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**Annual Budget** *file*  
**Submission**

**FY 1989**

**OFFICE OF US.**

**U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE**



**JUNE 1987**

**Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C.**

UNCLASSIFIED

**THIS BUDGET SUBMISSION HAS BEEN  
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**IT IS PREPARED ANNUALLY AND USED  
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Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Table of Contents

	Page
Table I - Long Range Plan by Appropriation Account.....	1
Program Narrative and Action Plan.....	2
Part I. The Present and Future of Foreign Disaster.....	2
Assistance	
Part II. Action Plan For FY-1989.....	5
A. Emergency Relief Coordination.....	5
B. Host Country Disaster Management Strategy.....	7
C. Disaster-Related Technology Transfer Strategy.....	10
Table III - Proposed Obligations by Appropriation.....	12
Table V - Proposed Program Ranking.....	13
Table VII - Planned Evaluations.....	14
Attachment A.....	15
Attachment B.....	16

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT  
(\$000)

	FY 1986 ACTUAL	FY 1987 ESTIMATE	--FY 1988-- CP ESTIMATE	FY 1989 AAPL	-----PLANNING PERIOD-----			
					1990	1991	1992	1993
International Disaster Assistance								
Grants	21,500	28,200 <sup>a/</sup>	25,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000

a/ \$20.0 million appropriated, plus \$8.2 million carryover from FY-1986.

OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE  
PROGRAM NARRATIVE AND ACTION PLAN

I. THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

The decade of the 1990's does not bode well for countries of the Third World, which vitally need assistance to prepare for the inevitable tide of oncoming natural and man-caused disasters. The AIDS epidemic looms over Africa and other regions of the world and is reportedly threatening a generation of educated leaders as well as their national populations at large. Likely increased volcanism and earthquake damage in Latin America and Asia threaten hundreds of thousands of vulnerable people in overcrowded, underserviced urban centers. The geopolitical balance, economic stability and integrity of nations worldwide is threatened by disaster of ever increasing frequency and impact. The consequences of earthquake damage in El Salvador and Ecuador in FY 1987 are illustrative of the severe political, social and economic implications of major disasters in a developing country. Food shortages, famines and mass refugee migrations caused by anomolous weather patterns and civil strife may well lead to the realization that disaster mitigation and the alleviation of continual suffering and malnutrition is integral to the development process. Against this backdrop of human suffering, OFDA continually strikes to quickly help the disaster-prone countries meet their own current and future emergencies. Because of the inextricable tie between disasters and development we see this task as a partnership with the Agency's regional bureaus, U.S.A.I.D. Missions abroad, PVOs and other donors and international organizations. This Action Plan establishes the direction OFDA will take beginning in FY-1989, building on our strategy initiated in FY-1986 and implemented in part throughout FY-1987 and into FY-1988.

Throughout FY-1987 the International Disaster Assistance Program has had as its dual focus two general categories of actions: Non-Relief Program Activities and Emergency Relief Response Actions. The non-relief major project activities are listed in Attachment A. A list of FY-1987 declared disaster response actions are listed in Attachment B. Both emphasize operational efficiency and effectiveness within OFDA and at the host country level. Virtually every dollar spent under the IDA account can be

traced in some degree to improving our emergency relief response capability, that of the disaster-prone nations, and their ability to fend for themselves in the face of disaster. With our limited resources we are redefining how best to meet a world in crisis. Under our Congressional mandate, OFDA continues to provide the leadership necessary to predict, prepare for, respond to and mitigate the impacts of disasters. We are learning how to better leverage others to accept their fair share of the financial burden of preparing for and managing chronic disaster situations -- that gray area where emergency relief transitions into development assistance and strategic planning for long-term rehabilitation and recovery. This effort requires further policy development, sound decision-making and Agency commitment to solving the problem of disaster impacts on development. In FY-1988 and FY-1989 we will continue to push for responsible allocation of Agency resources for disaster avoidance and improved CDSS strategic planning. The CDSS process must incorporate the quantitative and probabalistic hazards and risk assessments we have developed over the years in cooperation with other USG agencies. We in A.I.D. must utilize the information we help create in order to maximize its cost-effectiveness.

