplies 	CDC Report 15 Report
Bindisi		<p>UNHCR - considering opening a new camp here to settle Chadian refugees who have spontaneously settled here (Dec 1985)</p> <p>SCF/UK - distributes food in this area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ this area is called "thumbprint area" ◦ food rations per person are still about 66% of the ideal figure of 12 kg/person/month (12/85) ◦ however, villagers report that the food supply is satisfactory (12/85) ◦ SCF official reported that about 20% of the inhabitants will need a continual supply of food aid throughout FY 86 	Khartoum 17612 12 Dec

Region/Department: El Buheyrat (southern Sudan)

<u>Camp</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Organization in Charge</u>	<u>Problems</u>	<u>Date/ Reference</u>
Rumbek city (not a camp)			<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ the GOS singled out Rumbek area as the most severely affected in southern Sudan◦ security situation is dicey	Khartoum 10922 01 August

Region/Department: Gezira

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Wad Medani Chadian refugees	July - 2,400		° many of the Chadians in this region migrated there with assistance from the authorities of Darfur and Kordofan	Khartoum 9484 04 July

- Kassala region has traditionally been a food surplus area; there are a number of large irrigated agric. production schemes (Khartoum 6159 - 24 Apr)

Region/Department: Kassala

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Wad Sherife refugees mostly from Eritrea	Jan. - 54,000	UNHCR/COR	◦ camp is long distance from paved roads and will probably be inaccessible during rainy season	HKI paper 25 Feb
	March 24 - 83,000	ARC and Lalmba - responsible for most of the out-patient and emergency medical care; runs a health screening and immunization program; have 12 team members for Wad Sherife and Girba: 3 doctors, 4 nurses, 1 PA, 1 nurse practitioner, 2 field administrators, and 1 field assistant	◦ health officials are concerned that the Eritrean refugees have brought in a new serotype of cholera to the region	UNICEF Sitrep #17 25 Mar
	April 19 - 60-70,000 with about 2,000 new arrivals daily		◦ refugee flow has increased since early Aug. due to renewed PMGSE offensives in Eritrea	State 118986 19 Apr
	July 1 - 80-100,000		◦ new arrivals are expected through Oct.	Khartoum 6681 05 May
	Sept. 5 - 100-120,000	Swiss Red Cross - runs hospital	◦ as of early Sept., there are 2 new sections of the camp: one is called Gulsa and is about 2 km. away from the camp	Khartoum 7539 22 May State 200517 01 July Khartoum
			◦ Gulsa contains about 20,000 people who arrived late July and in Aug.	12706 05 Sept
			◦ the other new section is more recent and has 2-3,000 people, with new arrivals at the rate of 150-200 persons	Khartoum 12655 05 Sept Khartoum
			◦ the number of people in the rest of the camp is nearly impossible to estimate (Sept.)	13026 12 Sept Khartoum
			◦ it is unlikely that there are as many as 130,000 people in the older sections (GOS estimate)	13026 12 Sept State 309109
			◦ most people are living in tents	08 Oct Khartoum 15425 31 Oct

Region/Department: Kassala (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization is Change	Problems	Date/ Reference
Wad Sherife (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ most of the new arrivals since Aug. 1 are in good physical condition, though some children are suffering from malnutrition ◦ most recent arrivals (since early Aug.) are healthy young men ◦ UNHCR needs additional funding to move some of the Wad Sherife population to Fau 5 ◦ shelter is inadequate ◦ situation is not a crisis as of early Sept., but could become one if large numbers cross the border, particularly if they are not as healthy as recent arrivals ◦ refugees from Eritrea continue to arrive through Sept. ◦ GOS claims 900 new arrivals/day but independent observers claim 500-600/day (Sept. 12) ◦ 20,000 new arrivals are likely throughout month of Sept. ◦ inflow in early Oct. was 200-300/day ◦ many new arrivals have fled military activity rather than drought and famine ◦ inflow in early Nov. has been less than 50/day 	
Girba Central Girba South	10,000	ARC - only PVO at the camp; provides direct patient care and operates makeshift feeding program Oxfam - installing water distribution	◦ transit camps for returnees to Eritrea and Tigray	State 118986 19 Apr

Region/Department: Kassala (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Wad Kowli refugees mostly from Tigray	Jan. 1985 - 100,000 with 2-4,000 new arrivals daily	UNHCR - stockpiles food	◦ Jan. mortality rate 14/10,000 a day	HKI paper
	March 24 - 73,000	MSF	◦ March mortality rate 3.3/10,000	25 Feb
	May 22 - 28,000	SCF	main causes of death are measles and dysentery	UNHCR
	Aug. 28 - 31,000	IRC	◦ if moves to Girba Central and East are completed, residual pop. will be about 5,000 when rains begin	Sitrep #17
	March 2, 1986 - 25,000	YMCA	◦ UNHCR is stockpiling food for 50,000 people to meet needs of new arrivals before Sept.	25 Mar
		Oxfam	◦ Swiss disaster team to begin installing pedestrian bridge and aerial tram on 25 May to improve access	Khartoum 7508
		REST - organized schools and an orphanage	◦ death rates in late May still high: about 6-8/10,000/day	21 May
			◦ though new arrivals comprise disproportionate number of deaths, over 65% are not among new arrivals	Khartoum 7539
			◦ acute, watery diarrhea broke out in mid-May which caused suspension of returnee program	22 May
			◦ stool samples indicate that this outbreak was not cholera	Washington Post article
			◦ adequate food supplies in mid-July	22 July
			◦ U.S. Public Health Service staff and IRC found what appears to be widespread hepatitis; tests being performed to confirm	State
			◦ 3,000 Tigrayan refugees received temporary asylum on Aug. 26	237838
				02 Aug
				Khartoum 10374
				22 July
				IHPO 4869
				07 Aug
				Khartoum 12304
				28 Aug
				Khartoum 12706
				05 Sept
				Khartoum 3238
				02 Mar (1986)

Region/Department: Kassala (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Wad Kowli (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ in late Aug., the dirt track to Wad Kowli from Gedaref is almost impassable due to rain and mud; travel time now takes 8-30 hours ◦ trips can only be made in convoys ◦ freight rates have increased with truckers demanding as much as 1,000 Sudanese pounds to make the trip ◦ however, food supplies at the camp are acceptable (early Sept.) ◦ travel conditions should improve at the end of Sept. ◦ hepatitis is a problem but not a major one (early Sept.) and the strain is not A/not B ◦ death rate in March 1986 is less than 0.5/10,000 per day ◦ there is even a "booming" souk with 60 shops in the camp in March 1986 ◦ March 1986 - returnee program in full force with 1,600 people leaving every 2-3 days to walk home ◦ water supply is a potential problem ◦ another problem is a possible (unverified) overflight of the camp by Ethiopian aircraft in Feb. 1986 ◦ another problem was a fracas between the Sudanese military and some young refugees in mid-Feb. 	

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Fau 1	March 24 - 36,300 (all three sites)	UNHCR	◦ camp is long distance from paved roads	UNHCR
Fau 2		IRC - runs health services at Fau 2; 2 sanitarians at Fau sites	◦ Fau 3 has had several suspected cases of typhoid (early May)	Sitrep #17
Fau 3		REST	◦ quality of water supply a problem	25 Mar
refugees from Tigray		CRS - plans to take over health services from IRC at Fau 2	◦ sanitation is not a major problem because combination of sun and temperatures over 45° C quickly break down wastes	Khartoum 6681
			◦ tents will not provide suitable shelter during the rains; tents tear in strong winds and lack ground covers	05 May Khartoum 7539
			◦ plastic sheeting is needed for shelter	22 May Khartoum 9484
			◦ Fau 3 returnee program was in full swing in late May; some 25 trucks had been loaded to shift people to Wad Kowli	04 July Khartoum 9615
			◦ Fau 2 returnee program scheduled to start in early June	08 July Khartoum 12706
			◦ IRC concerned with supply situation of milk powder and high protein biscuits at Fau 3	05 Sept
			◦ IRC medical staff at Fau 3 has asked DOS for medical textbook on tropical pediatric medicine	
			◦ the large medical tent provided by RP was knocked down in the first rain storm	
			◦ the model family tent was ripped apart by fairly mild winds	
			◦ however, the medical tents were put up with long tent pegs and withstood the winds and rain	

Region/Department: Kassala (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Fau 1 (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ weather conditions at all 3 sites are awful (early July) and they are turning into seas of mud ◦ camp pop. in all 3 sites stabilized during June; departures for Tigray have ended ◦ housing conditions in the Faus improved in late June ◦ health and living conditions for PVO staff slowly improving ◦ at Fau 3 considered the worst site, the number of poisonous vipers killed each week down to 2 ◦ death rates in the Faus at very low levels (early July): at Faus 1 and 3, it is 1/10,000 a day; at Fau 2 it is 2-3/10,000 ◦ cholera has not yet appeared among refugees in any of the Fau sites (July) ◦ these 3 sites are on irrigated lands and this is causing increasing resentment among Sudanese nationals in the area ◦ there is also extensive competition between refugees and Sudanese nationals for health care and educational services in the region, particularly in the towns 	
Fau 2 (cont'd.)				
Fau 3 (cont'd.)				

Region/Department: Kassala (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Fau 4	This site is for Eritrean refugees currently in Wad Sherife	UNHCR has not yet found a PVO to run the camp (early May) Mercy Corps - interested in building the facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ this site used to be called Central 1 ◦ site 6 km. off paved road; 30 km. north of Port Sudan/Khartoum road ◦ heavy mud made road impassable even with 4-wheel drive vehicle (early Sept.) ◦ brutally hot and totally without vegetation ◦ water supply installed by FRG gov't. agency for disaster assistance ◦ water system is well-designed 2-step process: water is first pumped into 18 large swimming pool-like tanks where sediment settles; then, water flows into another set of 18 tanks where it is chlorinated ◦ however, water system may be too small for planned population ◦ by 22 May, it was apparent that the Fau camps 4 and 5 would not reach 100,000; maybe the pop. will get to 20,000 ◦ Fau 4 will not be ready for occupation until late Oct. or Nov.; only the water system has been installed ◦ delays of the opening are due to financial problems ◦ health officials are concerned that the refugees will introduce a new serotype of cholera to the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Khartoum 6681 05 May Khartoum 7539 22 May Khartoum 12706 05 Sept Khartoum 14464 09 Oct

Region/Department: Kassala (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Fau 5	This site is for Eritrean refugees currently at Wad Sherife	Swiss disaster agency - completed preparations for opening the camp; will provide 5-member (expats) medical team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ this site was originally called Central 2 ◦ site is 30 km. north of Port Sudan/ Khartoum road ◦ camp is currently a set of plans (early May) ◦ Swiss will provide services for 20,000 people, but UNHCR wants to put in 50,000 ◦ by 22 May, it was apparent that the Fau camps would not reach 100,000; perhaps Fau 5 would get 20,000 ◦ ready to be occupied in early Sept. - water system is in and basic camp infrastructure has been installed ◦ heavy mud made road impassable even with 4-wheel drive vehicle (early Sept.) ◦ delays of the opening are due to financial problems ◦ site will be primarily a refugee resettlement center, but the refugees will be allowed to look for work in surrounding farms and towns ◦ employment opportunities exist because site is in the Rahad-irrigated agricultural areas ◦ health officials are concerned that the refugees will introduce a new serotype of cholera to the region ◦ very sophisticated refugee reception center 	<p>Khartoum 6181</p> <p>05 May Khartoum 7539</p> <p>22 May Khartoum 12706</p> <p>05 Sept Khartoum 14464</p> <p>09 Oct</p>

Region/Department: Kassala (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Hillet Hakumba I and II refugees from Tigray	March 24 - Site I - 13,500 Site II - 23,400	SCF - provides health personnel REST	◦ one of two foci of returnee program	UNHCR Sitrep # 17 24 Mar Khartoum 7539 22 May
Um Gargaor refugees from Eritrea	Sept. 5 - 7,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ long-term refugee resettlement site ◦ conditions are "acceptable" (early Sept.) ◦ each refugee family is allotted a 10-acre plot to pursue farming; most grow sorghum ◦ average yields are 4 bags/acre ◦ of the total village production, about 50% is kept for village consumption and the rest is sold ◦ due to the abundance of rain in 1985 the village may have an above average yield ◦ village is still far from self-sufficient (Sept) and may never be unless the farmers are given more incentives and credit ◦ sanitation is a problem because refugees will not use community latrines (provided by COR) ◦ living conditions are "good" ◦ main problem is access: travel to the Port Sudan/Khartoum road can take hours because of rain and mud 	Khartoum 12706 05 Sept

Region/Department: Kassala (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Karkora refugees from Eritrea	settlement - 4,000 reception center - 7,000	SCF/US - provides medical services and runs supple- mentary feeding program CARE - plants trees in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ conditions are more difficult than at Um Gargor ◦ recently arrived refugees do not have access to land; they can only work as laborers in the sur- rounding field or at the CARE tree-planting area ◦ living conditions are "good" ◦ sanitation is a problem because refugees will not use community latrines (built by COR) ◦ SCF requests community participation in Karkora's development ◦ main problem is access: travel to the Port Sudan/Khartoum road can take hours due to rain and mud 	Khartoum 12706 05 Sept
Um Rakuba refugee camp		Sudan Council of Churches Swedish Disaster Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ SCF/US expressed interest in playing a role at this camp 	State 335558 01 Nov

Region/Department: Red Sea

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Port Sudan city		UNHCR - built housing complex for 600 Ethiopian refugee families, which, however, stands vacant Sudanaid - runs several clinics in the shanty town areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ situation of both Ethiopian refugees and local drought-affected Sudanese in this city is very serious ◦ Port Sudan lacks basic infrastructure to support the several tens of thousands of new residents who have arrived in the last 2 years ◦ Port Sudan has 3 sections: a central district, with adequate supplies and power; a "planned" shanty town, with a rudimentary water supply and some power; and a new shanty town ◦ this new shanty town area has no regular source of drinking water, inadequate sanitation, no schools, and high rates of infant mortality ◦ most serious problems in Port Sudan are water supply and sanitation ◦ the USG-funded slow sand filter is not functioning ◦ there are no latrines built in the shanty towns ◦ winter rains usually start in early Nov., and with poor sanitation, the result may be widespread outbreaks of intestinal and other diseases ◦ no vehicles or hand pumps available for an anti-malaria campaign ◦ supplies of even basic medical equipment in the clinics is almost non-existent ◦ much of the equipment in the hospital doesn't work 	Khartoum 15976 12 Nov

Region/Department: Red Sea (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Port Sudan (cont'd.) city			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ UNHCR classifies most of the Ethiopian refugees in this area as "urban" refugees, and therefore limits its assistance to a minimal level ◦ malnutrition rates among refugees here are high: 34% of children < 5 years are < 80% weight-for-height ◦ because the refugees are classified as urban, they do not receive food rations 	
Karora area Eritrean border		UNHCR/COR LORCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ the first Ethiopian refugees to come to this area were Eritrean herdsmen bringing their flocks; now, the families of the herdsmen are coming to join the heads of households ◦ condition of the new arrivals seems to be good 	Khartoum 15976 12 Nov

Region/Department: White Nile

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Kosti Chadian refugees	July - 4,500		◦ many of the Chadians in this region migrated there with assistance from the authorities of Darfur and Kordofan	Khartoum 9484 04 July

SUDAN - Drought/Famine

by Jane Kochman

Date: 1983-1985; declared November 29, 1984

Location: Countrywide, with major impact in the western provinces of Darfur and Kordofan, Sudan's traditional agricultural sectors

No. Affected: Approximately 8.4 million

Damage: Starvation among the population of the western regions and the Beja nomad population of the Red Sea Hills Province; food deficit estimated at 1.16 million MT for 1985

The Disaster

During 1984 western Sudan was stricken with serious drought conditions, resulting in severe food shortages and the threat of famine over much of the area. Sudan's rainy season usually lasts from June to September; each year since 1980, however, annual rainfall failed to reach average levels. By mid-1983 the resultant drought conditions jeopardized the sorghum and millet crops in eastern and central Sudan as well as in the traditional agricultural sectors of western Sudan, Darfur and Kordofan.

During the 1984 growing season only 60% of the average rainfall was received, causing alarming drops in surface water and deep water supplies. Cereal output fell to 50% of normal. Production of sorghum, the country's principal food grain, fell to one-third below the 1983 output. By November 1984, food grain deficits for the year ahead were estimated to be as high as 1.16 million MT, approximately 30% of Sudan's food grain requirements.

Harvest deficits for 1984 were predicted and occurred mainly in rainfed agriculture, which is responsible for over 80% of sorghum production. Irrigated crops also suffered, as the water level of the Nile was down due to lack of rain in Ethiopia, creating shortages of water for irrigation. Thus, production of wheat, important in the urban diet, was reduced to 50,000 MT in 1984-85, or one-third of the previous year's harvest.

The farmers of Northern Kordofan and Northern Darfur experienced near total crop failures. As a result, thousands of farm families migrated southward and eastward to available pasture or urban areas. By the end of 1983, 300,000 people had left Northern Darfur for the better-off southern part of the region; during 1984, a similar number made the trek south. In Kordofan, feuds over land rights blocked the move south and forced some Kordofanis to set up tents in Omdurman, the city opposite Khartoum on the Nile. By the end of 1984 there were an estimated 42,000 destitute migrants in makeshift encampments in Omdurman.

In the east, poor rainfall was a devastating blow for the nomadic Beja of the Red Sea Province. December 1984 found about 10,000 Beja who had lost their livestock gathered in relief camps along the Port Sudan - Kassala Road.

As 1985 unfolded, food supplies continued to diminish in drought-stricken areas and the number of displaced Sudanese increased, as did dependency on relief grains and supplementary food. As general nutritional levels deteriorated, health problems increased. The malnutrition rate of displaced Sudanese was estimated to be at least five times higher than normal.

Large numbers of displaced Sudanese concentrated in various areas across the country, mainly between the 12th and 20th parallels. Some settled in camps, where they received intensive feeding. Many moved close to refugee camps, especially in the west, and others spread out in the White Nile areas south of Khartoum. By mid-1985, possibly over a million Sudanese were displaced.

Due to the influx of international aid, by early 1985 food supplies in-country were sufficient, but distribution to the hungry remained a problem. Congestion at Port Sudan and frequent breakdown of port equipment caused about a five-day waiting period for ships to berth and begin the unloading process. From Port Sudan, most food aid was trucked to Kostî (White Nile), where it was transferred to rail cars for delivery to Darfur and to small trucks for delivery to Kordofan.

Transport problems plagued the relief effort, especially in the west. Both the road and rail systems were inadequate to handle the influx of relief, and fuel was constantly in short supply. Various factors contributed to the unreliable performance of the Sudan Railways. Its equipment and infrastructure were worn out; engines were small; there was a shortage of cars, spare parts, and fuel; and washouts during the rainy season disrupted service. Another factor was lack of complete cooperation by the railroad administration. It was more profitable for the railroad to deliver consumer products to urban centers than to use its full capacity to carry food aid. The washout of the rail link from Kostî to Nyala (Southern Darfur) hindered the quick shipment of grains needed to build buffer stocks at key distribution centers before the onset of heavy rains.

Initially, private domestic trucking fleets seemed capable of food deliveries, but problems continually arose, and the pressure on road transport caused serious inflation in transport fees. Trucking companies transporting sorghum from Kostî to El Obeid (Northern Kordofan) were reluctant to accept fixed transport tariffs, and the route was plagued with security problems. Food riots and assaults on grain trucks were reported in and around Kostî, the transshipment point for most grain to both Darfur and Kordofan. Hostility was partially attributed to the feeling of the local Sudanese that they were not getting a fair share of the food they observed flowing through. In Southern Kordofan, distribution was hampered after the rains started by steadily deteriorating road conditions, and trucks were dispatched in convoys to avoid security problems. Truckers also tended to go to the most accessible places first, instead of targeting the neediest.

The early stages of the rainy season in June held the promise of a good harvest, yet they also brought hardship. Much food aid arrived in Sudan too late for distribution before the rains and, in addition to disrupting road and railroad service, the heavy rains contributed to a greater incidence of disease and mortality. Even with ample rains, recovery from the drought will be a slow process because of seed and draft animal shortages, displacement of the population, and soils exhausted by lack of water and overuse.

Refugees in Sudan

Refugees have been entering Sudan since the mid-1960s from Ethiopia, Uganda, Chad, and Zaire, and civil strife and food shortages in Ethiopia in late 1970 and early 1980 caused increasingly large influxes. Even before Sudan's disaster declaration, eastern Sudan was host to 133,000 registered refugees from Ethiopia in 22 established settlements, plus some 300,000 other Ethiopians spontaneously settled in the country. Since September 1984, eastern Sudan has received more than 300,000 new arrivals from its eastern neighbor. To the west, in Chad, drought and civil strife have caused about 60,000 Chadians to enter Sudan since mid-1984. Approximately 250,000 Ugandans have settled in southern Sudan. Sudan now hosts about one million refugees, the largest refugee population in Africa.

The drought had a dramatic impact on Ethiopian settlements in eastern Sudan, wiping out their crops and increasing their populations by as many as 3,000 persons per day at the height of the emergency. Spontaneous repatriation of about 50,000 refugees to Ethiopia in April, when there was promise of a good rainy season, alleviated conditions in the east somewhat. However, the need for assistance remains.

Chadian refugees in the west, numbered at 121,000 in mid-1985, are living in camps or have been absorbed into the local Sudanese population in Darfur. Food assistance is needed, yet difficult to deliver, in this isolated region.

Action Taken by the Government of Sudan (GOS) and Non-Governmental Organizations

After conducting a number of assessments in conjunction with WFP and other donor organizations, in July 1984 the GOS declared Kordofan and Darfur to be disaster areas. Sorghum exports had already been prohibited. Two months later, the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning formally requested international aid to assist the GOS in meeting its food needs over the coming year and, subsequently, a continuation of emergency food assistance for the growing number of Ethiopian refugees in Sudan.

The GOS created a National High Commission for Drought and Desertification (NHCDD), which was later assisted by the Relief Information and Coordination Support Unit (RICSU), a computerized information-gathering system which was established in collaboration with the U.N. and other international agencies. Sudan's Commissioner for Refugees (COR) continued to work with UNHCR as the number of refugees increased and their situation deteriorated due to the drought.

As food donations reached Sudan, the GOS and WFP held weekly meetings with UN agencies and other donors to review conditions, needs, and distribution activities. Sudan's Food Aid National Administration (FANA) worked with WFP's Food Aid Management and Logistics Team (MALT) to coordinate and distribute incoming food shipments. The Sudan Shipping Lines, performing at record rates, took responsibility for off-loading bulk grain in Port Sudan, and a logistics/management contract was signed by the GOS and a Sudanese-American firm to cover food distribution from Port Sudan to central points within the country. To finally distribute the food to the drought victims, FANA identified and staffed district-level distribution points where food was received and stored for PVOs and village officials to allocate. Provincial, district, and village-level committees, and local community leaders worked closely with PVOs and other donors in the distribution process.

The Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) worked with LRCS to provide health services and supplementary feeding. The SRC provided services to the Beja tribesmen in the Red Sea Hills and to the displaced in Darfur.

Despite its budgetary and foreign exchange problems, the GOS made a substantial allocation of budget resources, approximately \$80 million, for drought relief, including funds for in-country purchases of sorghum, transport of emergency food, and support to PVOs for their local distribution programs.

On April 6, 1985, the Sudanese Popular Armed Forces (SPAF) staged a military takeover of the central government. The coup temporarily closed Sudan's borders and airspace, replaced regional governors with military leaders, and removed President Jaafar Mohamed el Nimeiri and his ministers and advisers from office. The drought and resultant economic crisis, the problems of a growing population of displaced persons and refugees, and the continuous and long-standing conflict between southern and northern Sudan, with its consequent deterioration of security, all combined to lead to the fall of the Nimeiri regime. After the coup, the president of the military council assumed the chairmanship of the NHCDD, which then met with the donor community and stated its recognition of the gravity of the drought and the need for continued collaboration and effort to provide both immediate relief and long-term measures. In May, the government announced a new coordinating structure, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC).

Assistance Provided by the United States Government

As drought conditions worsened in western Sudan and the 1984 growing season suffered dramatically from lack of rain, the magnitude of the disaster became evident. On November 28, 1984, the U.S. Ambassador, Hume Horan, made a disaster determination and requested that U.S. assistance be given. He immediately provided his Ambassador's Authority of \$25,000, plus an additional \$45,000 from a Mission allotment, to CARE to be used for food monitors.

The inter-agency Task Force on the African Famine (see "Introduction") had already been established, and the first shipment of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food had arrived in Port Sudan even before the Ambassador requested assistance. As local food supplies diminished with the failing harvests, food aid to prevent starvation and malnutrition was given top priority. Consequently, during FY 85, the USG contributed a total of 597,383 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food, Food Security Reserve wheat flour, and Section 416 dairy products.

For western Sudan, transportation and handling of emergency food - from receipt at Port Sudan to delivery at district level - was contracted to a commercial Sudanese-American firm, Arkel-Talab. Arkel Talab's responsibilities included monitoring food shipment from the port to 21 districts in Darfur and Kordofan provinces; maintenance of the railroad, needed to deliver food from the city of Kostî in the east to points west; and trucking sub-contracts.

To distribute the emergency food from the district level down, OFDA funded CARE, which was operating a distribution network in Northern and Southern Kordofan and Kassala provinces; SCF/UK, working in Darfur; and Lalmba, working in Kassala. These PVOs collaborated with GOS provincial, district, and village-level officials to arrange the final allocation of P.L. 480 commodities to the drought victims.

Soon after the disaster declaration, the prepositioning of 20,000 MT of sorghum in Sudan was approved. This allowed procurement and shipping procedures to begin before a complete local distribution plan was formulated and provided a stockpile for the eastern regions as the influx of refugees continued.

In addition to the growing number of Ethiopian refugees in the east, displaced persons from the west steadily migrated east and formed a camp in the environs of Omdurman, which lies within the Khartoum urban area. OFDA provided funds to SCF/UK to help with an emergency feeding operation in the camp.

To combat the deteriorating health conditions of drought victims and refugees, health reconnaissance teams, including CDC personnel, medical technicians, medical supplies, and drugs were provided. OFDA also responded to UNHCR's emergency appeal for assistance to refugees and, in support of the U.S. Department of State Refugee Programs, provided DOD airlifts of emergency supplies, including blankets, water tanks and smaller jugs, plastic sheeting for shelter, food, and medicine. Grants were given to support the relief activities of PVOs and international organizations with on-going operations in Sudan, including a donation to UNICEF for a well-drilling project.

Early in the year an assessment team from AID/Washington, including the Director of OFDA and the head of OFDA's Africa and Europe Division, visited Sudan to discuss USG drought and refugee assistance. Vice President George Bush and A.I.D. Administrator M. Peter McPherson also visited drought-stricken zones and refugee camps to present the GOS with an airlifted shipment of medical supplies and blankets.

To ease the burden placed on Port Sudan's facilities due to the heavy flow of international food aid through the port, OFDA provided additional storage silos (portable hoppers), vacuators, and bagging machines. Further efforts to maintain efficient deliveries of food included the purchase and sealift of locomotives and spare parts from Brazil, rental of railroad repair equipment, and a DOD airlift of three helicopters and crew from Oregon. The helicopters took over distribution in the west to remote villages that were inaccessible by any other means. Fuel for their airdrop operations was shuttled to the helicopter campsites by a Transamerica C-130, funded by FFP internal transport funds. Funds were provided for fuel for both the rail and trucking operations, and a supplemental trucking program was put into action for delivery to Northern Darfur when railroad service suffered delays.

For agricultural recovery, OFDA provided assistance to the GOS in procuring seeds to meet the shortfall.

A detailed description of USG aid follows. Some of the relief funds were provided by a Congressional Appropriation adding \$137.5 million in supplemental funds for disaster relief in Africa (see "Introduction"). These supplemental funds are annotated as such in the following summary. Funds specifically designated for assistance to Ethiopian refugees in Sudan are listed separately.

