



2001 OFDA

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
Bureau for Humanitarian Response
U.S. Agency For International Development

2001 Annual Report





CREDITS

The FY 2001 Annual Report of the U.S. Agency for International Development/Bureau for Humanitarian Response/Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance was researched, written, and produced by Bradford Adams, Olga Bilyk, Kasey Channell, Dong Chung, Laura Coughlin, Ron Gilmer, Brady Hartley, Faye Henderson, Michelle Jennings, Jeff Ladenson, Alex Mahoney, Wesley Mossburg, Matt Mueller, Lou Paris Jr., David Plack, Kimberly Plikaitis, Joe Ponte, Amy Tohill-Stull, Pia Wanek, Katharine Winings, Ralph Zecca, Jr., and Giselle Zimmerman of Macfadden & Associates, Inc./Labat-Anderson, Inc. in Washington, D.C. under contract number AOT-C-00-00-00224-00.

Design by Lou Paris Jr.

Front and Back Cover photo information:

(Front Cover) A damaged building is torn down in the city of Bhuj approximately 70 km from the epicenter of the January 26, 2001, earthquake in India. (photo by Ron Libby, USAID/OFDA).

(Back Cover, large picture) Heavy rains flooded four provinces in Mozambique, including the town of Caia, in Sofala Province (photo by Jack Myer, USAID/OFDA).

(Back Cover, top small picture) USAID/OFDA provided tents, plastic sheeting, blankets, and medical supplies to help improve living conditions for Afghan refugees at the Jalozaï camp in Pakistan (photo by Ron Libby, USAID/OFDA).

(Back Cover, middle small picture) Kenyan women test a water pump funded by USAID/OFDA in the Turkana District (photo by Jack Myer, USAID/OFDA).

(Back Cover, bottom small picture) USAID/OFDA relief supplies arrive in New Delhi in response to the January 26, 2001 earthquake in India (photo by Ron Libby, USAID/OFDA).

USAID/OFDA Publications

In addition to its annual report, USAID/OFDA produces several other publications that are available on the Internet and by request. One of the most useful is the Field Operations Guide (FOG), a pocket-sized manual that contains methodology for conducting disaster assessments, as well as information on USAID/OFDA response procedures. USAID/OFDA also produces current situation reports and fact sheets on selected international disasters and crises, which describe the humanitarian situation and the corresponding USG response.

Current situation reports, fact sheets, and other related information are available on the Internet at:

USAID/OFDA Home Page

http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/

UN OCHA ReliefWeb Home Page

<http://www.reliefweb.int>

Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) Disaster Information Center

<http://www.vita.org>

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR



USAID/OFDA Director Roger Winter (right) accompanied USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios (center) and USAID/AFR Acting Assistant Administrator Keith Brown (left) on a drought assessment to Sudan's Northern Darfur State in July 2001 (photo by Kate Almquist/Office of the USAID Administrator).

FY 2001 was a tumultuous year for major natural disasters and the devastating impacts of human-caused complex emergencies. USAID/OFDA responded to several significant disasters including major earthquakes in India and El Salvador, a destructive hurricane in Central America, the enduring mayhem of Sudan's protracted civil war, and the overwhelming impact of prolonged drought and war in Afghanistan.

It was a normal year for USAID/OFDA and an extraordinary beginning for me as its director.

Afghanistan has been an annual recipient of USAID/OFDA humanitarian disaster assistance since FY 1995, due to the cumulative effects of drought, war, floods, earthquakes, and severe winter cold. However, the attacks of September 11, 2001, on the United States by terrorists who were protected by the Taliban government in Afghanistan assured a dramatic escalation of conflict and the need for additional humanitarian assistance from USAID/OFDA to assist vulnerable Afghan populations. The resources of the U.S. Government were quickly brought to bear in an effort to empower the entire international humanitarian response. A great number

of Afghans are alive today because of the U.S. Government's efforts and the effective response by USAID/OFDA's humanitarian implementers.

USAID/OFDA's role in meeting the continuing humanitarian needs in Sudan was the most rewarding success for me during FY 2001. USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios was designated by President George W. Bush to be the Special Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan; and USAID/OFDA became the focal point for the U.S. Government's humanitarian efforts. Administrator Natsios was able to expand the "humanitarian space" in the long isolated and devastated Nuba Mountains of central Sudan, an action that became a platform for expanded U.S. diplomacy towards a just and lasting peace in Sudan.

This melding of the "diplomats" and the humanitarian "programmatics" of peace and conflict management efforts can be very effective in dealing with the kind of civil strife often seen in the poorest countries of the world. It is a pattern I hope to see more often. In the poorest countries, USAID/OFDA also helps empower peace building from the bottom up. USAID/OFDA's rapid and professional response to humanitarian emergencies and its "can do" spirit save many lives and alleviate human suffering.

Roger P. Winter
Director
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance



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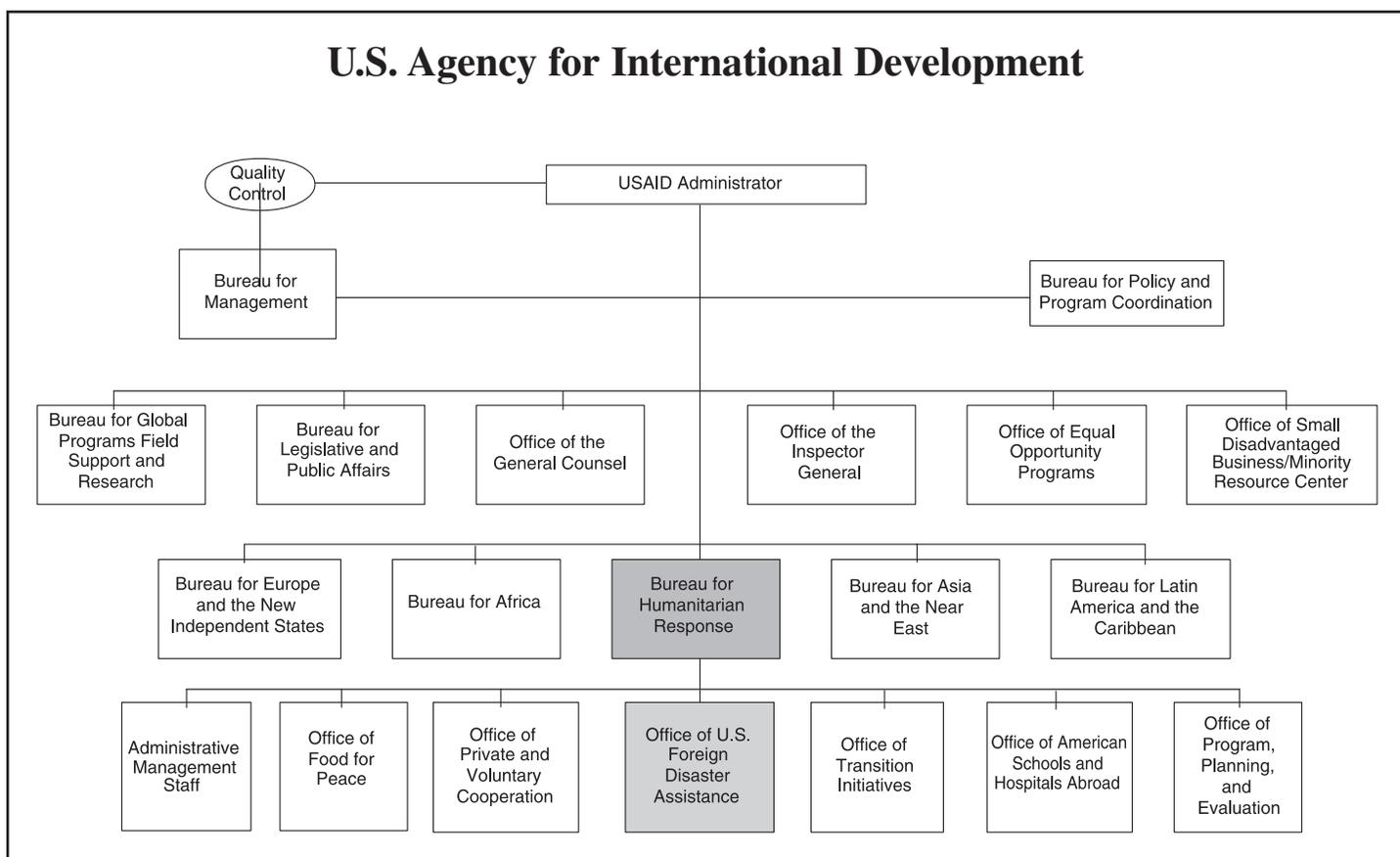
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HOW THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PROVIDES HUMANITARIAN AID

THE OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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

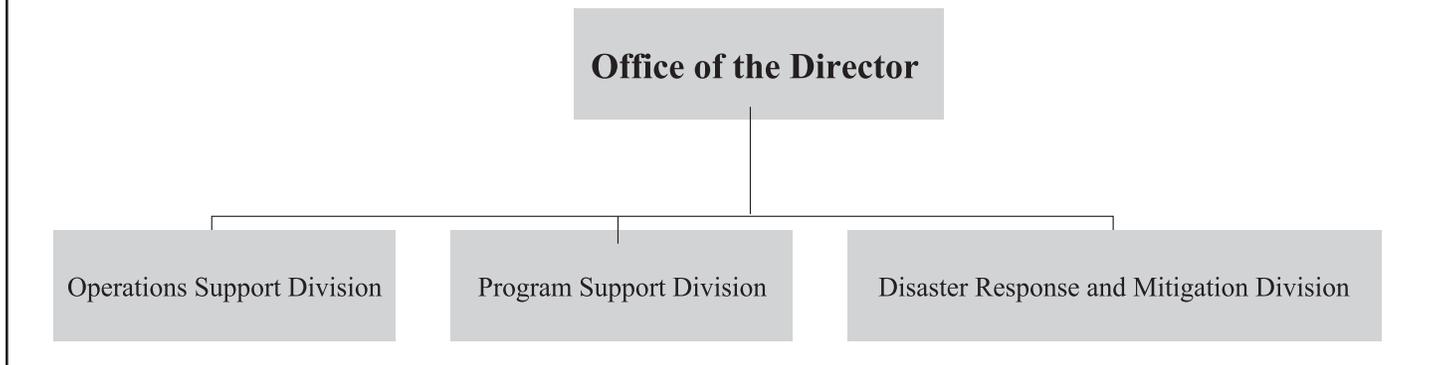
Note: On November 11, 2001, the Bureau for Humanitarian Response was renamed the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/DCHA) as part of the reorganization of USAID in FY 2002.



USAID/OFDA is organized into three divisions, under the management of the Office of the Director. The Disaster Response and Mitigation (DRM) division is responsible for coordinating with other organizations for the provision of relief supplies and humanitarian assistance. DRM also devises, coordinates, and implements program strategies for the application of science and technology to prevention, mitigation, and national and international preparedness initiatives for a variety of natural and human-caused disaster situations. The Operations (OPS) division develops and manages logistical, operational, and technical support for disaster responses. OPS maintains readiness to respond to emergencies through several mechanisms, including managing several Search and Rescue (SAR) Teams, the Ground Operations Team (GO Team), field Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DART), and Washington-based Response Management Teams. The Program Support (PS) division provides programmatic and administrative support, including budget/financial services, procurement planning, contract/grant/administration, general administrative support, and communication support for both USAID/OFDA Washington, D.C. and its field offices.