Though it is not possible to specifically predict the number and magnitude of future disasters, OFDA has concluded, along with many experts in the field, that increased population concentration and numbers, combined with vulnerability and exposure to disasters while living in marginal areas, points to worsening scenarios in the next decade. Whether the USG through OFDA can meet the challenge with the limited resources available remains the ultimate question.

Consultations with senior A.I.D. officials make clear that a no-growth budget across the board in FY-1989 will present severe funding constraints for all the Agency's programs. It is within this context that OFDA strongly contends that additional funding for the IDA account is imperative. No longer can this Agency assume that it has the flexibility to reprogram funds from less urgent priorities into the IDA account under the available borrowing authority. As an agency, A.I.D. has made the case to OMB and Congress that all of our requests are at the minimum acceptable level. OFDA contends that regardless of the severity of future disasters and their impacts on the development process and people's lives, we need to reinforce the idea that the concept of borrowing is increasingly difficult to implement, and that we should fund the IDA account at a level commensurate with our operational requirements and the vulnerability of the A.I.D. economic development portfolio to future disaster impacts. It is with this in mind that OFDA has requested a

realistic FY-1989 funding level of \$40.0 million. The following chart depicts recent annual shortfalls in the regular IDA account appropriated levels. We would expect future years to result in even wider gaps as the costs of managing and responding to disasters worldwide outstrips available dollar resources.

<u>FY 1983</u>		<u>FY 1984</u>		<u>FY 1985</u>		<u>FY 1986</u>	
IDA Level	Total Oblig.	IDA Level	Total Oblig.	IDA Level	Total Oblig.	IDA Level	Total Oblig.
\$15m	\$18m	\$25m	\$47m	\$25m	\$131.8m	\$21.5m	\$90.7m

## II. ACTION PLAN FOR FY-1989

### A. Emergency Relief Coordination Strategy

OFDA's emergency relief coordination capability will continue to become increasingly more sophisticated in FY-1989. Our staff is now structured to meet crises on a geographic basis, utilizing elements derived from the Incident Command System (ICS), a comprehensive emergency management system. By 1989 we expect to fully utilize satellite-based portable communications between disaster sites; U.S. Mission and Washington, D.C. including on-site data transmission and instantaneous communications. As a result, efficient logistical operations and rapid response based on improved decision-making and readiness will be realized. Additional lives will be saved and suffering reduced as communications are improved.

We will continue to 1) systematically define OFDA's operational response criteria, 2) revise action procedures including documentation of lessons learned, 3) improve emergency planning based on increased warning leadtimes, 4) make more effective use of DOD logistics support, 5) establish procedures for increased use of local currency for local purchase of emergency commodities and 6) deploy search and rescue assistance teams when necessary. OFDA's relief and rehabilitation strategy for FY 1988 and 1989 will integrate the following initiatives into a coordinated USG rapid "first response" capability which 1) saves lives and reduces suffering; 2) clearly demonstrates U.S. humanitarian concern for victims of foreign disasters and 3) demonstrates the superiority of USG operational technical assistance and on site communications, command and control in support of both OFDA field operations and host country disaster management.

- o OFDA will configure and stockpile light extrication and rescue equipment necessary for immediate response to urban disasters. Structural collapse rescue equipment will be co-located with U.S. organizations which have similar responsibilities to respond in the U.S. Search and rescue team members will be trained together and will train similar specialists in selected countries.
- o OFDA will continue to develop close working relationships with the search and rescue community in the U.S. and apply appropriate search and rescue innovations internationally.
- o OFDA will establish a cadre of emergency medical professionals with experience in mass casualty and disaster response. Teams assigned from the cadre list will be designated as Disaster Medical Assessment

Teams and will assess on-site medical requirements and identify an appropriate USG medical support role. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and other emergency medical groups will help OFDA organize this capacity on a regional basis.