Summary of OFDA Assistance

Ambassador's Authority plus additional funds - given to
CARE for food monitors.....\$70,000

DOD airlift of relief supplies.....\$89,942

Temporary assignment of two DOD medical technicians for 90
days.....\$27,000

Grant to SCF/UK for the local purchase of food for a
displaced persons camp.....\$25,000

Grant to Lalmba for internal transport of P.L. 480 food.....\$89,408

Contribution to UNICEF's emergency water project, used to
provide an engineer and equipment for well-drilling.....\$400,000

Grant to Helen Keller International for a blindness prevention
program.....\$42,739

263 rolls of plastic sheeting from OFDA stocks.....\$71,536

11,601 wool blankets from OFDA stocks.....\$46,636

1,020 5-gallon water jugs from OFDA stocks.....\$1,577

76 3,000-gallon water tanks.....\$174,572

The following activities were funded from the supplemental
appropriation:

Medical supplies for the Expanded Program of Immunization:
35,000 TBC syringes, 150,000 needles, 500 thermometers, and
650 indicators.....\$7,651

Medical supplies and transport from UNIPAC, Copenhagen.....\$367,394

Locomotive spare parts.....\$3,016,561

Sealift of locomotive spare parts.....\$15,143

Streptomycin, penicillin, and miscellaneous drugs.....\$176,262

Four vacuators and eight 3-ton hoppers for Port Sudan.....\$346,089

Temporary assignment for the Task Force on African Famine
assessment team and DOD personnel.....\$13,202

Airlift of medical supplies.....\$33,979

Mission allotment used to hire three contractors to work
with USAID/Sudan to plan and monitor relief work in Khartoum,
monitor agricultural projects and emergency seed assistance,
and oversee the movement of relief supplies through Port
Sudan.....\$504,500

Grant to CARE for a food distribution program in Kassala Province.....\$252,504

Grant to CARE for a food distribution program in Northern and Southern Kordofan.....\$221,707

Grant to the GOS for the purchase of ten General Electric locomotives.....\$8,000,000

DOD airlift of three helicopters from Oregon to deliver food in the east.....\$325,000

Contract with Arkel-Talab Cargo Services for repair and maintenance of the railroad.....\$2,400,000

Rental of equipment to repair the rail line.....\$700,000

Grant to SCF/UK for a supplementary feeding program.....\$85,000

Wheat seed rehabilitation program.....\$3,500,000

Summary of FFP Assistance

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Transport Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
GOS - Title II	560,866	\$89,116,200	\$69,032,500	\$158,148,700
527,000 MT sorghum				
13,366 MT vegoil				
13,500 MT CSM				
6,000 MT beans				
1,000 MT NFDM				
GOS - FSR	25,000	\$5,700,000	\$3,625,000	\$9,325,000
25,000 MT wheat flour				
GOS - Section 416	8,960	\$5,824,000	\$1,657,700	\$7,481,700
8,960 MT NFDM				
CRS - Title II	512	\$112,700	\$345,200	\$457,900
512 MT bulgur				
WFP - Section 416	2,046	\$1,329,900	\$378,500	\$1,708,400
2,046 MT NFDM				
TOTALS	597,384	\$102,082,800	\$75,038,900	\$177,121,700
Title II	561,378			
FSR	25,000			
Section 416	11,006			

TOTAL OFDA funds.....\$1,038,410
 TOTAL OFDA-administered Supplemental funds.....\$19,964,992
 TOTAL FFP funds.....\$177,121,700
 TOTAL USG assistance.....\$198,125,102

Summary of OFDA Assistance to Ethiopian Refugees

Grants to LWR:

Local purchase of food.....\$2,023,547
 Lease of 50 trucks to transport food.....\$900,000
 Purchase of trucks and operating costs (supplemental funds).....\$3,400,000

Grants to Mercy Corps International

Local purchase of food.....\$3,787,457
 Purchase of 26 trucks and operating costs to transport food.....\$2,414,392
 Purchase of additional trucks and operating costs (supplemental funds).....\$5,410,000

Summary of FFP Assistance to Ethiopian Refugees

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Transport Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
LWR - Title II beans CSM vegoil	76,769	\$15,749,700	\$14,222,300	\$29,972,000
LWR - Section 416 3,230 MT NFDM	3,230	\$2,099,500	\$597,600	\$2,697,100
ICRC - Title II vegoil beans	9,850	\$3,801,300	\$1,022,500	\$4,823,800
WFP/IEFR - Title II 1,620 MT vegoil	1,620	\$1,578,400	\$169,300	\$1,747,700
LWR - FSR 8,800 MT bulgur 9,600 MT wheat	18,400	\$3,452,800	\$2,236,000	\$5,688,800
ICRC - FSR 2,235 MT wheat flour	2,235	\$509,600	\$324,100	\$833,700
TOTAL	112,104	\$27,191,300	\$18,571,800	\$45,763,100

TOTAL OFDA Funds.....\$9,125,396
 TOTAL OFDA-administered supplemental funds.....\$8,810,000
 TOTAL FFP assistance.....\$45,763,100
 TOTAL USG assistance.....\$63,698,496

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Other Private Groups

ADRA - conducted a supplementary feeding program in Kassala Province; provided 852 kg of vegetable seeds and 454 kg of SOLCAC for supplementary feeding, both commodities valued at \$32,852.

ANRC - provided tents to LRCS and \$805,654 in cash.

American Refugee Committee (ARC) - worked with Lalmba to provide medical assistance in the Sudan-Ethiopia border area of Kassala Province; set up a clinic for refugees in Wad Sherife camp in central Kassala, the largest refugee settlement in Sudan.

Americares - donated and airlifted relief supplies to UNICEF, the International Rescue Committee, and UNHCR. The shipment consisted of 10 tents and 113 MT of medicine and other supplies including antibiotics, vitamins, bronchial medications, patients' arm bracelets, and 5,000 half-liter bags of Ringers lactate.

CARE - with a grant from OFDA, conducted a food distribution network in Southern and Northern Kordofan and Kassala provinces, which included monitoring, transportation, storage, and final allocation of food aid in cooperation with village officials.

CRS - arranged to divert 272 MT of P.L. 480 food from its Kenya and Burundi stocks for an emergency feeding program in southern Sudan. Food was consigned to Sudanaid when it entered Sudan and distributed through food-for-work activities and as direct emergency relief.

Helen Keller International - conducted a nutritional blindness and trachoma assessment and a blindness prevention program.

Houston community - contributed 24 MT of wheat flour, rice, and DSM, and basic medical supplies. Supplies were airlifted to Khartoum, then to Kassala, and distributed to Ethiopian refugees at Tekl el Baab campsite.

International Rescue Committee - provided medical assistance to Ethiopian refugees.

Lalmba - donated 5.4 MT of medical supplies to UNHCR and set up a clinic for refugees in Wad Sherife with ARC.

MAP International - sent medicines and health supplies valued at \$245,588.

Medical Volunteers International - conducted a supplementary feeding program in Red Sea Hills Province and provided TB medical care for Ethiopian refugees.

Mercy Corps International - provided food aid to Ethiopian refugees.

Operation Cincinnati - provided and airlifted 30 MT of medical supplies to LWR.

SCF/US - began emergency refugee programs in eastern Sudan in May, 1985, with plans to expand their operations to include Sudanese.

Sudanaid - conducted a supplementary feeding program in Southern Kordofan; helped distribute food in the southern provinces; and provided medical assistance in the Red Sea Province.

USA for Africa - airlifted relief supplies to PVOs and provided funding for 20-50 trucks to supplement the western railroad transport system.

WVRO - donated 840 MT of cooking oil, 750 MT of DSM, 2,110 MT of flour, and 70 MT of supplementary food, all valued at \$3,029,041, including inland transport; airlifted medical supplies; and conducted a supplementary feeding program in the central provinces.

TOTAL \$4,113,135

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations

EEC - contributed \$2,808,400 for the purchase and transport of vegetable seeds, DSM, and vegetable oil, through the Red Cross; gave a cash contribution of \$1,969,522; gave 1,000 MT of lentils and 1,000 MT of edible oil for Northern Darfur; 1,800 MT of wheat flour, 500 MT of lentils, 200 MT of sugar, and 60 MT of DSM for the Red Sea Hills; for refugees, \$1,400,000 through Oxfam and, through UNHCR, 12,482 MT of cereal, valued at \$1,715,085, and \$2,800,000 for the purchase and transport of food, shelter materials, medicines, and fuel; \$2,800,000 for the purchase and transport of seeds; \$7,280,000 for the purchase and transport of vitamin-fortified DSM and colza oil. The EEC also sent an emergency team of medical, nutritional, and agricultural specialists to Southern Darfur and provided basic medical facilities and supplementary feeding programs. The EEC approved an emergency aid program in April 1985 costing \$25,200,000. The program included food aid, cash to NGOs, internal transport for UNHCR, cash to UNICEF's medical and nutritional program, and a community intervention team. A cash contribution of \$3,658,750 was given to LRCS for the provision of supplementary food to the Red Sea Hills and Darfur regions. The EEC also contributed \$201,312 through Oxfam for the purchase and transport of high-protein biscuits. In May, the EEC gave \$1,498,662 through NGOs for food aid to drought victims, \$1,148,000 for food aid to refugees, \$1,148,000 for 8,000 MT of cereal for drought-affected people, and \$1,363,250 to the ICRC for food aid to refugees. To help overcome the overland distribution problems, in June the EEC supplied five military Hercules airplanes (one from Belgium, one from the U.K., and three from the FRG) to airlift seeds, medical supplies, and food from Port Sudan to the western provinces.

International Labor Organization - conducted a labor-intensive special public works program to reduce seasonal unemployment and stabilize migration of the drought-affected population.

LRCS - launched an appeal on November 9, 1984 for food and medicine, worth about \$2 million for about 25,000 seriously affected people over the next 12 months. LRCS also provided a relief and medical team and 4,000 camels to assist both refugees and the local population in the Belda area in southern El Geneina. LRCS worked closely with the SRC and other organizations throughout the country, operated a mechanical workshop for vehicle repair, and maintained a medical team in Darfur.

U.N. - The Secretary General appointed a special representative for U.N. emergency operations in Sudan, who subsequently worked with other international organizations and the GOS to coordinate U.N. activities.

UNHCR - issued appeals and set up emergency programs in eastern and western Sudan to provide refugees with food, shelter, medical assistance, water, and other basic needs.

UNICEF - financed an internal transport operation and set up a warehouse in Khartoum to receive medical and other supplies; maintained a well-drilling operation for water supply improvement in Bahr' el Ghazel (Southern Kordofan), where 1,000 bore holes were put down, and the Red Sea Hills. In addition, its emergency program for Sudan provided drugs, immunization projects, training for health personnel, shelter and other camp supplies, and operational support for inland transportation.

WFP - provided approximately 1.37 million MT of food aid during the 1985 fiscal year, out of pledges totaling about 1.5 million MT. Deliveries to Darfur and Kordofan presented great difficulties, particularly during the rainy season, and WFP arranged the opening of a landbridge in western Sudan, north of the railroad route. WFP gave logistics support in purchasing outside the country nearly 7,000 MT of fuel to keep trucks delivering relief food, managed a fleet of 170 trucks, and provided maintenance.

Governments

Australia - donated food and transport costs, value not reported; also gave \$72,579 to LRCS and \$130,643 to UNHCR for shelter, medical care, water supplies, and logistic services.

Austria - gave \$11,363.

Belgium - gave \$50,000 through UNICEF, and 14,000 MT of wheat through UNHCR, valued at \$2,585,000 including transport costs.

Canada - gave 11,000 MT of wheat, valued at \$3,820,000; and \$364,964 for refugees in eastern Sudan; donated \$370,370 to the U.N. Office of Emergency Operations for transport and logistics in Darfur and Kordofan; gave \$370,370 through the World University Service of Canada for support of the WFP/UNDP landbridge in western Sudan; also contributed medical supplies.

China, People's Rep. - gave 7,000 MT of grain.

Denmark - donated 15,000 MT of cereal; contributed \$181,181 through LRCS; provided a Hercules transport plane loaded with medical kits, medicines, and 1,500 blankets, to participate in an EEC-coordinated airlift to Darfur, for a total cost of \$181,181; through Denmark's Save the Children Fund, contributed a nurse for a six-month mission, valued at \$18,181; through UNHCR, provided emergency relief to refugees.

Finland - gave food, blankets, and tents, valued at \$103,768.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - gave 1,000 MT of sorghum for refugees in east Sudan, value not reported, 10,000 blankets, valued at \$20,000, and 13,405 MT wheat flour through UNHCR, value not reported; donated \$74,626 through CARE Germany; \$37,313 through German Agro Action; \$85,740 for emergency operations of Technisches Hilfswerk. Germany also gave pumps, equipment, and technical advisers for refugee camps, at a cost of \$16,130; contributed transport facilities and fuel for the air shuttle supplying the EEC feeding program, valued at \$645,161; and gave 20 four-wheel drive 5-ton trucks for Darfur and Kordofan.

India - gave 100,000 MT of wheat, value not reported.

Ireland - contributed \$147,000 for refugees through UNHCR, and \$9,434 through the Red Cross.

Italy - gave 7,000 MT of wheat flour for drought victims; provided medicines, valued at \$1,904,762, pesticides and insecticides, valued at \$1,904,762; and for refugees, \$1,904,762 for ICARA II follow-up projects. For transport costs, Italy gave \$3,940,890; also provided 53 trucks.

Japan - for the UNHCR emergency program in east Sudan, contributed \$174,000; and provided 100 MT OF high-protein crackers, valued at \$400,000, and \$119,262 for transport costs by sea to Port Sudan.

Kuwait - gave 1,516 MT of relief supplies, valued at \$889,000.

Netherlands - gave \$100,000 through UNICEF for local purchase of food; \$69,444 through UNHCR for a drinking water project; \$1,166,666 for logistical support for food aid operations. Through UNHCR, the Netherlands also gave 1,500 MT of wheat, valued at \$400,000, including overland transport cost; seven storage warehouses, valued at \$120,000; and \$142,857 for the resettlement of refugees. Through WFP, 5,000 MT of wheat was contributed, valued at \$1,657,142, including overland

transport; donated 500 MT of wheat and overland transport, valued at \$108,571; through UNICEF, water supply for the Red Sea Hills, valued at \$221,428, food and medicines for 17 existing settlements through the Sudan Council of Churches, valued at \$214,285, and seedlings and tools for the Red Sea Hills, valued at \$211,428.

New Zealand - provided relief supplies and transport costs, valued at \$4,157,240; and 507,000 MT of sorghum, 3,645 MT of CSM, and 12,029 MT of vegoil, including freight, all valued at \$143,528,500.

Norway - contributed \$444,444 through Norwegian Church Aid for the purchase, transport, and distribution of 1,000 MT of sorghum for drought victims in southern Sudan; \$187,555 to Norsk Folkehjelp for the purchase and production of pallets for food storage in Port Sudan; \$222,222 through the Norwegian Red Cross for the purchase and transport of essential drugs for the treatment of tropical diseases; \$333,333 also through the Red Cross for a LRCS drought relief program; \$12,822 to finance a one-year appointment of a specialist; \$228,877 through Norwegian People's Aid to purchase and transport 80 MT of high-energy biscuits; \$182,481 for a WFP road repair project; helicopter services for the transport of relief items, valued at \$486,618; and through Norwegian Church Aid, food, transport, medical and agricultural assistance for the Horn of Africa, value of aid to Sudan not reported.

Saudi Arabia - gave 20,000 MT of wheat.

Spain - gave 4,000 MT OF wheat.

Sweden - contributed \$333,333 for refugees in eastern Sudan through a Swedish PVO, EFS.

Switzerland - contributed \$217,391 through Caritas Switzerland; \$760,869 through the Swiss Red Cross for refugees in Kassala and \$176,521 for 500 MT of wheat flour; \$434,782 to UNHCR for refugees in western Sudan; through the Swiss Disaster Relief Unit, \$417,391 for construction supplies; \$82,608 for three logistics experts; and \$2,173,913 to establish a refugee camp in eastern Sudan; through UNHCR, \$217,391 for 130 MT of vegetable fat; through a PVO, 20 MT of biscuits, valued at \$84,347; and through NGOs, 20 MT of dairy products, valued at \$91,304; set up a mechanical workshop in eastern Sudan for the repair and maintenance of vehicles.

United Kingdom - contributed \$1,123,595 to British PVOs working with drought victims; 30,000 MT of food, value not reported; \$544,662 through the Red Cross; through Save the Children Fund, vehicle and aircraft hire, purchase of Bedford and Leyland trucks and one light aircraft, and supplementary food, all valued at \$2,468,750; through CAFOD, 12 Land Rovers worth \$187,500 and \$312,500 for internal food transport; \$27,758 to UNICEF; \$105,000 to UNDRO to provide logistics support for RICSU.

Vatican - gave \$17,500 for refugees.

Voluntary Agencies and Other Private Groups

Africa Society (Japan) - gave 1 MT of medicaments, valued at \$56,000.

Association of Christian Resource Organizations Serving Sudan (ACROSS, a U.K. NGO) - provided medical assistance to refugees in Darfur and Equatoria; operated a Chadian Refugee camp at Enjikoti in Darfur.

Association for Sending Blankets to Africa (Japan) - sent 475,000 blankets.

Band Aid (U.K.) - formed an umbrella organization in Sudan composed of various PVOs and other relief agencies to coordinate the use of relief commodities to help drought victims and refugees. Through Oxfam and UNICEF, Band Aid gave supplies for the Red Sea Hills area, including 16 MT of biscuits, 10 MT of DSM, five MT of vegoil, four Land Rovers, and one MT of medical provisions, all valued at \$62,092; provided another shipment of four Land Rovers, three water trailers, five MT of biscuits, 25 MT of full cream milk, all valued at \$54,348; additionally sent four Land Rovers, four Land Cruisers, 20 MT of blankets, 200 MT of DSM, 300 MT of sugar, 100 MT of vegoil, ten MT of medical supplies, and 1,000 MT of grains, all valued at \$617,840.

Cardinal Leger and His Works (Canada) - donated \$152,000.

Caritas Austria - donated \$31,160 in cash.

Caritas Belgium - gave \$27,700 in cash and vegetable oil, quantity and value not reported.

Caritas France - gave \$36,330.

Caritas Germany, Fed. Rep. - gave \$97,050 in cash and relief supplies valued at \$134,061.

Caritas Internationalis - gave \$19,000 in cash.

Caritas Italiana - gave \$10,000.

Caritas Korea - gave \$19,190.

Caritas Netherlands - gave 12,000 MT of food and \$46,000 in cash.

Caritas Switzerland - gave \$851,733 in cash.

Caritas U.K. - gave \$65,000.

Catholic Welfare Service (Singapore) - gave \$20,000.

Commission on Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service - donated \$200,000 in cash.

Danchurch Aid (Denmark) - gave \$109,090 for distribution of emergency food.

Emergency Medical Doctors (FRG) - provided food and medical services to the Darfur region.

German Agro-Action - provided food and medical services to the Darfur region.

Inter-Aid - provided food and medical services.

Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA) - provided medical services and supplies from Kuwait; has 20 relief centers serving 270,000 people and administers a hospital in Southern Sudan; constructed a village for Eritrean refugees.

MSF - worked with other PVOs and Sudanese staff to provide basic medical, supplementary feeding, water, and sanitation services to Khartoum and Omdurman; maintained a staff of 18 medical personnel in Southern Darfur, where it conducted nutritional surveys and operated supplementary feeding centers.

Otsuka Pharmaceutical Company (Japan) - gave five MT of Ringer's Solution through UNHCR, valued at \$16,000.

Oxfam/UK - provided energy biscuits, pumps, piping and other water equipment, and other relief supplies, all valued at \$537,163; food supplies for relief camps, valued at \$863,824; household utensils for refugees, valued at \$239,196; vegoil, Oxfam biscuits, feeding kits, flour, supplementary food, cost of transportation and feeding program, blankets, clothing, medicines, building material, tools, seeds, and local labor costs, all valued at \$362,614; inland transport of 600 MT of wheat for drought victims, valued at \$32,680; inland transport of 400 MT of grain for drought victims in the Red Sea Hills, valued at \$21,786; \$23,175 for operating costs of field relief personnel, feeding kits, weighing scales, beds and mattresses, and transport costs; water and nutrition programs, food and seed distribution, feeding kits, energy biscuits, vehicles, fuel, medicines, construction materials, plastic sheeting, cloth, and soap, all valued at \$1,936,915. Oxfam also conducts nutritional surveys and serves as nutritional advisor to IARA.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies:

Australia - cash contribution of \$173,801

Austria - 100 MT of wheat and 60 MT of wheat flour

Belgium - 100 MT of sugar and 75 MT of DSM

Canada - cash contribution of \$7,799

Denmark - 100 MT of DSM, 150 MT of sugar, 100 MT of vegoil, 80 medical kits, 700 MT of wheat flour; and 20 MT of DSM, valued at \$17,563

Finland - cash contribution of \$141,343; 50 MT of wheat flour, 32 MT of DSM, 24 MT of vegoil, all valued at \$57,971

Germany, Fed. Rep. - sent 800 MT of wheat flour; provided personnel for maintenance and repair of a fleet of trucks, valued at \$118,595; also sent additional food aid, four land cruisers, a vehicle workshop, and equipment and furniture.

Japan - 640 MT of wheat flour and 1,500 blankets, valued at \$155,000;
90 MT of DSM, 400 MT of sugar, 150 MT of edible oil, 1,000 MT of
wheatflour, and four Land Cruisers
Korea, Rep. of - cash contribution of \$88,339 and 12,000 blankets
Libya - 800 MT of rice and flour
Norway - contributed \$111,111 for the LRCS drought relief program.
Saudi Arabia - distributed rice, sorghum, and other grain, sugar,
dates, beans, milk, potatoes, biscuits, edible oil, honey, cheese,
tomatoes, blankets, clothing and tents; was active in food
distribution, camp management and health services in the Red Sea
Hills.
Sweden - cash contribution of \$28,873
Turkey - cash contribution of \$10,000
United Kingdom - cash contribution of \$1,130; 200,000 ORS packets,
and four supplementary medical kits

SCF/UK - maintains an on-going program in Sudan. In December 1984,
SCF began the distribution of USAID sorghum from 12 distribution
points to hundreds of villages in the Darfur region. This program
was expanded to a total of 166,000 MT of sorghum plus additional
supplementary foods during the course of FY 1985, of which
approximately 100,000 MT of sorghum were distributed. During the
year, SCF increased its operational capacity through the addition of
logisticians to its staff and the acquisition of transport and storage
equipment, valued at \$6.65 million. SCF's transport and monitoring
operation expanded to include 137 trucks with a combined off-road
capacity of 2,000 MT, a fleet of land rovers, an HF radio network
linking all field officers, a vehicle repair workshop, 12 pre-
fabricated warehouses, back-up support from two light planes and
a staff of more than 200 persons, including 60 expatriates. The
monitoring staff included all Arabic-speaking field officers, an
agriculturalist, and a demographic survey team. In addition to
working with USAID to coordinate and distribute food aid in Darfur,
SCF provided health services and supplementary feeding for the
displaced Beja tribesmen; provided supplementary food and associated
supplies for a children's hospital in the Omdurman camp for displaced
persons; and worked with UNICEF, Oxfam, and LRCS/SRC, to coordinate
surveys of the number and needs of the Red Sea Hills populations in
order to conduct on-going feeding programs.

TOTAL \$253,699,923

CHAD

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Date: January 2, 1986

COUNTRY: Chad

At-Risk Affected by Region

	<u>Population (1979)</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>DPs: mid-May</u>
Kanem	200,000	148,700 (74.4%)	20,500 (10.3%)
Batha	354,000	88,500 (25.0%)	47,000 (13.3%)
Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (B.E.T.)	88,000	10,000 (11.4%)	n.a. -
Biltine	175,000	27,200 (15.5%)	17,500 (10.0%)
Ouaddai	347,000	27,875 (8.0%)	61,250 (17.7%)
Salamat	107,000	12,000 (11.2%)	11,500 (10.7%)
Guera	207,000	18,000 (8.7%)	34,600 (16.7%)
Chari-Baguirmi	676,000	31,300 (4.6%)	66,000 (9.8%)
Mayo-Kebbi	684,000	10,000 (1.5%)	5,500 (0.8%)
Tandjile	302,000	80,000 (26.5%)	n.a. -
Logone Occidental	295,000	25,000 (8.5%)	n.a. -
Logone Oriental	307,000	n.a. -	n.a. -
Moyen-Chari	524,000	n.a. -	n.a. -
Lac	<u>135,000</u>	<u>n.a. -</u>	<u>n.a. -</u>
Total	4,401,000	478,575 (10.9%)	263,850 (6.0%)

Population figures from Chad: A Country Profile, page 13, March 1982.

March figures from Chad: CDC Health and Nutritional Reconnaissance Mission, Engineering Annex: March 1985.

May figures from Ndjamena 2736 - 13 May.

WASH Field Report No. 145 (Aug 1985) places affected population at 1,500,000 (32.6%) out of a total 4,600,000

UNDRO Overview Sitrep #6 of July 1985 places at-risk population at 1,500,000 (31.2%) out of a total 4,800,000.

MEDICAL/WATER/SANITATION TRACKING SYSTEM

COUNTRY: Chad

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Country-wide coordinating entity: Ministry of Calamities

Food coordinator: GOC/Food Aid Action Committee: representatives of all food donors

- ° composed of donors, GOC officials, and PVOs, the Food Aid Action Committee meets weekly to facilitate emergency food aid

Water coordinator: Office National de l'Hydraulique Pastorale et Villageoise (ONHPV)/UNICEF

Medical coordinator: Ministry of Health/UNICEF/MSF/WHO/AID/Swiss Aid Comite Action Sanitaire Urgence (CASU)

- ° composed of donors, MOH officials, PVOs, NGOs, professional groups in health sector. CASU meets weekly to discuss current and planned operations of participants.

Committee for the Coordination for Health Programming (CCAS)

- ° composition same as CASU. Meets monthly to discuss health care priorities and longer-term health interventions.
- ° sub-committees concentrate on pharmaceuticals, ORT, MCH, and statistics.