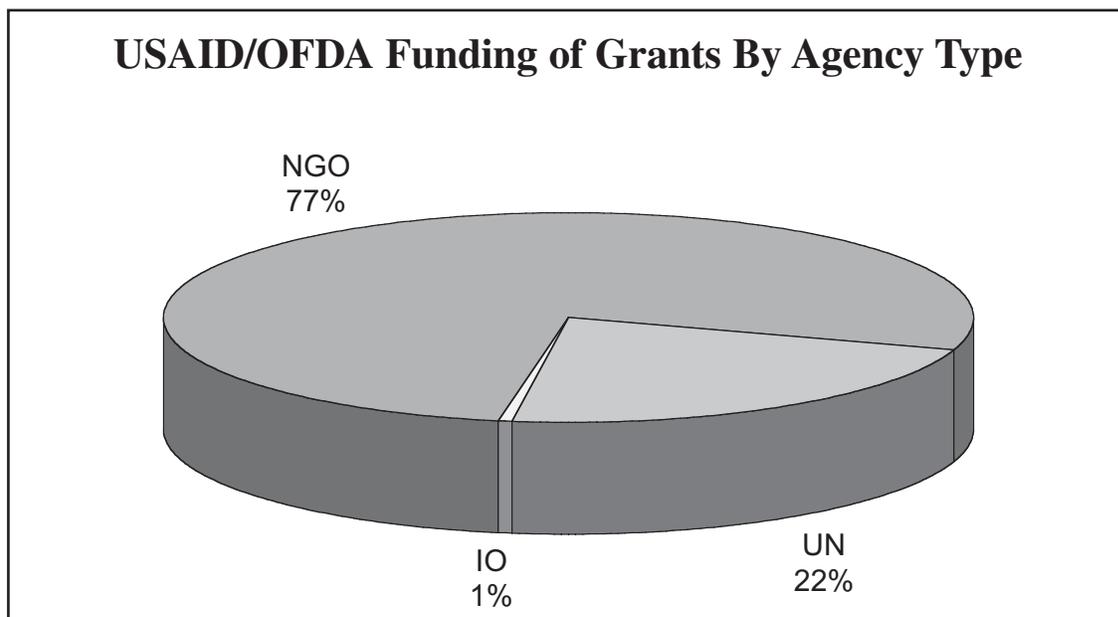
USAID/OFDA/DRM provides humanitarian assistance in response to a declaration of a foreign disaster made by the U.S. Ambassador or the U.S. Department of State. Once an event or situation is determined to require U.S. Government

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance



(USG) assistance, USAID/OFDA can immediately provide up to \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy or USAID Mission to purchase relief supplies locally or give a contribution to a relief organization in the affected country. *(Note: On April 1, 2002, the \$25,000 funding level was increased to \$50,000).* USAID/OFDA can also send its own relief commodities, such as plastic sheeting, tents, blankets, and water purification units, from its four stockpiles in Guam, Honduras, Italy, and Maryland, as well as a smaller cache in Florida. Increasingly, USAID/OFDA deploys short- or long-term field personnel to countries where disasters are occurring or threaten to occur, and in some cases, dispatches a DART.

The largest percentage of USAID/OFDA's assistance goes to relief and rehabilitation project grants managed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) registered with USAID, and United Nations (U.N.) organizations. Relief projects include airlifting supplies to affected populations in remote locations, managing primary health care and supplementary feeding centers, and providing shelter materials to disaster evacuees and displaced persons. A rehabilitation project might immunize dislocated populations against disease, provide seeds and tools to farmers who have been adversely affected by disasters, drill water wells, or rehabilitate water systems in drought-stricken countries. USAID/OFDA carefully monitors the organizations implementing these projects to ensure that resources are used wisely and to determine if the project needs to be adapted to changing conditions. The goal of each project is to meet the humanitarian needs of the affected population, with the aim of returning the beneficiaries to self-sufficiency.





Section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, provides flexible authority that permits USAID/OFDA to respond to the needs of disaster victims in a timely fashion. USAID/OFDA follows the standard USAID procedures for routine procurements, but utilizes expedited or modified procedures when necessary to achieve its disaster response objectives. The first principle in disaster response accountability is to ensure that appropriate assistance gets to the neediest victims in time to minimize death and alleviate human suffering. Procurement and accounting procedures may be expedited, but must include effective systems of internal control.

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

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

USAID/OFDA is not the only office within the USG that provides humanitarian aid to foreign countries. USAID/FFP is responsible for administering the USG's foreign food aid programs, under U.S. Public Law (P.L.) 480 Titles II and III. Title II emergency food aid programs are targeted to vulnerable populations suffering from food insecurity as a result of natural disasters, civil conflict, or other crises. Title II emergency food aid is provided without repayment requirements, whereas Title III food aid is provided as a bilateral grant program to countries in need of assistance. USAID/OTI is the office within USAID responsible for providing assistance to countries that are in a stage of transition from crisis to recovery. Its assistance is designed to facilitate the transition to peace and democracy by aiding in the demobilization of combatants or developing democratic governance and media structures within the country. Other parts of USAID, such as the regional bureaus, provide development aid, which often complements humanitarian relief programs or can be regarded as disaster rehabilitation or reconstruction assistance. Countries that have achieved sustainable development are less likely to require massive USG humanitarian assistance.

Three of the largest providers of USG humanitarian assistance are the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) and the U.S. Department of Defense's Office of Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Affairs (DOD/PK/HA). USDA works closely with USAID/FFP in allocating surplus food commodities to developing countries, under the Section 416(b) program of the Agricultural Act of 1949. This food aid is often used for emergency feeding programs in countries experiencing food shortages due to drought or civil strife. State/PRM provides multilateral grants to international relief organizations in response to refugee emergency appeals and contributes to the regular program budgets of organizations such as the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). DOD/PK/HA coordinates the utilization of DOD assets for humanitarian assistance overseas. In addition, DOD works closely with USAID/OFDA and the U.S. Department of State to coordinate the Denton Program, a program that transports privately donated humanitarian goods on a space available basis, using U.S. military transportation. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also provide technical assistance, in coordination with USAID/OFDA, in response to disasters and potential hazards overseas.

DEVELOPMENTAL RELIEF: NARROWING THE GAP BETWEEN EMERGENCY AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

USAID/OFDA's legislated mandate is to save lives and reduce human suffering by planning for, coordinating, and providing effective, appropriate assistance for those affected by natural and human-caused disasters. At the same time, USAID/OFDA supports short-term, emergency relief activities that continue to benefit local communities after the acute phase of the crisis has waned. Whether through strengthening local institutions and capacities, supporting individual and community economic revitalization, or assisting communities in mitigating the effects of future disasters, USAID/OFDA maximizes the impact of its emergency assistance by implementing developmental relief activities. For USAID/OFDA, developmental relief is the practice of

providing short-term, life saving emergency assistance in a manner that supports medium and long-term benefits to local communities.

PROVIDING DEVELOPMENTAL RELIEF

USAID/OFDA provides short-term emergency assistance in a way that narrows the gap between emergency relief and development assistance. Each year, USAID/OFDA receives hundreds of proposals from implementing partners to fund a wide variety of humanitarian projects. When appropriate, USAID/OFDA supports developmental relief options to augment more traditional humanitarian approaches. The following examples illustrate some of USAID/OFDA's developmental relief activities, each of which addresses short-term humanitarian needs while promoting medium- to long-term benefits for impacted communities.

WHAT IS DEVELOPMENTAL RELIEF?

In 1996, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) released a comprehensive study on the international humanitarian community's efforts to bridge the gap between emergency relief assistance and long-term development activities. The analysis reviewed concepts such as linking disaster relief and development, developmental disaster relief, relief for development, and the interface of relief and development, all of which are varied attempts to explain the relationship between emergency humanitarian relief and long-term development assistance. Each of these concepts stemmed from the international humanitarian relief response to the severe African famines of the 1980s.

Efforts to promote humanitarian and development approaches that not only save lives, but also facilitate recovery and reduce risk for future conflict were featured prominently in Sida's analysis. Mary B. Anderson, Director of the Local Capacities for Peace Project, coined a "Do No Harm" approach that was later incorporated in USAID's 1995 concept of humanitarian assistance in the post-Cold War era. This strategy links disasters and development by:

- 1) assessing relief activities for potential adverse, long-term effects;
- 2) examining development activities' impact on natural and human-caused disasters;
- 3) focusing on capacity building at the community level; and
- 4) mitigating the potential effects of future disasters.

From this discussion, the concept of developmental relief emerged as an accepted approach to delivering humanitarian assistance. However, the international humanitarian community has not yet identified a universally acceptable definition for developmental relief.

Warm-Dry Rooms

During the crisis in Kosovo between 1998 and 2000, USAID/OFDA's shelter specialist recommended the construction of warm-dry rooms in existing structures as an alternative to creating internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. The warm-dry room program in Kosovo



Warm-dry rooms in Kosovo helped residents remain in their homes throughout the winter (photo by Charles Setchell, USAID/OFDA).

used permanent construction materials to restore one room in each house for nearly 22,000 families. The warm-dry room provided each family with an adequate space that allowed people to return to their villages and homes for the winter. While the repairs were temporary and suitable only for short-term emergency winter accommodations, the basic construction materials were often recycled by the families in the permanent reconstruction of their homes. In addition to helping individual families survive a crisis situation, the program also benefited the local community through the generation of income and the restoration of livelihoods for residents of the community, such as those returnees working in building supply, contracting, and construction, or who engage in home-based livelihoods.

Seed Fairs

In addition to funding traditional seeds and tools activities, USAID/OFDA also supported seed fair initiatives in Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, and Sudan during FY 2001. Seed fairs provide disaster-affected populations with a mechanism to access local seed surpluses. A seed fair, or market, is organized in the community to enable small-scale merchants or local farmers with extra seed to sell to those in need. Disaster beneficiaries are given a seed voucher, or in some cases cash. Vouchers are accepted as payment for seeds or other agricultural inputs by sellers at the seed fair. The results include a greater impact than traditional seeds and tools initiatives at a lower cost, higher germination rates because seed varieties are local, and more seed variety options than are often provided in the local commercial market. Seed fairs not only provide short-term emergency humanitarian assistance to those in need but also impact livelihoods by reviving the agricultural sector in the affected community.

Livelihoods

Livelihoods activities provide opportunities for those affected by disasters to regain their economic self-reliance, support local communities, and begin the revitalization of village or urban economies. In a crisis situation, the most critical short-term basic humanitarian needs include food, water, sanitation, shelter, and access to health services. However, those adversely affected by disasters are immediately aware of the impact of catastrophe on their livelihoods and future self-reliance. USAID/OFDA's urban agriculture program in Sierra Leone, for example, addresses the emergency nutrition and food security needs of the 10,000 families who participate, while promoting livelihood opportunities. Each family receives a package that includes a variety of emergency vegetable seeds and access to a small plot of land to cultivate a garden. The vegetables provide families with produce that includes crucial vitamins and nutrients to meet emergency nutrition and food security requirements. Families are often able to produce surplus

vegetables that they can sell in local markets. The production and sale of these vegetables provides the family with a means to restore their livelihoods and reduce overall food insecurity in the community. While the project provides emergency assistance, it is also designed to be the first step in agricultural recovery.