- o OFDA will continue to establish formal interagency co-funding agreements which provide for operational resources and response capabilities in times of crisis. These interagency agreements will consist of MOUs, PASAs, RSSAs, or other agreements as appropriate with such supporting agencies as the DOD, USGS, USDA, NOAA, DOE, EPA, FEMA, and the Peace Corps.
- o OFDA will establish USG response criteria for emergencies abroad in cooperation with relevant agencies. We will incorporate contingency planning and command and control elements into these regional emergency response procedures. This may include the stationing of U.S. disaster crisis management experts in Asia and Africa in addition to those already successfully placed in Latin America. These experts will integrate the logistical and other elements of USG operational capabilities with host country and regional capabilities based on field experience and lessons learned. This approach will better ensure rapid on-site disaster assessment and first response capability by OFDA.
- o OFDA will continue to pre-position communications equipment and operational support materials on a regional basis. These communications systems will be based on technology which is field-tested and maintainable and will significantly enhance OFDA's disaster relief response actions in each region.
- o OFDA will also deploy portable satellite-voice/data communications terminals at disaster sites to improve relief coordination and logistical support in times of crisis.
- o OFDA will encourage the Department of State to promote the availability of U.S. emergency management expertise in a wide spectrum of potential threats (i.e., marine pollution, toxic waste, nuclear accidents, air crashes, airport safety, industrial accidents, etc.). Much of this technical assistance will be provided on a reimbursable basis.

B. Host Country Disaster Management Strategy

The goal of OFDA's host country disaster management strategy for FY-1989 is to document the capabilities, responsibilities, and lines of authority of appropriate lead agencies of at least three priority countries within each geographic region. OFDA will concentrate on increasing self-reliance and operational readiness at the national level which substantially contributes to well-defined regional disaster management objectives.

This effort becomes even more critical in light of the findings of the U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) that over the next decade billions of dollars will be lost due to damages caused by natural disasters worldwide. The U.S.G.S. has indicated that by applying known earthquake mitigation techniques at an estimated additional 10 percent in construction costs, damage reduction of 50-75 percent can be achieved.

Combining these stark facts with the human loss we have seen over the last several years and the fact that more lives are in jeopardy each year due to urbanization and increased numbers of people living in marginally safe areas, it is clear that natural hazards awareness, accelerated training in disaster management and mitigation should be factored into development strategies. Toward this end we are sponsoring a meeting to be hosted by USGS at the National Academy of Sciences to emphasize these points to senior officials in AID, other development agencies, the development banks and the insurance industry. By combining quick emergency response with in-country disaster management expertise we can show how more lives can be saved.

This program will focus on developing national and regional approaches for intergovernmental cooperation and bilateral support in disaster emergency response and problem-focused emergency training initiatives:

- o Select and strengthen two or three host country lead ministries or agency(s) for improved emergency management within two additional priority countries in each geographic region. By the end of FY 1989, demonstrate significant accomplishment toward meeting the above objectives in at least three countries; begin the process anew in two additional disaster-prone countries.

- o In cooperation with participating international organizations, donors and the U.N. system, prepare to support the International Decade for Natural Hazards Reduction (IDNHR) beginning in 1990. Work toward establishing the above OFDA goals and objectives as integral to the IDNHR at the national level of participating third world countries.
- o Increase emphasis on utilizing established regional centers of excellence (Asian Institute of Technology; Disaster Preparedness Institutions in India, Indonesia, Philippines) in building national and local community preparedness, mitigation and response programs. Highest priority will be placed on encouraging self-reliance and sound financial/budgetary planning for operations, equipment maintenance, and emergency relief response. The objective will be to document specific cases where host-countries successfully manage their own crisis with minimal outside intervention.
- o Concentrate on building disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies into development goals and objectives at the host country level. Intervene in the CDSS process to ensure that vulnerability to hazards is considered in the A.I.D. project planning cycle.
- o Accelerate OFDA contingency planning and simulation activities based on identifiable quantified threats; delineate in-country emergency response resources and availability; and develop specific plans and milestones to measure progress towards host government disaster management institution-building, including training of key policy level and operational individuals.
- o Develop host country disaster management constituencies through the efforts of the regional emergency management advisor(s) to integrate current and planned warning systems, evacuation planning, medical first response capability (i.e. Red Cross liaison) and PVO activities and coordination.
  - o Establish measurable objectives in each priority country and evaluate progress on an annual basis.
- o Develop consolidated action plans for each priority country which link Mission disaster management with the donor community, PVOs, A.I.D. Bureaus and OFDA support elements in times of disaster.