Cholera Task Force (CTF)

- ° CASU created the CTF on October 8, 1985
- ° CTF developed a plan to respond to potential outbreak in eastern Chad

National Service for Nutrition and Food Technology (NSNFT)

(Dr. Miriam Alladoungie)

- ° NSNFT's mandate is to establish a nutritional data gathering system, to analyze nutritional data, and to report to the MOH and the Food Action Committee

PVOs/UN agencies in-country

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Africare	X provides vaccines ORT project		X agriculture	Ouaddai (Abeche)
AICF (French) (Action International Contre la Faim) ° runs small-scale agri- culture and forestry activities		X	X	
ACRA (Association de Cooperation Rurale en Afrique et en Amerique Latine) ° runs rural development projects			X	
BELACD (Dr. Eric Moran, Country Director) Catholic relief agency for southern Chad				south
DEMS (German Medical PVO)	X			Ouaddai
CARE (Alan Turnbull, Country Director) ° only PVO which receives U.S. Title II assistance and sup- porting financial grants ° one food monitor with "five more in the wings" (22 Apr)		X FFW	X well- digging project	Lac, Kanem, Chari- Baguirmi, Mayo-Kebbi
Euro-Action Accord			X	
German Agro-Action				Ouaddai

PVOs/UN agencies in-country

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
<p>League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS) (Ms. Hermana Favaretti, Country Director)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ receives U.S. Title II Food assistance ◦ 17 expatriate technicians ◦ worked in eastern Chad since at least early 1983 ◦ has 27 feeding centers in Guera ◦ has feeding operations in Moyen-Chari, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Tandjile 	X			<p>Guera, Moyen-Chari, Logone Occidental, Tandjile, Logone Oriental, Ouaddai, Biltine</p>
<p>Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF) (Belgian) (Dr. Claire Bourgeois, Director)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ has 5-year contract with gov't. ◦ 35 doctors and 25 para-professionals ◦ responsible for delivery of health care in 8 regions ◦ worked in eastern Chad since at least early 1983 	X			<p>Batha, Kanem, Guera, Chari-Baguirmi, Salamat, Ouaddai, Biltine</p>
<p>Oxfam/U.K. (Tony Jackson, Country Director)</p>				
<p>Save the Children Fund/Sweden (SCF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ works with UNICEF to run nutritional centers in 20 villages ◦ conducted vaccination program to immunize 15,000 children against measles ◦ technicians based in Mao 	X	X		<p>Kanem, Batha</p>

PVOS/UN agencies in-country

<u>Name</u>	<u>(check as appropriate)</u>			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
SECADEV (Secours Catholique pour la Developpement) (Catholic relief agency for the Sahel) (Pere Faure, Director)	X		X well pro- ject agric. inputs	Lac, Kanem, Chari- Baguirmi
UNDP				
UNDR0 (Andre Soulier, Country Director) ° has played useful role acting as a catalyst for more and better coordinated food aid in the south				
UNICEF (Dr. Eric LaRoche) ° provides medicines ° sent 4 5-member health teams for vaccination ° program in Kanem and Lac in May	X	X	X supplies medicine, logistics support to MOH supple- men- tary feed- ing well pro- ject FFW dry rations	Kanem, Lac, Chari- Baguirmi
World Food Program (WFP) (Mr. Jamie Wickens, Country Director) ° receives U.S. Title II food assistance ° 7 expatriate technicians working on programming, receiving, and delivering aid ° plays lead role in mobilizing food aid resources		X	dry rations	
World Health Organization (WHO)	X		sanitary engineers	
World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO) (Sharon Gonzales)				Tandjile

CHAD: DP Camps and Resettlement Sites

<u>Region</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Coordinates (Lat./Long.)</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Date of Pop. Figure (1985)</u>	<u>Organization</u>
<u>Batha:</u>	Ati	1313 N, 1820 E	1,000	June 20	MSF, LORCS, SCF/Sweden, MOH
	Asuertini	NA	10,000	March	MSF, SECADEV, ONDR, LORCS
	Koundjourou	1305 N, 1836 E		March	MSF, SECADEV, ONDR, LORCS
	Hadjop	NA	4,500	March	MSF, SECADEV, ONDR, LORCS
	Oum Hadjer	1318 N, 1944 E		March	MSF, SECADEV, ONDR, LORCS
	Yao	1251 N, 1734 E	13,000	March	MSF, SECADEV, ONDR, LORCS
	Birni Alifa	NA	13,000	March	MSF, SECADEV, ONDR, LORCS
	Houraz-Djombo	NA	15,000	March	MSF, SECADEV, ONDR, LORCS
	Am Sack	1314 N, 1932 E	4,000	March	MSF, SECADEV, ONDR, LORCS
	Assinet	1330 N, 1950 E	5,000	March	MSF, SECADEV, ONDR, LORCS
	Djedda	1331 N, 1834 E		Sept. 11	LORCS, CARE
<u>Biltine:</u>	Tine	1501 N, 2247 E	3,000	March 5	MSF
	Guereda	1431 N, 2205 E	32,000	March 5	LORCS
	Oum-Chalouba	1508 N, 2010 E		March 5	LORCS
	Kalait				
	Am-Zoor	1413 N, 2123 E		March 5	LORCS
Berdhao Am-Djere	NA		March 5	LORCS	
<u>Chari-Baguirmi:</u>	Baltram	NA	1,000	June 12	CARE
	Djani	NA	2,080	March	CARE
	Sidje	NA	11,582	late May	CARE, SECADEV
	Gredaya	1218 N, 1523 E	6,000	May 20	MSF, SECADEV, ONDR
	Bouso	1029 N, 1643 E	20,000	May 10	SECADEV
	Massakory	1300 N, 1544 E	750	late May	MSF
	Ba-Illi	1030 N, 1634 E	20,000	May 10	SECADEV
	Karal	1218 N, 1504 E	7,000	March 5	SECADEV
	Abourda	1232 N, 1713 E	22,000	March 5	SECADEV, MSF, MOH
	N'Gama	1148 N, 1552 E	40,000	March 5	
	Molto	1235 N, 1633 E	10,000	March 5	
	Assao	NA	3,000	July 24	UNICEF, ONDR
	Bokoro	1223 N, 1703 E	14,000	July 24	SECADEV, MSF, CARE
<u>Guera:</u>	Neurgui	NA	5,000	June 12	LORCS, MSF

CHAD: DP Camps and Resettlement Sites

<u>Region</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Coordinates (Lat./Long.)</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Date of Pop. Figure (1985)</u>	<u>Organization</u>
<u>Kanem:</u>	Mousragi	NA	1,089	June 12	
	Mousarak	NA	1,143	June 12	
	Cheddra	1326 N, 1603 E	19,620	May 20	LORCS, CARE, MSF
	Rig-Rig	1416 N, 1421 E	1,000	March 5	UNICEF, MOH
	Mechimere	1349 N, 1545 E	10,000	Mar. 5	UNICEF, MSF, CARE
	Illili	1343 N, 1544 E	6,000	Apr. 2	UNICEF, MSF, MOH
	Nokou	1433 N, 1448 E	7,000	Sept. 26	UNICEF, LORCS, MOH
<u>Lac:</u>	-				
<u>Mayo-Kebbi:</u>	Kim	0944 N, 1555 E	3,500	March 5	
	Koumi	1031 N, 1512 E	5,000	March 5	
<u>Moyen-Chari:</u>	Goundi area	0922 N, 1722 E	56,000	July 31	MSF, WFP, LORCS
<u>Ouaddai:</u>	Bitea	1311 N, 2010 E	10,740	May 16	Africare, WFP, MSF, ONDR, LORCS, CAMS
	Bitea East	1311 N, 2010 E		May 16	Africare, WFP, MSF, ONDR, LORCS, CAMS
	Bitea West	1311 N, 2010 E		May 16	Africare, WFP, MSF, ONDR, LORCS, CAMS
	Wadi Sabar	1311 N, 2010 E		May 16	Africare, WFP, MSF, ONDR, LORCS, CAMS
	Angantoura	1252 N, 2130 E	6,078	May 16	Africare, WFP, MSF, ONDR, LORCS
	Kiledji	NA			Africare, WFP, MSF, ONDR, LORCS
	Himeime	NA		May 16	Africare, WFP, MSF, ONDR, LORCS
	Katafor	NA	2,640	May 16	Africare, WFP, MSF, ONDR, LORCS
	Kideguine	1324 N, 2032 E			Africare, WFP, MSF, ONDR, LORCS
	Adre	1328 N, 2212 E		Aug. 1	MSF
<u>Salamat:</u>	Am-Tinman	1102 N, 2017 E	16,000	June 12	MSF, MOH
	Abou-Deia	1127 N, 1917 E	4,000	March 5	MSF

Region/Department: Batha

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Ati DP camp	January - 12,000 March - 22,000 April - 26,000 April 22 - 30,000 May 15 - 25,959 (census conducted by MSF) June 20 - 1,000	MSF - lead organization; responsible for medical situation; medically evaluate new arrivals and vaccinate if necessary; runs intensive feeding center at hospital; conducted trachoma and Vit.A deficiency survey, focused on DP's LORCS - supplemental feeding program for 2,500 children began in early April; feeding center closed in June MOH - runs medical center SCF/Sweden - provided 2 nurses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o diarrhoea - cause of about 40% of deaths (Feb.) o eye and skin troubles also reported o poor sanitary situation; there is an open well with parapet and the bush is used for excreta; total of 10 wells o 22 mortalities in March; shows health situation has improved o 236 people were sampled in March; inflammatory trachoma prevalent in 40.4% children less than 5 yrs. (83% severe stages P3 or F3); trichiasis/entropion prevalent in 12% adults over 15 yrs. o MSF measured severe malnutrition at 25% in early May o MSF doctor said in late April situation will deteriorate with onset of rainy season and that Ati should be evacuated by mid-June o in mid-June measures of 317 children aged 1-5 years revealed that 5.6% were <70% weight-for-height and 20.2% were between 70 and 79% o MSF conducted census in early May to determine number and origin of population in preparation to sending them home with food and seeds before rainy season o rains in early June prompted about 26,000 camp dwellers to return to their villages 	Ndjamena 64 04 Feb CDC report, Engineering Annex, March 1985 Ndjamena 2297 22 April UNDRO Sitrep 8 08 May Ndjamena 2904 22 May Ndjamena 2997 29 May State 17999 12 June Ndjamena 3453 20 June Ndjamena 4455 07 Aug Ndjamena 5148 11 Sept

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Ati (cont'd.)				
Assertini - 10,000 (Mar)	58,000 in area considered at risk	MSF - provides health care in mobile team visits; operates feeding centers at Haraz-Djombo and Oum Hadjer SECADEV - organized Yao resettlement site ONDR (Govt. agricultural extension service) LORCS - opened 3 feeding centers in Oum Hadjer in late April to serve 3,500 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ this exodus was accomplished with "ease and rapidity", so many relief workers conjecture that many came from Ati town ◦ MSF officials in mid-Sept. reported a decrease in severity and incidence of infant malnutrition in the Ati area 	
Koundjourou				
Hadjop - 4,500 (Mar)				
Oum Hadjer - 19,000 (Mar)				
Yao - 13,000 (Mar)				
Birni Alifa - 13,000 (Mar)				
Howraz-Djombo - 15,000 (Mar)				
Am Sack - 4,000 (Mar)				
Assinet - 5,000 (Mar)				
(all these villages, where DPs have been temporarily resettled along wadis and Lake Fitri, are along the main east/west axis from Ndjamena to Ati)				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ the first 3 organizations have provided seeds, tools, and technical advice ◦ gardeners have received increased food rations as incentive ◦ "impressive" results have been obtained (22 Apr - Mission visit) ◦ MSF measured severe malnutrition at Oum Hadjer at 31% in early May ◦ IHAP considering starting a supplementary feeding program in Oum Hadjer particularly after Ati camp is closed (11 June) ◦ because of LORCS feeding centers in Oum Hadjer, IHAP need not establish any (Aug.) ◦ by mid-Sept. there was general improvement in nutritional status of population ◦ ample rainfall has led to abundant growth of wild grains which now serve as staple in rural diets (mid-Sept.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ndjamena 2277 05 Mar Ndjamena 2297 22 April UNDR0 Sitrep 8 08 May Ndjamena 3257 11 June Ndjamena 4790 23 Aug Ndjamena 5148 11 Sept

Region/Department: Batha (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Assertini (cont'd.) Koumdjourou (cont'd.) Hadjop (cont'd.) Oum Hadjer (cont'd.) Yao (cont'd.) Birni Alifa (cont'd.) Houraz-Djombo (cont'd.) Am Sack (cont'd.) Assinet (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ millet, the principal crop in Batha, is growing well and will be harvested end of Sept. ◦ widespread flooding of low-lying regions bodes well for this year's berbere crop ◦ MSF and LORCS officials report general decrease in children coming to supplemental feeding centers (mid-Sept.) ◦ at Oum Hadjer, LORCS is feeding about 800 moderately malnourished children at 4 feeding centers (mid-Sept.) - about half the number of July ◦ GOC hospital intensive feeding center for severely malnourished children is treating only 17 in mid-Sept. 	
Djedda town in northern Batha		LORCS - runs a supplemental feeding center CARE - plans to monitor distributions in this area starting in Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ there have been "massive return" of pastoral populations throughout the summer ◦ nomadic peoples have been among hardest hit of Batha's population and some infants still below normal (mid-Sept.) ◦ LORCS' center serves about 550 children/day (mid-Sept.) ◦ 118 MT of food aid delivered week of Sept. 2 stabilized nutritional situation during month preceding upcoming millet harvest 	Ndjamen 5148 11 Sept

Region/Department: Biltine

Camp	Population	Organization In Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Tine	3,000	MSF = Gervea Village with mobile health team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ water supply is serious problem ◦ diarrhea and measles are prevalent ◦ malnutrition rate high 	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar
Region-wide particularly villages of: Guereda Oun-Chalouba Kalait Am-Zoer Berdoba Am-Djeres	32,000 at-risk majority of DPs are from Libyan- occupied zones of B.E.T.	LORCS - runs 22 feeding centers serving about 22,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ malnutrition rate high 	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar

Region/Department: Chari-Baguirmi

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Baliram resettlement site	1,000	CARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ open wells ◦ diarrhea ◦ skin problems ◦ bush used for excreta ◦ in mid-June measurements of 23 children aged 1-5 years revealed that 0% were <70% weight-for-height and 8.3% were between 70 and 79% 	CDC Report, Engineering Annex, March 1985 State 179994 12 June
Djani	2,080	CARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 6 open wells ◦ diarrhea ◦ bush used for excreta 	CDC Report, Engineering Annex, March 1985
Sidje resettlement site	September 1984 - 5,306 March - 7,800 late May - 11,582	CARE SECADEV - provides seeds, tools, and technical assistance to build 17 wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 36 wells with open sides ◦ diarrhea ◦ bush used for excreta ◦ with the increase in population, gardening tools are insufficient and health situation has deteriorated: the 6,000 new people since Sept. have not been vaccinated ◦ measles broke out in early May ◦ shelter protection because of strong winds ◦ in mid-June measurements of 85 children aged 1-5 revealed that 2.4% were below 70% weight-for-height and 17.6% were between 70 and 79% 	CDC Report, Engineering Annex, March 1985 Ndamena 2845 20 May State 179994 12 June

Region/Department: Chari-Baguirmi (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Gredaya DP camp south of Lake Chad - formed in early March	6,000	MSF SECADEV - provides agricultural inputs ONDR (govt. agricultural extension service) - provides technical assistance	o vaccination program conducted in early March, but measles outbreak in May	Ndjamena 1894 03 Apr Ndjamena 2845 20 May
Boussou DPs near the town	20,000	SECADEV - distributes seeds		Ndjamena 1894 03 Apr State 1424 10 May
Massakory DP camp	early April - 3,000 late May - 750	MSF	o census taken by MSF indicates that 53% of the DPs are from the rural area near Massakory o no food aid distributions took place between January and end of April: 30 MT of grain sent in May o food to be distributed in rural areas to try to keep people in home villages; by late May, most DPs had returned home	Ndjamena 2309 23 Apr Ndjamena 2845 20 May
Ba-Illil DPs south of the town	20,000	SECADEV - distributes seeds		State 1424C 10 May

Region/Department: Chari-Baguirmi (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Karal resettlement site	7,000	SECADEV - provides seeds and farm tools for resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ precarious nutritional situation ◦ no supplementary feeding programs 	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar
Abourda resettlement site	22,000 (8,000 are DPs)	SECADEV - provides seeds and farm tools for resettlement MOH - runs dispensary MSF - serves area with mobile health team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ precarious nutritional situation ◦ no supplementary feeding programs ◦ water supply is problem ◦ diarrhea and measles are prevalent 	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar
N'Gama	40,000 nomads with herds		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ no health facilities ◦ diarrhea and pulmonary diseases are prevalent 	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar
Moito	10,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ insufficient water supply ◦ diarrhea and pulmonary diseases are prevalent ◦ malnutrition rates reportedly high 	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar
Assao resettlement site	500 families	UNICEF ONDR - organized creation of 3 villages and construction of 3 irrigated perimeters of 10 hectares each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ resettled persons plant millet and sorghum fields (1 ha/family) 	Ndjamena 4101 24 July

Region/Department: Chari-Baguirmi (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Bokoro 8 resettlement sites in area	July 24: 31,000 (SECADEV figure) 14,000 (MSF figure)	MSF - operated intensive feeding center serving some 300 malnourished children twice/day CARE - food aid monitor distributes dry rations to 1,500 persons selected by MSF twice/month SECADEV and ONDR - operate agricultural activities in Tchouaye and Doukchi resettlement sites east of Bokoro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ sites are refuge for displaced pastoralists from Kanem, Batha, B.E.T. ◦ DPs are living in traditional straw mat dwellings widely spaced from each other in settlements of from 200-400 families each ◦ planting of millet and sorghum begun (late July) but inherent pastor- alist aversion to agriculture has made task difficult for SECADEV and ONDR 	Ndjamena 4101 24 July

Chad

- A mobile team (EMR) comprised of WFP, LORCS, MSF, and AICF manages emergency food aid for the region. (Ndjamena 1961 - 06 Apr)
- WFP is involved in many FFW projects in rural areas. (Ndjamena 1961 - 06 Apr)

- LORCS runs 27 feeding sites in the region which use an SFSG or CSM-based porridge (Ndjamena 1961 - 06 Apr)
- The region is inaccessible via overland routes, but has prepositioned food stocks (Ndjamena 4284 - 03 Aug)

Region/Department: Guera

Organization
in
Charge

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Neurgui village with DPs	5,000 DPs integrated into village	LORCS MSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 32 open wells ◦ diarrhea ◦ poor sanitation ◦ bush used for excreta ◦ LORCS runs feeding center using an SFSG or CSM-based porridge ◦ some malnutrition of new people coming in (April 06) ◦ health situation worsening in late May, according to nutritional assessment being conducted by MSF ◦ in mid-June measurements of children aged 1-5 years revealed that 56% were <80% weight-for-height 	DCD Report, Engineering Annex March 1985 Ndjamena 2904 22 May State 179994 12 June

- UNICEF has vaccinated DPs against measles in March but kept no records and did not distribute immunization cards (Ndjamena 2234 - 10 Apr)
- in capital of Mao, in mid-June, 38% of children from 12-23 months old vaccinated against measles, 39% have had 3 doses of DPT and polio; 49% had vaccination cards (Ndjamena 3330 - 13 June)

job of managing materials
(Ndjamena 3330 - 13 June)

- UNICEF runs a nutritional center in Mao of Mongo for 650 children/day (Ndjamena 1880 - 03 Apr)
- UNICEF nutritional centers are well-organized in Kanem, but there is concern that UNICEF is paying insufficient attention to monitoring activities (Ndjamena 1880 - 03 Apr)

Region/Department: Kanem

Organization
in
Charge

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Mousragi DP camp resettlement site	1,089		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> diarrhea Chadouf wells bush used for excreta in mid-June measurements taken of 102 children aged 1 to 5 revealed that 10.0% were <70% weight-for-height and 32.0% were between 70 and 80% 	CDC Report; Engineering Annex, March 1985 State 179994 12 June
Mousarak DP camp resettlement site	1,143		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 open wells diarrhea bush used for excreta in mid-June measurements of 100 children between 1 and 5 revealed that 6.0% were below 70% weight-for-height and 29.0% were between 70 and 79% 	CDC Report, Engineering Annex, March 1985 State 179994 12 June
Cheddra village	early Dec. - 1,722 families at 10 Wadis late May - 3,270 families at 20 Wadis most of the population were formerly herders	LORCS - operates feeding center for 1,000 children; they are fed high protein porridge made of CSM, vegoil, and sugar every day CARE - provides workers with seeds, tools, and technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> League runs supplemental feeding program which has eliminated xerophthalmia MSF measured severe malnutrition at 35% in early May severely malnourished children receive 3 small packages of biscuits in addition to other rations 	Ndjamena 1894 03 Apr UNDR0 Sitrep 8 08 May Ndjamena 2845 20 May

Region/Department: Kanem (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Cheddra (cont'd.)		MSF - conducted vaccinations in Feb.; operates mobile team; conducted trachoma and Vit. A deficiency survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ MSF trachoma/Vit. A deficiency survey in March. Sampled 717 persons in five camps. Revealed no cases of Vit. A deficiency; 50.4% prevalence of inflammatory trachoma in children less than 5 yrs. (76% severe stages); 4.2% prevalence of trichiasis/entropion in adults 15-39 yrs., and 7.3% in adults 40+ yrs. ◦ 1,300 Chadouf wells had been built by late May ◦ each man who works in wadis receives 2 sacks of sorghum and 7 liters of vegoil a month ◦ project's cool season vegetable yield was "very successful" and project has received praise from GOC and int'l. donors ◦ CARE expressed concern in late May about further increase in population: more tools will be necessary 	Ndjamena 4455 07 Aug
Rig-Rig	1,000	MOH - runs dispensary UNICEF - visits with mobile health team; runs 1 feeding center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ population has been vaccinated ◦ shortage of water ◦ high rate of malnutrition ◦ diarrhea and pulmonary diseases prevalent 	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar

Region/Department: Karem (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Mechimere village with feeding center	March - 10,000 April - DP camp of 2,340 families was deemed health hazard by MSF and the camp was thereby dispersed in mid-March; most DPs went Illili, Chedra, or into the town of Mechimere	UNICEF - runs nutritional center; delivers food once/ month to center MSF - comes 1/month to replenish dispensary's stock of medi- cines and provide technical counseling CARE - helped with transferring DPs to other areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ UNICEF center is run by Chadian nurse and serves 1,000 children/ day ◦ feedings are well-organized ◦ CSM and SFCM are used alternately ◦ nurse keeps chart on all the children ◦ malnourished children receive double dose of porridge ◦ mothers receive can of sardines and counseling on ORS preparation 	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar Ndjamena 1880 03 Apr
Illili DP camp	March - 5,000 April - 6,000	UNICEF - runs nutritional center, delivers food once/ month MSF - visits with mobile team MOH - runs small dispensary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ UNICEF center serves 2,000 children ◦ feedings are well-organized but no formal screening is done as at Mechimere ◦ bronchitis, diarrhea, and whooping cough are prevalent ◦ measles epidemics break out periodically ◦ nurse from Mechimere comes once/week to treat patients ◦ 2 wells, one open and one closed; open well is very polluted ◦ MSF is concerned about Illili and thinks it could be disbanded 	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar Ndjamena 1880 02 Apr
Nokou DP camp	Camp - March 5 - 2,500 CARE project - 7,000 beneficiaries	MOH - runs infirmary UNICEF - visits with mobile health team; operates 1 feeding center LORCS - operates 2 feeding centers CARE - runs resettlement project and distributes food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ population has been vaccinated against measles, DPT and polio ◦ water supply is polluted ◦ diarrhea is prevalent ◦ high rate of malnutrition ◦ CARE runs wadi-irrigated gardening project 	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar Ndjamena 5426 26 Sept.

Chad

- UNICEF teams vaccinated DPs against measles in March but kept no records and did not distribute immunization cards (Njamena 2234 - 10 Apr)
- in capital of Bol, there has not been any vaccination activities - doctor has been transferred and EPI refrigerator has been requisitioned by local authorities (Njamena 3330 - 13 June)

Region/Department: Lac

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
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Region/Department: Mayo-Kebbi

Camp	Population	Organization Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Kim	3,500		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ no supplementary feeding programs ◦ diarrhea and pulmonary diseases are prevalent ◦ water supply is polluted but sufficient ◦ precarious feeding situation 	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar
Koumi	5,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ no supplementary feeding programs ◦ diarrhea and pulmonary diseases are prevalent ◦ water supply is polluted but sufficient ◦ precarious feeding situation 	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar

Region/Department: Moyen-Chari

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Goundi administrative post	56,000 at risk in the area	MSF - has doctors working in this region WFP and LORCS - furnish food to the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ a missionary source reported in late July that there was a nutritional crisis in Goundi with 160 famine-related deaths in first 2 weeks of July ◦ last general distribution of 350 MT of food aid to entire population of Goundi took place May 27 - June 6 ◦ WFP is exploring feasibility of direct deliveries from northern Nigeria to Sarh via Ndjamena/ Guelendeng Road 	Ndjamena 4197 31 July

Chad

- MSF operates mobile health teams in the region (Ndjamena 1277 - 05 Mar)
- LORCS - operates 18 supplementary feeding centers (Ndjamena 1277 - 06 Mar)

Region/Department: Ouaddai

Camp	Population	Organization Charge	Problems	Date/Reference
Bitea Bitea East Bitea West Wadi Sabar	Resettlement sites in wadis south of Abeche for 1,790 families who had gathered in Adre on the Chad-Sudan border	Africare - supervises project and provides gardening tools, seeds, and household utensils WFP - distributes bi-monthly food rations and provides project supervision ONDR (Govt. agricultural extension service) - provides technical advice on gardening MSF - provides medical coverage LORCS - donated blankets and nutritional support CAMS (German PVO) - provided medical coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ by late February gardens were producing fresh vegetables ◦ at Wadi Sabar some mud houses have been built ◦ crop pests caused damage especially to corn in Bitea West ◦ WFP distributed millet seed for rainy season ◦ Africare purchase 10 MT of local variety if corn as contingency of rains fail ◦ Africare report will be sent to AID/W (Aug. 1) ◦ many Chadian migrants prefer to stay in western Sudan because of continued food distribution there (Dec) 	Ndjamena 2800 16 May Ndjamena 4230 01 Aug Ndjamena 6683 04 Dec
Angantoura Kiledji Himeimo	Resettlement sites for 1,013 families who had gathered in Adre on the Chad-Sudan border	Africare - provides gardening inputs and supervises project WFP - provides food rations and project supervision ONDR (Govt. agricultural extension service) - provides technical supervision MSF - provides medical coverage LORCS - donated blankets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ vegetable gardening a success with a surplus sold in local markets ◦ WFP distributed millet seed for rainy season ◦ Africare purchased 10 MT of local variety corn for contingency if rains fail 	Ndjamena 2800 16 May Ndjamena 4230 01 Aug

Region/Department: Ouaddai (cont'U.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Katafor Kideguine	Resettlement sites for 440 families who had gathered on the Chad-Sudan border	Africare - provides gardening inputs and supervises project WFP - provided food rations and project supervision ONDR (Govt. agricultural extension service) - provides technical supervision MSF - provides medical coverage LORCS - donated blankets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ vegetable gardening a success with a surplus sold in local markets ◦ WFP distributed millet seed for rainy season ◦ Africare purchased 10 MT of local variety corn for contingency if rains fail 	Ndjamena 2800 16 May Ndjamena 4230 01 Aug
Adre DP camp at this town		MSF - provides medical coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ living conditions inferior at this DP camp compared to resettlement sites in wadis near Abeche (see above) ◦ MSF rep reported no known cases of cholera in Ouaddai (Dec 1985) ◦ however, MSF has been supplied with USAID-purchased buffer medical stocks ◦ in this area near the border of Sudan, many Chadians plant their fields here but migrate to Sudan to receive free food rations ◦ there are many strong ethnic ties across the border; Adre is largely populated by Massalits, and the Sultan of Massalits rules from El Geneina ◦ many Chadians have also left because of the security situation and conflict with soldiers 	Ndjamena 4230 01 Aug Ndjamena 6683 04 Dec

Chad.

o Salamat region inaccessible via overland routes, but there is no serious food shortage (Ndjamena 4204 on 03 A

Region/Department: Salamat

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Abu-Finiani village with DPs	16,000 integrated into village	MSF - serves area with mobile medical team MOH - runs medical center	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o 10 open wellso diarrheao bilharziao bush used for excretao no supplementary feeding programo April - 27% of children between 6 months and 4 years were <80% weight/heighto MSF measured severe malnutrition at 27% in early May.o In mid-June measurements of 100 children aged 1-5 years revealed that 17.8% were <70% weight-for- height and 49.5% were between 70 and 76%	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar CDC Report, Engineering Annex, March 1985 letter to Nancy Binkin from MSF April 16 UNDRO Sitrep 8 08 May State 179994 12 June
Abou-Deia	4,000	MSF - serves area with mobile medical team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o sufficient water supply, but some pollutiono diarrhea and pulmonary diseases prevalent	Ndjamena 1277 05 Mar

CHAD - Drought

by Faye Henderson

Date: 1984-1985

Location: Countrywide

No. Dead: Up to 3,000 persons

No. Affected: 1,500,000 in need of food aid; 500,000 displaced

Damage: Several years of drought and protracted civil disturbances resulted in reduced food crop production, loss of animals, deterioration of infrastructure and services, and degradation of water and land resources.

The Disaster

With its social and economic structure already weakened by nearly two decades of civil strife and abnormally low rainfall, Chad was one of the countries most seriously affected by the drought and associated famine plaguing much of sub-Saharan Africa in 1984-85. Four consecutive crop failures in the central Sahelian zone, home to 50% of the country's 4.9 million people, and reduced yields in the southern Sudanian zone, resulted in a food shortage of crisis proportions.

As grain stocks were depleted and cattle losses mounted, tens of thousands of destitute farmers, semi-nomadic pastoralists, and nomadic herders left their villages and traditional rangelands for the larger towns or better farming and grazing lands in other areas. The general southerly shift in animal populations, evident over several years as drought conditions intensified, accelerated in 1984 as herdsmen moved generally from the northern, central, and eastern regions to the south and west.

The migration toward larger towns resulted in the emergence of displaced persons camps in urban centers up-country as well as in N'Djamena. This huge influx of people severely overtaxed the food and medical resources of the capital city and towns such as Adre (Biltine), Moussoro (Kanem), and Ati (Batha) where some of the larger camps were located. Five feeding centers established on the outskirts of N'Djamena, referred to as the "N'Djamena wall," were serving 80,000 people by mid-November.

Though an international relief effort begun in the fall of 1984 halted the further deterioration of the nutritional status of people in Chad's Sahelian zone, concentrations of displaced persons and pockets of serious malnutrition appeared in the southern prefectures in the early months of 1985. Regionalized insecurity arising from the continuing conflict between Libyan-backed insurgents and government forces contributed to the shortage of food in the south and hindered emergency operations.

Complicating the relief effort overall was Chad's landlocked location: all food aid had to pass through ports in neighboring Cameroon and Nigeria and be carried overland by train and truck to N'Djamena. When problems developed in forwarding Chad-bound cargo through Nigeria, the port of Douala in Cameroon became the most important receiving point for food shipments for Chad. The absence of a bridge over the Logone River separating Cameroon and Chad was a further logistical constraint as were the initial shortages of transport vehicles and grain storage space.

Above normal rainfall, beginning in June in the south and in July in the Sahelian zone, raised hopes for a good harvest in 1985 but slowed food aid deliveries. The Bahr-Azoum River in the Salamat Prefecture overflowed and flooded parts of Am-Timan town and neighboring villages on July 12, and the bridge crossing the Mayo-Kebbi River at the Cameroon/southern Chad border town of Lere was destroyed by flooding on July 18. This temporarily halted the transport of food from N'Gaoundere (Cameroon) to southern Chad. Alternative routes were sought as main roads became impassable in several other areas.

After the rains began, pastoralists began to return to the northern prefectures in droves. This revived concern that food deficits would occur before pastures could be re-established. The crisis had passed, however, and catastrophe had been averted in Chad. As a result of a bumper cereals crop in 1985 - estimated at 690,000 MT - Chad was expected to have a small surplus and not require food assistance in 1986. Food reserves would be sufficient to cover any areas of need that might develop.

Action Taken by the Government of Chad (GOC)

The Food Aid Action Committee, comprising donor and voluntary organizations and chaired by the Minister of Natural Disaster Relief, had been in existence two years when Chad's food shortage became critical in late 1984. During that two-year period, the committee had steadily refined the emergency food aid program so that when faced with greatly increased demands, it was prepared to modify the distribution system to ensure tighter control of food commodities and a more careful targeting of beneficiaries. The new system relieved local authorities of the responsibility for food distribution and placed that duty with regional teams consisting of PVO/donor representatives, GOC disaster relief officials, and heads of local GOC services. Through weekly meetings, the committee closely coordinated relief efforts, ensuring that food assistance went to areas with the greatest need.