DEVELOPMENTAL RELIEF THROUGH COOPERATIVE STRATEGIC PLANNING

In addition to funding individual NGO programs with a developmental relief component, USAID/OFDA also encourages developmental relief through integrated strategic planning activities. USAID/OFDA's emergency humanitarian assistance strategy for a country supports a variety of traditional relief responses and developmental relief activities to provide a comprehensive response to each major disaster. USAID/OFDA often coordinates with USAID mission staff to develop emergency response strategies that complement ongoing USAID development efforts. Coordination efforts also extend to other USG agencies involved in disaster relief or development activities, such as the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM). The results of this coordination range from informal agreements between USG offices to the development of integrated strategic plans (ISPs). Effective strategic planning initiatives enable the pertinent USG agencies to simultaneously pursue humanitarian assistance and development goals.

Burundi

Multi-sector emergency relief strategies, such as USAID/OFDA's response in Burundi, use a combination of traditional emergency activities and developmental relief initiatives to accomplish humanitarian objectives.



IMC medical staff in Burundi teach a basic nutrition and sanitation class at the Muyinga hospital's therapeutic feeding center funded by USAID/OFDA (photo by Pia Wanek, USAID/OFDA).

USAID/OFDA's response in Burundi during FY 2001 supported short-term, high-impact, life-saving relief activities that contribute to the long-term recovery and coping strategies of affected communities. USAID/OFDA-funded nutrition programs, such as therapeutic and supplementary feeding, are integrated with a variety of food security initiatives that include hosting seed fairs, composting, distributing livestock to vulnerable farmers, and producing and supplying new and better varieties of seed where local stocks are not available. Many of the beneficiaries identified for food security initiatives are those who have been assisted in nutrition programs, primarily women- and child-headed households. A woman whose children participated in a supplementary feeding program to address their nutritional and health needs may also receive livestock, thus increasing the medium-term food security, nutrition, and livelihood opportunities for her family. USAID/OFDA's food security initiatives in Burundi assist short-term emergency needs, and take steps to help the community regain basic subsistence and livelihood capacities, as well as adopt additional coping strategies to increase resilience for future disaster occurrences.

Angola

During FY 2001, USAID/OFDA staff worked closely with the USAID Mission in Luanda (USAID/Angola) to develop an emergency humanitarian assistance strategy that complemented development activities outlined in USAID/Angola's FY 2001-2005 Strategic Plan. Due to the urgent humanitarian needs in the Planalto region, USAID/OFDA targeted its FY 2001 humanitarian activities in the same geographic area as elaborated in USAID/Angola's five-year Strategic Plan. USAID/Angola played an important role in providing technical expertise to USAID/OFDA's humanitarian program. In particular, USAID/OFDA programs in health and agriculture corresponded with USAID/Angola's strategic development objectives and were shared for comments and suggestions during the technical review process.

USAID/OFDA coordinated with USAID/Angola to choose short-term emergency assistance activities that provided the groundwork for future development oriented programs

Sudan

The USG's FY 2000-2002 ISP for Sudan illustrates its intent to support a comprehensive approach to both emergency and development issues. USG offices and agencies, including USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USAID's Regional Economic Development Support Office/East and Southern Africa (USAID/REDSO/ESA), USAID's Africa Bureau (USAID/AFR), USAID/Sudan, State/PRM, and the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum, jointly developed this plan to coordinate the USG response to the situation in Sudan, while allowing each office to fund activities within its humanitarian or development mandates under a common framework. The USG's general objective within the Sudan ISP is "a less vulnerable,

more self-reliant population better prepared for a transition to peace," with specific objectives in conflict reduction, food security, and primary health care. Participation in large multi-office coordination efforts, such as the Sudan ISP, allows USAID/OFDA to make targeted decisions regarding the provision of emergency humanitarian assistance that support the USG's overall development goals in Sudan, thereby narrowing the gap between emergency relief and development activities.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS: PROTECTING DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENTS

Disaster preparedness initiatives play a vital role in USAID/OFDA's efforts to promote developmental relief in disaster-prone regions. USAID/OFDA aims to plan, prevent, and prepare for potential natural and complex emergencies, while lessening the adverse impact of disasters by saving lives and protecting development investments such as schools, transportation infrastructure, agriculture, health systems, and economic markets. USAID/OFDA funds a range of capacity-building efforts to enhance disaster responses by affected communities and national governments.

Central American Mitigation Initiative

In October 1998, Hurricane Mitch struck Central America, killing more than 9,000 people, displacing three million residents, and destroying \$8.5 billion in infrastructure as well as agricultural and economic development investments. The Central American Mitigation Initiative (CAMI) is a three-year, \$11 million program designed to reduce or negate the impact of natural disasters in the Mitch-affected countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. CAMI is supporting activities that increase the capacity of NGOs and regional, national, and community authorities to forecast, prevent, and respond to disasters. For example, during recent heavy flooding in the Yoro Department of Honduras, a CAMI-supported flood monitoring and early warning system demonstrated the value of community-based disaster preparedness. The monitoring and warning system allowed for an early alert and timely evacuation of at-risk populations during massive flooding in late 2001 in Yoro, an area which experienced major devastation because of Hurricane Mitch just three years earlier.

Earthquake Preparedness

USAID/OFDA supports a variety of preparedness efforts in Asia through the Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Project (AUDMP). AUDMP strives to make cities throughout Asia more resilient to natural disasters by reducing the vulnerability of urban populations, infrastructure, critical facilities, and shelter through national demonstration projects, policy seminars, professional training, and information dissemination and networking. AUDMP projects support USAID/OFDA's development-



al relief activities by providing assistance that will save lives in the event of a disaster, while building local capacity and mitigating the effects of future disasters, thereby protecting long-term development investments and allowing local communities to recover more quickly.

AUDMP works with the National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) and GeoHazards International (GHI) in Nepal in implementing the Kathmandu Valley Earthquake Risk Management Project (KVERMP) to reduce the earthquake vulnerability of Kathmandu and surrounding areas. The KVERMP engages in a variety of public awareness campaigns and community preparedness activities. For example, KVERMP promotes school safety with the development of earthquake preparedness curriculum for students and instructional materials for school teachers. NSET engineers assess school buildings to determine their vulnerability to earthquakes and provide education and community officials with specific retrofitting measures to make the buildings earthquake-resistant. Community participation programs work with local construction companies to implement the repairs.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS THROUGH TRAINING

USAID/OFDA also supports developmental relief activities by sponsoring training initiatives that build local capacity to respond to disaster situations. For example, in an earthquake, 95% of fatalities worldwide occur almost instantaneously as a result of collapsed buildings and flying debris. The majority of those who survive these disasters receive rescue and medical assistance within minutes or hours following the event.

USAID/OFDA sponsors training activities that prepare local responders, such as policemen, paramedics, firefighters, and other emergency rescue workers, to effectively provide for immediate rescue and medical needs. The Asia Disaster Preparedness Center, based in Bangkok, Thailand, receives USAID/OFDA funding to support national and local emergency response training in Indonesia, Philippines, Nepal, and India through the

Program for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER). In addition to providing life-saving training opportunities, these initiatives also increase the medium- and long-term capacity of the local community to respond adequately to disaster situations.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, USAID/OFDA has supported similar training initiatives since 1989. To date, USAID/OFDA has funded training for more than 20,000 emergency response personnel, including civil defense agencies, firefighters, NGO staff, and members of local Red Cross chapters. These ongoing training initiatives offer an innovative approach to meeting USAID/OFDA's mandate, while promoting self-reliance within disaster-prone countries to respond to crises, save lives, reduce human suffering, and protect development investments. These training activities also contribute to medium- and long-term community development by empowering local and national institutions to manage disaster relief operations within their countries.

CONCLUSION

USAID/OFDA supports developmental relief activities before, during, and after humanitarian disasters. Before disasters strike, USAID/OFDA's preparedness and planning activities reduce the risk to residents and strive to protect development investments. International training initiatives, sponsored by USAID/OFDA, prepare local communities and governments to effectively respond to disaster situations while building local capacity. After a disaster affects a community, USAID/OFDA integrates traditional emergency assistance efforts with developmental relief activities, such as warm-dry rooms, seed fairs, and livelihoods initiatives, to meet short-term emergency needs while promoting positive medium- to long-term benefits in local communities. Each of these developmental relief initiatives supports USAID/OFDA's efforts to narrow the gap between relief and development.

— **Kasey Channell**

USAID/OFDA AND ITS NGO PARTNERS

USAID/OFDA relies on U.S. and international NGOs to implement its emergency response programs. Therefore, the approach that USAID/OFDA's NGO partners consider when designing and implementing their assistance programs has a direct impact on the success of USAID/OFDA's developmental relief efforts. InterAction, a coalition of 165 U.S.-based non-profit organizations involved in relief, development, environment, and refugee issues around the world, defines developmental relief as the implementation of relief activities that address immediate needs, and contribute to sustainable development and peace. Among their developmental relief activities, InterAction members pursue emergency programs that also strengthen local participation, capacity, and civil society, facilitate economic and agricultural revitalization, and encourage peace building and reconciliation. Many of the grant proposals that USAID/OFDA funds are designed and implemented by NGO partners who are striving to bridge the gap between relief and development while incorporating not only USAID/OFDA's concept of developmental relief, but their own developmental relief vision.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR PRIOR YEAR(S) DECLARED DISASTERS

Activities initiated in response to a disaster declaration often require additional funding for completion in subsequent fiscal years. In FY 2001, BHR/OFDA obligated a total of \$5,469,627 in response to disasters declared in FY 2000 and FY 1999.

FY 2000 Carryover

ALBANIA – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Grant modification to CRS for food and non-food items, potable water, emergency shelter needs, health services, psycho-social needs, and education for Kosovar refugees and their host communities **\$3,701,063**

CAMBODIA – FLOODS

Procurement of water pumps and the distribution of fast-maturing rice seed to affected families. **\$361,495**

ERITREA – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Replenishment of 244,800 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting and 20,000 blankets to stockpile. **\$332,000**

INDIA – EARTHQUAKE

Replenishment of four water purification units and 391,690 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting to stockpile . . **\$175,200**

INDIA – FLOODS

Grant modifications to CRS and WVI for the purchase and distribution of non-food items, emergency food assistance, and shelter materials for flood victims. **\$691,800**

VIETNAM – FLOODS

Replenishment of 13 Zodiac boats with motors and 212,916 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting to stockpile, cost of one airlift of relief commodities, and additional OFDA administrative costs to manage the flood response. **\$182,769**

FY 1999 Carryover

NICARAGUA – HURRICANE MITCH

Replenishment of 281,520 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting to stockpile **\$25,300**

FY 2001 DECLARED DISASTERS

Disaster Summaries in this Annual Report

The disaster descriptions on the following pages cover the period of the USG's fiscal year, October 1, 2000, through September 30, 2001. During FY 2001, USAID/OFDA responded to 79 declared disasters.