- Continue to integrate OFDA and Mission planning through linkages with CDSS objectives, use of local currency, bureau planning and in-country, World Bank and other international financial institution programs. Promote co-funding with the Mission and/or other agencies or IOs in project/program development. Map out strategies linking other development programs to OFDA/Mission disaster-related initiatives.

C. Disaster-Related Technology Transfer Strategy

OFDA's disaster monitoring technology transfer program in FY 1989 will focus on strengthening institutional linkages among host country and other early warning system operators, international organizations and host country disaster management authorities. In addition, disaster-related technologies, including medical, rescue, fire, warning systems, preparedness and immediate response, and appropriate mitigation measures are being incorporated into this important program. The objective of this strategy is to provide quick, accurate, and useable information to OFDA, American Embassies, A.I.D., and host country disaster managers for rapid decision-making whenever possible.

- o OFDA-coordinated technical assistance to the developing countries will seek to leverage limited seed-moneys through close cooperation with A.I.D. Bureau programs, PAHO, UNDP, The World Bank and other international organizations and financial institutions. We will continue to provide technical assistance in developing safer housing strategies based on better site planning and appreciation for local community vulnerability to specific natural hazards. Technical assistance and technology transfer in fire suppression, urban fire prevention and other technological hazards are also integral parts of this effort. In FY 1989 OFDA will have developed in part the use and application of flood control planning methodologies for priority watersheds in selected host countries where high vulnerability exists. The use of high resolution commercial satellite enhanced image products will be demonstrated and readily available for OFDA and host country damage impact assessment.
- o OFDA will continue to maintain an operational Volcano Crisis Assistance Team (VCAT) on call through an agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.). The VCAT will work closely with host governments to plan for emergency evacuations and to coordinate operations with Latin American volcanological observatories and civil defense authorities. In FY 1989 VCAT will have demonstrated the use of geographic information systems (GIS) methodology for disaster evacuation planning. This will be incorporated into GIS capabilities developed by the OAS for urban hazards analysis for those areas threatened by volcanoes.

- o In the area of drought/famine surveillance, OFDA will continue in FY 1989 to serve in an advisory capacity to FVA/FFP and AFR in support of famine early warning systems implementation and decision-making.
- o We will identify a select group of host country individuals previously trained under OFDA auspices to convene regional disaster management symposia where strategic plans are drawn up to deal with potential disaster threats and impacts on a regional assistance basis. These symposia will further document progress in self-reliance at the regional level.
- o Technology transfer as well as training activities will be centered more on "problem-focused" initiatives whereby U.S. Missions abroad, host country authorities and cognizant A.I.D. Bureau and OFDA officials mutually agree upon the specific goals and objectives of a particular training activity as relates to solving a well-defined host country disaster-related problem.
- o Within the limits of available resources, dedicated personnel, and U.S. Mission commitment, high priority will be placed on improving early warning systems to forecast geological/hydrological and meteorological disasters and on strengthening the endangered populations' capacity to respond to these disaster threats. To accomplish these ends, OFDA will concentrate on awareness-building within the development planning and the disaster assistance communities.
- o Earthquakes, fires, flooding, landslides, volcanic eruptions and severe storms will receive priority treatment in terms of the hazards for which early warning, preparedness and mitigation will be directed. Concentration will also be placed on industrial accidents, including chemical explosions, pollution and toxic waste management.
- o Where feasible, target host countries will be given the opportunity for greater participation in the use of storm probability forecasting techniques to improve their disaster warning leadtimes and emergency evacuation procedures.
- o In FY 1989 OFDA will assist the World Bank, PAHO, Partners of the Americas, and the reinsurance industry to improve disaster planning based on probability assessments of large earthquake occurrence on the margins of the Circum-Pacific region. Also OFDA will strive to incorporate earthquake hazards mapping results and real-time earthquake location analysis into its regional disaster planning strategies.