On November 17, 1984, Chad's Foreign Minister, Gouara Lassou, convoked all chiefs of mission in Chad and representatives of international organizations to alert them to the serious food shortage and the growing displaced persons problem. A few days later, the GOC issued a formal request to the USG for the release of 7,500 MT of P.L. 480 Title II commodities for monetization. The National Cereals Office (ONC) was the marketing agency.

Realizing how necessary an improved transportation and storage infrastructure would be to the successful mounting of a food assistance program, the GOC encouraged all national and international efforts in that direction. Storage space was significantly expanded through a combination of GOC and donor initiatives. The capacity of the Chagoua warehouse complex in N'Djamena, under the control of the Ministry for Natural Disaster Relief (MLCCN), was increased by 6,000 MT. Four logistical bases, comprising warehouse space and vehicle maintenance facilities, were constructed at strategic locations (Mongo, Mao, Moundou, and Abeche) with donor funding and technical assistance.

Local organizations also made important contributions to the vehicle pool. The Cooperative of Chadian Transporters (CCT) provided trucks for both internal food delivery and the Cameroon-Chad run. Over 100 CCT trucks were used full-time to transport food between N'Gaoundere (the point where rail service from Douala terminated) and N'Djamena and other destination points in Chad. Also, due to the lower than expected cotton harvest in 1984-85, some 70 of Cotontchad's trucks were available for internal distribution in the southern prefectures. Because of rebel activity in the south, trucks making food deliveries in some areas were assembled in convoys and accompanied by military escort.

Other inland transport problems were dealt with by the GOC in cooperation with international donors. Anticipating the time when ferries could no longer be used to transport food across the Logone River because of the low water level, the GOC agreed to a donor-financed program to build a temporary bridge to meet initial requirements and a semi-permanent structure to serve longer-term needs. The GOC Public Works Department erected an earthen causeway leading from the Cameroon bank of the Logone to the end of the bridge. When flooding created new logistical and relief problems in July, the National Roads Office also sent a crew to oversee the construction of a causeway over the Mayo-Kebbi River and the GOC airlifted 8,800 bags to Am-Timan for dike construction as well as tents and blankets from GOC stocks.

From the beginning of the drought emergency, the GOC policy toward displaced persons was to resettle them as quickly as possible in areas with some remaining agricultural potential. This was mainly along wadis (dry river beds) in areas such as the southern Kanem-northern Chari-Baguirmi region and near Abeche in the Biltine Prefecture. Here the water table was only a few meters below ground surface and shallow wells could be dug for garden irrigation. The GOC National Office for Rural Development (ONDR) provided technical supervision of agricultural activities at these sites. Though an estimated 78,000 persons had been resettled by February 1985 (UNDRO figures), the relocation process could not keep pace with camp population growth. Other strategies had to be employed to force dispersal before the onset of the rainy season when epidemics would be more likely to occur. At Ati, Chad's largest camp with a mid-May population of 26,000, the GOC encouraged dispersal by making food and seed available in the areas from which the people had come. The GOC also embarked upon campaigns to orient livestock herders toward agricultural production and to encourage repatriation of some of the thousands of Chadians in Sudan.

Several other GOC agencies and local groups played a vital role in the relief and rehabilitation effort. Following the recommendations of a U.S. nutrition consultant, the Ministry of Health (MOH) created a nutritional unit. The National Service for Nutrition and Food Technology (NSNFT) was responsible for gathering and analyzing data and reporting to the MOH and the Food Action Committee on the nutritional status of persons affected by drought and famine.

The MOH also convened two health coordinating committees, comprising donors and PVOs, MOH officials, and health professionals. The Committee for Emergency Health Interventions met weekly to discuss operations directed toward at-risk populations. (In October, for example, it created the Cholera Task Force to develop a response plan in case the outbreaks in western Sudan should spread to eastern Chad.) The Committee for the Coordination of Health Programming met monthly to consider health care priorities and longer-term interventions. The director of Chad's Expanded Immunization Program (EPI) cooperated with a USG-funded team in setting up a training program for Chadian supervisors, and the MOH also assisted the efforts of a U.S. sanitary engineer in assessing water and sanitation needs in displaced persons camps and resettlement sites.

The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Promotion of Women collected clothing, cooking utensils and financial contributions from women in N'Djamena for distribution to displaced persons. The funds were used to purchase 2.3 MT of corn.

In Salamat Prefecture, the local population provided five tons of food, clothing, cooking utensils and household items, and cash donations to the displaced. A development committee in the Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture planned to use locally collected donations to set up a supplementary feeding center for 500 displaced persons.

Assistance Provided by the United States Government

U.S. Ambassador Jay P. Moffat determined on November 5, 1984, that the Republic of Chad was suffering from a disaster of a magnitude to require outside assistance. He committed his \$25,000 disaster assistance authority to the work of an American PVO, Africare, in settling displaced persons in wadis near Abeche. The money was used for the purchase of seeds, tools, fuel, and household items. Other agencies provided food, health care, and technical assistance.

USG disaster assistance to Chad, as to other drought-stricken countries in Africa, was coordinated by the specially created Task Force for African Famine (see Introduction). The response was directed in large part toward the provision of food and the logistical support needed to deliver it to the drought victims. In a significant increase over previous years' programs, A.I.D.'s Office of Food for Peace released a total of 75,490 MT of P.L. 480 Title II and Section 416 commodities for Chad during FY 1985. This included 61,820 MT in emergency shipments and 13,670 MT of regular food aid.

Local currencies generated from the sale of the 7,500 MT of food donated to the GOC were used for relief and agricultural development projects, including the construction of a logistical base at Mao and the transfer of a WFP ferry from N'Djamena to Lere.

The U.S. Mission in Chad worked closely with GOC officials and other donor and PVO representatives to monitor both the food and health situation in stricken areas and the status of drought relief operations. Tracking food arrivals through Cameroon and Nigeria was a significant part of that effort. USAID personnel in Chad and Cameroon coordinated with the WFP representative and freight forwarders in the port of Douala to expedite the movement of food shipments through Cameroon. This was accomplished in part by obtaining a pledge from the Cameroon Railway Company that a train of 16 wagons would be provided daily between Douala and N'Gaoundere while emergency shipments were needed. To further assure that bottlenecks did not develop in the Douala/N'Gaoundere/Chad overland rail and truck route, the Mission identified vehicular and other logistics requirements and kept AID/W apprised.

Most non-food assistance was provided by OFDA, with funding from regular accounts or the African supplemental appropriation. A major focus besides logistics was in the area of health care. The first of several health missions to Chad was carried out by a three-person CDC health reconnaissance team between January 28 and February 19, 1985. Based on the team's findings that a minimum of 17,000 MT of food aid per month would be necessary to avert widespread starvation, the U.S. Mission urged Washington to expedite grants to PVOs and international organizations in Chad so as to expand the internal logistical capacity. The Mission also recommended additional supplementary feeding programs and nutritional assessments. OFDA's director, who was also head of the TFAF, was able to further define priorities for USG assistance after a seven-day visit to Chad in April.

In response to the Mission's request for logistical support funding, both FFP and OFDA approved several grants over a period of months. In March, FFP executed grants totaling \$756,000 to CARE, \$1,300,000 to LRCS, and \$2,724,000 to WFP. OFDA obligated \$1.4 million to WFP in May for the purchase of 18 Mercedes trucks, trailers, and spare parts and another \$200,000 for truck operations and maintenance. (Please note: The two OFDA-funded grants to the WFP were obligated under Africa Regional and are not included in the Chad total.) A grant to CARE in the amount of \$996,314 was approved by OFDA in June. The funds were to be used for food monitors and transport needs. In addition, OFDA financed an airlift of ten all-weather 4-wheel drive trucks from the

factory in Lyon, France, to N'Djamena for CARE's use in delivering food to less accessible areas. The airlift by Trans America was completed on August 4.

To deal specifically with the health needs of displaced persons, as identified by the CDC team, the Mission proposed three short-term technical assistance projects to be staffed by U.S. health professionals. The first of these was performed by an epidemiologist from the U.S. Public Health Service, Dr. Gershon Bergeisen. During a two-month stay in Chad (April 8-June 8), he acted as the Mission's representative on the GOC's Health and Food Aid Action Committee, becoming thoroughly familiar with the country's health needs. The second focused on developing guidelines for the collection and analysis of nutritional data. Dr. Patrick Remington, a CDC nutritionist, who visited Chad from May 20 to June 15, helped create a nutritional unit within the GOC Ministry of Health. The third project set up an immunization program to prevent an outbreak of measles and other communicable diseases in the camps and resettlement areas. A CDC immunization team (Mark Lapointe, W. Robert Weierbach, and Rodella Berry) began surveys in May to determine the level of immunization coverage in the Kanem and Lac prefectures. The team also interviewed potential candidates for a Chadian immunization team and completed a training manual. Mr. Weierbach's contract was extended an additional 30 days to enable him to carry out a plan established with Chad's EPI director to train five Chadian supervisors for the Kanem-Lac regions.

In July, the Mission requested the services of a Public Health Manager to work with the Chadian EPI director in developing an overall plan of immunization operations. Dr. Philip Graitier, who arrived in Chad on September 14, was also responsible for developing manuals for regional level supervisors and sectoral planners and for assisting with the supervision of the Kanem-Lac immunization program. He worked closely with a physician from the International Human Assistance Programs (IHAP), Dr. Jesus Lopez, who was in charge of designing the Kanem-Lac program. IHAP also carried out a supplementary feeding program at three locations in Chari-Baguirmi, Moyen-Chari, and Mayo-Kebbi prefectures.

In other health-related activities, a Public Health Service sanitary engineer, Larry Strain, visited Chad from July 8 to October 22 assessing water supply and sanitation problems in displaced persons camps and resettlement areas. He recommended that action be taken to improve both the water supply and waste disposal facilities. An OFDA-funded project was simultaneously being carried out to rehabilitate 135 "Peace Corps wells" in Chari-Baguirmi, Lac, and Kanem. The principal task of the contracting technicians (Development

Management Systems) was to repair or replace the broken hand pumps. At the TFAF's suggestion, the USAID Mission coordinated with the National Pharmacy to identify pharmaceutical needs, and 22 tons of medical supplies from UNICEF/Copenhagen were airlifted to Chad in October. A smaller shipment of supplies, arriving also in October, was procured from the U.S. DOD in Germany.

Other needs became apparent as the rainy season approached in June. Because rice seed stocks for the 1985 planting were depleted, OFDA agreed to airlift to N'Djamena some 220 MT of rice seed purchased by Cooperation Suisse in Senegal. FAO trucks met the arriving flights (Air Afrique) between June 22 and 26 and transported the seed to distribution points within Chad. Local carriers delivered it to farmers at the village level. As a result of this international effort, an estimated 8,000 farmers were able to produce their own food in 1985. In another action, OFDA airlifted 700 rolls of plastic sheeting from A.I.D. stockpiles for emergency shelter during the rainy season. The shipment was received by CARE on July 26 for distribution by other agencies to 5,000 displaced Chadian families.

Summary of OFDA Assistance

Ambassador's authority used for grant to Africare.....	\$25,000
Travel and administrative expenses of a CDC epidemiologist.....	\$21,790
Travel and administrative expenses of a CDC immunization team.....	\$44,594
Local purchase of two vehicles for immunization program.....	\$40,000
Total OFDA (regular accounts).....	\$131,384
Transport of plastic sheeting (includes airlift, local handling, and cost of shipping 15 rolls for testing).....	\$110,944
Airlift of rice seed from Senegal.....	\$264,698
IHAP grant for supplemental feeding program.....	\$1,493,745
CARE grant for food monitors and transport logistics.....	\$996,314
Mission allotment for local expenses of immunization team.....	\$13,365
Travel and administrative expenses of a sanitary engineer.....	\$28,715
Airlift of 10 CARE trucks.....	\$289,152

Contract to rehabilitate 135 wells.....\$506,000
 Value of 700 rolls of plastic sheeting.....\$190,400
 Total OFDA-administered Supplemental funds...\$3,893,333

Summary of FFP Assistance

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Freight Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
GOC	7,500	\$1,880,000	\$1,712,000	\$3,592,000
Title II				
2,500 MT sorghum				
5,000 MT rice				
CARE	9,000	\$2,374,100	\$2,989,800	\$5,363,900
Title II				
5,000 MT sorghum				
2,000 MT SFSG				
1,000 MT vegoil				
1,000 MT CSM				
CARE	1,000	\$650,000	\$285,000	\$935,000
Section 416				
1,000 MT NFDM				
LRCS	9,000	\$2,471,700	\$3,541,300	\$6,013,000
Title II				
2,500 MT corn				
2,500 MT wheat				
2,000 MT SFSG				
1,000 MT vegoil				
1,000 MT CSM				
LRCS	1,000	\$650,000	\$285,000	\$935,000
Section 416				
1,000 MT NFDM				
WFP	11,620	\$1,954,900	\$3,701,100	\$5,656,000
Title II				
720 MT CSM				
10,000 MT sorghum				
540 MT NFDM				
.360 MT vegoil				
WFP	2,700	\$1,755,000	\$769,500	\$2,524,500
Section 416				
2,700 MT NFDM				

WFP (IEFR)	20,000	\$6,526,500	\$6,888,800	\$13,415,300
Title II				
9,000 MT CSM				
2,700 MT vegoil				
8,300 MT sorghum				
TOTAL	61,820	\$18,262,200	\$20,172,500	\$38,434,700

Summary Other USG (A.I.D.)

Operating expenses (Africa Bureau's Supplemental funds).....	\$45,000
Planning, Management, and Research Project (food monitor and local hire end use checker).....	\$70,000
Monitors (Food Needs Assessment).....	\$187,500
CDC Assessment Team (CCCD) (A.I.D. PASA with CDC).....	\$19,490
Total Other USG.....	\$321,990

Summary of USG Assistance

TOTAL OFDA funds.....	\$131,384
TOTAL OFDA-administered Supplemental funds.....	\$3,893,333
TOTAL FFP funds.....	\$38,434,700
TOTAL Other USG funds.....	\$321,990
TOTAL USG assistance.....	\$42,781,407

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Private Groups

Africare - assisted the resettlement of 3,600 displaced people in wadis near Abeche (supplying tools, seeds, and household items) with funds from the U.S. Ambassador's disaster assistance authority. (See also Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government.)

CARE - delivered 10,000 MT of emergency P.L. 480 Title II commodities for up-country distribution (see Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government); helped resettle some 2,000 displaced families near Cheddra (Kanem), and the dug over 500 wells; procured 9,000 blankets and clothing material in Cameroon and Nigeria for distribution to 4,500 displaced Chadian families (purchase and transport paid costs by NOVIB); delivered USG-donated

plastic sheeting to other voluntary agencies for distribution to displaced/resettled families; provided 20 trucks (all procured with USG grants); and transferred 800 blankets, 50 wheelbarrows, 300 shovels and 200 hoes from the CARE stockpile in N'Djamena to Am-Timan in response to the flood disaster, value not reported.

The Evangelical Alliance Mission (TEAM) - purchased and airlifted 300 tons of food to southern Chad, value not reported.

International Human Assistance Program (IHAP) - sent a medical consultant and established feeding centers in Bokoro (Chari-Boguirmi), Niellem (Moyen-Chari), and Fianga (Mayo-Kebbi). (See also Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government.)

Live Aid/Band Aid - allocated over \$1,000,000 to Chad for long-term development projects.

Maryknoll Fathers - \$100,000 in cash for the support of nutritional centers.

Missionary Aviation Fellowship (MAF) - \$20,000 to help finance TEAM's operation.

U.S.A. (United Support of Artists) for Africa - approved projects for Chad totaling \$1,619,700 to be implemented through the U.N. and various voluntary agencies.

WVRO - organized an emergency program in southern Chad, addressing food and health needs; contributed \$350,000 for staff expenses, vehicles, radios, and relief items and \$144,928 for internal transport.

TOTAL \$3,234,628

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations

EEC - approved the donation of 74,000 MT of cereals for Chad in 1985; allocated emergency funds for the local purchase and distribution of seeds and cereals and for the transport of food aid; fully financed the building of a temporary bridge over the Logone River, partially funded the MSF mobile teams, and purchased 50,000 blankets in Europe for the LRCS airlift. Emergency assistance totalled at least \$26,245,100. In addition, the EEC supported a hospital and orphanage in Abeche, financed the construction of wells and the provision of tools, seed, and housing material for a resettlement village in Am-Timan, and provided a \$4.5 million grant for the rehabilitation of the livestock sector.

FAO - with the WFP and other donors, conducted crop assessments to determine food requirements; launched an international appeal in November 1984 for food aid and funding for transport, seed, equipment for water pumping, livestock programs, etc.; provided farm inputs and technical assistance to displaced persons at a cost of \$250,000, agricultural rehabilitation projects with a total value of \$1,844,500, and 148 trucks for internal transport, value not reported; distributed rice seed purchased by Cooperation Suisse and airlifted by the USG from Dakar.

LRCS - operated 160 nutritional centers in N'Djamena and in seven prefectures, reaching some 360,000 beneficiaries; distributed 10,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II commodities (see also USG) and 7,500 MT of food transferred from the WFP; launched appeals to member societies for emergency assistance to Chad; airlifted 75,000 blankets (of which 25,000 were donated by the Danish Red Cross); and provided 10 trucks and four prefab warehouses.

OPEC - contributed 17 trucks, valued at \$600,000.

UNICEF - carried out a hydraulic project in Kanem and Lac prefectures, drilling some 100 wells in the former; also maintained wells in Guera Prefecture; supplied 1,800,000 ORS packets; airlifted 22,100 blankets donated by the Netherlands; relocated some 500 families at Assao in Chari-Baguirmi in conjunction with the GOC and another 1,500 displaced persons in Am Silip (Kanem); also planned to resettle up to 7,500 persons from Moussoro region (Kanem) and provide agricultural inputs.

UNDRO - fielded a delegate to Chad to coordinate relief efforts with other U.N. agencies and NGOs; issued an appeal to the international community on November 20, 1984, for 100,000 MT of cereals and \$15.75 million for food distribution, trucks, the construction of a logistical base, and the building of a causeway across the Logone River; provided \$30,000 for a radio network and field operations.

UNDP - cooperated with the Swiss government in building a temporary bridge over the Logone River (financed by the EEC); approved \$1,070,000 for the construction of a semi-permanent bridge (Bailey type) and acted as coordinating agent for the bridge project; funded a seed program in the Sahelian zone at a cost of \$450,000 and a WHO-executed vaccination project; provided 15 trucks valued at \$1,200,000.

U.N. Geneva Staff - donated \$19,697 for an emergency agricultural project and purchase of seeds.

U.N. System - \$389,000 for warehouse facilities and well repair.

World Bank - provided 15 trucks valued at \$750,000 through the WFP; co-funded warehouse construction costs of \$970,000 with the WFP and Swiss Disaster Relief; bridge construction costs totaling \$3,000,000 with the German Federal Republic; and the costs of trucks and storage facilities valued at \$885,000 with Norway.

WFP - managed four logistical bases serving as secondary and dispatching centers for emergency food; provided personnel and recurrent costs for operation of these bases; coordinated international food contributions and expedited the transport of food through Cameroon (increasing throughput of the port of Douala from 6,000 MT to 26,000 MT/MO); operated two ferries; and provided nine tents for food storage at a cost of \$135,000 (partial contribution from Norway).

WHO - carried out a vaccination project.

Governments

Australia - \$38,271 in cash through UNICEF.

Belgium - 2,000 MT of wheat, value not reported.

Canada - donated 6,100 MT of wheat and wheat flour and \$2,919,708 in cash for food supplies and transport; financed a logistical base at Moundou at a cost of \$559,264; and gave \$5,147 in cash through UNDRO for emergency relief at Am-Timan.

China, People's Rep. - 1,500 MT of corn, value not reported.

Denmark - \$30,000 in cash through UNDRO, \$148,000 in cash through LRCS, and 3,000 MT of wheat, value not reported; also, \$99,000 for transport of wheat donated by the Danish Red Cross.

France - pledged 15,000 MT of food aid for 1985 and placed a heavy military plane at the disposal of the GOC to facilitate distribution to remote areas; provided 11 Renault/Berliet trucks valued at \$450,000.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - 3,000 MT of rice bought in Cameroon and 4,330 MT of wheat through the WFP, value not reported (may include 1,330 MT of sorghum purchased in Thailand by Deutsche Welthungerhilfe with FRG assistance at a cost of \$435,468); an additional 6,000 MT of wheat valued at \$1,223,896; \$203,225 in cash for transport (including assistance through the German Red Cross); 10,000 blankets and 500 tents, with a total value of \$118,065; 21 trucks worth \$161,290 and an additional 17 trucks, value not reported. A German construction company built the semi-permanent bridge over the Logone River and, with the World Bank, financed a six kilometer road connecting the bridge with a paved road south of N'Djamena.

Italy - 5,000 MT of rice and 1,000 MT of pasta, valued at \$3,906,250 medical projects, medicines and equipment valued at \$3,210,000; operational costs of a medical airlift estimated at \$250,000; trucks valued at \$1,200,000; \$100,000 in cash to UNICEF and \$3,000,000 for a vaccination campaign.

Japan - 5,000 MT of rice, value not reported; \$10,000 in cash through UNDRO.

Netherlands - \$1,198,038 in cash for UNICEF, MSF, and other PVO programs; 4,400 MT of food commodities and transport valued at \$1,924,062; rice seed and transport worth \$71,429; an additional cash contribution of \$181,373; and \$25,000 through UNDRO for emergency relief in Am-Timan.

Norway - \$451,977 in cash for the purchase and transport of grain, woolen blankets, and other supplies; \$168,539 to UNICEF for protein biscuits; and trucks and storage facilities in conjunction with the World Bank (see International Organizations).

Saudi Arabia - over 3,000 MT of food (wheat, maize, and oil) valued at \$2,072,182.

Sweden - provided food and medicines valued at \$79,789 through the Swedish Save the Children; donated a ferry to WFP.

Switzerland - co-funded the cost of warehouse construction with the WFP and the World Bank and provided technical supervision, valued at \$69,565, for the construction of a semi-permanent bridge over the Logone River (co-financed with UNDP); provided seeds and internal transport valued at \$189,394; \$10,351 in cash and logistics assistance worth \$798,000 to UNDRO; port assessment at Douala at a cost of \$10,870 and two Swiss Disaster Relief experts whose expenses totaled \$78,260; 53 tons of milk valued at \$217,862; transport and food aid distribution costs totaling \$217,391; and medical assistance valued at \$60,870. In addition, Swiss aid (government and private sources) operated a \$310,000 project in Ouaddai and Biltine prefectures designed to maintain approximately 20,000 persons in 11 villages.

Voluntary Agencies

Action International Contre La Faim (France) - transported food for the WFP and medical supplies for MSF; planned to implement a rural development project in the Salamat prefecture in 1985.

Agro Action (Ger. Fed. Rep.) - contributed blankets and tents in conjunction with the FRG and six trucks with spare parts; pledged over 1,400 MT of food. [Please note: Total value of \$1,112,200 may represent some unavoidable double counting with the German government contribution.]

Association de Cooperation Rurale en Afrique - (Italy) - carried out two rural development projects in Chad - at Niellem and Bol, establishing agricultural cooperatives and village pharmacies, and constructing wells; planned to rehabilitate a cooperative in the canton of Dobo (Moyen-Chari) encompassing some 30 villages.

Belgium Committee for UNICEF - \$45,455 in cash.

CAFOD (U.K.) - \$79,420 in cash and one Mercedes truck, value not reported.

Canada Committee for UNICEF - \$182,481 in cash.

Cardinal Leger and His Works (Canada) - \$304,000 in cash.

Caritas Belgium - \$40,439 in cash.

Caritas France - \$99,500 in cash.

Caritas Germany - \$30,629 in cash; 1,500 MT of rice purchased in Cameroon for distribution by SECADEV, value not reported.

Caritas Italy - \$262,384 in cash.

Caritas Netherlands - \$14,286 in cash.

Caritas New Zealand - \$7,204 in cash.

Caritas Switzerland - \$38,540 in cash through UNDRO.

Cooperation Swiss - purchased 224 MT of rice seed in Sengal for airlift to Chad (airlift paid by USG).

Denmark Red Cross - food transport costs of \$99,000 and 25,000 blankets through LRCS, value not reported.

Development and Peace (Canada) - \$76,500 in cash.

ICCO (Netherlands) - 200 MT rice seed, value not reported.

Italy Committee for UNICEF - \$43,715 in cash.

Japan Red Cross - \$40,152 in cash through LRCS.

Korea Red Cross - \$74,561 in cash through LRCS.

MSF (France-Belgium) - in connection with its regular health care program in Chad, monitored the nutritional status of drought victims; organized four mobile teams to follow the movement of displaced persons and coordinate emergency aid; carried out feeding and/or resettlement programs in eight prefectures and in N'Djamena, using \$37,000 in MSF funds and donations from EEC and the Netherlands; distributed vitamin A tablets to reduce the incidence of xerophthalmia in Batha at a time when emergency foods consisted solely of grains.

Misereor - gave one truck for food transport in southern Chad, value not reported.

Netherlands Red Cross - 890 MT of grain, value not reported, and \$14,143 in cash through LRCS.

Norway Red Cross - \$65,636 in cash through LRCS.

NOVIB (Netherlands) - provided a grant for \$101,500 for the purchase and transport of blankets and clothing material procured by CARE.

Oxfam/UK - \$63,976 in cash to assist various NGO programs; \$25,000 for internal transport; \$75,284 for the purchase and transport of food and seeds; and \$29,125 for resettlement projects.

SCF/Sweden - in cooperation with UNICEF, operated nutritional centers in Kanem Prefecture, providing supplemental feeding to some 15,000 persons, while also carrying out a vaccination program in 20 villages.

SCF/UK - in cooperation with LRCS, organized a 50-truck convey to pick up food in Cameroon for Chadian refugees in Sudan.

SECADEV (Secours Catholique Pour le Developpement) - distributed 1,500 MT of rice purchased by Caritas Germany and procured seeds with funds provided by the EEC; assisted resettlement efforts in the southern Lake Chad area and in Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture.

SOS (France) - relief items valued at \$103,281.

Spain Red Cross - \$1,864 in cash through LRCS.

Switzerland Red Cross (with Swiss Government) - \$189,394 in cash through LRCS.

United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF - \$43,572 in cash.

United Kingdom Red Cross - 2,000 MT of wheat through LRCS, value not reported.

Unspecified organizations - \$2,683,828.

TOTAL \$74,524,902



NIGER

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COUNTRY: NigerAt-Risk Population

<u>Department</u>	<u>Total Population (1981)</u>	<u>At-Risk Population</u>
Niamey	1,334,900	315,154 (23.6%)
Dosso	761,700	391,804 (51.4%)
Maradi	1,056,600	494,786 (46.8%)
Tahoua	1,080,700	382,154 (35.4%)
Agadez	157,400	45,726 (29.1%)
Zinder	1,116,600	600,000 (53.7%)
Diffa	<u>179,300</u>	<u>122,000</u> (68.0%)
Total	5,687,200	2,351,624 (41.3%)

Population figures from Niger: A Country Profile, page 53, April 1985.
At-risk population figures from Niamey 3879 - 12 June.

GON estimates the population in spontaneous camps and floating population in cities to be 400,000, and estimates the total at-risk population to be 3,200,000.

UNDRP Overview Sitrep #6 of July 1985 places the at-risk population at 3,000,000 (49.2%) out of a total of 6,100,000.