How a Disaster is Declared

The Chief of the U.S. Mission declares a disaster in the affected country when it is beyond the ability of the host country's response capacity and when he or she determines that a disaster exists that warrants a USG response. In the event that a U.S. Mission is not located in the affected country, the appropriate U.S. Assistant Secretary of State may declare a disaster. Since April 1, 2002, a disaster declaration allows the Chief of Mission or U.S. Assistant Secretary of State to allocate up to \$50,000 (the "Disaster Assistance Authority") for host country relief efforts. During FY 2001, the level of funding allocated under the "Disaster Assistance Authority" was up to \$25,000. USAID/OFDA releases the \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority from its International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account and provides the Mission with guidance to determine the need for additional USG assistance. USAID/OFDA sends assessment teams to disaster sites when needed to assist in the verification of relief needs.

Situation reports or fact sheets were written for the following major disasters in FY 2001:

Afghanistan – Complex Emergency

Angola – Complex Emergency

Belize – Hurricane Keith

Burundi – Complex Emergency

Democratic Republic of the Congo – Complex Emergency

East Timor – Complex Emergency

Ethiopia – Complex Emergency/Drought and Health Emergency

El Salvador – Earthquake

Guinea – Complex Emergency

USAID/OFDA Assistance and other USG Assistance

Many of the disasters in FY 2001 required a combination of USG financial and staff resources. The disaster descriptions include total dollar figures for the assistance provided from USAID/OFDA's IDA account, as well as summary information on assistance provided by other USG offices, such as USAID/FFP, USAID/OTI, USDA, DOD, and State/PRM. It is not always possible for USAID/OFDA to verify total assistance provided by other USG offices.

Detailed Situation Reports and Fact Sheets on Major Disasters Available Separately

USAID/OFDA produces documents that provide more detailed information about declared disasters than is provided in the case reports found in this annual report. Situation reports are 4-5 page documents updated periodically and written on long-term, complex emergencies. Fact sheets are bulletized one or two-page documents written on natural disasters and fast-onset complex emergencies.

India – Drought

India – Earthquake

Indonesia – Complex Emergency

Kenya – Drought

Mozambique – Floods

Peru – Earthquake

Republic of the Congo – Complex Emergency

Sierra Leone – Complex Emergency

South and Southeast Asia – Floods

Sudan – Complex Emergency

Uganda – Civil Strife and Health Emergency

Note: Current situation reports, fact sheets, and other related information are available on the Internet at:

USAID/OFDA Home Page

http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/

Historical situation reports and fact sheets are available from USAID/OFDA upon request.



AFRICA

ANGOLA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Following independence in 1975, rival liberation movements began a struggle for control of Angola that has continued intermittently for the past three decades. The Government of Angola (GRA) estimates that more than 3.8 million Angolans have been affected by the ongoing civil war. In 1998, the National Union for the Independence of Angola (UNITA) abandoned a com-

mitment to peace initiatives made in the 1994 Lusaka Accords and resumed attacks against the GRA. A period of intensified fighting ensued, forcing hundreds of thousands of rural residents to flee to provincial cities. In the spring of 2000, the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) made significant military gains—consolidating and expanding the GRA's control over provincial capitals and extending civil administration to new areas. The GRA's military success, combined with U.N. sanctions against arms purchases begun in 1991, resulted in UNITA's return to guerrilla military tactics during 2000.





IDPs await humanitarian assistance at the transit center in Balombo, Angola (photo by Heather Evans, USAID/OFDA).

UNITA guerilla activity escalated in FY 2001, with a marked intensification of attacks on civilian populations and humanitarian relief organizations, including ground-to-air missile attacks on relief flights, targeted attacks on NGO programs, and increased violence directed at civilian targets. The fluid security situation throughout Angola constrained the humanitarian community's ability to deliver emergency assistance to vulnerable populations. Although the GRA controlled most urban centers and had access to much of the southwest region, UNITA maintained a base of support in many rural areas. In FY 2001, more than 80% of Angola remained inaccessible to humanitarian organizations due to insecurity, poor airport conditions, and impassable or insecure roads. According to UN OCHA, as many as 500,000 Angolans in 20 inaccessible locations may have been in acute need of emergency assistance.

In July, UN OCHA reported nearly 1.3 million IDPs were registered in Angola—with the highest concentration of displaced persons in Huíla, Bié, Malanje, and

Moxico provinces. UN OCHA also reported that, between January and August 2001, approximately 298,000 newly displaced Angolans were registered. They had been displaced as a result of intensified UNITA guerilla activity, particularly in the central highlands region. Of the total IDP population, 341,678 people were residing in camps as of June 2001. UNICEF estimated that 75% of IDPs in Angola were women and children, who are vulnerable to further displacement, looting, forced portage and recruitment, and physical or sexual assault. Diseases and shortages of food and potable water continued to affect IDPs. Provincial and local authorities were overwhelmed by the population influxes and received only minimal financial and material support from the central government in meeting the needs of the IDPs.

On November 3, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Joseph G. Sullivan redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Angola. In FY 2001, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$8.1 million in assistance to those affected by the conflict. Of this total, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$4.7 million in grants to international NGOs to support agriculture, emergency health, therapeutic and supplementary feeding centers, and water and sanitation initiatives. USAID/OFDA supported more than \$1.5 million in grants to AAH/USA and CRS to provide emergency health and nutrition services to 116,000 beneficiaries in Benguela Province. OXFAM received nearly \$2 million from USAID/OFDA to provide safe, potable water to approximately 360,000 residents of conflict-affected communities in the cities of Malanje, Caala, Huambo, and Kuito. OXFAM also constructed and maintained 3,000 latrines to benefit 60,000 affected residents of those communities. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided \$713,095 to support an Emergency Response and Preparedness Training Program through CRS to increase the capacity of local organizations and government agencies to respond to humanitarian issues.

USAID/OFDA also provided more than \$3.5 million to U.N. organizations responding to the humanitarian crisis in Angola. UNDP received \$955,000 from USAID/OFDA to maintain civil/military liaison security officers in selected provinces to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information regarding security among the Angolan military, civil police, and NGOs. UN OCHA received \$1.1 million to support field coordination, information collection, and an emergency response fund. USAID/OFDA also contributed \$1.5 million to WFP for vulnerability mapping assessments and air support to assist in the air transport of relief commodities and personnel.

USAID/FFP responded to the emergency relief needs in Angola with 38,120 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities in FY 2001, valued at nearly \$28.4 million. The relief commodities were distributed through WFP and ICRC. In addition, USDA provided 50,000 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities, valued at nearly \$31 million, to WFP.

Conflict-affected Angolans continued to seek refuge in neighboring countries during FY 2001. More than 150,000 residents had fled since the resumption of fighting in 1998. Renewed skirmishes in late September 2001 led to another outflow of nearly 4,000 refugees. State/PRM contributions in FY 2001 benefited Angolan IDPs and Angolan refugees throughout Southern Africa. This included more than \$2.9 million in grants to UNHCR to support IDPs and Congolese refugees within Angola; a grant to IFRC (\$80,000) to support Congolese Red Cross assistance to Angolan refugees in the Republic of the Congo; funding to UNHCR and IFRC (\$686,247) to support programs assisting mainly Angolan refugees in Namibia; and contributions to meet the emergency needs of Angolan and other refugees in Zambia and the DRC. *(To avoid double counting, State/PRM contributions to organizations in the DRC are credited to that country. See "Democratic Republic of the Congo-Complex Emergency" case report.)*

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$8,125,182
***Other USG Assistance \$62,933,337**
***Total USG Assistance \$71,058,519**

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNHCR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

ANGOLA

Heavy rainfall from early March to late April 2001 resulted in severe flooding that affected more than 11,000 families in the Angolan provinces of Benguela, Huíla, Luanda, Cunene, and Namibe. On May 9, U.S. Ambassador Joseph E. Sullivan declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Angola to CARE in support of a cooperative agreement that allowed for family household kits provided by the European Union (EU) through LWF to be distributed to 800 families in the Luanda

area. The household kits included blankets, plastic sheeting, buckets, soap, kitchen utensils, and salt.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

BENIN

In October 2000, an outbreak of meningococcal meningitis occurred in Benin. While the northern region was the most severely affected, cases were confirmed throughout the country. According to WHO officials, more than 9,003 cases of meningococcal meningitis were reported and 358 deaths were attributed to the epidemic.

On March 23, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Liam J. Humphreys declared a disaster in response to the effects of the meningitis epidemic. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Cotonou to WHO for the purchase of 86,000 doses of anti-meningitis vaccine and syringes in collaboration with other donors and in support of the Ministry of Health's vaccination campaign. In addition, the CDC deployed an epidemiological team to monitor the distribution of vaccines and provide technical assistance.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

BURKINA FASO

In January 2001, an outbreak of meningococcal meningitis occurred in Burkina Faso. While the eastern and southwestern regions were the most severely affected, cases were confirmed throughout the country. According to the CDC, more than 12,460 cases of meningococcal meningitis were reported and 1,721 deaths attributed to the epidemic.

On March 28, U.S. Ambassador Jimmy Kolker declared a disaster in response to the effects of the meningitis epidemic. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Ouagadougou to WHO for the purchase of 90,000 doses of anti-meningitis vaccine and syringes. In addition, the CDC deployed an epidemiologist to monitor the distribution of vaccines and provide technical assistance.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

BURUNDI

During FY 2001, Burundi experienced its eighth consecutive year of ethnic conflict between the Tutsi minority and the Hutu majority, despite the signing of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in Arusha, Tanzania, by 19 Burundian political parties in August 2000. The Arusha Peace Accords included provisions for an ethnically balanced army and legislature, as well as democratic elections after three years of transitional government. The implementation was scheduled to begin in November 2001, with Pierre Buyoya (Tutsi) serving as President for the first 18 months. However, two of the primary Hutu opposition groups, the Forces for the Defense of Democracy (FDD) and the National Liberation Front (FNL), did not join the peace negotiations conducted in FY 2001. As a result, violent clashes between opposition and government forces persisted in Bujumbura and other areas throughout the country, prompting continued displaced population movements. In addition, humanitarian access to vulnerable populations was restricted, particularly in Bujumbura rural province, as a result of sporadic fighting.

The U.S. Committee for Refugees reported that 580,000 people were internally displaced as of September 2001. Of that total, 380,000 IDPs were located in 210 IDP camps, with the remaining 200,000 IDPs living with host family populations. According to the U.N.'s 2001 Consolidated Humanitarian Appeal for Burundi, approximately 850,000 people faced an "uncertain" food situation and another 1.5 million peo-



Local IMC staff begin construction of a new therapeutic feeding center funded by USAID/OFDA in Gasorwe, Muyinga Province, Burundi (photo by Pia Wanek, USAID/OFDA).

ple were dependent on agricultural inputs from the international relief community. Malnutrition rates escalated between September 2000 and January 2001 and were reflected in a dramatic increase in admissions to supplementary and therapeutic feeding centers.