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION (\$000)

OFDA

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APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT		FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
PROJECT TITLE		L/G ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	AAPL
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)				
A. Emergency Relief Coordination	G	24,200	18,000	33,000
B. Host Country Disaster Management	G	2,000	4,000	3,500
C. Disaster Monitoring Technology Transfer	G	2,000	3,000	3,500
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	28,200	25,000	40,000

AID/OFDA PROGRAM IN FY 1989  
ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING  
(\$000)

DECISION UNIT

RANK	PROJECT TITLE	<u>NEW/ CONT</u>	<u>LOAN/ GRANT</u>	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		
				<u>APPROP</u>	<u>INCR</u>	<u>CUM</u>
1.	Emergency Relief Coordination	Cont	Grant	IDA	33,000	33,000
2.	Host Country Disaster Management	Cont	Grant	IDA	3,500	36,500
3.	Disaster Monitoring Technology Transfer	Cont	Grant	IDA	3,500	40,000

TABLE VII - LIST OF PLANNED EVALUATIONS  
 FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

OFFICE OFDA

Project List (Project No. \$ Title)	Last Eval FY 1988		FY 1989		Reasons/Issues	Funding Sources (\$000)		USAID Person Day
	Completed (Mo./Yr.)	Start To (Qtr) AID/W (Qtr)	Start To (Qtr) AID/W (Qtr)					
1. Disaster Manage- ment training act- ivities: Partners of the Americas (ASB-000-G-SS- 4161)	-		2nd.		Conduct evaluation type, quality, im- pact and utility of OFDA's training ef- forts from FY 1984 -1988.	IDA	85.	-
2. Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) Disaster Manage- ment Institute (ABS-0000-G-SS- 5155)		3rd	1st.		Conduct project eva- uation.	IDA	50.	-
3. Organization of American States (OAS) Grant.			2nd.		Conduct evaluation of project effec- tiveness in guid- ing OAS program investments in Latin America.	IDA	85.	-