MEDICAL/WATER/SANITATION TRACKING SYSTEMCOUNTRY: NigerEXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Country-wide coordinating entity: _____

Food coordinator: OPVN (Office des Produits Vivriers du Niger)

Water coordinator: _____

Medical coordinator: _____

PVOs/UN agencies in-country:

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Africare (Dorothy Garrison) ° rural health services ° agriculture/nutrition projects	X		X	Tahoua, Zinder, Diffa
Assn. Francaise des Volontaires de la Paix (French)				
CARE ° agro-forestry projects (Judy Collins) ° emergency MCH program		X	X	Tahoua, Maradi, Dosso
Caritas (Jeanette Harbi) ° MCH support ° agro-forestry projects	X		X	
Church World Service (CWS) ° community development			X	Dosso
League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS) ° feeding programs ° has very impressive wet feeding programs in the north				Agadez, Zinder

FVOS/UN agencies in-country: (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Lutheran World Relief (LWR) (Frank Conlon) ° gardens project ° wells project			X	Tahoua, Maradi, Agadez
Nigerien Red Cross				
Oxfam/U.K. ° based in Ouagadougou				
Sudan Interior Mission (SIM) ° have hospital in Galmi ° rural health projects ° agricultural training (Alan Swanson)	X	X	X	Maradi
Tapis Vert ° community development				
UNICEF	X			
World Food Program (WFP)		X		
World Health Organization (WHO)	X			

Niger

Region/Department: Tahoua

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Tabalak contre-saison gardening site		CON - provides tents and food rations MOH - provides vaccination team and some medical supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o site is at the side of a large rain-fed lakeo most highly organized site in Tahoua where contre-saison gardening is taking placeo families use water from the lake and a number of new wells for their garden plotso each family receives a standard food ration though there are no facilities for supplementary feedingso medical care is provided only on an emergency curative basis by a nurse who rotates through on a monthly basiso few medical supplieso a mobile vaccination team comes once/month and vaccinates against measles, BCG, and pertussiso no refrigerator facilities	CDC Report Bradstock 22 March
Site A on Abalak-Tchintabaraden trail			<ul style="list-style-type: none">o contre-saison siteo no health worker presento no vaccinations being doneo rations distributed once/month: 48 kg. of cereal/family of six, 10 kg. of powdered milk, and some supplementary German biscuits	CDC Report Bradstock 22 March

Region/Department: Tahoua

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Site A on Abalak-Tchintabaraden trail (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ no facilities available for supplementary feeding program ◦ children poorly clothed ◦ cold temperatures at night and high, dusty winds during the day 	
Site B on Abalak-Tchintabaraden trail			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ contre-saison site ◦ no health worker present ◦ no vaccinations being done ◦ rations distributed once/month: 48 kg. of cereal/family of six, 10 kg. of powdered milk, and some supplementary German biscuits ◦ no facilities available for supplementary feeding program ◦ children poorly clothed ◦ cold temperatures at night and high, dusty winds during the day 	CDC Report; Bradstock 22 March

Niger

Region/Department: Zinder

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Centre d'Accueil Zinder city			<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ on-site feeding center◦ 30 children measured for nutritional status (March):<ul style="list-style-type: none">3 (10%) below 70%11 (37%) between 70-80%20 (66%) below 85%◦ no medical screening or intervention done on registration	CDC Report; Bradstock 22 March
Takoukout contre-saison site	125 families		<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ site is along the circumference of a large cultivated area◦ a matrone and a secouriste live at the site◦ 4 children/30 measured in March were below 85% weight-for-height	CDC Report; Bradstock 22 March
Camp Sinistre city of Tanout			<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ mostly abandoned Tuareg women and children◦ camp was organized in Feb.◦ no screening or intervention was carried out◦ 67% of the children were less than 85% weight-for-height	CDC Report; Bradstock 22 March

Niger - Drought

by Barbara Stein

(Please note: The drought was declared a disaster near the close of FY 84. A second declaration was made in April 1985.)

Date: 1983-1985

Location: Nationwide; Diffa, Agadez, Tahoua, and Niamey most affected

No. Dead: Unknown

No. Affected: 3,500,000

Damage: Fifty percent reduction in agricultural production; forty percent of livestock population lost; twelve percent decline in gross national product

The Disaster

The nationwide drought that devastated farmers and pastoralists in Niger and throughout the Sahelian zone in 1983-1984 reached its peak in 1985. Irregular and insufficient rains between June and September of 1984 resulted in the most severe drought conditions the country had experienced in 70 years. The failed harvest of 1984 forced thousands of Nigeriens to abandon their villages and seek emergency assistance in larger towns or government-organized out-of-season ("contre-saison") farming sites. Herders in the northern departments of Agadez and Tahoua were compelled to range further south and into neighboring Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and Benin, in search of grazing areas for their depleted herds.

Basic cereal production from the dismal October-November harvest of 1984 was estimated at 745,000 MT, which accounted for only 59% of the national consumption requirement. Following a week-long review of the agro-pastoral situation by the President of Niger, Seyne Kountche, the national newspaper, Le Sahel, reported that millet and sorghum production was 40 percent lower than the 1983 harvest, cowpeas were down 26 percent, and peanuts 55 percent. Only rice (grown in irrigated fields) showed a positive change of 18 percent.

In February of 1985 the number of people displaced by the drought was estimated at 400,000. By May the number of displaced persons had increased considerably and in two of the most affected departments, Agadez and Tahoua, 510,000 persons congregated around relief camps or feeding stations. Many of these were displaced herders seeking relief from the hot season and the corresponding reduction in standing water. Nearly a quarter were not participating in dry-season gardening projects. Moreover, severe malnutrition was observed, especially among those congregating at sites near Tahoua and in Ingall, northeast of Agadez.

A USAID/Niamey extensive site survey ending in May reported that 40 percent of children under five in Ingall were malnourished, and near Tahoua, acutely malnourished; children under five exceeded 25 percent by the end of April.

Action Taken by the Government of Niger (GON)

After the devastating drought of the 1970s, the GON established a grain marketing agency (OPVN) to stabilize grain prices throughout the year and meet emergency needs. Harvested grain was purchased from farmers and sold back to the population throughout the year at a fixed price. In 1984 however, sporadic rainfall devastated Nigerien farmers in all regions of the country and resulted in the gradual depletion of OPVN stocks. President Kountche officially requested food assistance from the USG on September 20, 1984. Between November 1984 and October of 1985, international donors delivered 300,000 MT of food to Niger. The United States was the principal contributor, accounting for nearly half of that total.

The GON established an Interministerial committee chaired by the Prime Minister to meet with donors and coordinate efforts to address the situation. A subcommittee was established at the working level to monitor developments on a daily basis and keep senior officials of the committee informed of progress and problems.

In October of 1984, the GON initiated a major nationwide program to cultivate areas surrounding small bodies of water. Seven hundred dry-season gardening sites were established, encompassing 63,000 hectares of land. The farming sites generated a small but valuable harvest of food, and provided work to the many herders and farmers who were destitute because of the drought. Wells were sunk in areas where the water table was close to the surface and farmers/herders were supplied with seeds, tools, and technical assistance.

On another front, the GON undertook efforts to assist the herders, all of whom were encouraged to migrate south following their traditional transhumance patterns. Small-scale programs to transport cattle by truck from northern departments to the south assisted those herders whose cattle would not survive the long migration across barren fields. Later the GON began to buy cattle from the herders through a price support program. The purchased cattle were slaughtered and their meat preserved through a natural drying process (sun and wind) for later use as a supplementary food for the nomadic herders. This program provided cash to the herders, enabling them to buy food and other items and maintain their independence.

Between June and September of 1985, food aid destined for Niger began arriving at ports in Togo, Benin, and Nigeria. Major transportation bottlenecks occurred at these overcongested ports and along the dilapidated road network.

With further large arrivals of donor food expected at the ports, the GON requisitioned available vehicles and submitted a request to the donor community for additional aid to cover transport costs. The donors insisted that such aid be made contingent on the GON's development of a comprehensive distribution plan. In June, the GON developed a nationwide distribution plan and submitted it to a meeting of international donors. The donor community approved the plan and agreed to pay transport costs in full.

The GON distribution plan gave primary responsibility for emergency aid distributions nationwide to the Nigerien Armed Forces (FAN). One officer was assigned to each of the seven departments to oversee the execution of the plan. At the departmental level, allocations to arrondissements were determined by the prefect and officer-in-charge on the basis of need and the size of the at-risk population. OPVN supervised transportation to principal centers, which was carried out primarily by private vehicles. The FAN was responsible for end-point distribution including some transportation. As of September 20, 1985, when the GON officially ended general distributions nationwide, only 14,000 MT of donor food remained in OPVN warehouses.

Assistance Provided by the United States Government

As early as November 1983, when the GON first alerted the donor community of its increasing harvest deficits, the U.S. Mission in Niamey expressed its fears of a large-scale food shortage to Washington. By February 1984, the magnitude of the drought began to exceed Niger's ability to respond, and U.S. Ambassador William Casey declared a state of disaster. Another disaster determination was made on September 21.

Throughout late 1984 and 1985, the U.S. Mission in Niamey continued to monitor agricultural and grazing conditions, reporting regularly to OFDA and other bureaus in Washington. On September 30, a two-person team contracted by OFDA arrived in Niamey to assess the situation, evaluate GON mechanisms to respond, identify other donor actions, and make recommendations for a U.S. response to the disaster. Through discussions with local and national government officials, farmers, and voluntary agency representatives, the team performed a comprehensive assessment of conditions in each region. The team's recommendations to the U.S. Mission included graduated increases in food deliveries, a health/nutritional assessment of the most affected populations, and contingency plans for shelter and medical needs in the event that large numbers of people were displaced.

USG disaster assistance to Niger was directed in large part toward the provision of food and accompanying logistical support. OFDA gave the GON \$1,780,000 from its FY 1984 special appropriation for internal transport of emergency food in Africa. (See OFDA Annual Report FY 1984). USAID's Bureau of Food for Peace released a total of 140,783 MT of P.L. 480 Emergency Title II and Section 416 commodities for Niger during FY 1985. Of this total, 125,000 MT of sorghum and 5,000 MT NFDM were given to the GON in a government-to-government transfer, while the rest was donated to CARE, LRCS, and WFP. Targeted groups lived in zones where the harvest deficit was 70 percent or greater and received free food over a nine-month period. Also included were herders who had temporarily resettled in the dry-season farming sites. (For more detail, see below "Summary of FFP Assistance.")

To monitor and coordinate the arrival and distribution of the emergency food, USAID hired additional temporary staff, including two food monitors, and acquired two 4-wheel drive vehicles for their use. USAID also funded three large-scale projects coordinated by voluntary agencies to meet the emergency needs of the displaced population. Using the Ambassador's Disaster Authority (second declaration of 1984) for start-up funds, USAID provided grants of \$12,500 to CARE and \$12,500 to Africare to conduct complementary projects in the Tanout area. In FY 85, an additional \$286,137 was given to CARE to fund this project fully and to pay for the internal transport of USG food aid.

Africare managed a Food for Work project in Tanout to complement the CARE program. Utilizing approximately 600 MT of GON food stocks, Africare provided technical assistance, tools, seeds, fertilizer, materials for well construction, and staff for the FFW projects in the off-season irrigation sites. USAID provided a grant of \$222,851 in addition to the original \$12,500 to implement this project.

During November 1984, a CDC Nutrition Surveillance team arrived in Niger and trained three teams of GON Ministry of Health (MOH) personnel in health surveillance and reporting methods. Data on the health of vulnerable population groups was collected, and a system was established to continue the monitoring and recordkeeping over a period of several months. The MOH selected Zinder and Tahoua departments for the initial surveys and the three MOH teams conducted similar sampling in the other five departments to develop a national profile of conditions. The preliminary results were analyzed and recommendations were reported to the MOH and USAID. The team was funded by OFDA at the cost of \$10,532.

Concerned at the deteriorating conditions among herder populations in Niger's livestock zone, the USAID Mission in Niamey requested funding of a special relief project for nomads. The Mission observed that severe malnutrition was beginning to occur most frequently within this population group, and existing programs established for sedentary populations were limited to fixed sites which did not reach mobile nomadic families. OFDA allocated \$175,000 for this activity to provide emergency feeding, shelter, and medical support to herders. Many of the recipients had lost nearly all of their animals and were grouped at contre-saison gardening sites.

A UNICEF program for emergency water development in rural Tanout was financed from the special Supplemental for African relief (see "Introduction"). The project cost \$1,000,000.

In March, U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in Niger as part of his tour of drought-affected Africa. He brought with him food, medical supplies, and seeds donated by the American people (see "Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Organizations", below), as well as 7,532 blankets and 20,160 IV sets donated by DOD. The cost of airlifting these contributions totaled \$78,484.

On April 29, 1985, Ambassador Casey made another disaster declaration and authorized the donation of \$50,000 from the International Disaster Assistance account. The funds were used to provide local food relief (\$25,000), and for a dam construction program (\$25,000). An earthen dam was built across the river Niger to retain water for Niamey during periods of low water supply.

Finally, an OFDA disaster relief specialist was sent to Niger to assess the drought situation and coordinate USG-funded PVO activities. An assessment aircraft was hired for his tour of drought-stricken areas at a cost of \$1,500. In addition, 2,000 armbands for measuring arm circumference of drought victims were provided by the USG; the armbands cost \$1,000.

Summary of OFDA Assistance

FY 84

Grant to CARE for Tanout Emergency Project.....	\$12,500
Grant to Africare for Tanout project.....	\$12,500
Assessment team.....	\$22,469
Grant to GON for inland food transport (from special FY 84 Supplemental for transport).....	\$1,780,000

FY 85

Ambassador's Authority for local food relief (\$25,000) and
for a dam construction program (\$25,000).....\$50,000

Nutrition assessment by CDC.....\$10,532

Grant to CARE for inland transport of P.L. 480 food.....\$286,137

Grant to Africare for well-drilling and relief supplies.....\$222,851

USAID/Niamey relief project for emergency supplies to nomadic
herders.....\$175,000

DOD airlift of relief supplies.....\$78,484

Armbands (2,000).....\$1,000

Hire of assessment aircraft for OFDA specialist.....\$1,500

Grant to UNICEF for emergency rural water program
(supplemental funds).....\$1,000,000

Summary of FFP Assistance (all FY 85)

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Freight Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
GON Title II 125,000 MT sorghum	125,000	\$16,507,000	\$35,974,600	\$52,481,600
GON Section 416 5,000 MT NFDM	5,000	\$3,250,000	\$1,425,000	\$4,675,000
CARE Title II 5,800 MT CSM 1,208 MT vegoil	7,008	\$2,981,100	\$2,731,900	\$5,713,000
CARE Section 416 1,890 MT NFDM	1,890	\$1,228,500	\$538,700	\$1,767,200
WFP Section 416 355 MT NFDM	355	\$230,800	\$101,200	\$332,000

LRCS	890	\$416,100	\$409,100	\$825,200
Title II				
680 MT CSM				
210 MT vegoil				
LRCS	640	\$416,000	\$182,400	\$598,400
Section 416				
640 MT NFDN				
TOTAL	140,783	\$25,029,500	\$41,362,900	\$66,392,400

Summary of USG Assistance

TOTAL FY 84 OFDA funds.....	\$47,469
TOTAL FY 84 OFDA-administered Supplemental funds.....	\$1,780,000
TOTAL FY 84 USG assistance.....	\$1,827,467
TOTAL FY 85 OFDA funds.....	\$825,504
TOTAL FY 85 OFDA-administered Supplemental funds.....	\$1,000,000
TOTAL FY 85 FFP funds.....	\$66,392,400
TOTAL FY 85 USG assistance.....	\$68,217,904
TOTAL USG assistance FY 84-85.....	\$70,045,373

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies

Africare - gave 60,000 doses of measles vaccine, valued at \$166,000, and vegetable seeds, valued at \$11,557, airlifted during Vice President Bush's visit to Niger; and administered agriculture and nutritional programs and conducted Tanout emergency FFW feeding project with CARE.

ANRC - gave 39.2 MT of sugar, value not reported, and \$1,393,771 in cash.

CARE - donated 2,268 kg of yellow cornmeal, valued at \$790, which was airlifted to Niger during the Vice President's visit. CARE distributed 5,800 MT CSM, 1,208 MT vegoil, and 1,890 MT NFDN of USG-donated commodities. CARE distributed these commodities through its Emergency Mother and Child Health Program and its Tanout Emergency Project. The CARE project aided 12,000 persons and provided meningitis vaccine to 25,000 children. CARE also procured shelter matting materials, sleeping mats, blankets, and soap; cooking equipment for a nutrition center; and medical supplies to augment existing village health and midwife programs.

CWS - sponsored community development programs.

LWR - conducted gardening and water projects.

MAP - contributed 4,536 kg of medical supplies, valued at \$13,295, airlifted in March during Vice President Bush's visit to Niger.

Maryknoll Fathers - donated three trucks valued at \$90,000.

SIM - sponsored rural health projects and agricultural training.

USA for Africa - through CARE, provided 4,000 kits for village health workers and midwives, worth \$120,000; donated Vitamins A and D, valued at \$25,000, oral rehydration tablets, worth \$45,000, fuel, worth \$10,000; and four trucks, valued at \$225,000; through UNDP/UNICEF, provided \$409,355 to clean and deepen wells; and through WFP, provided 10 500-MT silos, valued at \$165,000.

TOTAL \$2,674,768

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations

EEC - gave \$139,904 for child nutrition, \$15,580 for the services of a logistician, \$717,391 in cash through LRCS, and contributed 42,800 MT of food, value not reported.

FAO - gave \$160,000 for dry-season farming and livestock assistance, and financed agriculture and livestock rehabilitation projects.

FED - in conjunction with UNDRO, provided a logistics specialist to work with OPVN; and jointly with EEC, contributed \$150,000 worth of drugs.

Islamic Development Bank - contributed 6,000 MT of fodder concentrate, value not reported.

LRCS - in response to an international appeal from LRCS for a specialized feeding program in Agadez and Zinder departments, the USG provided 680 MT of Title II CSM, 210 MT of Title II oil, and 640 MT of Section 416 NFDM. This food was used in on-site feeding programs established in Zinder and Agadez and operated by Red Cross Field delegates in cooperation with local Red Cross workers. In operation from June through November 1985, the program provided daily prepared feeding for 65,000 people at distribution centers outside the population centers in Zinder and Agadez. In addition, children participating in the program were regularly weighed and measured to monitor their health and nutritional status. LRCS employed private truckers to transport these supplies from Lome to Niamey and on to Zinder and Agadez. From Zinder, LRCS moved approximately 450 MT per month to outlying villages with the aid of GON military and Red Cross vehicles. Incoming food was warehoused in Niamey, Zinder, and Agadez until it was moved in weekly increments to the final distribution points.

LWF - contributed 50,000 blankets, value not reported.

OPEC - gave 20 trucks valued at \$400,000.

UNDP - donated drugs valued at \$85,000, transport valued at \$316,000; gave \$450,000 for rehabilitation and construction of rural dispensaries; provided seeds, pesticides and 200 chemical vaccines, valued at \$400,000.

UNICEF - contributed 820 MT of grain, drugs, and vaccines for a child nutrition program; donated water supply equipment, seeds, fertilizers, trucks and equipment, and training to support dry-season farming, all valued at \$2,669,822.

UNDRO - in conjunction with FED, financed a logistics specialist to work with OPVN.

WFP - contributed four 7.5-ton trucks, seven silos, and 14 tarpaulins, all valued at \$210,000, and donated 24,000 MT of food, value not reported.

WHO - gave drugs and vehicles, valued at \$142,800.

Governments

Belgium - contributed 5,000 MT of food, valued at \$1,450,000, and 58 MT of powdered milk through UNICEF, valued at \$59,677.

Canada - donated \$52,922 in cash through LRCS and provided 10,000 MT of food commodities, value not reported.

China, People's Rep. - donated 5,000 MT grain, value not reported, and drugs valued at \$20,272.

Denmark - gave \$356,000 in cash through the Danish Red Cross for purchase and transport of food and \$99,000 to the LRCS drought relief program.

France - gave 16,800 MT of food, value not reported, and 100 MT of special milk for calves, valued at \$95,680.

Gabon - gave 100,500 MT of cereal and donated 880 MT of rice, flour, clothing, and medicines, value not reported.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - donated 12,750 MT of wheat, value not reported.

Italy - gave 2,500 MT of rice, 2,000 MT of 35 trucks, one mobile workshop, and one technician, all valued at \$1,984,210.

Luxembourg - gave 360 MT of maize, value not reported, and \$100,000 for an immunization campaign.

Kuwait - gave \$201,000 in cash.

Netherlands - gave 10,000 MT of grain, fifty trucks for food distribution, value not reported, and provided \$50,000 for logistics assistance.

Norway - donated \$43,826 through LRCS.

Saudi Arabia - gave 2,500 MT of food valued at \$1,095,890.

Spain - contributed 1,500 MT of grain, value not reported.

Sweden - provided \$224,719 for water supply rehabilitation.

Switzerland - gave dried milk through the Swiss Red Cross, valued at \$69,565, and \$100,434 in cash.

Togo - donated 1,000 MT of corn, value not reported.

United Kingdom - contributed \$130,434 through LRCS.

Voluntary Organizations and Other Private Groups

Australia Caritas - gave \$13,670 in cash.

Band Aid Foundation - donated \$1,600,000 for emergency and recovery projects.

Belgium Caritas - \$26,550 in cash

Canada Developpement et Paix - gave \$7,000 in cash.

Canada Red Cross - donated \$68,513 in cash.

Finland Red Cross - gave \$73,913 in cash.

Germany, Fed. Rep., Caritas - gave \$517,937 in cash.

Italy Red Cross - gave 100 MT of rice, 15 MT of vegoil, 175 MT of DSM, medicines, blankets, shoes, one prefabricated school, and infant food, value not reported; and donated three Fiat Campagnolas, valued at \$35,000.

Japan Red Cross - gave \$46,086 in cash.

Netherlands Caritas - donated \$16,070 in cash.

Netherlands Red Cross - provided \$21,739 in cash.

New Zealand Red Cross - gave \$25,000 for nutrition projects.

Norway Red Cross - contributed \$205,109 in cash.

SOS Sahel (French PVO) - gave 5 MT razine (fortified food for children),
valued at \$12,456, and medicines and drugs, valued at \$500,445.

Switzerland Caritas - donated \$200,000 in cash.

TOTAL	\$15,359,614
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Mali



502728 9-77 (542164)
 Lambert Conformal Projection
 Standard parallels 8° and 32°
 Scale 1:11,000,000
 Boundary representation is
 not necessarily authoritative

- Railroad
- Road
- ✈ Airport

MALI

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Date: January 2, 1986

COUNTRY: Mali

At-Risk Population

<u>Region</u>	<u>Population (1980)</u>	<u>At-Risk</u>	<u>Cercles Most-Affected</u>
Kayes (I)	996,000.	156,000 (15.7%)	Nioro Diema Yelimane
Bamako (II)	1,508,000	67,000 (4.4%)	Nara
Sikasso (III)	1,243,000	n.a.	
Segou (IV)	1,220,000	67,000 (5.5%)	Niono
Mopti (V)	1,261,000	446,000 (35.4%)	Youvarou Tenenkou Mopti Douentza Bandiagara Djenne
Timbuktu (VI)	976,000*	274,000	Gourma Timbuktu Dire Niafunke Goundam
Gao (VII)	*	208,000	Ansongho Menaka Gao Bourem Kidal
Total	7,204,000	1,218,000 (16.9%)	

* Total population of region of Gao included in figure for Timbuktu.

Regional populations from: Mali: A Country Profile, pages 12-13, July 1983.
At-risk figures from: Adams and Hoskins, A Report on the Drought in the Republic of Mali and Recommendations for a USG Response, pages 61-62, March 1985.

MEDICAL/WATER/SANITATION TRACKING SYSTEMCOUNTRY: MaliI. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Country-wide coordinating entity:

CNAVS (Commission National d'Aide aux Victimes de la Secheresse):

- ° commission created in 1973 as intermediary between donors and the GRM
- ° all key GRM Ministries are members of CNAVS
- ° all international donors participate in CNAVS

Food coordinator: OPAM (Malian Office for Agricultural Products)

Water coordinator:

PVO coordinator: CCAU (Comite de Coordination pour l'Aide d'Urgence)

Medical coordinator:

MOH - Division of Epidemiologie et de Prevention (DEP) - in charge of immunization and disease surveillance

PVOs/UN agencies in-country

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Africare ° wells project			X	Timbuktu
CARE ° distributes Title II food ° rents 10 trucks from UNDRO - managed fleet		X		Timbuktu, Segou, Koulikoro, Bamako (II), Mopti
Christian and Missionary Alliance		X		IV and V regions
Euro-Action Accord ° sells purchased grain at a reduced price through village co-ops		X		Timbuktu, Gao
League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS) ° nutritional program at 99 feeding centers for 290,000 persons in Gao ° feeding centers in Gao number 160 (August)		X		Gao

<u>Name</u>	<u>(check as appropriate)</u>			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF) (Franco-Belgian PVO) ° 5 mobile health teams ° works through 89 nutrition/ health centers connected with Red Cross feeding sites and their own clinics ° served primarily by FED (EEC)	X	X		Timbuktu, Gao
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) ° works with Stromme ° has own trucking capacity		X		Niger River delta
Southern Baptist Mission ° works with Stromme and Norwegian Church Aid		X		Niger River delta, Mopti, Segou, Sikasso
Stromme Memorial Foundation (Norwegian) ° runs feeding program ° has own trucking capacity		X		Niger River delta
Swiss Disaster Relief Unit		X		
UNDP				
UNDRO		X		Gao
UNICEF ° manages truck fleet (includes 18 trucks given by Italy, 20 by OPEC)	X			
World Food Program (WFP) ° considered the action agent for drought relief activi- ties ° puts out regular bulletins to all donors ° has 5 field agents ° administers free food distri- butions and FFW projects ° has own storage facilities at 7 sites		X		
World Relief Foundation		X		
World Vision International (WVRO)		X		Kayes, Gao

Mali

Region/Department: Timbuktu

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Timbuktu (6th Region)		UNICEF -- remedial feeding centers CARE/Mali	◦ the area has almost no logistical capacity of its own ◦ substantial amounts of equipment must be brought in	Bamako 5635 17 Sept

MALI - Drought

by Cynthia Davis

(Please note: This disaster was declared near the close of FY 84, and remained active throughout FY 85.)

Date: June 1984 - December 1985

Location: Countrywide, particularly the regions of Gao (Region VII), Timbuktu (Region VI), Mopti (Region V), northern Kayes (Region I), and northern Koulikoro (Region II)

No. Dead: Not reported

No. Affected: 1,500,000

The Disaster

Much of Mali lies in the Sahara Desert or in the dry Sahelian zone and is very susceptible to the vagaries of rainfall. Both 1982 and 1983 saw insufficient rainfall in the Sahel, which particularly affected the Gao and Timbuktu regions. When the rains failed again in 1984, the food shortage situation became disastrous, not only in Gao, Timbuktu and Kayes--often affected by drought--but also in Mopti and Segou. In the remote region of Gao, where distances are great and transportation links poor, normally about 49% of the population are nomads, but during this prolonged drought, some of the normally sedentary population had to migrate in search of water. On the other hand, most of the migration in drought-stricken Gao was from the rural areas to encampments either inside cities (where that has been allowed) or on the outskirts of cities. The uprooted population in Gao was estimated at greater than 40,000 in mid-March and at 52,000 in Timbuktu.

In general, the impact of the drought was most severe in the north with conditions improving marginally towards the south. Women and children were most at risk; many nomad and village men left their families to seek work but had not returned by the spring of 1985. Medecins sans frontieres (MSF), a French PVO, reported serious nutritional deficiencies in the affected areas. In a survey taken of children younger than five years old, the following regional populations were found to be below 80% of normal weight-height ratios: Timbuktu: 18-52%; Gourma Rharous (along the Niger River, east of Timbuktu): 27-70%; Dire (southern Gao): 12-47%; Niafunke (northern Mopti): 7-18%; and Goundam (southern Gao): 15-38%.

USAID estimated the national food deficit to be 440,000 MT in February 1985. Of this amount, only 210,000 MT were covered by on-farm stocks and commercial imports.

Many Malians have a precarious economic existence in the best of times and several years of insufficient rainfall, coupled with years of deforestation and erosion, pushed the country toward disaster.

Action Taken by the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM)

In October 1983, the GRM launched an appeal for international aid. It also formed a national commission to aid victims of the drought. The FAO estimate of a 481,000 MT cereal deficit and its recommendation of 202,000 MT of food aid were endorsed by the GRM, and its requests for emergency food followed the recommendations.

The GRM has tried to schedule food aid deliveries in the most efficient manner while all government-to-government food aid is received and accounted for by the Office des Produits Agricoles du Mali (OPAM), the government's agricultural office, was responsible for food aid donated to the GRM. OPAM was charged with selling 10,000 MT of USG-donated rice, the proceeds of which were placed in a joint USAID-GRM bank account and later applied to cover the cercle-to-village-level transport costs of the food for free distribution.

A top priority for rehabilitation was procuring seeds for the 1985 harvest. OPSS, the GRM agency charged with seed supplies, worked with the Canadian government and the Fonds Europeen du Developpement (FED) to purchase the millet, sorghum, and rice seeds. Production within Mali was sufficient to meet seed requirements but it had to be purchased quickly before it was eaten by hungry farmers, as only locally-produced seed varieties are adapted to local conditions.

Finally, Secama, the Malian Catholic society, participated in food distribution to displaced nomads in Gao.

Assistance Provided by the United States Government

On September 13, 1984, Ambassador Ryan declared that the drought had caused a disaster in Mali. His disaster assistance funds were used to provide two grants of \$12,500 each to UNDRO and to the Coordinating Committee for Emergency Actions (CCAU, a group of non-governmental organizations) for inland grain transport. OFDA gave CCAU an additional \$300,000 and UNDRO \$50,000 from its special \$16 million appropriation for inland food transport.

Much of sub-Saharan Africa, particularly the Sahel zone, was in deep crisis throughout 1984 and 1985, rivalling the devastating drought of the early 1970s. Many international donors mounted a concerted relief effort, partly to prevent famine conditions from arising and partly to deal with the

underlying causes of the food shortage. Consequently, in late January 1985, OFDA sent a two-person team for a month to assess the extent of the emergency in Mali and to determine the most appropriate and effective U.S. response. Their report helped OFDA to decide on what further aid should be given to Mali in FY 85.