The ongoing conflict in Burundi exacerbated the conditions under which diseases spread, hindered access to medical treatment, and damaged the health infrastructure. Conflict-induced internal displacement forced many farmers into non-traditional highland areas in search of fertile land and to escape the fighting. As a result, malarial infection migrated to areas previously untouched by the disease where local populations lacked the immunity that lowland populations had developed. According to UN OCHA, 3,018,985 cases of malaria (approximately 50% of the total population of Burundi) were recorded as of June 2001.

In response to the adverse humanitarian situation that continued in Burundi, U.S. Ambassador Mary C. Yates redeclared a disaster on October 2, 2000. USAID/OFDA provided more than \$11.8 million in assistance to Burundi in FY 2001. Grantees included CONCERN, CRS, FAO, Gruppo di Volontariato Civile, IMC, MSF/B, Solidarities, UNICEF, and WVI. The funding focused primarily on combining nutrition and food security initiatives to reduce the need for direct nutritional assistance. USAID/OFDA also supported CRS for the distribution of emergency non-food items, UN OCHA for relief coordination activities, IRC for water and sanitation activities, and WFP for the provision of air transport for relief personnel.

In FY 2001, USAID/FFP provided 15,960 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities valued at \$10.4 million to support comprehensive nutrition programs and food assistance parcels for vulnerable IDPs. USDA provided 9,000 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities, at a total value of \$5,335,000, through WFP to assist war-affected and vulnerable displaced populations.

State/PRM provided \$2.1 million to ICRC for its program in Burundi and supported UNHCR's assistance programs for Congolese and Rwandan refugees in Burundi. State/PRM provided more than \$13.7 million in contributions to assist refugees in Tanzania, the majority of whom were Burundians. The State/PRM assistance programs were implemented by UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, IFRC, IRC, Africare, CARE, and NPA. State/PRM also provided \$993,270 to WHO's global Roll Back Malaria program, a portion of which was used in Burundi.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$11,808,937
***Other USG Assistance**\$32,583,127
***Total USG Assistance**\$44,392,064

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNHCR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Following an attempted *coup d'etat* in the Central African Republic on May 26, 2001, an estimated 60,000 people were displaced due to violence in and around the capital of Bangui.

Infrastructure in several areas of Bangui suffered severe damage, including many homes and health centers. Fighting continued in Bangui for weeks after the *coup d'etat* attempt, disrupting public services and preventing the return of most of those displaced by the insecurity.

On June 11, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Judith D. Francis issued a disaster declaration due to the violence displacing a significant number of Bangui's residents. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Bangui to MSF/F to support its programs for food, shelter materials, and medical supplies to meet the emergency relief needs of IDPs.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$25,000

CHAD

DOUGHT

A serious cereal production shortfall occurred during the 2000-2001 growing season as a result of insufficient

and poorly spaced rains. In January 2001, an international assessment team estimated that 800,000 people were affected by drought and food insecurity.

On May 23, U.S. Ambassador Christopher E. Goldthwait declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought and food insecurity in Chad. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Bangui to ACF/F to purchase kitchen utensils, emergency food, and building materials for ACF/F's four therapeutic feeding centers. This funding also allowed ACF/F to expand its caseload from 150 to 300 malnourished children. An additional \$27,500 was provided by USAID/OFDA to CRS for rice seed distributions to 1,000 vulnerable families.

In addition to USAID/OFDA assistance, USAID/FFP provided a total of 5,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II



Villagers affected by drought receive rice seeds at a USAID/OFDA-funded seed distribution center in Kelo, Chad (photo by Matt Mueller, USAID/OFDA).

emergency food commodities, valued at more than \$3.1 million, to WFP to assist drought-affected victims in the regions of Kanem, Lac, and Bahr el Gazal.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$52,500
Other USG Assistance\$3,161,700
Total USG Assistance\$3,214,200

Food Security Monitoring in the Sahel

During FY 2001, several countries in the Sahel region of Africa, a strip of semi-arid land south of the Sahara Desert stretching from Senegal east to Chad, were beset by drought conditions and food insecurity. Lack of rain at the end of the growing season in late August 2000 caused many crops to be stunted or to fail completely. Following the poor harvest, cereal production estimates for the Sahel in 2000-2001 were for a total of only 8.9 million MT, 21% lower than the cereal production in 1999-2000 and 8% lower than the average production of the previous five years.

Beginning in April 2001, several U.S. Embassies in the Sahel region reported severe food shortages, pockets of malnutrition, and high market prices for cereals. Some of the Embassies even warned of the potential for a famine if the situation continued to deteriorate. On May 24, in response to the worsening food security situation, the U.S. Ambassador to Chad declared a disaster due to the effects of drought and food insecurity. (For more information on the USG response, see the "Chad-Drought" case report).

In years past, this type of early warning information was not readily available. In the mid-1980s, widespread famine engulfed much of the Sahel as well as Ethiopia and Sudan, causing millions to suffer before the international relief community was able to adequately respond. However, in FY 2001, USAID/OFDA was able to effectively mitigate and respond to the Sahel drought and food insecurity situation through a combination of early warning systems, field reports, intra-agency coordination, and

the deployment of a USAID/OFDA assessment team to the region.

Drought and famine early warning systems incorporate satellite imagery, rainfall data, crop and market reports, cereal reserve information, and updates on government and international relief efforts to create a portrait of a country's or region's food security situation. In the Sahel, USAID/OFDA was able to use early warning tools including: 1) USAID's Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET); 2) the USAID/OFDA-funded Radio and Internet for the Communication of Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Related Information (RANET) program; and 3) the



A severely malnourished child is treated at a USAID/OFDA-funded therapeutic feeding center in northern Chad (photo by Matt Mueller, USAID/OFDA).

USAID-funded Interstate Committee for the Fight Against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) to monitor the deteriorating situation. These early warning systems provided USAID/OFDA with crucial agricultural, climatic, and food security information.

In addition to these early warning systems, the reporting from U.S. Embassies in the Sahel region provided USAID/OFDA with country-specific information on

the situation and host government coping efforts. USAID/OFDA received reports from U.S. Embassies in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Burkina Faso alerting them to the gravity of the situation. USAID/OFDA also worked with USAID/FFP to coordinate USAID's emergency response to the deteriorating situation. For example, in Chad, USAID/OFDA supported therapeutic feeding centers and seed distributions, while USAID/FFP provided emergency food assistance to affected areas.

In July 2001, USAID/OFDA deployed a team to assess the impacts of the food shortage and drought on vulnerable populations. Working in tandem with U.S. Embassies, FEWSNET, and local and international relief agencies, the USAID/OFDA assessment team visited affected regions of Chad, Niger, and Cameroon. The team visited therapeutic feeding centers and seed distribution sites, spoke with farmers and market vendors, and met with local and national government officials to determine the extent of the crisis. While some areas were more acutely affected than others, the team concluded that the situation in these countries did not warrant a massive emergency response.

With the exception of Chad, these countries were experiencing the cumulative effects of slow-onset,

long-term agricultural and food security problems that could not be solved by providing only emergency non-food and food assistance. Desertification and ever-increasing population growth have been undermining the long-term food security and nutritional status of affected residents far more than cyclical droughts.

By using early warning information systems, coordinating with USAID/FFP and the regional U.S. Embassies, and deploying an assessment team to affected areas, USAID/OFDA was able to respond to the drought and food insecurity situation in a timely, appropriate, and effective manner. Just as important, USAID/OFDA was able to avert an inappropriate over-response to the situation. While a record cereal harvest at the end of FY 2001 eased immediate short-term food security concerns, high market prices and diminished cereal reserve stocks persisted. USAID/OFDA continues to closely monitor the food security situation in the Sahel and elsewhere. Equipped with climatic, agricultural, and economic early warning information, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP can help prevent future food security crises from deteriorating into famines.

—Matt Mueller

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Violence and insecurity continued to destabilize the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in FY 2001 and to restrict humanitarian access to many vulnerable populations. U.N. Observer Mission (MONUC) monitors were deployed to the DRC in September 2000 to verify the disengagement of all armed forces from the front lines, even as fighting intensified in the eastern part of the country (North Katanga, Maniema, and North and South Kivu provinces). On January 26, 2001, Joseph Kabila became President following the murder of his father and DRC President, Laurent-Desire Kabila. President Joseph Kabila announced his commitment to fostering peace in the DRC and supporting the Lusaka Peace Accords brokered in July-August 1999. A tenuous cease-fire held through the end of FY 2001.

For several years, the DRC conflict was aggravated by foreign military support to local combatants. Troops from Angola, Namibia, and Zimbabwe had supported the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (GDRC) since 1999. Uganda backed the opposition group Front for the Liberation of the Congo (FLC), headed by Jean-Pierre Bemba and based in Gbadolite, Equateur Province. Rwanda supported the *Rassemblement Congolais Pour la Democratie* (RCD), headed by Adolphe Onusumba and based in Goma, North Kivu Province.

Under the direction of the U.N. Security Council, Uganda, Burundi, and Rwanda partially withdrew their armies during FY 2001, while Namibia completed the withdrawal of its troops. Despite these positive developments in the peace process, approximately two million people remained displaced in the DRC, and relief agencies had access to only about 60% of them as a result of continuing insecurity in conflict areas, deteriorated physical infrastructure, and logistical constraints. With the deployment of military observers from

MONUC, some previously isolated areas in the eastern DRC were opened to emergency relief assistance.

Instability in rural and urban areas restricted farmers' access to agricultural land, decreasing harvest yields and contributing to food insecurity. In addition, the lack of access to traditional agricultural markets discouraged farmers from planting crops. Poverty was widespread, and the local health care system deteriorated due to a lack of resources and continuous looting of medicines and medical supplies by various parties to the armed conflict.

USG humanitarian assistance to the DRC has increased steadily since the conflict began in 1998. On October 1, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Aubrey Hooks redeclared a disaster in the DRC due to the poor humanitarian situation caused by continued fighting and instability. USAID/OFDA provided more than \$22 million in emergency relief assistance to the DRC in FY 2001. Grants to AAH/USA, CRS, FHI, German Agro Action, Interchurch Medical Assistance, IRC, MERLIN, SCF/UK, and WVI focused primarily on health services and food security programs, such as assistance to the health care system and seeds and tools distributions.

In addition, USAID/OFDA supported emergency market infrastructure rehabilitation and agricultural programs for war-affected and vulnerable populations. USAID/OFDA supported programs that immediately provided emergency assistance, as well as projects that focused on building local capacity to promote livelihoods. UNICEF and FAO also received USAID/OFDA funding for emergency health and agriculture activities, respectively. An important component of USAID/OFDA assistance was the funding of Air Serv International to operate three humanitarian aircraft to transport relief commodities and personnel into insecure areas outside of government control. USAID/OFDA also assigned two EDRCs to monitor the humanitarian situation

throughout the country and make programmatic recommendations.

In addition to USAID/OFDA's FY 2001 assistance, USAID/FFP provided 17,770 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at \$14.2 million, and USDA contributed 24,500 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities, valued at \$21.4 million. USAID/FFP and USDA food aid was provided through WFP and ICRC to assist war-affected and displaced vulnerable populations.