Contractor/Grantee	Contract/Grant/PASA No.	Eff. DT	Exp DT	Ltr. DT	Reply DT	Obligated	Tot. Obl.	Proj. Officer/PIOTB/Comments
UNDRD	ASB-0017-G-SS-5058-00	85/03/12	87/06/30			432,000	852,995	LAC Division/86-20-6073031
USGS - Haz. Mitigation in Panama	OTR-0000-P-IC-6117-00	86/08/01	87/07/31	9/		95,503	95,503	LAC Division/86-47-6073095 *
Carnegie Institution of Washington	PDC-0015-G-SS-1105-00	81/09/29	87/08/31			50,000	1,014,008	DIR Staff /81-15-0732324
Volunteers in Tech Asst (VITA)	Awaiting Copy of Agree	87/06/15	87/09/15			11,005	11,005	ASP Division/87-19-7073115
Dade County Fire Department	ASB-0000-G-SS-5172-00	85/09/17	87/09/16			200,000	200,000	LAC Division/85-52-5073110
Grant Commonwealth of Virginia	PDC-0000-G-SS-2214-00	82/10/25	87/09/30			74,000	74,000	OS Division/82-62-0729173 *
US Coast Guard - Dev of Envrn Hgt Sys	BLA-0605-P-IC-3158-00	83/09/09	87/09/30			145,000	346,000	OS Division/83-19-5073109 *
NOAA - THRUST	BOF-0000-P-IG-2196-06	82/08/10	87/09/30			22,517	657,697	DIR OFC/82-42-0732044
Paul Bell Contract	MISSION ALLOWANCE	06/14/85	87/10/14			5,000	5,000	LAC Division/86-Miss Allow
RET Corp	OTR-0000-C-00-6108	86/08/01	87/10/31			232,147	232,147	LAC Division/86-41-6073063
Organization of American States (OAS)	OTR-0000-G-IN-3337-00	83/01/09	87/12/31			150,000	245,000	LAC Division/83-22-0743146
USGS - Compr Earthq & Tsun- Circum Pacific	BOF-0000-F-IC-4051-00	84/01/01	87/12/31			188,199	394,299	DIR Staff /84-13-6073085
UNDRD	OTR-0000-G-IG-6126-00	86/08/30	87/12/31			216,630	216,630	LAC Division/86-45-6073093
USDA - Agriculture Disaster Assist.	BOF-0000-P-IC-5091-02	83/08/08	87/12/31			372,288	1,060,004	OS Division/83-17-6073112
Univ. of Wisc-Extension	OTR-0000-G-SS-3287-00	83/07/15	87/12/31			40,000	164,561	LAC Division/83-17-7073120
USGS - (VIAP)	OTR-0000-P-IC-6116-00	86/08/01	87/31/07	8/		277,000	277,000	LAC Division/86-44-6073092 *
OAS - Reduc of Vul in Carib Basin	Awaiting Copy of Agree	7/ /	88/ /	6/		60,800	60,800	LAC Division/87-15-7073108 *
National Fire Protection Assoc.	ASB-0000-G-SS-4172-00	84/07/01	88/01/31			125,000	240,500	LAC Division/84-43-6073096 *
New Windsor Service Center	PDC-0000-C-00-2202-03	82/09/30	88/01/31			60,000	165,000	OS Division/84-00-0742011
Nat'l Assoc. of the Partners of Americas	Grant In Progress	87/03/01	88/02/28			344,610	344,610	LAC Division/87-03-7073047 *
Partners of the Americas	Awaiting Copy of Agree	87/03/01	88/02/28	1/		344,610	344,610	LAC Division/87-03-7073047 *
Fed. Communication Coma (FCC)	PDC-0000-R-FC-7055-00	86/04/12	88/04/12			52,200	52,200	OS Division/87-05-7073071 *
American Red Cross	Awaiting Copy of Agree	87/05/26	88/06/01			71,857	71,857	AFR Division/87-14-7073107
USGS - Seismic Zonation-Chile	"	87/06/01	88/06/01	2/		97,974	97,974	LAC Division/87-04-7073068 *
Harvard University	PDC-0000-G-SS-7084-00	87/06/15	88/06/14	7/		49,753	49,753	ASP Division/87-21-7073121
USGS - Vol. Monitoring & Res. Indonesia	BOF-0000-P-IC-4072-00	84/04/15	88/07/01			197,582	740,882	ASP Division/84-32-7073073 *
Evaluation Technology, Inc. (ETI)	OTR-0000-C-00-3345-00	83/07/11	88/07/31			445,961	1,681,037	ASP Division/82-32-7073096 *
USGS - Interagency Conference	Awaiting Copy of Agree	87/09/30	88/09/30			50,000	50,000	ASP Division/87-17-7073113
PAHO - Improv Emerg Prepared & Dis Coord	PDC-0000-G-IN-7083-00	87/06/01	88/09/30	3/		345,000	345,000	LAC Division/87-13-7073099 *
NASA - Severe Storm Det & Warn Sys	Awaiting Copy of Agree	87/08/01	88/09/30	4/		100,250	100,250	ASP Division/87-18-7073114 *
OAS - Info Mgt in Metropolitan Areas	PDC-0000-G-IN-7079-00	87/03/01	88/09/30	5/		84,800	84,000	LAC Division/87-16-7073109 *
Asian Institute of Technology	ASB-0000-G-SS-5155-00	85/09/25	88/10/31			250,000	500,000	ASP Division/85-51-5073111
UNDP - Dis Prepd/Mgt - Indonesia	OTR-0000-G-IG-6041-00	05/06/86	89/06/30			350,000	350,000	ASP Division/86-18-6073029 *