USAID's strategy to alleviate the disaster included both the sale and free distribution of P.L. 480 Title II food grains. Sales provide the counterpart funds necessary to transport other commodities for free distribution in rural areas as well as help to meet the national cereal requirement during a time of shortage. Free distribution took place in remote rural areas. Therefore, 5,000 MT of the Government-to-Government rice in FY 84 and 5,000 MT of the rice in FY 85 were sold through OPAM's eight outlets in the region of Mopti. Net proceeds were placed in a joint GRM-USAID bank account and used to pay for free distribution of the remainder of the Government-to-Government P.L. 480 food. OPAM assigned the free distribution of the remaining 75,300 MT to several PVOs which had experience in Mali. These included the Stromme Memorial Foundation, the Baptist Mission, Norwegian Church Aid, CARE, MSF, and ASC (a Swiss PVO).

In addition to the Government-to-Government program, USAID also donated Title II and Section 416 commodities for free distribution to LRCS, WFP, and the African-American Labor Center. (For details, see below, "FFP Assistance.")

USAID arranged a barter transfer of Ghanaian maize for Title II rice assigned to Mali and Burkina Faso. Under the contract, 9,202 MT of Title II rice was exchanged for 15,000 MT of Ghanaian white maize, 10,000 MT of which was trans- shipped to Mali (8,000 MT went to WVRO's program in Gao and 2,000 MT went to Nioro).

Four food monitors were hired by A.I.D.'s Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance for \$140,000 to oversee distribution of Title II food. In addition, the Africa Bureau of A.I.D. funded a Disaster Relief Advisor for a two-year assignment to help manage the entire USG disaster relief effort. This cost \$206,000 and was funded from a special portion of the supplemental funds allocated for operating expenses.

Vice President George Bush visited Mali in March during a trip to Africa. He was accompanied by a DOD C-141 filled with food, medicine, and medical supplies provided by PVOs, private citizens, OFDA, and DOD. The transport of the plane was paid for by OFDA. Vice President Bush also signed three agreements with the GRM finalizing rehabilitation projects.

As mentioned earlier, one of the most severely affected areas of Mali was the remote region of Gao. It was imperative to get food and other relief supplies to this area. The city of Gao is along the Niger River, 1,250 km from Bamako and 600 km from Mopti. During the height of the disaster, the ferry across the Niger River at Gao was frequently out of order. Therefore, OFDA funded a DOD operation to install a 60 MT-capacity raft (U.S. Army M4T6, five float reinforced raft) to carry trucks and supplies across the river until the usual ferry could be repaired. The raft was operated from May 23, 1985 until the end of October. Fifteen people from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers worked closely with Malian engineers to maintain daily crossings.

CARE received a grant from OFDA to handle the logistics of its food program. CARE purchased nine 10-MT four-wheel drive diesel station wagons and eleven 49-cc motorized bicycles, spare parts, and garage tools. CARE handled the distribution of 22,500 MT of the Government-to-Government Title II program.

Finally, OFDA funded a self-help project to rebuild, deepen, and provide a lip and a lid for five wells in isolated Koro cercle in the Mopti region. The funds paid for cement, parts, and well diggers and their transportation. The contributions of the 3,400 villagers involved represented 25-30% of total costs.

Summary of OFDA Assistance

FY 84

Grant to UNDRO for inland transport (\$50,000 of this amount was from supplemental funds).....\$62,500

Grant to CCAU for inland transport (\$300,000 of this amount was from supplemental funds).....\$312,500

FY 85

Disaster assessment team visit (January 31 - March 1, 1985).....\$23,193

Cost of DOD airlift of food and medical supplies during Vice President Bush's visit to Mali.....\$64,224

DOD initial survey team of Gao ferry situation (mid-May).....\$5,000

DOD airlift of the Gao raft from West Germany and support costs (from supplemental funds).....\$510,000

FY 85 (cont'd)

Cost of in-country support for DOD Gao raft team (from supplemental funds).....\$300,000

Grant to CARE for logistical support of food program (from supplemental funds).....\$2,154,786

Wells self-help project in Koro cercle in Mopti (from supplemental funds).....\$36,000

FY 86

Grant to Africare for food crop production program (supplemental funds).....\$1,723,000

Summary of FFP Assistance

FY 84

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Freight Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Gov't.-Gov't. Title II 15,000 MT corn- meal 10,000 MT rice	25,000	\$6,472,700	\$5,069,000	\$11,541,700
WFP Title II 10,000 MT corn	10,000	\$1,527,800	\$1,100,000	\$2,627,800
AALC Title II 4,860 MT corn	4,860	\$742,500	\$1,069,200	\$1,811,700
TOTAL	39,860	\$8,743,000	\$7,238,200	\$15,981,200

FY 85

Gov't.-Gov't. Title II 20,000 MT rice 15,000 MT corn- meal 25,000 MT corn 300 MT NFDM	60,300	\$12,917,900	\$15,354,200	\$28,272,100
LRCS Title II 405 MT NFDM 4,872 MT rice 162 MT vegoil	5,439	\$1,712,600	\$1,309,000	\$3,021,600

FY 85 (cont'd.)

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Freight Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
LRCS Section 416 840 MT NFDM	840	\$546,000	\$239,400	\$785,400
WFP Section 416 360 MT NFDM	360	\$234,000	\$102,600	\$336,000
TOTAL	66,939	\$15,410,500	\$17,005,200	\$32,415,700

Four food monitors.....\$140,000

Summary of USG Assistance

TOTAL FY 84 OFDA funds.....\$25,000
 TOTAL FY 84 OFDA-administered Supplemental funds.....\$350,000
 TOTAL FY 84 FFP funds.....\$15,981,200
 TOTAL FY 84 USG assistance.....\$16,356,200

TOTAL FY 85 OFDA funds.....\$92,417
 TOTAL FY 85 OFDA-administered Supplemental funds.....\$3,000,786
 TOTAL FY 85 FFP funds.....\$32,555,700
 TOTAL FY 85 Special Supplemental for operating expenses.....\$206,000
 TOTAL FY 85 USG assistance.....\$35,854,903

TOTAL USG assistance FY 84-85.....\$52,211,103

Assistance Provided by U.S. Private Voluntary Agencies

ADRA - provided 4,050 syringes and needles, valued at \$4,800, for Vice President Bush's airlift.

ANRC - gave 1 MT of cream dry milk, valued at \$24,500, for the Vice President's airlift.

African-American Labor Center - handled 4,860 MT of Title II corn provided by the USG in FY 84.

Africare - donated 68,700 doses of measles vaccines, worth \$54,432, and 2.3 MT of high protein bars for the Vice President's airlift.

Baptist Mission - distributed USG Title II corn in FY 84 and distributed 4,000 MT of Title II corn (provided through the Government-to-Government program) in the dryland area of Mopti (Douentza and Koro), Segou (IV), and Koulikoro (II) and in Nioro (IV Region); and provided trucks for inland transport. The Mission purchased two 10-MT four-wheel drive trucks to transport the grain within the country.

CARE - made surveys of drought-stricken areas; distributed food and relief supplies in the VI Region (Niafunke, Timbuktu, Gourma, and Tonka), the V Region (Douentza, Mopti, and Djenne), and the IV Region (Macina and Niore); and provided 2.3 MT of yellow cornmeal, valued at \$790,000 on the Vice President's airlift.

MAP International - provided 4.5 MT of medical supplies, worth \$13,175, for the Vice President's airlift.

WVRO - distributed 90 MT of rice in Kayes and the Niore du Sahel area, and provided food aid and transport to Kayes (Region I), Kolokani, and Menaka (in Gao region where WVRO is working with LRCS), worth \$2,448,876.

TOTAL \$3,335,783

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations

Caritas Internationalis - provided \$1,443,915 in food and other aid.

EEC - donated \$1,200,000 for the local purchase of food and seed and for their transport to the affected regions; gave \$625,005 to MSF for a health program; procured two engines for a river barge at Koulikoro, and provided 23,500 MT of corn, rice, and sorghum with inland transportation, worth \$4,914,700. In May 1985, EEC had expended a total of \$31,480,050 for food aid and relief needs during 1984-85.

FAO - conducted an assessment of the food shortage situation in December 1983 with WFP.

FED - provided substantial support for rice and millet seed acquisition in surplus areas; and replaced one engine of a 40-MT ferry at Gao.

LRCS - runs the only organized, large-scale feeding program in the Gao region (concentrating in the city of Gao, Menaka, and Ansongo). In early February, LRCS operated 99 feeding centers (with a target of 160) benefiting 57,500 children, each of whom received at least one hot meal (consisting of a mixture of rice, milk, oil, and sugar) per day. Later, it expanded its feeding program to include distribution of raw grains to 40,000 family members. LRCS provided emergency health and nutrition services in Gao and Timbuktu regions. By May 1985, LRCS's nutritional program was assisting 290,000 people. LRCS also provided eight refrigerators and 60 containers to hospitals and health posts; provided medicines and oral rehydration packs for maternal-child health clinics and first aid posts; and appealed for a 10-ton truck, two four-wheel drive Toyotas, a Land Rover, and food.

UNDP - used \$1,085,000 from its emergency funds for hydro-agricultural projects and pumps.

UNDRO - sent evaluation teams in May 1984 and in November 1984; sent a representative to Bamako to coordinate relief efforts; made an urgent appeal for 400,000 MT of seeds; distributed 5,000 MT of grain; and contributed \$9,000.

UNICEF - organized two medical teams for Gao, Timbuktu, and Dire; and UNICEF national offices in Belgium, Japan, and the U.S. contributed \$214,000.

U.N. Sahelian Office - installed 50 pumps.

WFP - distributed more than 100,000 MT of food and contributed 10,000 MT of maize, valued at \$3,480,000.

WHO - conducted a health program in the drought zones.

Governments

Algeria - provided wheat worth \$200,000, and placed three C-130s in Mopti to airlift 2,000 MT of cereal. Operations began June 21 and lasted one month. USG commodities received top priority.

Austria - donated 1,510 MT of rice.

Belgium - bought 2,500 MT of rice on the local market.

Canada - provided substantial support for rice and millet seed acquisition from surplus areas, and provided 24,194 MT of corn.

China, People's Republic - provided 2,000 MT of rice and 6,000 MT of corn.

Denmark - gave \$90,407 in cash through UNDRO and 1,125 MT of rice.

France - donated 15,000 MT of maize.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - donated 12,000 MT of corn and sorghum, and provided an engine for the Gao ferry.

Italy - contributed \$3,000,000 in FY 84 and \$5,000,000 for cereals and processed foods in FY 85; airlifted commodities from Dakar to Bamako and then from Bamako to outlying areas for one month.

Japan - provided 2,800 MT of rice through WFP, 20,000 blankets, and 24 MT of biscuits.

Korea - Dem. Rep. - gave 1,000 MT of corn through WFP.

Netherlands - provided 5,500 MT of rice and 2,024 MT of yellow corn, valued at \$1,500,000, and \$141,666 in cash.

Norway - donated food and medicines through Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) worth \$803,571, and made a cash contribution to NCA of \$611,111 and one to Stromme Memorial Foundation of \$131,222.

Pakistan - donated rice.

Switzerland - provided \$17,000 to UNDRO for food transport.

Thailand - gave 100 MT of rice.

United Kingdom - donated 1,890 MT of rice.

Yugoslavia - contributed 50 MT of food.

Voluntary Organizations

ASC (Swiss Disaster Relief) - distributed 2,500 MT of USG Title II food in the city of Gao.

Cardinal Leger and His Works (Canada) - contributed \$304,000 in cash.

Caritas Austria - contributed \$90,000 in cash.

Caritas Belgium - contributed \$27,576 in cash, and \$3,960 in kind.

Caritas Canada - contributed \$418,000 in cash.

Caritas Germany, Fed. Rep. - contributed \$30,870 in cash.

Caritas Korea, Rep. of - contributed \$9,590 in cash.

Caritas Malaysia - contributed \$9,600 in cash.

Caritas Netherlands - contributed \$28,000 in cash, and \$215,827 in kind.

Caritas New Zealand - contributed \$7,204 in cash.

Caritas Singapore - contributed \$10,471 in cash.

Caritas Switzerland - contributed \$397,343 in cash.

Cebemo (Netherlands) - contributed \$114,000 in cash.

Coordinating Committee for Emergency Action - channelled donations to PVOs for inland transport of food.

Denmark Red Cross - donated 125 MT of rice, valued at \$90,909.

Euro-Action Accord (EAA) - provided assistance to uprooted people in the Gourma-Rharous area of Timbuktu (Region VI); managed a dried meat project founded by EEC.

Italy Red Cross - provided 200,000 liters of oil, value not reported.

MSF - conducted nutritional surveys and health programs in Gao and Timbuktu regions; supported health projects for children in Douentza (Region V) and distributed 300 MT of USG NFDM in Douentza and in the towns of Timbuktu, Goudam, and Dire (VI Region). MSF's emergency program cost \$463,000, which was financed by France, Netherlands, Switzerland, the EEC, UNICEF, UNDRO, and Oxfam/U.K.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) - operated the major relief effort in Gossi (VI Region). NCA distributed food (including 2,150 MT of USG Title II food) to displaced persons north to Gourma, south to N'Daki (at the Burkina Faso border), west to Hambouri, and east to Doro. NCA reached 4,000 people in the immediate Gossi area and close to 100,000 throughout the entire Gourma plain. Each family of five in NCA's program received 25 kg. of food. NCA also has a fleet of nine vehicles and its staff includes an agronomist, an engineer, a mechanic, and nurses. It maintains a storage capacity of over 1,580 MT and is actively engaged in nutrition and health care intervention.

Oxfam/U.K. - provided \$32,712 for the purchase of maize and rice, and made grants to various PVOs worth \$370,950.

Stromme Memorial Foundation (Norwegian PVO) - worked with Baptist Mission in FY 84 to distribute food; distributed 2,500 MT of U.S. Title II corn in the inland delta region of Mopti from February to April 1985 and 3,000 MT of Title II corn in May, June, and July; also worked in Niore (IV Region), Nara (II), and Kayes Region (I); provided mechanics, drivers, logisticians, nutritionists, and five four-wheel drive trucks for the relief effort.

Veterinarians sans frontieres - used meat from cattle purchased for slaughter to prepare dried food in Douentza (Region V).

TOTAL \$49,924,039

MALI - Cholera Epidemic

by Faye Henderson

Date: June 1984 - September 1985

Location: Mopti, Timbuktu, Segou, and Gao regions

No. Dead: 1,022

No. Affected: 4,502

The Disaster

The first recognized clinical case of El Tor cholera in Mali was reported in mid-June 1984. Subsequent outbreaks occurred in Gao, Segou, Timbuktu, and Mopti regions, with the highest incidence in the two latter regions. The areas most affected by the epidemic had also suffered from three successive years of drought and famine.

The epidemic peaked by mid-November; however, the number of cases rose to at least 4,502, and the number of deaths to 1,022, as sporadic outbreaks continued through the summer of 1985. In a particularly severe outbreak in the Koro cercle of Mopti region, a total of 479 new cases were reported between May 1 and June 2, 1985. Another 466 cases and 90 deaths were reported in July. Epidemiological investigations revealed that contaminated food and water were largely responsible for the spread of the disease.

Action Taken by the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM)

A local control and treatment program was begun in Gao Region in July, and a national strategy to combat the epidemic was developed in September. The national program required regional physicians to begin curative and preventive measures in any village in which a cholera-like illness had been reported. An attempt was also made to stock treatment supplies in all regions and to require weekly reporting by short wave radio of all new cases and deaths. Logistics and communications problems, however, hampered the delivery of medical assistance as the epidemic spread to less accessible areas.

Water supplies in central reservoirs were chlorinated and guidelines issued for treating drinking water elsewhere. The GRM began a large-scale immunization program in October, distributing vaccine by mobile health teams to areas thought to be at risk. The Mali Minister of Health launched an international appeal for assistance on October 9 and identified needed supplies for continuing the national program.

As the epidemic continued into 1985, Mali health officials reevaluated the methods being used to control the disease. On July 6, 1985, the Minister of Health announced major policy changes in the cholera control program. An emergency action program, developed with the assistance of USAID health personnel and emphasizing surveillance and oral rehydration therapy, was to be undertaken for a six-month period. Since a major training effort would be needed to carry out the program, the Minister of Health again sought multi-donor support.

Assistance Provided by the United States Government

U.S. Ambassador Robert J. Ryan, Jr. determined on November 3 that the cholera epidemic was of such a magnitude that the GRM could not respond adequately without assistance. He authorized the expenditure by OFDA of his \$25,000 disaster assistance authority for the fielding of an epidemiological team and the provision of laboratory supplies and medicines.

A two-doctor team from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) conducted epidemiologic investigations in Mali from November 8 to December 6. Based on their observation that most deaths could have been prevented with adequate oral rehydration therapy, the team stressed the importance of this treatment in its recommendations. At the same time, the CDC doctors counseled the avoidance of less effective means of control, such as mass vaccinations, except in special circumstances. The team also recommended the implementation of a national program for the treatment of all diarrheal illnesses and the designation of one person as national coordinator for cholera surveillance and response in the event of another outbreak.

Travel expenses for the CDC physicians and the cost of laboratory equipment to accompany them totaled \$12,475. In addition, OFDA provided a shipment of medical supplies through UNICEF at a cost of \$12,500. The commodities, which arrived in Mali on November 13, included 80,000 packs of oral rehydration salts, 500 liters of Ringer's lactate, and 5,000 disposable needles.

The USAID Mission also made available three all-terrain trucks and a pick-up truck to assist the delivery of medical supplies to outlying regions. Two health officers investigated the status of the Koro epidemic during an onsite visit in June 1985 and, under the USAID health services project, made major improvements to upgrade the medical infrastructure in the Koro cercle and three other clinics in the area. They also advised local health officials on the best procedures and strategy for dealing with cholera cases.

In response to the GRM's appeal for donor assistance in funding the accelerated cholera program, OFDA provided a Mission allotment on August 8, 1985. Besides assisting the training and medical supervision components of the program, the \$100,000 grant from the Africa Supplemental Appropriation (see "Introduction") helped finance the distribution of materials and the establishment of a two-way radio system in the sparsely populated areas in which cholera and drought were still problems.

Also, in view of the continuing incidence of cholera, OFDA responded to the Mission's request to procure additional laboratory supplies and medical equipment. The shipment, which arrived in Mali on August 19, included sterile swabs and culture tubes, Cary-Blair transport medium, and reusable petri dishes. The cost of the supplies, including air freight, totaled \$11,973 and was funded from the Africa Supplemental account.

TOTAL OFDA funds.....	\$24,975
TOTAL OFDA-administered Supplemental funds.....	\$111,973
TOTAL USG assistance.....	\$136,948

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies

None reported

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations

EEC - provided support valued at \$20,000 to a preventive/curative program in Timbuktu; also gave 500,000 fanasil tablets and 500,000 bags of rehydration salts, value not reported.

UNDP - made \$25,000 available to the UNDP/UNDRO representative and WHO/Bamako for the purchase of medicines and logistics support.

UNDRO - launched an appeal for international relief on behalf of the Mali Minister of Health; provided \$30,000 for medical supplies and logistics support.

UNICEF - gave medicines worth \$10,000 and logistics support valued at \$20,000.

WHO - donated medicines, laboratory and diagnostic material, and fuel, all valued at \$40,000.

Governments

Algeria - two technicians with two injectors and 200,000 doses of vaccine, value not reported

Belgium - \$2,660 for the local purchase of medical supplies and disinfectant

France - airlifted 200,000 doses of vaccine, 40 imojets, 100,000 tablets and 50,000 vials of fanasil, all at a cost of \$54,837; also provided an investigative team

Italy - Ringer's lactate, rehydration salts, and 5,000 sulfamide tablets, with a total value of \$52,630

Switzerland - 100,000 tablets of tetracycline, valued at \$2,500

Voluntary Organizations and Other Private Groups

Association Francaise Volontaires Progres - provided medical supplies valued at \$11,000.

MSF - (France - Belgium) within its ongoing health/nutrition program, engaged five mobile medical teams in preventive and curative action in Timbuktu (supported by EEC contribution); also provided 500,000 ORS packets, value not reported.

Palestine Liberation Organization - provided 25,000 doses of vaccine and seven technicians, value not reported.

TOTAL \$268,627

BURKINA

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MEDICAL/WATER/SANITATION TRACKING SYSTEM

COUNTRY: Burkina Faso

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Country-wide coordinating entity: National Drought Commission (Madame Josephine Ouedraogo, Minister of Family Welfare)
 ° runs Operation Express Soudure, a rural food distribution program

Food coordinator: OFNACER (National Cereals Office)
ORDS (Regional Development Office)
 ° handles sales program of food aid

Water coordinator: _____

Medical coordinator: _____

PVOs/UN agencies in-country:

<u>Name</u>	<u>(check as appropriate)</u>			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Africare ° manages a 3,600 MT-FFW project under the CRS emergency program ° involved in well rehabilitation		X	X	Seguenega, Yatenga
Baptist Mission ° distributes 4,000 MT of USG food ° has 9 expatriate personnel ° has 10 end-use checkers	X			North & West of Ouagadougou
Caritas				

PVOs/UN agencies in-country: (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
<p>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ child survival project to run for 3 years and serve 32,000 people in 3 pilot centers ◦ handled 20,000 MT of food for emergency and 20,000 MT for regular program ◦ runs an emergency feeding program at 100 centers ◦ runs FFW projects ◦ hired 33 Burkinabe for emergency program ◦ 70,000 children in MCH program ◦ worked through GOB Drought Commission to program excess CRS food ◦ involved in well rehabilitation 	X	X	X	Doulougou, Doumbussa, Ladju
<p>Christian African Missionary Alliance (CAMA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ works with Baptist Mission to distribute Title II food ◦ handles 2,250 MT of corn and cornmeal in an area where severe food shortage conditions had gone unnoticed earlier ◦ also active in humanitarian assistance such as aid to destitutes 		X	X	Tougan, Nouna, Djibasso
Express Sahel				

FVOs/UN agencies in-country: (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>(check as appropriate)</u>			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS) ° runs emergency feeding program at 70 centers using 4,000 MT of food ° has 10 management consultants ° 4-month feeding program in Yatenga and Soum supports 100,000		X		Ouahigouya, Yatenga, Soum
Save the Children Fund (SCF) ° involved in well rehabili- tation			X	
Six S ° runs FFW projects		X		
UNICEF ° water projects			X	
World Food Program (WFP) ° runs FFW program		X		

Region/Department: GnaGna

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
areas in survey: Ouadougou, Marigou, Binsiega, Kerguin, Soulougou, Kumboassi, Yaaga, Lipuka, Didiemba Bamassougou	a total of 366 children aged 6 mo. to 60 mo. were examined for height, weight, and arm circumference and examined for other nutritional indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ acute malnutrition (less than 80% median weight for height) was found in 4.9% of children ◦ severe acute malnutrition was found in 1.1% of children surveyed ◦ no kwashiorkor was found ◦ 2 cases of Vitamin A deficiency and 4 cases of Vitamin C deficiency were seen ◦ diarrhea within the past 2 weeks was found in 11% of children surveyed ◦ 59% had been immunized against measles ◦ clinical anemia was seen in 63.7% of the children studied ◦ children under 2 years were more likely to be malnourished ◦ cereals and grains were the most common food eaten by children; there was a consistent lack of milk, fruit, and oils in the diet ◦ diarrhea was unlikely to have been treated; only 16% of children with diarrhea had been treated ◦ although rates of acute malnutrition were relatively low as compared to other drought-affected countries, there was a large number of vulnerable children at-risk for becoming more severely malnourished ◦ none of the children's families had received food aid in the past month 	CDC Trip Report (Nutrition Assessment Survey) 19 June IHPO 5078 9 Sept

Region/Department: GnaGna (cont'd.)

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ a separate survey by MOH reported 48 cases of cholera as of 2 June; 4 deaths resulted ◦ cholera in GnaGna is thought to have been introduced by migrants from Mali or Niger ◦ Burkina is planning to set up border cholera sentinel points to track the movement of the disease 	Ouaga 4471 17 Jul

Region/Department: Namentenga

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
Namentenga			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 108 cases of cholera were reported by MOH as of 2 June; these resulted in 17 deaths ◦ in Namentenga, cholera is thought to have been introduced by migrants from Mali or Niger ◦ the Government of Burkina plans to set up border cholera sentinel points to track the movement of the disease 	Ouaga 4471 17 Jul

Region/Department: Ouagadougou

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs ctive	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
Peri-urban area in North Ouaga			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ water supply is inadequate ◦ relief activities in urban centers are likely to attract many more displaced persons ◦ interim measures are needed to supplement present water supplies with hand-pumped wells 	State 124371 25 Apr

Region/Department: Sahel, North, Center-West, Center-North,
East, Center East, Center

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ combined population of 3 million living in an area of 160,000 sq. km. ◦ most of population is Mossi and Peul ◦ population density is 10-60/km. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ considerable out-migration to southern regions ◦ entire area is subject to intensive desertification ◦ high infant mortality and illiteracy rates ◦ recurrent droughts and high unemployment 	Ouaga 2311 18 Apr

Region/Department: Sanmatenga

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
Towns such as Pissila, Tougari, Yalagho, Bani, and Kaya			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Kaya-Dori road transects one-third of the most severely affected drought/food shortage zone; these towns are major food supply points and are only accessible from Kaya 	Ouaga 5464 31 Aug

Region/Department: Seno Province

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
Dori		CRS - distributes food rations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ MOH reported 80 cases of cholera as of 2 June which resulted in 13 deaths ◦ CRS encountered major problems reaching rural distribution points in the northeast and had to curtail food deliveries to the Dori-Gorun area due to poor road conditions (as of 29 Aug) ◦ in June, travel time from Ouagadougou to Dori was under 6 hours for the 260 km; as of Aug, 12-24 hours was required to travel the same route ◦ on the road to Dori north of Kaya, a distance of 10 km. revealed numerous wide road ponds which stopped truck traffic and required detours through fields to follow the direction of the road ◦ points north of Dori are accessible by good roads 	<p>Ouaga 4471 17 Jul Ouaga 5401 29 Aug Ouaga 5464 31 Aug</p>

Region/Department: Soum

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
Villages: Filio Sonhai, Kelbo Foulce, Niamanga Mossi, Petegoli Rimaibe, Silgadji Mossi, Sikire, Hori, Djiamo, Bougre Foulce, Dohoure Rimaibe	A total of 339 children aged 6 mo. to 60 mo. were examined for height, weight, and arm circumference and examined for other nutritional indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ acute malnutrition (less than 80% of median weight for height) was found in 8.6% of children ◦ severe acute malnutrition was found in 1.5% of children ◦ no kwashiorkor was found and signs of Vitamin A & C deficiencies were infrequent ◦ diarrhea within the past 2 weeks was found in 21% of children ◦ 65% had been immunized against measles ◦ clinical anemia was seen in 35.4% of the children studied ◦ children under 2 years were more likely to be malnourished ◦ cereals and grains were the most common food eaten by children; there was a consistent lack of milk, fruit, and oils in the diet ◦ diarrhea was unlikely to have been treated; only 16% of children with diarrhea had been treated ◦ although rates of acute malnutrition found were relatively low as compared to other drought-affected countries, there was a large number of vulnerable children at-risk for becoming more severely malnourished ◦ 88% of families were receiving food aid 	CDC Trip Report (Nutrition Assessment Survey) 19 June IHPO 5076 9 Sept

Region/Department: Soum (cont'd.)

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
Soum	target of 40,000 persons for dry ration distribution	LORCS - operates emergency feeding project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ province has experienced an acute food shortage and lacked any programs of free distribution prior to LORCS' program ◦ Soum has received a major migration of Malians, many of whom are in poor physical and economic condition ◦ OFNACER sales in Soum have been poor due to lack of purchasing power ◦ outbreaks of cholera have been reported (24 Jun & 9 Jun) ◦ LORCS uses height for arm circumference survey of children to determine severe malnutrition ◦ LORCS indicated they will request a continuation of emergency feeding operations in the Soum area (30,000 recipients) for at least 2 mo. beyond the current Nov. 30, 1985 termination date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ouaga 3047 3047 24 Jun Ouaga 3990 27 Jun Ouaga 4255 09 Jun Ouaga 5920 24 Sept
Djibo			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 280 cases of cholera were reported by the MOH as of 2 June in Djibo; there were 37 deaths ◦ Soum is a new cholera area in Burkina 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ouaga 4471 17 Jul Ouaga 5920 24 Sept
Djibo, Nassoumbo		LORCS - measured 2,321 children in Djibo and 4,926 in Nassoumbo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ LORCS collected nutrition statistics in Aug at sites of CDC study (of March/April) using height/arm circumference method; the levels of malnutrition found by LORCS seemed to be above those reported in the CDC Survey ◦ the road from Djibo east is impassable due to flooding (as of 31 Aug) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ouaga 5314 23 Aug Ouaga 5464 31 Aug

Region/Department: Yatenga (Ouahigouya town)

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
70 feeding centers in the area of Ouahigouya town		LORCS - does nutritional assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ one of most severely affected drought areas ◦ surface and well water is extremely scarce and will hamper the work at 24 Jul feeding centers ◦ water tanks have been requested from OFDA (3 May) ◦ rains have severely damaged parts of the Yaka-Ouahigouya portion of the Ouagadougou-Ouahigouya road, a major access road to the northeast, (24 Jul) ◦ LORCS measured 6,086 children in Ouahigouya to collect nutrition statistics in Aug. at sites of CDC study (Mar/Apr) using height/arm circumference method ◦ the levels of malnutrition found by LORCS seemed to be above those reported in the CDC survey survey 	Ouaga 2607 03 May Ouaga 4639
Kain, Thiou, Koumbri, Titao, Bahn, and Gourcy		LORCS - runs feeding centers and does nutritional assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ LORCS uses an arm circumference/height screening process to select children for feeding program ◦ 18,345 children were surveyed by LORCS at its feeding centers ◦ percent of children below 80% of the mean height for arm circumference was 41% in Kain; 38% in Thiou; 44% in Koumbri; 41% in Titao; 40% in Bahn; 53% in Gourcy 	Ouaga 4313 11 Jul

BURKINA FASO - Drought and Food Shortages

by Barbara Stein

Date: 1983-1985; declared November 27, 1984

Location: Countrywide, but areas east, north, and northwest of Ouagadougou were the most affected

No. Dead: Not available

No. Affected: Approximately 2.5 million persons were at risk from famine conditions. The displaced population was estimated at 222,000.