As part of USAID's Integrated Health and Humanitarian Action Plan, USAID's Africa Bureau provided approximately \$15 million in health-related support during FY 2001. The Plan's goal was to deliver high impact health services by promoting, where possible, development of the country's health zones (each consisting of a referral hospital, health centers, and community actors), and the management systems necessary to make each health zone functional.

State/PRM provided \$13.9 for programs targeting refugees and conflict victims inside the DRC. State/PRM also provided more than \$3.5 million to support DRC refugees and other refugee groups in neighboring countries, including programs carried out by



As part of a USAID/OFDA-funded seed multiplication project, German Agro Action (GAA) is reconstructing roads in North Kivu to facilitate trade in the region (photo by Tim McRae, USAID/OFDA).

UNHCR, IFRC, IRC, ARC, and CARE in the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Zambia.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$22,077,870
***Other USG Assistance \$67,718,083**
***Total USG Assistance \$89,795,953**

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNHCR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

ERITREA

In May 2000, Ethiopia and Eritrea resumed hostilities in their two-year border conflict. By the end of the fighting in June 2000, nearly 25% of the Eritrean population had relocated due to insecurity. In addition, areas of Eritrea suffered from drought conditions that limited water availability and disrupted food supplies. By January 2001, UN OCHA estimated that more than 1.7 million Eritreans remained in need of emergency assistance because of conflict and drought. This included more than one million IDPs, of whom approximately 300,000 were living in camps while 700,000 were staying with host communities. Though the armed conflict ceased during FY 2001, lack of access to border areas and the presence of landmines posed major challenges to the IDP resettlement process.



USAID/OFDA supported displaced Eritreans with programs to improve health, water, and nutrition services in camps (photo by Mia Beers, USAID/OFDA).

Displacement from Eritrea's agricultural areas prevented most of the crops from being planted in 2000, resulting in a nearly complete harvest failure at the beginning of FY 2001. Below-normal rainfall left more than 740,000 Eritreans in need of emergency relief assistance.

Significant relief efforts by the Government of the State of Eritrea and local and international relief organizations succeeded in alleviating the humanitarian crisis during FY 2001. According to UN OCHA, the improved security situation and demining efforts allowed 700,000 IDPs to gradually return to their places of origin by the end of FY 2001. Many IDPs returned to their home areas in time to conduct some planting for the main agricultural season which occurs between July and September. Improved rainfall in agricultural areas resulted in harvests that were approximately 70% of average levels. Although the harvest yield was below normal, it was much greater than the output from the failed harvest of 2000 and began to stabilize the food security situation. As of September 2001, the number of Eritreans requiring emergency food assistance had declined to 800,000, including pastoralists in drought-affected areas and 300,000 remaining IDPs.

On October 6, 2000, U.S. Ambassador William D. Clarke redeclared a disaster due to the continued humanitarian needs of war- and drought-affected populations in Eritrea. USAID/OFDA provided \$625,745 to CARE to procure seeds and tractor services for 9,000 vulnerable families in agricultural areas. USAID/OFDA also funded a \$325,376 IMC program to provide primary health care and emergency nutrition assistance to IDPs in host communities and areas of resettlement. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided UNICEF with \$1.15 million for water and sanitation programs in affected areas.

USAID/FFP provided 4,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at nearly \$3 million. USDA provided 119,360 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities, valued at more than \$40 million. State/PRM provided nearly \$8.3 million for programs to benefit refugees in Eritrea and returnees from neighboring countries.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$2,101,121
***Other USG Assistance \$51,242,531**
***Total USG Assistance \$53,343,652**

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNHCR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

ETHIOPIA

DOUGHT

At the beginning of FY 2001, Ethiopia continued to be engaged in a border conflict with Eritrea while experiencing a second consecutive year of drought. With the end of the fighting in June 2000, improved security allowed for effective relief activities to ameliorate many of the poor humanitarian conditions associated with the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict. However, the drought persisted throughout FY 2001. While the acute food security crisis of 1999-2000 abated, affected populations in the south and southeast continued to face food shortages and malnutrition. Assessments by WFP and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia conducted in January 2001 estimated that 6.2 million Ethiopians remained in need of emergency food assistance.

Ethiopia and Eritrea agreed to a cease-fire in June 2000 and signed a peace agreement in December 2000. The cease-fire ended two years of hostilities that, according to UN OCHA, had displaced approximately 360,000 Ethiopians. The signed peace agreement paved the way for the U.N. Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) to assume the peacekeeping role that ensured

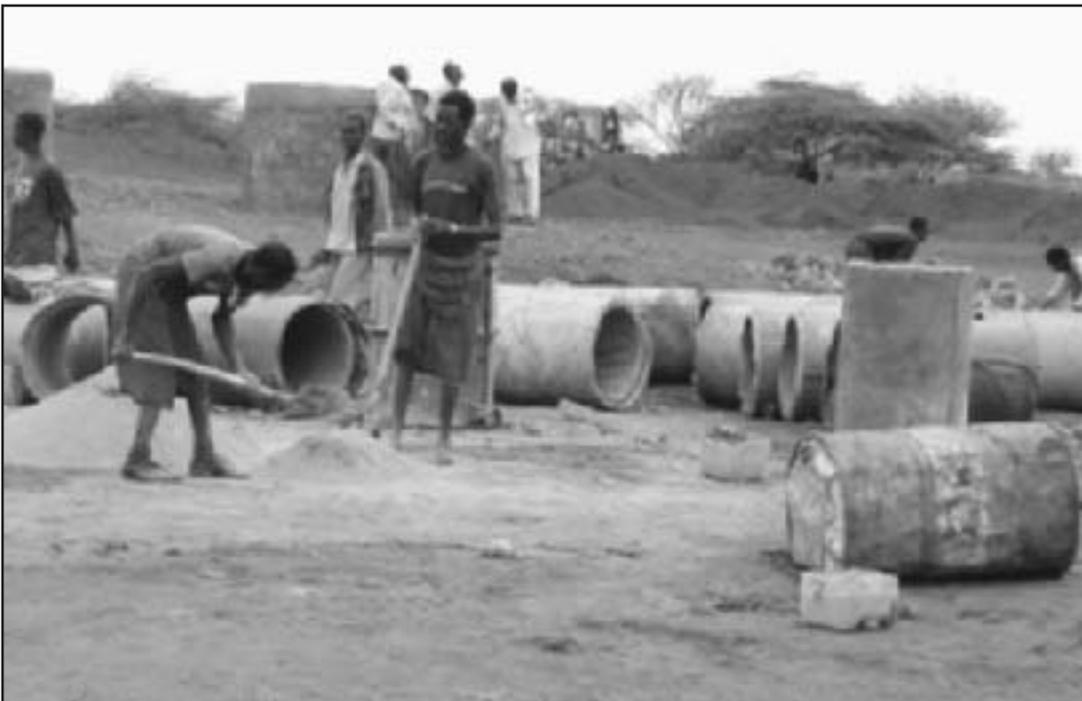
compliance along the common border. The restoration of security in conflict-affected areas enabled most Ethiopian IDPs to return to their homes in the Tigray and Afar regions. As of July 2001, all but 72,000 IDPs had returned home. Ethiopia also hosted more than 170,000 refugees from Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea, and Djibouti.

Rainfall improved in central and northern Ethiopia, with two consecutive seasons of near average rainfall in FY 2000 and FY 2001. However, pockets of southeastern Ethiopia received inadequate rainfall. As a result, the drought-affected areas experienced population movements to urban centers and the unseasonable migration of pastoralists. Vulnerable pastoralists endured the effects of depleted assets and strained coping mechanisms.

In addition to the difficulties of drought, pastoralists in southeastern Ethiopia were affected by a ban on livestock exports from the Horn of Africa imposed by Saudi Arabia. The ban eliminated approximately 95% of the livestock export market from the region, depriving pastoralists of a main source of income. The ban was originally imposed in September 2000, but it remained in effect with Saudi Arabia throughout FY 2001.

On October 13, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Tibor B. Nagy Jr., redeclared a disaster due to the humanitarian impact of the border conflict and continuing drought. USAID/OFDA responded by contributing a total of more than \$3.8 million to emergency relief efforts in Ethiopia during FY 2001. *(For additional information, please see the "Ethiopia-Epidemic" case report.)*

USAID/OFDA assistance to conflict-affected groups in the north included rehabilitating potable water sources, providing agricultural tools, and monitoring nutritional conditions.



USAID/OFDA funded the rehabilitation of boreholes in southern Ethiopia, where drought conditions persisted in FY 2001 (photo by Mia Beers. USAID/OFDA).

USAID/OFDA provided \$348,200 to Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) to repair water sources destroyed during the conflict and to provide agricultural tools to returning IDPs in the Tigray Region. In the Somali Region, USAID/OFDA provided \$336,494 to SCF/UK for an early-warning system based on a household food economy analysis.

In drought-affected southern areas, including the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Regional State (SNNP), Oromiya, and Somali regions, USAID/OFDA funded several health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and animal health programs. USAID/OFDA provided \$525,922 to CARE for water and animal health programs in Oromiya Region, as well as a total of \$799,363 to IRC and Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) to improve water and sanitation facilities in southern areas. CONCERN used \$363,540 from USAID/OFDA to provide primary health care services for drought-affected communities. USAID/OFDA also provided \$363,536 to SC/US to improve health systems in pastoral communities, including training of health workers, disease surveillance, and support to vaccination campaigns.

FAO gave technical support to partners in the animal health sector with \$96,980 of USAID/OFDA funds. USAID/OFDA also supported humanitarian logistics and coordination activities with \$711,300 in grants to UN OCHA and WFP.

USAID/FFP provided 172,590 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at \$78.5 million. USDA donated approximately 130,000 MT of Section 416(b) surplus emergency food commodities, valued at \$56.3 million. Emergency food commodities were provided to both conflict- and drought-affected populations in Ethiopia. State/PRM provided nearly \$4.5 million to assist Somali and Sudanese refugees located in camps in Ethiopia. Of this total, nearly \$3 million went to UNHCR for environmental and children's programs and refugee protection, \$1.1 million was provided to WFP to address food gaps, and \$400,000 funded grants to SC/US and IRC.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$3,865,754
***Other USG Assistance \$139,258,293**
***Total USG Assistance \$143,124,047**

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNHCR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

ETHIOPIA

In February 2001, the Ethiopian Ministry of Health (MOH) issued an international appeal requesting assistance in obtaining millions of doses of meningitis vaccine. The MOH estimated that more than 8.4 million people were at risk of contracting meningitis in all nine of Ethiopia's regions. According to WHO, between October 11, 2000, and May 8, 2001, there were 5,424 reported cases and 366 deaths from meningitis.

On March 13, U.S. Ambassador Tibor B. Nagy, Jr., declared a disaster due to the epidemic. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 to IFRC for operational expenses associated with their assistance during the meningitis outbreak.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

GHANA

On June 27, 2001, torrential rains caused severe flooding and flood damage throughout the metropolitan area of Accra. Inadequate drainage systems and the location of residences in flood-prone areas exacerbated the situation. According to UN OCHA, seven people were killed and an estimated 5,000 residents were rendered homeless by the flooding.