1/ Program Funded Thru 2/28/96 for \$803,011

2/ Program Funded Thru 9/30/96 for \$264,837

3/ Program Funded Thru 9/30/92 for \$2,010,500

4/ 1st of 2nd Year Funding at \$276,525

5/ Program Funded Thru 9/30/89 for \$468,800

6/ Program Funded Thru 9/30/89 for \$481,000

7/ 1st of 2nd Year Funding for \$100,000

8/ Program Funded Thru 07/31/99 for \$1,174,000

9/ Program Funded Thru 07/31/89 for \$350,000

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance FY 87+  
 OFDA Administered Funds  
 October 1, 1986 - June 15, 1987

Attachment B

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT(\$)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Africa Regional#1		Insect Infestation	-	-	35,762	TDYs of experts to review/plan control campaigns
Argentina	01/30/87	Fire	-	-	85,860	USFS assistance; Ambassador's Authority used for local purchase of firefighting equipment
Argentina	02/25/87	Storm	-	-	5,000	Ambassador's Authority used for local relief program
Benin	03/20/87	Epidemic	25	-	13,050	Ambassador's Authority used for purchase of vaccines
Botswana	04/09/87	Drought	-	-	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for local relief program
Burkina Faso	02/21/87	Insect Infestation	-	-	381,732	Disaster Relief Coordinator; helicopter support; pesticides
Burkina Faso#	11/27/84	Drought	-	-	102,512	Additional funds for dam/spillway repairs
Burkina Faso#	06/26/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	29,277	Repair and replace 12 water tanks to Leghorn stockpile
Cameroon#	08/25/86	Lethal Gas Eruption	-	-	51,081	Topographic maps; final report; TDYs to investigate report of second Lake Nyos eruption
Cameroon	04/02/87	Insect Infestation	-	-	10,000	Communications specialist
Chad	02/12/87	Insect Infestation	-	-	1,246,153	Technical assistance; procurement and transport of pesticide; contract for aircraft
Chad#	07/25/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	1,955	Meeting of experts to discuss locust control program
Chile#	03/05/85	Earthquake	-	-	12,319	Replace 5,999 water jugs to Panama and New Windsor stockpiles
China, P. Rep.	05/19/87	Fire	193	56,092	90,000	Ambassador's Authority; fire-resistant clothing and equipment
Cook Islands	01/03/87	Cyclone	0	2,000	27,000	Ambassador's Authority used for local purchase of building materials and relief supplies
Ecuador	03/08/87	Earthquake	300	100,000	3,392,336	DOD airlift of tents, blankets, and plastic; USGS specialist; bridges and related costs
El Salvador	10/10/86	Earthquake	976	150,000	1,288,903	DOD airlifts of blankets, plastic, tents and water tanks from Panama stockpile and replacement costs; housing repair program; technical assistance
Equatorial Guinea	03/06/87	Fire	-	-	10,000	Ambassador's Authority donated to local voluntary agencies
Ethiopia#	10/14/84	Drought	-	-	66,208	Truck evaluation and repair program for relief operations
Fiji	01/02/87	Cyclone	1	3,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority donated to GOF for purchase of health and sanitation equipment
Gambia	10/14/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	568,091	Large-plane spraying operation; pesticides, fuel, and air freight

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance FY 87+  
OFDA Administered Funds  
October 1, 1986 - June 15, 1987