Damage: Due to drought conditions, gross cereal production in the 1984/85 season was 185,000 MT short of the national consumption requirement. Nationwide, 500,000 head of livestock were severely weakened.

The Disaster

Drought and food shortage conditions continued to plague Burkina in 1984 and 1985 following a year of inadequate rainfall considered to be the worst since 1920. Most affected was the central plateau, which contains close to 50% of the population and has suffered three consecutive poor harvests. Millet and sorghum, the staple foods of the rural population, were particularly damaged. In some areas of the Sahel and Yatenga provinces there was no harvest despite repeated sowings.

In December of 1984 an FAO multi-donor mission to Burkina found that six of eleven provinces studied were experiencing serious cereal shortfalls. Total cereal stores were significantly below a self-sufficiency cereal need, defined as 75% of the minimum nutritional level necessary for normal body health (180 kg cereal per capita). Of the six provinces, Yatenga and Sahel were the most affected areas, with the 1984 harvest providing only 22% and 30% respectively of the inhabitants' cereal needs.

As critical as the food shortage in Burkina was the water supply situation. The country's 1983 and 1984 rainfall shortages continued into 1985 resulting in critical water supply shortages for consumption, sanitation, and agriculture. The lack of adequate water for cleaning and drinking encouraged the transmission of infectious diseases. Moreover, because of the poor rainfall, many people normally resident in the areas north and east of Ouagadougou began to migrate toward urban areas in search of better food and living conditions. This resulted in excessive demands on diminishing water resources in urban centers.

Following the 1983 drought, herds which normally grazed on Sahelian pastures in the rainy season remained in the south until the end of 1984. This raised serious water and pasture problems in the southern zone which were aggravated by the arrival of herds from neighboring countries, especially Mali. Over 500,000 head of livestock were severely

affected by the drought and continued to suffer from the effects of the food and water shortages until June of 1985. Herds began to recover with the onset of rains; however, movement to the north was slow due to the animals' weakened condition.

Action Taken by the Government of Burkina Faso (GOB)

In 1983, the GOB established a donor working group to address the operations of the National Cereals Office (OFNACER), food assistance, and donor coordination. In 1984 the GOB created the Presidential Office for NGO Oversight to provide direct coordination of PVO activities. Several PVOs worked with this office in planning and formalizing PVO disaster assistance.

On October 11, 1984 the President of the National Commission for the Fight Against the Drought convened a meeting with representatives of international organizations, PVOs, and diplomatic missions. She announced that famine conditions threatened parts of Burkina and presented the GOB plan of action to respond to the urgent problems of food, housing, and infrastructure repair. Each organization was asked to indicate the assistance they could provide.

Generally poor health conditions caused by the drought worsened the impact of endemic diseases such as measles, yellow fever, and meningitis. In response, the GOB initiated a program of expanded vaccination called Operation Vaccination Commando. Two million children were immunized during the nationwide program conducted in November and December of 1984.

An emergency food distribution program was initiated by the GOB in seven of the twelve provinces in an effort to move food out to target areas before the rainy season. The program was launched with loaned trucks from UNICEF and WFP, and from within the GOB. Reception centers were established outside Ouagadougou to provide shelter to migrants from the more severely affected rural areas. In February and March of 1985, the GOB began rationing already scarce supplies of water.

Assistance Provided by the United States Government

As early as 1983, USAID/Burkina joined the GOB in expressing concern that food shortages would develop before the 1984 harvest. Following the GOB's official request for assistance, Ambassador Leonardo Neher declared on November 27, 1984 that disaster conditions existed in Burkina. Recognizing that the situation had surpassed the GOB's ability to respond, he authorized the use of the Ambassador's emergency fund of \$25,000 for grants to Africare (\$7,000) and UNICEF (\$18,000). The funds were used for emergency food transport in the Yatenga province.

As a result of the lack of overall donor coordination on the disaster situation in 1984, USAID/Burkina convened an informal group of contractors, sponsors, and other interested parties to discuss disaster relief efforts and coordination. These meetings were later formalized as a weekly discussion group under the sponsorship of WFP and the Drought Commission. Concurrent to these weekly meetings, USAID/Burkina and the FAO collaborated on improving the GOB's assessment of growing conditions and crop production. This effort resulted in the FAO sponsored multi-donor food situation assessment in late 1984.

USAID/Burkina designed an Emergency Relief Program that addressed the following issues: food assistance, nutritional surveillance, and relief and rehabilitation projects in dam construction, wells, and roads. OFDA provided \$165,000 to pay for staff and other support for this program. The first priority of the USG relief strategy was to provide Burkina with food assistance through both the sale and free distribution of P.L. 480 Title II food grains. 19,000 MT of Title II red sorghum was provided to Burkina as part of a government-to-government feeding program. Of this total, 4,000 MT was to be distributed free of charge through cereal banks sponsored by PVOs. The remaining 15,000 MT was to be distributed through the OFNACER commercial network to increase the market supply of food. The proceeds of food sales were used to pay local transport costs of emergency commodities and to help finance various food distribution programs. The grain was provided in three shipments via Lome, Togo with the freight cost at \$3,697,900 and the commodities valued at \$2,509,100. In addition, 4,000 MT of Title II SFCM was provided for distribution by the African-American Labor Center (commodity cost \$900,300, freight cost \$980,000).

The USG food assistance program also included the donation of 20,211 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food through CRS. These commodities (8,792 MT of cornmeal, 1,649 MT of vegoil, and 9,770 MT of SFCM) were distributed through the CRS emergency feeding program which operates in seven drought-affected provinces. The food benefited over 505,000 recipients through programs in maternal/child health, food-for-work, school feeding, and general relief. The commodities were valued at \$5,598,700 and transport costs were \$4,111,200.

USAID provided an additional 3,160 of Title II food (1,400 MT of rice, 1,400 MT SFCM, and 360 MT vegoil) to the LRCS emergency feeding program in the area of Ouagadougou. The value of these commodities was \$1,099,900 and freight cost was \$1,111,600. The USG also donated 505 MT of Section 416 NFDM for distribution by WFP (commodity cost \$328,300, freight cost \$143,900).

To quickly increase the net supply of food available to drought victims, USAID arranged a barter transfer of 5,000 MT of maize from Ghana to Burkina. Of that total, 3,000 MT was allocated to the Baptist Mission program, 1,000 MT to LRCS, and 1,000 MT to GOB programs. Under this contract, 9,202 MT of Title II rice was exchanged for 15,000 MT of white maize (10,000 MT was transshipped to Mali and 5,000 to Burkina).

The USG provided other assistance in addition to food aid to combat the disaster. In support of LRCS's 35 wet-feeding programs, OFDA funded the purchase of 10 grain mills from Lome, Togo at a cost of \$27,000. The mills were used to process whole grain/kernels at the rate of 270 kg per hour into a food that can be used in wet-feedings. Seven mills were placed in Yatenga province and three in Soum.

With an emergency grant of \$74,598 from OFDA, Africare initiated a small scale food-for-work project in Bam and Yatenga provinces.

A major facet of the USG Emergency Relief Program addressed the precarious water situation in the country. The GOB, faced with critical water shortages, requested that OFDA send a two-person WASH team to assess water and sanitation problems arising from concentrations of at-risk populations in and around Ouagadougou and to evaluate a GOB proposal for a dam near Ziga village. The WASH team, consisting of a hydrologist and a sanitary engineer, visited Burkina Faso for three weeks in March of 1985. A WASH water engineer was also sent for one week to assess dam and spillway requirements. The cost of these assignments (\$56,612) was funded from an Africa regional obligation and is not included in the Burkina Faso total.

Based on the recommendations made by the water engineer, two additional WASH consultants were sent to Burkina Faso to conduct a dam and reservoir evaluation and feasibility study. A water engineer made several short visits beginning in July of 1985, and a dam construction engineer worked in Burkina Faso for nine months beginning in October of 1985. OFDA allocated \$125,000 for these assignments.

During drought conditions Ouagadougou's water supply system invariably reaches dangerously low levels. To help prevent such occurrences, OFDA granted \$1,500,000 to the GOB for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Ouagadougou Dam No. 2 and its principal spillway. This dam is the key element in OFDA's water emergency program since it will store water that can then be pumped into the central reservoir in times of drought, thereby reducing the overall surface area exposed

to evaporation. Three water pumps and pipes (\$46,213) plus spare parts (\$2,523) were purchased by OFDA and transported to Burkina Faso via air (\$35,121).

In addition, OFDA allocated \$200,000 for on-site technical advice on USG emergency water assistance. Also provided were 12 water tanks airlifted from the Leghorn, Italy stockpile (airlift cost \$3,915) to support the LRCS emergency feeding centers in the Yatenga and other drought-affected areas. OFDA provided \$300,000 to drill and/or repair 40-50 water wells at locations undergoing the most serious water shortages.

The rainy season in Burkina Faso occurs from June through October. During this period in 1985, flooding and rain damaged roads and prevented the movement of emergency food to the rural areas. In particular, the Kaya-Dori road that links the Sahel region with the paved East-West highway was badly damaged, making further supplies of food aid to the region uncertain. In response to this problem, USAID donated \$400,000 for a two-month World Bank/GOB rural road project to provide emergency repairs to severely damaged sections of the road and improve passability during heavy rains.

Another element of USG relief to Burkina Faso provided medical assistance in drought-stricken areas. In response to a request from the GOB Ministry of Health, OFDA sent medical supplies to combat a major cholera outbreak in the northern part of the country. USG donations included cholera medicines supplied by UNICEF worth \$15,684 and heptamyl valued at \$11,960 purchased by the U.S. Mission in Bonn. Other medicines valued at \$38,514 were purchased from private firms and IV sets worth \$3,167 were supplied by DOD. (All figures include transport).

In addition, USAID's Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance financed a team of medical epidemiologists from the Centers for Disease Control to conduct a nutritional survey of Burkina Faso. AID contributed \$7,315 for this project, UNICEF financed and arranged the logistics for the field work, and the GOB furnished additional supplies and personnel. Two drought-affected provinces, Soum and GnaGna, were surveyed to obtain baseline data on current nutritional status of children aged six months to six years. In 20 randomly selected villages, height, weight, and arm circumference were measured, clinical examinations for edema and avitaminosis A and C were performed, and a standardized questionnaire to evaluate measles vaccination status, recent illness, and food consumption was administered to the mothers of children in the sample. The data was used to identify interventions for USAID-funded feeding programs.

The U.S. Mission reported that a lack of expertise in the health field was hampering their ability to monitor and develop emergency health programs. They requested OFDA's assistance. In response to this request and a recommendation made by the CDC team, OFDA sent an emergency program health advisor for 120 days to undertake cholera and nutrition surveillance.

Summary of OFDA Assistance

Ambassador's authority used for grants to UNICEF (\$18,000) and Africare (\$7,000) for emergency food transport.....\$25,000

Staff and support for Emergency Relief Program (supplemental funds).....\$165,000

Grant to Africare for a food-for-work program.....\$74,598

WASH water engineer and dam construction engineer (supplemental funds).....\$125,000

Grant to GOB for dam/spillway repairs (supplemental funds).....\$1,500,000

Purchase of water pumps and pipes.....\$46,213

Air freight of water pumps and pipes.....\$35,121

Contract for initial supply of spare parts for pumps and motors.....\$2,523

Airlift of 12 water tanks from Leghorn, Italy stockpile.....\$3,915

Drilling/repair of 40-50 water wells (supplemental funds).....\$300,000

Technical assistance for well, dam, and other small water projects (supplemental funds).....\$200,000

Grant to LRCS for the purchase of 10 grain mills.....\$27,000

Grant for emergency road repairs (supplemental funds).....\$400,000

Medical supplies and transport (supplemental funds).....\$69,325

Temporary assignment of emergency health program advisor (supplemental funds).....\$30,780

Summary of FFP Assistance

P.L. 480 Title II commodities and ocean freight.....\$20,480,900

CDC nutritional assessment team.....\$7,315

TOTAL OFDA Funds..... \$214,370
TOTAL OFDA-administered Supplemental funds....\$2,790,105
TOTAL FFP Funds.....\$20,480,900
TOTAL USG assistance.....\$23,485,375

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies

African-American Labor Center - handled 4,000 MT of Title II SFCM provided by the USG.

Africare - under the CRS Emergency Program, managed USG-donated P.L. 480 Title II stocks in a food-for-work program, provided two food coordinators, installed rural water supply systems, and with a grant from OFDA for \$7,000, provided transport for emergency food.

Baptist Mission - distributed Title II food and provided nine expatriate personnel and ten end-use checkers to monitor food distribution.

CRS - distributed P.L. 480 Title II food through its emergency and regular feeding programs in seven provinces, and implemented food-for-work programs in conjunction with Africare.

SCF/U.S. - supervised the distribution of USG donated Title II food.

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations

FAO - donated motor pumps valued at \$120,700, insecticides valued at \$30,000, and purchased other agricultural inputs valued at \$27,000.

Fonds European du Developpement (FED) - donated medical supplies valued at \$86,000, seeds valued at \$123,000, transport valued at \$46,000, and gave \$341,000 for road repairs.

LRCS - distributed USG-donated Title II stocks and other donor food through its emergency feeding program in Ouahigouya, and provided a ten-person management team for this operation plus a local staff of nutrition assistants and office personnel.

OPEC - donated 13 trucks valued at \$390,000.

UNDP - gave \$25,000 for repairs and maintenance of 20 wells, and donated farming equipment valued at \$300,000.

UNICEF - with a grant from OFDA for \$18,000 provided transport for emergency food; distributed Title II food donated by the USG through its food-for-work program in Yatenga province; coordinated emergency health activities; donated medical supplies valued at \$416,000, three water

tanker trucks valued at \$120,000, transport valued at \$8,400, and a warehouse valued at \$13,000; gave \$36,000 for assistance to displaced persons; funded the Operation Vaccination Commando; and contributed clothes, 6,000 blankets, 100 tents, 200 tarpaulins, and 1,000 polyethylene ropes, value not reported.

WFP - gave \$120,000 for internal food transport, \$250,000 for the purchase and maintenance of six trucks, and donated eleven silos for food storage and four radio receivers, value not reported.

Governments

Canada - gave seeds valued at \$114,000.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - contributed \$32,000 for relief to displaced persons.

Italy - donated six trucks valued at \$180,000.

Korea, Dem. People's Rep. - donated \$10,000 for the transport of cereals.

Luxembourg - gave \$100,000 for the rehabilitation of railway cars to carry food supplies from Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Netherlands - contributed \$16,000 for a dried meat operation.

Spain - contributed \$80,000 for training programs in rural communities.

Voluntary Agencies and other Private Groups

AFVP (French PVO) - administered various programs concerning community water supplies, irrigation, animal watering, erosion control, and soil replacement, and provided 40 technicians.

Christian African Missionary Alliance - under the Baptist distribution program, handled Title II food donated by the USG.

ECHO/Joint Mission Hospital Equipment Board/U.K. - donated medical supplies and transport valued at \$58,300.

Express Sahel - conducted an emergency food distribution program in rural areas under the direction of the GOB Drought Commission.

Maryknoll Fathers - gave \$85,000 in cash.

SFC/UK - carried out a nutrition survey and feeding program in the gold mining area of Sebba near Dori, and installed large diameter dugwells in the same area.

Six S - under the CRS Emergency Program, managed Title II stocks donated
by the USG.

TOTAL

\$3,127,400



MAURITANIA

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COUNTRY: MauritaniaAt-Risk Population

<u>Department</u>	<u>Total Population (1985 estimate)</u> ¹	<u>At-Risk Population</u> ²
Tiris Zemmour	24,000	
Adar	58,000	
Inchiri	16,000	
Dakhlet Nouadhibou	28,000	
Trarza	230,000	
Tagant	70,000	
Hodh Ech Chargui	148,000	
Brakna	160,000	
El Acaba	135,000	
Gorgol	70,000	
Guidimaka	90,000	
Hodh Ech Gharbi	120,000	
Nouakchott Town	<u>503,000</u>	
Total	1,752,000	<u>1,600,000 (91.3%)</u>

¹ Total population estimate for 1985 from WASH Field Report no. 112, January 1984.

² At-risk population estimate was reported in Action Memo, Mauritanian Water Crisis, approved on 15 Aug. The at-risk population is composed primarily of Nomads.

MEDICAL/WATER/SANITATION TRACKING SYSTEM

COUNTRY: Mauritania

SUMMARY:

Country-wide coordinating entity: _____

Food coordinator: Commissariat for Food Security (CSA) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

Water coordinator: _____

Medical coordinator: Ministry of Health

PVOs/UN agencies in-country:

<u>Name</u>	<u>(check as appropriate)</u>			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
<p>CARE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ implemented an AID/W grant for inland transport ◦ food monitoring and distribution ◦ part of task force to implement GIRM "Return to Land" campaign 		X	X	food transport distribution
<p>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ administers USG P.L. 480 Title Food Program ◦ operates 35 food and nutrition centers ◦ nutritional and health education ◦ shelter, agriculture supplies, transport, and technical assistance 	X	X	X	health education food shelter, transport distribution
<p>CEAO (Economic Commission for Western Asia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ water supply projects 			X	water projects

PVOs/UN agencies in-country: (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>(check as appropriate)</u>			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
EEC (European Economic Community)			X	
° part of multi-donor supervisory group for Food For Work Program			water projects	
° projects for livestock and human water supply				
FAO	X		X	
° part of special task force to develop plan for implementing "Return to Land" campaign	disease control		irrigation; training	
° sits on interagency committee for emergency operations				
° animal and human disease control				
° irrigation & training				
League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS)	X	X	X	
° primary health care	PHC	feeding programs	transport programs	
° child feeding programs and community food centers				
° transport and warehousing				
° recovery and prevention projects through Mauritanian Red Crescent				
° nutrition surveys				
Mauritanian Red Crescent Society		X		
° food distribution in conjunction with LORCS		food distribution		
° nutrition surveys				
Medicins sans Frontieres (MSF)	X	X		
° assists MOH with primary health care and child feeding programs	PHC	feeding programs		
° nutrition surveys				
Terre des Hommes (Swiss PVO)	X	X		
° assists MOH with primary health care and child feeding programs	PHC	feeding programs		

PVOs/UN agencies in-country: (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>(check as appropriate)</u>			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
UNDP			X	
° review of GIRM 1985 Emergency Plan				fertilizers, wells, and water projects
° sits on interagency committee for emergency operations				
° fertilizer supply through FAO				
° well and borehole maintenance projects				
° contributions to livestock and human water supply				
UNDRO				
° sits on interagency com- mittee for emergency operations				
UNICEF				
° national vaccination campaigns	X			vaccines; nutri- tional training
° nutritonal training				
World Food Program (WFP)				
° sits on interagency committee for emergency operations		X	X	school, water commu- supply nity feeding programs
° school feeding project				
° provides food for MOH community feeding centers				
° contributes to projects for livestock and human water supply				
° part of task force to develop plan for imple- menting "Return to Land" campaign				
WHO				
° measles epidemic control	X			health training; epidemic control
° cholera and meningitis control			X	feeding centers
° sits on interagency committee for emergency operations				

PVOs/UN agencies in-country: (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
World Vision International	X	X		Tagant
° established 14 feeding centers	health training	feeding centers		
° provides instruction on nutrition, hygiene, and health				

Region/Department: Countrywide

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
35 Food and Nutrition Centers covering 10 of 12 regions (excludes Tiris Zemmour Region and Dakhlet Nouadhibou Region)	79,000 rations distributed each month	CRS + involved in food-related activities, nutritional surveillance, and health and hygiene education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ malnutrition rates average 35% for all children (weight for age) and up to 60% in hardest hit areas ◦ children are receiving rations of 4 kilos of SFSG, 2 kilos of NFDM, and 1 liter of oil per month 	Nouakchott 801 28 Mar

Region/Department: Gorgol (Senegal River Zone)

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
Gorgol	estimated at 70,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 424 cases of cholera were reported in mid-May in Guidimaka and neighboring region of Gorgol ◦ the sudden outbreak was not considered an epidemic and means to control it were adequate 	Nouakchott 3232 18 June WASH Field Report No. 112 Jan 1984

Region/Department: Guidimaka (Senegal River Zone)

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
Guidimaka	estimated at 90,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 424 cases of cholera were reported in mid-May in Guidimaka and the neighboring region of Gorgol ◦ the sudden outbreak was not considered an epidemic and means to control it were adequate 	Nouakchott 3232 18 June WASH Field Report No. 112 Jan 1984

Region/Department: Inchiri, Trarza, and Brakna

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
Clusters of nomads along the major paved roads in the western half of the country and around principal towns	Preponderance of women, children and elderly because males have taken herds to refuge in Mali, Senegal, or southern Mauritania Number of people in these groups cannot be estimated because Mauritania lacks solid demographic data		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ these nomads have been forced out of the traditional pattern of seasonal movements by drought conditions ◦ this phenomenon is more prevalent in the western half of the country since pasture conditions in the East are somewhat better 	Nouakchott 1247 05 Mar

Region/Department: Regional capitals & Nouakchott

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
Camps in peripheral zones of Nouakchott, Aleg, Rosso, Kaedi, Kiffa, Tidjikdja, Atar, Akjoujt, Selihaby, Ayoun el Atrous, Nema	The populations of these camps are composed of persons who have fled drought conditions in the interior and who are unable to find work in the cities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ these camps are not connected to a reliable water source ◦ water supply is a chronic problem in these urban and peri-urban areas. In several peri-urban camps the water crisis is considered an emergency (May 1985) ◦ GIRM's fleet of U.S. origin well-drilling and support trucks are inoperable due to lack of spare parts ◦ GIRM offered to repatriate families from the north and Nouakchott camps on a voluntary basis to productive agricultural zones in the south. Enrollment began on 28 July ◦ Families who participate in this "Return to Land" campaign receive free transport, seeds, loaned tools, additional food rations and guaranteed purchase of harvests ◦ Mission proposed on 23 May that USG provide spare parts for repair of GIRM's water well-drilling fleet and supply six water tank trucks for water deliveries to needy peri-urban and urban areas. Action memo for this project was signed 07 Aug. 	<p>Nouakchott 3014</p> <p>05 June Nouakchott 2828</p> <p>23 May Nouakchott 3959</p> <p>31 Jul UNDRO Sitrep</p> <p>No. 11 16 Aug OFDA Action Memo 07 Aug</p>

Region/Department: Tagant

Area	Population	Organizations/PYOs Active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
14 feeding centers	40,000 recipients each month	WVRO - delivers commodities; provides instruction on nutrition, hygiene, and health; provides demon- strations to mothers on how to grow and cook vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ the ration is 2.2 kg. of NFDH, 3.2 kg. of vegoil, and 8 kg. of rice per person ◦ WVRO estimated the ration will meet about half the monthly nutritional requirements of recipients 	State 221186 19 Jul

Region/Department: Tiris Zemmour

Area	Population	Organizations/PVOs active	Problems/Observations	Date/ Reference
Camps on Mauritanian side of Western Saharan border and northern urban areas	Several thousand Saharoui nomads (refugees)	Neither the GIRM nor the local UN office provides assistance to the Saharoui; nor are there any international programs operating directly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ the Saharoui have fled from their home in Western Sahara to avoid the drought and/or the fighting between Moroccan forces and the Polisario Front ◦ they apparently have chosen not to live under Moroccan rule nor join other Saharoui in the refugee camps found in Algeria ◦ the Saharoui refugee camps in Mauritania are monitored by the GIRM to ensure that they are not openly engaged in aiding the Polisario from Mauritanian territory ◦ the camps are seasonal and are vacated when the nomads seek pastures for their herds in other regions, including the southern part of Western Sahara 	Nouakchott 1988 08 Apr

MAURITANIA - Drought/Food Shortage

by Dennis J. King

Date: 1983-1985

Location: Nationwide

No. Dead: Not reported

No. Affected: 1.6 million affected (91% of total population); 800,000 seriously affected

Damage: The October 1984 cereal harvest came to only 20,000 MT of millet and sorghum, almost one-third of normal annual cereal production. Approximately one-half of the population was dependent on emergency food aid and an estimated 200,000 were displaced by the drought.

The Disaster

Once considered part of the Sahel, Mauritania is now almost entirely covered by the Sahara Desert. Only a thin strip of fertile land along the southern border normally receives over 400 mm of rain between the months of June and September. In this region, farmers can grow millet and other crops on the banks of the Senegal River and nomads can graze cattle, sheep, camels, and goats in the savanna grasslands of the southeast. By the end of the 1984 rainy season, this region had received only 50 percent of its average annual precipitation and domestic cereal production had declined to only 20,000 MT.

The drought that began in 1977 produced a severe food shortage that affected approximately 91% of the total population. The most seriously affected group was Mauritania's nomadic population, which was forced to abandon its traditional way of life. Many nomads migrated south into Senegal and Mali in search of water and pasture for their herds. Those who stayed behind camped on the outskirts of towns or along the east-west highway to be closer to food distribution centers. The health situation remained serious among the most affected groups: children, pregnant women, and the elderly. Children under five years of age continued to suffer from severe levels of malnutrition. An epidemic of measles broke out in several of the relief camps and 424 cases of cholera were reported in the Guidimaka and Gorgol regions in May 1985.

After seven straight years of disappointing rainy seasons, heavy rains finally returned to Mauritania in July of 1985. Abundant and well-distributed rains fell just in time for the annual planting season. With the advent of the rainy season, most of Mauritania's nomadic population returned to their southern grazing lands. In some areas, the rains caused flooding that damaged many houses and paved roads. In September, a new threat emerged as swarms of grasshoppers infested the regions of East Hodh, West Hodh, Assab, and Guidimaka. However, by October, nearly 60,000 MT of cereal had been harvested nationwide, a threefold increase over 1984.

Action Taken by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM)

In November 1983, the government adopted an emergency action plan and established a National Commission for Assistance to People Affected by the Drought (CNAPEs). Although the December 1984 overthrow of President Haidalla attracted international attention, it had little effect on the GIRM's drought relief strategy. In March 1985, the GIRM published a revised emergency action plan, which included detailed sectoral assessments of the food, health, water supply, and environmental situations. The plan also outlined short-term and long-range plans for alleviating the disastrous effects of drought and desertification. The plan was presented at a UNDP/OEOA donor meeting held in Dakar, Senegal in April and was reviewed by representatives of various UN agencies and donor governments.

The GIRM's Commissariat for Food Security (CSA) distributed emergency food rations to approximately 800,000 people at over 200 community feeding centers. In July, the CSA initiated a food-for-work (FFW) program in an effort to increase national employment and reduce the population's dependence on free food aid. At the same time, the CSA began a program of offering incentives to encourage displaced farmers to return to their villages. Families were offered free food rations, transportation, seed, and tools and assured that the CSA would purchase their crops if they returned to their farms and began cultivation. With the return of abundant rains in July, thousands of Mauritanians migrated back to rural areas.

The GIRM's Ministry of Health launched a nationwide vaccination program with the support of WHO, UNICEF, and USAID, and dispatched mobile medical teams to improve health conditions among isolated nomadic groups. The Ministry of Rural Development adopted a water supply rehabilitation strategy to reverse the progress of desertification. With the assistance of UNDP, UNICEF, and the governments of France, Canada, and Saudi Arabia, several wells were built or repaired to provide water to towns and returning livestock herds.

Assistance Provided by the United States Government

For the second consecutive year, the USG provided emergency food aid and relief supplies in response to Mauritania's drought and food shortage. In FY 1984, the USG contributed 20,000 MT of emergency food commodities, over \$134,000 worth of medical supplies, and over \$2.5 million in support of inland transportation costs of food and relief supplies. On December 5, 1984, Ambassador Edward Peck declared a state of disaster in Mauritania. Following discussions with representatives of the GIRM and WHO, the USAID Mission in Nouakchott requested that OFDA provide partial funding for the delivery of WHO emergency health kits to Mauritania. OFDA provided \$18,000 to finance the airfreight and crating costs of nine WHO emergency health kits.

Responding to a direct appeal from the GIRM's Ministry of Water and Energy, OFDA allocated \$735,000 from the 1985 African Famine Relief Supplemental (see "Introduction") to refurbish the Ministry's fleet of well-drilling and water tank trucks. Of this amount, \$425,000 was used to purchase spare parts and provide service engineers (both provided by International Harvester) to return vehicles of the fleet to working order. The remaining \$310,000 was used to purchase six double-axle, 3,000-gallon water tank trucks that were used to deliver water to displaced nomads living in remote areas.