On June 29, U.S. Ambassador Kathryn D. Robinson declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 to USAID/Ghana for the local procurement and distribution of blankets, tents, and other emergency supplies to meet the immediate relief needs of flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

GUINEA

During the past decade, Guinea provided a relatively safe haven for an estimated 400,000 to 500,000 refugees who fled the wars raging in neighboring Liberia and Sierra Leone. With USG and other international donor support, emergency relief agencies established camps, health centers, and schools for the refugees. While an estimated 200,000 were sheltered in

camps along Guinea's borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone, a significant number were integrated into Guinean host communities throughout the southern Forest Region.

During September 2000, the fighting that had once been confined to Liberia and Sierra Leone spilled over into Guinea. A series of incursions by armed forces opposed to the Government of Guinea occurred near the Forest Region cities of Gueckedou, Macenta, and N'Zerekore, taking many lives and causing the destruction of property and crops, disruption of livelihoods, and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Guineans and refugees.

According to U.N. sources, the conflict resulted in more than 1,000 deaths and caused more than 200,000 Guineans to flee the southern Forest Region. Many of these IDPs settled in host cities and communities in the northern Forest Region, the Upper Region, the Central Region, and in the capital, Conakry. In January 2001, ICRC and WFP estimated there were 11,000 IDPs in Dabola, 6,800 in Dinguiraye, 23,600 in Kerouane, 12,400 in Kankan, 10,300 in Siguri, 2,700 in Mandiana, and 5,000 in Forecariah.

In addition to the displaced Guineans, many refugees living in Guinea were also forced to flee the border areas. Although estimates vary, large numbers of refugees fled to the northern Forest Region, the Upper Region, and Conakry, while other refugees crossed back into Liberia and Sierra Leone. In early 2001, new refugee camps were established in Albadaria (Central Region) and later in the Dabola (Upper Region) Prefecture to provide permanent, secure settlements. In May 2001, UNHCR completed the evacuation of more than 57,000 refugees from the conflict-affected Parrot's Beak, a strip of land in the Forest Region near Gueckedou that borders Sierra Leone, effectively ending major emergency relief assistance activities in the area.

Although the security situation in Guinea at the end of FY 2001 was more stable than in the first few months

of the year, sporadic armed incidents in the Kissidougou area and fighting along the border with northern Liberia continued to cause tension in the region. However, many IDPs decided to return to the southern Forest Region and the major market town of Gueckedou, which was razed during the height of the early 2001 conflict, as it became the focus of a reconstruction effort. In August 2001, WFP estimated that 190,000 Guineans remained internally displaced throughout the country. By the end of FY 2001, UNHCR reported that 80,000 Liberian and 110,000 Sierra Leonean refugees remained in Guinea. Of this total, 58,000 were in the camps at Albadaria and Dabola, and 16,000 were in the camps near N'Zerekore and Macenta.

On November 29, 2000, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Timberlake Foster declared a disaster due to the internal



Sierra Leonean refugees in a Conakry, Guinea, transit camp wait to be repatriated by boat to Freetown (photo by Sureka Khandagle, USAID/OFDA).

displacement of Guineans caused by continued insecurity in the region. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 to ICRC for the distribution of emergency non-food items to IDPs and later provided an additional \$254,000 to continue this activity. As most of the IDPs remained displaced at the start of the growing season in April, and many lost their crops during the armed skirmishes, the agricultural outlook for Guinea in FY 2001 was dire. USAID/OFDA helped to restore food production through a \$196,000 grant to CRS for the distribution of rice seed packages to IDPs in time for the planting season. USAID/OFDA also

provided \$545,000 to UNDP's Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit for disseminating information and coordinating relief efforts in Guinea.

USAID/FFP provided 13,770 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at \$7.6 million, in support of WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation and Emergency Operation for refugees, IDPs, and war-affected Guineans in FY 2001. USAID/AFR provided an estimated \$9.5 million in support of emergency relief assistance programs in Guinea during FY 2001, including child survival programs, democracy and human rights activities, and the special self-help fund for war-affected Guineans.

State/PRM provided \$22.8 million to assist refugees and IDPs in Guinea through U.N. agencies (UNHCR, WHO, WFP, UN OCHA, FAO, and UNDP), IOs (IOM, ICRC, and IFRC), and international NGOs (ACF/F, ARC, IRC, SC/US, and the Center for Victims of Torture). State/PRM funding was used to support emergency programs in agriculture, health, nutrition, refugee relocation and repatriation in Guinea.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$1,081,913
Other USG Assistance \$39,278,341
Total USG Assistance \$40,360,254

KENYA

DOUGHT

During FY 2001, drought conditions improved in the southern and southwestern agricultural regions of Kenya. However, the pastoral areas of northern Kenya did not receive the rainfall necessary to replenish water sources and grazing areas. The lack of water and rangeland in these areas limited the recovery of herds and resulted in cattle raiding and insecurity.

In search of adequate water supplies and rangeland, herders had to migrate longer distances with animals already weakened by years of drought. The limited availability of livestock affected food security among pastoralist populations, resulting in increased rates of malnutrition across northern Kenya. During 2001, WFP provided emergency food commodities to 3.5 million Kenyans affected by current drought conditions.

Despite some improvement, the livelihoods of pastoralists remained precarious at the end of FY 2001. The combined effects of malnutrition and water scarcity

exacerbated health problems among vulnerable groups, including vitamin deficiencies, measles, acute respiratory infections, and diarrheal diseases. Extended migrations and the dislocation of households caused additional stress on women, children, and the elderly.

On October 2, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Johnnie Carson redeclared a disaster due to the effects of the continuing drought on vulnerable Kenyan populations. USAID/OFDA responded by providing more than \$5.9 million in emergency humanitarian assistance during FY 2001. Funding from USAID/OFDA supported drought-affected communities through programs in water and sanitation, health, nutrition, animal health, agriculture, and relief coordination.

USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$2.6 million toward programs to rehabilitate water sources and conduct sanitation training for drought-affected populations. The programs were implemented by UNICEF, WVI, ADRA, LWR, and Rural Focus, a local NGO. The grant to



USAID/OFDA supported communities affected by the drought in Kenya with supplementary feeding programs for malnourished children (photo by Jack Myer, USAID/OFDA).

UNICEF included support for coordination activities in the water/sanitation sector throughout Kenya. USAID/OFDA funded more than \$2.2 million for health and nutrition programs through UNICEF, IMC, SCF/UK, and WVI. The funded activities assisted primary health care, maternal and child health education programs, immunizations, disease surveillance, and nutrition monitoring. UNICEF also conducted country-wide health and nutrition coordination activities.

USAID/OFDA also provided training to improve the livelihoods of affected pastoralist populations. A grant of \$186,731 to The Organization for African Unity/Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR) and Tufts University supported the sale and processing of excess cattle for consumption in drought-affected communities. *(See the Africa feature article "Drought-Affected Pastoralists Receive Support for Coping Mechanisms," below, for additional information.)* USAID/OFDA provided \$712,777 to CRS for the introduction of drought-resistant crop varieties and to conduct disaster preparedness training for vulnerable agricultural communities.

USAID/OFDA also supported UN OCHA in its overall coordination of relief activities in drought-affected regions of Kenya. The \$150,000 to UN OCHA supplemented UNICEF's coordinating activities in the water and sanitation, health, and nutrition sectors.

USAID/FFP provided 73,440 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at \$38.7 million, to WFP for emergency food distribution. USDA provided to WFP 103,200 MT of Section 416(b) surplus emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$46 million.

In addition to assistance given in response to the drought emergency, the USG continued to fund programs related to the ongoing refugee crisis. State/PRM provided nearly \$10 million to support refugee programs at the two camps of Dadaab and Kakuma, which sheltered refugees from Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Uganda. Of this total, State/PRM provided \$2.6 million to UNHCR for refugee assistance in Kenya, \$2.4 million to WFP for emergency food assistance, nearly \$3 million to CARE and LWR for camp management, and \$2 million to IRC for other camp services including health, education, and micro-enterprise programs.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$5,928,260
***Other USG Assistance \$95,094,135**
***Total USG Assistance \$101,022,395**

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNHCR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

Drought-Affected Pastoralists Receive Support for Coping Mechanisms

Pastoralists in the Horn of Africa Region inhabit austere, arid lands, amenable to only the most rugged plant and animal life. Due to the limited variety of foods available, these nomadic herders are at the top of a very linear food chain. Pastoralists rely on cattle, camels, sheep, and goats for sustenance; they consume milk and blood, as well as the meat. The livestock eat grasses and small shrubs, which survive on the scant rainfall that occurs in these arid areas. The impact of climate on livelihoods is direct and immediate.

Such a direct relationship between climate and livelihoods leaves pastoralists highly vulnerable to natural disasters. In fact, these pastoralist communities have been among the most adversely affected by the recent years of drought in the Horn Region. Nevertheless, pastoralists have developed effective coping mecha-

nisms that make their livelihoods unexpectedly resilient during extended periods of poor rainfall. An important coping strategy for pastoralists is their migration to areas with better water supplies or pasture. Other coping strategies include adjusting herd size through purchase, sale, slaughter, or breeding. When rains are plentiful, pastoralists tend to increase the proportion of females in herds. When drought occurs, they maintain a small breeding stock.

Since 1995, the lives of pastoralists in the Horn of Africa have been particularly difficult. Most of the region experienced drought in 1995-1997, El Niño-related flooding in 1997-1998, and drought again beginning in 1999. After so many seasons of abnormal rainfall, by 2000 pastoralists had largely depleted their ability to cope.

In FY 2000, USAID/OFDA funded programs in Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Eritrea to respond to the needs of these pastoralists left destitute after several years of hardship. In each country, the USAID/OFDA assistance was programmed to reinforce existing coping strategies of the affected pastoralist populations. USAID/OFDA supported a pastoralist program in Kenya during FY 2000 and FY 2001 through a grant to the Organization for African Unity's International Bureau for Animal Research (OAU-IBAR) and Tufts University. The OAU-IBAR/Tufts program implemented market-based interventions in northeastern Kenya to promote the efficient use of local relief resources.

An OAU-IBAR/Tufts assessment had identified several interrelated conditions facing pastoral communities in northeast Kenya. First, herders were losing significant numbers of livestock to starvation, dehydration, and disease. Second, pastoralist women had few opportunities to earn money for purchasing food or basic supplies. Third, the lack of food and monetary resources was increasing malnutrition levels among needy pastoralist households. Finally, pastoralist communities were suffering from many of the basic health problems that often result from poor nutrition and inadequate water supplies, such as vitamin deficiency, measles, acute respiratory infections, and diarrheal diseases. The OAU-IBAR/Tufts program proposed to assist the



Pastoral women in northern Kenya bring their children to a health screening conducted by IMC with USAID/OFDA funding (photo by Jack Myer, USAID/OFDA).

pastoralist communities through "destocking," the selling of excess or weak livestock. This sell-off provides herders with cash income, injects needed foodstuffs into the local market, and relieves some of the pressure on limited water and pasture resources. By complementing normal pastoralist coping strategies,

the program also reinforces the communities' relief efforts.