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DISASTER</u>	<u>DEAD</u>	<u>AFFECTED</u>	<u>AMOUNT(\$)</u>	<u>TYPE OF ASSISTANCE</u>
Gambia	02/13/87	Insect Infestation	-	-	371,443	Technical assistance to develop plan for survey and operations; pesticides
Greece*	09/16/86	Earthquake	-	-	22,567	INTERTECT housing assessment
Guinea-Bissau	05/28/87	Insect Infestation	-	-	-	To be determined
Haiti	10/30/86	Floods	16	100	34,488	Ambassador's Authority used for local purchase of potable water equipment; water tanks; medical supplies
Indonesia	05/12/87	Landslide	139	500	25,000	Ambassador's Authority contributed to GOI relief fund
Malaysia	02/04/87	Fire	-	1,000	4,000	Ambassador's Authority contributed to GOM Fire Relief Fund
Maldives	04/16/87	Storm	0	35,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority donated to GOMM Relief Fund
Mali	02/12/87	Insect Infestation	-	-	614,868	Mission staff support and logistics; procurement and transport of pesticide; helicopter support
Mali*	08/05/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	462,870	Local support costs; pesticide; TDYs of experts to discuss control program
Mauritania	03/24/87	Insect Infestation	-	-	25,000	Ambassador's Authority
Mauritania*	09/27/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	170,000	Local support for spraying operation
Mozambique	01/08/87	Civil Strife	-	4,300,000	4,138,778	Grants to UNICEF, CARE, Air Serve and WVRO for emergency programs
Niger	03/13/87	Insect Infestation	-	-	248,264	Ambassador's Authority used for insect survey and grant to GON; helicopter support and fuel
Nigeria	05/12/87	Epidemic	-	-	59,419	Laboratory equipment and transport
Panama	10/16/86	Floods	2	3,500	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for local purchase of food, mattresses, and other relief supplies
Papua New Guinea	02/11/87	Earthquake	1	3,000	94,000	Ambassador's Authority donated to National Disaster Committee; DOD airlift of tents and plastic
Poland	05/13/87	Accident	183	-	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for DOD airlift of AFIP team
St. Vincent*	09/26/86	Floods	-	-	75,000	Local purchase of materials for housing repair program
Senegal	02/19/87	Insect Infestation	-	-	1,918,092	Technical assistance; entomologist; pesticides; helicopter support; local control program
Senegal*	08/14/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	773,066	Costs of continued large-plane spraying operation; technical assistance; TDYs of experts to discuss control program
Senegal*	09/12/83	Drought	-	-	96,000	Addition to food transport grant to GOS
Solomon Islands*	05/20/86	Cyclone	-	-	20,287	Transport of 8 water tanks (3,000 gal.) from Guam stockpile

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance FY 87+  
OFDA Administered Funds  
October 1, 1986 - June 15, 1987

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT(\$)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Somalia*	03/31/85	Epidemic	-	-	2,453	Replace 2,010 water jugs from Leghorn stockpile
Somalia	04/30/87	Brought	-	500,000	34,438	Ambassador's Authority; food management and health experts
South Africa	01/30/87	Food Shortage	-	1,000,000	125,000	Grant to Operation Hunger for continued support of feeding programs
Sri Lanka	04/28/87	Civil Strife	400	-	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for local relief program
Sudan	02/15/87	Insect Infestation	-	-	600,000	Grant to EEC for purchase of propoxur
Sudan*	08/26/86	Civil Strife	-	-	406,717	Grant to WPRO for emergency feeding program in the south
Tokelau	04/11/87	Storm	-	1,900	10,000	Ambassador's Authority
Tuvalu	03/12/87	Cyclone	-	-	25,000	Ambassador's Authority donated to GOT for purchase of building supplies
Vanuatu	02/08/87	Cyclone	45	5,000	349,000	Ambassador's Authority used for local purchase of relief supplies; DOD airlift of tents and plastic
Yemen	04/16/87	Insect Infestation	-	-	135,598	Disaster assessment; Ambassador's Authority used to procure generators; pesticides
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,281</b>	<b>6,161,092</b>	<b>\$18,408,587</b>	

53 Disasters  
37 New Declared Disasters  
(35 Countries)  
16 Carried over from previous year(s)  
1 Undeclared (FY 86)  
13 Disaster types

† Preliminary figures subject to revision  
\* Carried over from previous year(s)  
1 Undeclared

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

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION, FISCAL YEAR

PD-ABA-323

1989 : OFFICE OF U. S. FOREIGN DISASTER

1 OF 1 (24X)

1987

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION (ABS)