The USG was the largest single emergency food donor to Mauritania in FY 1985. A.I.D.'s Office of Food for Peace allocated 10,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II wheat and 10,000 MT of NFDM directly to the GIRM's Commissariat for Food Security (CSA). As part of its allotment to Mauritania through WFP, the USG contributed 44 MT of ICSM and 98 MT of NFDM. In response to a LRCS appeal, the USG provided 2,500 MT of wheat, 65 MT of CSM, 270 MT of butteroil, and 380 MT of NFDM to be distributed at community feeding centers run by the Mauritanian Red Crescent. In support of CRS's emergency feeding program, USG contributed 1,916 MT of Title II SFSG for distribution by CRS.

Summary of FFP Assistance

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Transport Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
GIRM Title II 10,000 MT wheat	10,000	\$1,580,700	\$4,977,700	\$6,558,400
GIRM Section 416 10,000 MT NFDM	10,000	\$11,000,000	\$2,850,000	\$13,850,000
WFP Title II 44 MT ICSM 26 MT NFDM	70	\$36,900	\$19,300	\$56,200
WFP Section 416 72 MT NFDM	72	\$46,800	\$20,500	\$67,300
LRCS Title II 2,500 MT wheat 65 MT CSM	2,565	\$415,400	\$564,300	\$979,700

Summary of FFP Assistance

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Transport Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
LRCS Section 416 270 MT butteroil 380 MT NFDM	650	\$665,500	\$185,300	\$850,800
CRS Title II 1,916 MT SFSG	1,916	\$410,200	\$278,000	\$688,200
TOTALS	25,463	\$14,155,500	\$8,895,100	\$23,050,600

Summary of OFDA Assistance

Airlift of nine WHO emergency health kits (supplemental funds)....\$18,000

Purchase of six water tank trucks and spare parts (supplemental funds).....\$735,000

TOTAL OFDA-administered Supplemental assistance.....\$753,000

TOTAL FFP assistance.....\$23,050,600

TOTAL USG assistance.....\$23,803,600

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies

CARE - In late 1984, OFDA allocated \$1,245,656 to CARE to implement a food transportation program in Mauritania. As part of its project agreement with CSA, CARE contracted private trucking companies to transport food from central warehouses to regional distribution centers and from there to remote rural villages and camps. CARE was also responsible for monitoring the program to ensure that food was reaching the people in need of supplemental food. CARE also received funding from UNICEF and EEC.

CRS - continued its emergency feeding program in Mauritania, distributing monthly food rations to approximately 30,000 mothers and 40,000 children at 35 feeding sites. CRS also managed several small-scale water pump and vegetable gardening projects in rural areas.

USA for Africa - allocated \$65,000 to Terres des Hommes to support maternal and child health (MCH) centers; provided communication equipment to CARE, worth \$400,000, and tools and equipment to support the CSA food-for-work program, valued at \$85,000; and donated \$450,000 in support of a UNDP drilling project.

WVRO - managed a dry food ration program at 14 feeding centers in the Tagant region.

TOTAL \$1,000,000

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations

EEC - 500 MT of DSM, 200 MT of butteroil, 14,000 MT of wheat (\$1,800,000); internal transport subsidy (\$1,400,000); sorghum seeds (\$86,000)

FAO - provision of tools and vegetable seeds (\$140,000); irrigation project (\$85,000); livestock vaccination project (\$117,000); transport of medical supplies to community feeding centers (\$423,280)

LRCS - launched an appeal on June 7 for \$850,000 to be used for emergency food, transport and warehousing, recovery projects, and support of the Mauritanian Red Crescent.

UNDP - provision of fertilizer (\$200,000); support for UNICEF vaccination campaign (\$150,000); measles immunization program (\$12,000); well and borehole rehabilitation projects; 735 MT of fertilizers

UNICEF - nationwide health, water supply and sanitation program (\$100,000); technical and personnel support for national vaccination campaign

WFP - sponsored a three-year school feeding program; donated 669 MT of wheat and 44 MT of ICSM; provided a grant to finance internal transport (\$423,000).

WHO - supported national vaccination campaign; provided \$67,000 for cholera and meningitis control; sent 29 emergency kits (\$154,500).

Governments

Austria - 4,000 MT of grain; sent volunteers to provide technical assistance to the GIRM food-for-work program

Belgium - 2,040 MT of wheat (\$425,000)

Canada - 7,500 MT of wheat (\$1,357,310); 730 MT of pulses (\$361,950); 445 MT of DSM (\$376,428); Nouakchott water supply rehabilitation project (\$97,000)

China, People's Rep. - 3,000 MT of maize, 2,000 MT of wheat

France - 6,112 MT of wheat; water supply rehabilitation project in Tidjikdja (\$55,000)

Germany, Fed. Rep. - 6,000 MT of wheat, four water tanks for outfitting tanker trucks

Japan - 3,100 MT of rice; 300 MT of DSM; pesticides for combatting grasshopper infestation (\$500,000)

Kuwait - provided a \$201,000 cash grant for emergency relief assistance.

Saudi Arabia - contributed ten Land Rovers to GPRM's transport fleet; financed well-drilling project (\$5,300,000).

Soviet Union - 1,000 MT of rice

Voluntary Agencies

MSF - provided mobile medical teams operating in West Hodh.

Terres des Hommes - managed MCH centers in the Brakna region.

TOTAL \$13,831,468



Internal boundaries shown do not reflect the recent addition of two administrative regions in the north.

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

SOMALIA

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MEDICAL/WATER/SANITATION TRACKING SYSTEMCOUNTRY: SomaliaEXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Refugee coordinating entity: National Refugee Commission (NRC)
UNHCR (Sub-office head in Hargeisa -
 George Denning (U.S. citizen))

(All 35 refugee camps are in northwestern Somalia in the region of Woqooyi Galbeed near the city of Hargeisa.)

Official GSDR estimate of all refugees in Somalia is 850,000 while USAID estimate is 450,000. (Mogadishu 9210 - 22 Aug)

In December 1985, reports of failed harvests in Harerge region in Ethiopia and "villagization" have led to planning for up to 50,000 new refugees.

PVOs/UN agencies in-country:

<u>Name</u>	(check as appropriate)			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Africare				
ELU/CARE				
ERDGS (European PVO)			X	
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)				
League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS)	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° chartered an aircraft to bring medical supplies from Europe for the cholera outbreak 				
Medecins sans frontieres				
Overseas Education Fund				
Oxfam/U.K.				
Refugee Health Unit (RHU)	X			
(Dr. Abdi Kamal)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° has 2 physicians in Hargeisa ° has trained cadre of nurses and community health workers in the camps 				

PVOs/UN agencies in-country: (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>(check as appropriate)</u>			<u>Location</u>
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Save the Children Fund/U.K. (SCF) ° has physician in Hargeisa	X			
U.N. Development Program (UNDP)				
UNDRO ° sent a coordinator for the cholera disaster				
U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)				
UNICEF ° ordered drugs from UNIPAC for cholera outbreak ° has doctor in Hargeisa			X	
Vita				
<u>WHO</u>				

Somalia

Region/Department: Woqooyi Galbeed (northwest Somalia)

- Camp population estimated at 360,000 (Mogadishu 8942)
- If food currently in Berbera port can get to Hargeisa, adequate stocks remain to provide general rations thru October (Mogadishu 8942)

- Health/nutrition situation continues to improve
- Food basket low in protein, lack of sources of Vit. A & C; however, there are no reports of vitamin deficiency disorders
- While there is no general food shortage for supplementary feeding, a shortage of dried whole milk for intensive feeding exists. Attendance has dropped off since a dried skim milk/oil mix has been substituted (Mogadishu 8942)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Gannet Center in in Hargeisa city	March 31 - 45,000	UNHCR ERDGS - provided cash to buy water and other supplies RHU	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ seasonal rains started March 26 and brought increase in disease◦ 55 deaths on March 27 in Hargeisa◦ the toll came to 318 deaths by March 31 in Hargeisa◦ a medical team with diagnostic equipment arrived March 30 and confirmed 481 cases of a highly virulent form of cholera◦ army wants to move camp 2 km outside of city◦ 49 deaths in Gannet camp by April 3◦ deaths from cholera:<ul style="list-style-type: none">April 4 - 29April 5 - 29April 6 - 16April 7 - 21◦ 859 out of a total 873 deaths from cholera by April 7 occurred in Gannet◦ 2,855 out of a total of 3,078 cases of cholera by April 7 occurred in Gannet◦ healthy Gannet people are to be moved to new locations:<ul style="list-style-type: none">1-2 kms away and at Abarso20 kms west◦ 30 new cases of cholera with 19 deaths on April 9◦ many in the camp were moved to a new site 4 km away in mid-April and the original site was disinfected	Mogadishu 3506 31 Mar Mogadishu 3594 01 Apr Mogadishu 3817 03 Apr Mogadishu 3887 08 Apr Mogadishu 3888 08 Apr Mogadishu 3959 10 Apr Mogadishu 4403 20 Apr Mogadishu 7393 08 July Geneva 6846 18 July

Region/Department: Woqooyi Galbeed (northwest Somalia) (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Gannet Center in in Hargeisa city (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 3,000 children receive supplementary feeding (July 8) including 800 under 5 years old who are less than 70% weight-for-height ◦ in mid-July, 6.5% of children are less than 70% weight-for-height and 22% between 70-80% ◦ dicey security situation in Hargeisa ◦ children are being shifted from intensive to supplementary feeding; those who have attained 80% weight-for-height under the supplementary program are taken off. Since July 1, 500 of the 2,500 children in supplementary feeding have been released 	Mogadishu 0459 04 Aug Mogadishu 0942 15 Aug
Saba'ad 3.5 km NW of Hargeisa	May 1 - 40,800		◦ 1 case of cholera reported April 1	Mogadishu 3594 01 Apr
Dam 9 km E of Hargeisa	May 1 - 37,610		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2 cases of cholera reported April 1 ◦ 1 death from cholera by April 3 ◦ 15 new cases of cholera and 1 death on April 6 ◦ reservoir at the camp provides adequate water 	Mogadishu 3594 01 Apr Mogadishu 3817 03 Apr

Region/Department: Woqooyi Galbeed (northwest Somalia) (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Dam (cont'd.)				Mogadishu 3959 10 Apr Mogadishu 4095 11 Apr
Gdibley 40 km from Hargeisa			◦ 2 cases of cholera reported April 1	Mogadishu 3594 01 Apr
Bihin (temporary center)	July 31 - 36,523		◦ 1 death from cholera by April 3 ◦ 8 deaths/day (mostly children) of malnutrition and related diseases (Aug) - unsubstantiated ◦ 36 deaths during July (average of 1-2/day) ◦ dilapidated shelters offer little shelter from the sun ◦ no shortage of supplementary food ◦ scurvy reported among population	Mogadishu 3817 03 Apr Mogadishu 8459 04 Aug Mogadishu 8942 15 Aug Geneva 7697 20 Aug Mogadishu 9638 04 Sept

Region/Department: Wogooyi Galbeed (northwest Somalia) (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Tug Wajale (reception center camp) 80 km NW of Hargeisa	<u>1985</u> May 1 - 6,875	UNHCR - Helmut Langshwert, local rep. RHU, RCF, Somalia Red Crescent - provide excellent care in the health stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1,250 new arrivals came in early April who will be screened and then dispersed among other camps ◦ new cases of cholera April 17-22 exceeded new cases in Gannet ◦ food rations providing 1,000-1,300 calories/day/person; new arrivals have to wait 10-14 days before receiving rations ◦ refugee rations apparently being rebagged and sold in markets ◦ better efforts to screen new arrivals might improve the food situation ◦ if new arrivals from Ethiopia come in January 1986, the capacity of the reception center will be increased to 10,000 by adding two new stations ◦ camp only intended to shelter 5,000 people 	Mogadishu 3808 08 Apr Mogadishu 4630 25 Apr Mogadishu 8459 04 Aug Mogadishu 8942 15 Aug Mogadishu 13510 18 Dec Mogadishu 2656 09 March
	<u>1986</u> Mar. 3 - 36,042			
Gannet B (temporary center) 4 km from Hargeisa	July 10 - 60,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ new site for evacuees from Gannet in Hargeisa ◦ measles outbreak ◦ death rate July 8 is 6-9/day - far above average ◦ only camp with malnutrition problem ◦ 5 intensive feeding centers for 812 children and 3 supplementary centers for 3,000 children ◦ scurvy is present among the population 	Mogadishu 4822 30 Apr Mogadishu 7393 08 July Rome 17365 10 July Mogadishu 9638 04 Sept
	Aug. 15 - 23,953 Dec. 18 - 27,000			

Region/Department: Woqooyi Galbeed (northwest Somalia) (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Gannet B (temporary center) 4 km from Hargeisa (cont'd.)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ a re-count of the camp population was conducted in early Aug. by the GSDR, UNHCR, and PVOs; people were held in a fenced area until they could actually be counted ◦ if another influx of Ethiopians arrives in early 1986, this center will be closed and the population will be moved to Darbi Hore II and Bulbabar (a new site) 	Mogadishu 13128 03 Dec Mogadishu 13810 18 Dec
Darbi Hore II 217 km NW of Hargeisa	May 1 - 15,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ about 13% of the adult population has scurvy (early Sept) ◦ 17,000-18,000 new arrivals counted in early Dec. 	U.S. Navy report May 1985 Mogadishu 9638 04 Sept Mogadishu 13128 03 Dec
Ganaad 7 km NE of Hargeisa	May 1 - 50,000			U.S. Navy report May 1985
Las Dhure 42 km NW of Hargeisa	May 1 - 39,800			U.S. Navy report May 1985

Region/Department: Woqooyi Galbeed (northwest Somalia) (cont'd.)

Camp	Population	Organization in Charge	Problems	Date/ Reference
Arabaigo 35 km W of Hargeisa	May 1 - 10,400			U.S. Navy report May 1985
Adiadayu 82 km NW of Hargeisa	May 1 - 26,980			U.S. Navy report May 1985
Agabar 53 km NW of Hargeisa	May 1 - 32,500			U.S. Navy report May 1985
Duir Mann 175 km of Hargeisa	May 1 - 39,900			U.S. Navy report May 1985
Gannet C	July 10 - 2,000		° urgent action needed for new arrivals (July 10)	Rome 17365 10 July

SOMALIA - Cholera Epidemic

by Barbara Stein

Date: March 22 to May 30, 1985

Location: Primarily in refugee camps in the northwest region and Hargeisa city

No. Dead: 1,262

No. Affected: 4,815 cases (confirmed)

The Disaster

Cholera in Somalia was first suspected in the Gannet refugee holding camp in Hargeisa City on March 22, 1985 and the first cases were confirmed on March 31. The Gannet camp was not officially designated a refugee camp but rather functioned as a squatter settlement of about 45,000 people. Thus its inhabitants did not benefit from the health care, shelter, or sanitation facilities usually found in refugee camps.

The cholera epidemic was not confined to the Gannet refugee holding camp. Cases of cholera were reported in five of the ten existing refugee camps in the north during April and the majority were a result of direct contact with refugees from Gannet. Casualties also occurred among the local Somali population in Hargeisa and other locations. April 1 was the peak of the epidemic, when the daily death rate reached 192. As of July 4, Somali health officials had reported 1,262 cholera deaths. Two factors contributed to the spread of cholera: the onset of major seasonal rains and Gannet's location in the city exacerbated cholera transmission; and the large influx of new refugees overburdened already strained sanitation facilities in the camps.

Action Taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Somalia (GDRS)

The GDRS regarded the cholera epidemic as a national threat and requested UNDR0 to launch an appeal to the international community. A national cholera control committee chaired by the Second Vice-President was formed to coordinate activities and an education/public awareness campaign was launched. A daily meeting on cholera, chaired by the Minister of Health, was held during the emergency to facilitate the exchange of information among Somali professionals and donor representatives. A Ministry of Health Information Exchange Secretariat was also established and, under the supervision of the Second Vice-President, prepared and updated situation reports.

On March 31, the Minister of Health called a meeting of donor agency representatives and ministry officials and gave a detailed breakdown of available medical supplies. An emergency medical supply list was drawn up and the donor representatives indicated which items they could supply.

The emergency response in Hargeisa, where the incidence of cholera was most prevalent, was quick and utilized a number of UNICEF and trained Somali health personnel already working in the northwest region. The city of Hargeisa was divided into sections and response teams were organized to visit the scene of any suspected cases and to administer antibiotic prophylaxis to family members. Supplies were positioned in outlying areas and military and civilian agencies mobilized vehicles and manpower to expedite their movement. The operation was headed by the Vice-Minister of Health and organized into four committees: supply, distribution, personnel, and mobile emergency team operations. The healthy refugee population of Gannet Camp in Hargeisa was moved to a new site a few kilometers from the town and the original site was disinfected. The sick were isolated in a nearby location where health workers provided 24-hour medical support.

In spite of the cholera epidemic, new arrivals continued to flood the region. A refugee reception center was established in Abarso, 20 kilometers west of Hargeisa, where refugees were registered and screened for cholera. Those found to be free of cholera were moved with the healthy Gannet population to a second temporary camp.

Assistance Provided by the United States Government (USG)

On March 31 the Minister of Health requested U.S. assistance and asked specifically for two OFDA water purification units on loan, collapsible water tanks, and jugs. The U.S. Ambassador determined that USG disaster relief was warranted and authorized the use of international disaster funds. The following items were obtained from the OFDA stockpile in Leghorn, Italy: 2 water purification units (loaned), 8 nylon water tanks (each 3,000 gal.), 2,010 plastic water containers (5 gal. capacity), and 2 containers of HTH chloride (100 lb.). These items were flown commercially to Mogadishu and transported by truck to the Northwest.

Due to the sudden onset and rapid spread of cholera infection, local medicines were quickly depleted. Recognizing this urgency, the USG provided \$84,000 to cover the costs of a chartered flight from Copenhagen to Berabera to transport 37 MT of medical supplies donated by UNICEF.

The UNICEF supplies included the following:

- 3,000 butterfly needles
- 1,000 tins of tetracycline caps
- 2,000 tins of co-trimoxazole caps
- 2,000 bottles of chlorhexidine
- 1,200 liters of tetracycline syrup
- 3,000 nasal feeding tubes
- 5,000 tins of halazone tabs
- 250 bottles of calcium hypochlorite
- 250 folding cots
- 750 meters of plastic sheeting
- 250 pails

It became increasingly clear that the ability of the GDRS to identify cholera cases and control the epidemic was threatened by a shortage of hands-on expertise and inadequacies in local laboratory management. In response to an urgent request made to the U.S. Ambassador on April 11 by the Director General of the Ministry of Health, OFDA asked the DOD to provide a mobile team with expertise in epidemiological surveillance and microbiological testing. A six-member U.S. Navy Environmental Preventative Medicine Team was sent to Somalia from April 17 to May 14. The team, consisting of three preventative health technicians, one environmental health officer, one laboratory officer, and one laboratory technician, conducted surveys and performed microbiological testing of water and food supplies in Hargeisa and refugee camps in the vicinity. Serology was performed for identification of potential cholera carriers and technical assistance was provided to the MOH concerning laboratory management, operations, and personnel training. The team also collected and provided information to health agencies and made recommendations concerning disease control.

Summary of USG Assistance

Ambassador's Authority.....	\$25,000
Airlift of UNICEF medical supplies.....	\$84,000
TDY of DOD Medical Team.....	\$15,000
Eight nylon water tanks (3,000-gal.).....	\$18,376
Commercial transport of jugs and tanks.....	\$5,000
TOTAL	\$147,376

Africa Drought: IDA, Borrowed, and Supplemental Funds Spent by OFDA in FY 85-86

<u>Country</u>	<u>(I) (1985)</u>	<u>(B) (1985)</u>	<u>(S) (1985)</u>	<u>Total FY 85</u>	<u>(S) (1986)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Africa regional	---	171,843	10,253,313	10,425,156	3,746,136	14,171,292
Botswana	---	25,000	---	25,000	1,000,000	1,025,000
Burkina	60,121	154,249	362,105	576,475	3,138,976	3,715,451
Cape Verde	---	---	700,000	700,000	---	700,000
Chad	25,000	106,384	3,893,333	4,024,717	96,585	4,121,302
Ethiopia	6,209,705	21,515,589	11,571,513	39,296,807	16,748,518	56,045,325
Mali	112,392	5,000	3,112,759	3,230,151	3,723,931	6,954,082
Mauritania	---	---	753,000	753,000	---	753,000
Mozambique	125,865	161,141	3,773,199	4,060,205	5,412,071	9,472,276
Niger	800,104	25,400	1,000,000	1,825,504	1,775,325	3,600,829
Sudan	6,024,523	4,139,283	28,774,992	38,938,798	33,164,244	72,103,042
Zambia	---	---	2,000,000	2,000,000	---	2,000,000
TOTAL	13,357,710	26,303,889	66,194,214	105,855,813	68,805,786	174,661,599

(I) = International Disaster Assistance account

(B) = Borrowed from other A.I.D. accounts

(S) = Africa Famine Supplemental

AFRICA DROUGHT: IDA, Borrowed, Supplemental, and Food for Peace Funds

<u>Country</u>	<u>IDA & Borrowed</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Food for Peace Funds</u>	<u>Total FY 85</u>	<u>Supplemental (1986)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Africa	171,843	10,253,313	---	10,425,156	3,746,136	14,171,292
Botswana	25,000	---	3,788,200	3,813,200	1,000,000	4,813,200
Burkina Faso	214,370	362,105	20,480,900	21,057,375	3,138,976	24,196,351
Cape Verde	---	700,000	---	700,000	---	700,000
Chad	131,384	3,893,333	38,434,700	42,459,417	96,585	42,556,002
Ethiopia	27,725,294	11,571,513	237,183,000	276,479,807	16,748,518	293,228,325
Mali	117,392	3,112,759	32,555,700	35,785,851	723,931	36,509,782
Mauritania	---	753,000	23,050,600	23,803,600	---	23,803,600
Mozambique	287,006	3,773,199	20,466,200	24,526,405	5,412,071	29,938,476
Niger	825,504	1,000,000	66,392,400	68,217,904	1,775,325	69,993,229
Sudan	10,163,806	28,774,992	222,884,800	261,823,598	33,164,244	294,987,842
Zambia	---	<u>2,000,000</u>	---	<u>2,000,000</u>	---	<u>2,000,000</u>
TOTAL	39,661,599	66,194,214	665,236,500	771,092,313	68,805,786	839,898,099

AFRICA FAMINE SUPPLEMENTAL FY 85-86 (\$135 Million)

Funds Obligated by Country

<u>Country</u>	<u>Relief</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Africa Regional	7,735,000	5.7	6,264,449	4.6	13,999,449	10.3
Botswana	0	0.0	1,000,000	0.7	1,000,000	0.7
Burkina Faso	993,081	0.7	2,508,000	1.9	3,501,081	2.6
Cape Verde	700,000	0.5	0	0.0	700,000	0.5
Chad	3,193,430	2.4	796,488	0.6	3,989,918	3.0
Ethiopia	19,098,043	14.1	9,221,988	6.8	28,320,031	20.9
Mali	4,927,690	3.7	1,909,000	1.4	6,836,690	5.1
Mauritania	753,000	0.6	0	0.0	753,000	0.6
Mozambique	9,185,270	6.8	0	0.0	9,185,270	6.8
Niger	925,325	0.7	1,850,000	1.4	2,775,325	2.1
Sudan	31,746,192	23.5	30,193,044	22.4	61,939,236	45.9
Zambia	0	0.0	2,000,000	1.5	2,000,000	1.5
TOTAL	79,257,031	58.7	55,742,969	41.3	135,000,000	100.0

Funds Obligated by Sector

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Relief</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Agriculture	4,646,089	15,704,796	20,350,885	15.1
Feeding	22,213,010	2,000,000	24,213,010	17.9
Health/Medical	2,745,804	3,471,449	6,217,253	4.6
Logistics/Transport	41,672,260	11,491,259	53,163,519	39.4
Water/Sanitation	1,987,267	7,047,790	9,035,057	6.7
Other	5,992,601	16,027,675	22,020,276	16.3
TOTAL	79,257,031	55,742,969	135,000,000	100.0

Funds Obligated by Group

<u>Group</u>	<u>Relief</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Private Vol. Orgs.	37,508,776	27.8	9,832,676	7.3	47,341,452	35.1
International Orgs.	11,046,435	8.2	5,932,990	4.4	16,979,425	12.6
Host Governments	2,235,000	1.6	5,020,000	3.7	7,255,000	5.3
U.S. Gov't Agencies	17,302,049	12.8	19,416,402	14.4	36,718,451	27.2
Other (Universities, Commercial Firms, Private Groups)	11,164,771	8.3	15,540,901	11.5	26,705,672	19.8
TOTAL	79,257,031	58.7	55,742,969	41.3	135,000,000	100.0

HEALTH PERSONNEL FOR AFRICA

<u>COUNTRY AND NAME</u>	<u>DATE SERVED (1985)</u>	<u>PLANNED ARRIVAL</u>
<u>SUDAN</u>		
<u>CDC Assessment Team</u>		
Dr. Michael Linnan	Jan. 2 - Feb. 12 Aug. 20 - Sept. 8	
Dr. Seth Berkley	Aug. 20 - Sept. 8	
Dr. David Dennis	Jan. 2 - Feb. 12	
Dr. Richard Steketee	Feb. 4 - Mar. 13	
Dr. Timothy Dondero	Mar. 3 - Mar. 29	
<u>HHS Nurses (for IRC)</u>		
Marian Bayless	June 8 - Sep. 8	
Aleta J. Kessenger	June 8 - Sep. 8	
Sarah Smith	June 8 - Sep. 8	
<u>PH Sanitarians (for IRC)</u>		
Richard Eubanks	June 8 - Sep. 8	
Kenneth J. Secord	June 8 - Sep. 8	
Harry T. Warwick	June 8 - Sep. 8	
Gerald Coopey	Oct. 22 - Jan. 22	
<u>CDC Epidemiologist (UNHCR)</u>		
Dr. Jason Weisfeld	May 15 - Aug. 15	
<u>PH Sanitarian (for SCF)</u>		
Dr. Wassen	July 29 - Oct. 29	
PH Sanitarian (for SCF)		Not set yet
PH Sanitarian (for SCF)		Not set yet
PH Sanitarian (for Lalmba)		Not set yet
Epidemiologist (for IRC)		Not set yet
<u>CHAD</u>		
<u>CDC Assessment Team</u>		
Dr. Nancy Binkin	Jan. 26 - Feb. 19	
Mark Lapointe	Jan. 26 - Feb. 19	
Dr. Dean G. Sienko	Jan. 26 - Feb. 19	
<u>HHS Nutritionist</u>		
Dr. Patrick Remington	May 20 - June 17	
<u>HHS Nurse</u>		
Ms. Rodela Berry	May 13 - June 25	
<u>PH Advisors</u>		
Dr. Gershan Bergeisen	Apr. 18 - June 12	
Robert Weierbach	May 13 - July 23	
Mark Lapointe	May 13 - June 13	
Dr. Philip L. Graitier	Sept. 14 - Oct. 20	
<u>PH Sanitarian</u>		
Larry W. Strain	July 8 - Oct. 22	
<u>IHAP Immunization Personnel</u>		
Dr. Jesus Lopez	Sept. 14	

<u>COUNTRY AND NAME</u>	<u>DATE SERVED (1985)</u>	<u>PLANNED ARRIVAL</u>
<u>ETHIOPIA</u>		
Dr. Thomas E. Novotny - CDC	May 20 - June 25	
<u>NIGER</u>		
<u>CDC Assessment Team</u>		
Dr. Kirsten Bradstock	Nov. 28 - Dec. 24, 1984	
John Dresher	Nov. 28 - Dec. 24, 1984	
HHS Measles consultant-unnamed		Not set yet
<u>BURKINA FASO</u>		
<u>CDC Assessment Team</u>		
Dr. Helen Gayle	Mar. 2 - Mar. 25	
Dr. Juliette Kendrick	Mar. 2 - Mar. 25	
Dr. Cynthia Reeser	Oct. 18 - April 18	
<u>GUINEA</u>		
<u>CDC Assessment Team</u>		
Dr. Michael Demming	May 8 - June 4	
Mark Wilson	May 8 - June 4	
<u>SOMALIA</u>		
<u>DOD Medical Environmental Assistance Team</u>		
Lt. Cdr. R. Garrigues	Apr. 20 - May 14	
HM3 R. Bangs	Apr. 20 - May 14	
Lt. R. Shaffer	Apr. 20 - May 14	
HMC R. Hamilton	Apr. 20 - May 14	
HM2 S. Farmer	Apr. 20 - May 14	
HM2 T. Bertalotto	Apr. 20 - May 14	
<u>MALI</u>		
<u>CDC Assessment Team</u>		
Dr. Robert V. Tauxe	Nov. 8 - Dec. 6	
Dr. Scott D. Holmberg	Nov. 16 - Dec. 6	
PHS physician for seminars	Aug. 2 - Aug. 30	