The USAID/OFDA-funded program purchased excess cattle from pastoralists, some of which were killed and their meat distributed to needy households. Funds were also given to women's groups to establish small transport businesses. These groups transported healthy cattle for sale in urban markets. The associations used the profits to purchase additional cattle for transport and sale. The program provided vaccinations to the remaining cattle to strengthen the herd against drought-related livestock diseases.

By June 2001, the OAU-IBAR/Tufts program had provided 667 MT of fresh meat by slaughtering more than 40,000 goats, cattle, and camels. The meat provided a low-cost and high-protein supplement to ongoing emergency food distribution activities. Income was generated for women's groups by subsidizing the transport of more than 25,000 goats and cattle to markets. In Wajir, the women's group used profits to repay loans, finance further livestock sales, and establish new cottage businesses. An independent assessment in June 2001 estimated that the countrywide livestock destocking effort yielded more than \$2 million through food commodities recycled into the community and enhanced income generation.

The OAU-IBAR/Tufts program coordinated closely with other international relief organizations doing similar interventions in the region. OAU-IBAR/Tufts participated in country-level coordination through the Kenya Food Security Steering Group. A total of 13 NGOs participated in livestock interventions throughout Kenya during FY 2001. Other relief agencies provided primary health care, food security promotion, and conflict prevention activities, several of which were also funded by USAID/OFDA.

The program has succeeded in increasing the food security of the pastoral communities, generating economic activity in support of long-term recovery, and establishing methods for better managing livestock herds. The strategy produced immediate benefits for drought-affected communities while decreasing their vulnerability to future droughts through more effective resource management. USAID/OFDA will continue to support sustainable, community-led approaches to drought relief in these vulnerable regions.

—Bradford Adams

MALAWI

Although seasonal flooding in the Lower Shire River Valley is common, southern Malawi was beset by severe floodwaters in February 2001. Heavy rainfall throughout the region and back-flooding along the Zambezi River due to the opening of the Cahora Bassa Dam in Mozambique caused the overflow. According to the Government of Malawi's Department for Disaster Preparedness, Rehabilitation, and Relief, approximately 335,000 people were affected by the flooding—losing their homes, harvests, or livelihoods. On February 22, the President of Malawi declared the flood situation a national disaster and appealed to the international relief community to provide \$1.1 million in emergency humanitarian assistance and \$5.6 million for rehabilitation activities.

On March 6, U.S. Ambassador Roger A. Meece declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding in the towns of Chikwawa, Nsanje, and Phalombe and the surrounding areas of southern Malawi along the Shire River. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 in response through USAID/Malawi to the Malawian Red Cross for the purchase of relief supplies including blankets, plastic sheeting, buckets, and plates. USAID/OFDA also deployed two regional advisors to the affected area to assess the extent of the flooding. They determined that there was no need for additional USAID/OFDA assistance.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

MOZAMBIQUE

The heavy rains that fell over central Mozambique and portions of Zambia and Malawi caused the Zambezi and Shire rivers to rise continuously from January through February 2001, flooding areas in Tete, Zambezia, Sofala, and Manica provinces. On February 21, the Government of Mozambique (GRM) declared a flood emergency and appealed to the international relief community for \$30 million in emergency humanitarian assistance. At the peak of the crisis, the GRM and U.N. agencies reported that nearly 500,000 people were affected by the flooding. Of the affected, approximately 210,000 residents were forced to seek emergency shelter and relief assistance in temporary accommoda-



Mozambicans displaced by flooding collect potable water from the tapstands at a USAID/OFDA-supported temporary accommodation center (photo by Jack Myer, USAID/OFDA).

tion centers (TACs). Many of the displaced remained in the TACs between four to six weeks as the floodwaters slowly receded during this period. Post-flood assessments indicated that as many as 71,000 hectares of crops were destroyed by the flooding.

On February 21, U.S. Ambassador Sharon P. Wilkinson declared a disaster in response to the effects of the flooding in Tete, Zambezi, Manica, and Sofala provinces. USAID/OFDA deployed a DART for seven weeks to coordinate the overall USG response to the flooding, including assessment, programming, information, and communication support to USAID/Mozambique.

USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.4 million for emergency logistics and relief activities. FHI received \$210,424 to provide TAC and transit camp management and essential health, water, and sanitation services for 50,000 IDPs in the Marromeu and Chinde districts. USAID/OFDA also provided \$277,000 to WVI to support the management of TAC/transit camps and provide essential health, water, and sanitation services to displaced families in the Caia, Mutarara, Mopeia, and Morrumbala districts. ACF/F received \$238,726 from

USAID/OFDA to address the immediate water and sanitation needs of an estimated 24,000 people living in TACs in the Caia District.

In response to a critical need for air assets to meet immediate logistical requirements, USAID/OFDA provided a total of \$400,000 to support helicopter, caravan, and cargo air capacities of the international relief effort. The USAID/OFDA-funded aircraft participated in vulnerability analyses, disaster assessments, and distribution of relief supplies. USAID/OFDA's contributions towards the logistical requirements were complemented by \$158,488 of additional support provided by USAID/Mozambique.

USAID/OFDA contracted Diplomatic Freight Services, Ltd., on March 22 to conduct aerial surveys of specified flood-affected areas at a cost of \$274,050. The assessments determined that there were no large populations stranded and in need of immediate evacuation by the international relief community. The assessment also provided information on the current status of infrastructure and crop damage for use by USAID/Mozambique and the GRM in planning reconstruction efforts.

USAID/OFDA Assistance	.....\$1,432,924
USAID/Mozambique Assistance	.....\$158,488
Total USG Assistance	.....\$1,591,412



Local residents unload humanitarian supplies, including food, water bladders, tapstands, and plastic sheeting from a USAID/OFDA-funded airlift between Biera and Caia (photo by Kasey Channell, USAID/OFDA).

NIGERIA

In late August 2001, extensive flooding caused by torrential rainfall and the overflowing of the Challawa and Tiga reservoirs inundated the northern Nigerian states of Kano and Jigawa. According to the Nigerian Red Cross, the flooding resulted in 20 deaths and 48,565 displaced persons in Kano State, and another 180 deaths and 35,500 displaced persons in Jigawa State. Kano and Jigawa states also suffered widespread crop damage, as fields remained flooded for several weeks, affecting an estimated 500,000 residents.

On September 9, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Timothy Andrews declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 through IFRC to the Nigerian Red Cross for the local procurement of emergency non-food items to assist flood victims. USAID/OFDA also sent an EDRC to affected areas to assess the humanitarian impact of the flooding on the rural population. The assessment revealed that USAID/OFDA, other donors, and local authorities were meeting immediate relief needs and that no additional USAID/OFDA assistance was required.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$25,000
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REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

The Republic of the Congo (ROC) had experienced sporadic, violent civil conflict since December 1998, affecting approximately one-third of the country's 2.7 million people. Relative stability prevailed in early 2000 following a cease-fire agreement signed in December 1999. Nevertheless, the severity of the conflict in 1998-1999 contributed to widespread poverty, unemployment, and decreased economic capacity, from which the ROC continued to recover during FY 2001.

Armed conflict between government troops and militia soldiers in 1998-1999 resulted in the temporary displacement of an estimated 800,000 civilians, including 60,000 Congolese who fled to neighboring countries. The conflict resulted in the destruction of economic and social infrastructure and limited agricultural production. The movement of approximately 85,000 refugees into the

ROC fleeing the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) drained already limited Government of ROC resources at the beginning of FY 2001.

The cease-fire agreement created an environment of improved humanitarian access during FY 2001, particularly for IDP's outside of the capital, Brazzaville. The reopening of the railroad west from Brazzaville to Mindouli, and northeast from Pointe Noire to Nkayi also increased humanitarian access. Malnutrition rates decreased during FY 2001 as a result of significant humanitarian interventions, improved access to Brazzaville, and the recovering economy. However, malaria, diarrheal diseases, and respiratory infections remained prevalent throughout the country. The demobilization of militiamen also continued to be a major challenge.

On October 1, 2000, U.S. Ambassador to the DRC William L. Swing, redeclared a disaster for FY 2001 citing the continued humanitarian needs in the ROC. USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$2.1 million in funding to continue humanitarian programs in FY 2001. ACF/F received \$295,378 for medical and water programs, while CRS received \$441,248 for health and agricultural initiatives. USAID/OFDA provided \$463,000 to FAO for agricultural assistance activities and \$460,000 to IRC for health care programs. UNICEF received \$400,000 for nutritional surveillance and other health-related activities. USAID/OFDA also assisted USAID's Global Bureau in their cassava mosaic disease assessment in the ROC.

USDA provided 24,500 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities to the ROC in FY 2001, consisting of 21,500 MT of cornmeal and 3,000 MT of vegetable oil. The total program value of the USDA assistance was \$21.4 million.

An important component of USG humanitarian assistance in the Great Lakes region is emergency support to refugees, including assistance for refugees from the ROC in neighboring countries. In Gabon, State/PRM provided \$320,000 to UNHCR for basic needs assistance and refugee camp management, \$320,000 to WFP in emergency food aid, and \$20,000 from the Ambassador's fund to Handicap International for assistance to refugees, including those from the ROC. Assistance to the ROC refugees in the DRC is included in the total State/PRM contribution to that country. (See the "Democratic Republic of the Congo-Complex Emergency" case report.)

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$2,061,950
***Other USG Assistance \$22,057,800**
***Total USG Assistance \$24,119,750**

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNCHR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

SIERRA LEONE

For more than a decade, civil strife in Sierra Leone and related armed conflicts in neighboring Guinea and Liberia had kept Sierra Leone engaged in a protracted humanitarian emergency. The struggle for control of Sierra Leone's diamond mining industry fueled the often brutal conflict between the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). The RUF was accused by the international relief community of committing some of the worst human rights atrocities in recent history. The conflict claimed more than 20,000 lives and, at its peak, forced almost half of Sierra Leone's 4.5 million inhabitants from their homes, including an estimated 400,000 to Guinea. However, after a series of failed peace accords and peacekeeping efforts in the late 1990s, Sierra Leone has been relatively secure since August 2000.

The improved security situation in FY 2001 was attributable to a number of factors, including increased political dialogue among the GOSL, RUF, and other armed factions, and the steady disarmament of combatants. UN OCHA estimated that more than 16,000 ex-combatants disarmed during FY 2001. The GOSL's National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (NCDDR) and the U.N. Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) supervised the disarmament process and negotiated the release of child soldiers. Moreover, UNAMSIL's peacekeeping troops were able to steadily gain control of RUF-controlled territory, including the diamond-rich areas in eastern Sierra Leone. On September 18, 2001, the U.N. Security Council extended the mandate of the more than 16,000 UNAMSIL troops for an additional six months until March 31, 2002.

Tensions along Sierra Leone's borders, first with Guinea and then Liberia, led to sporadic outbreaks of armed conflict and population movements. Crime and violence directed at civilians and international relief

workers in Freetown and the provincial capitals also increased during FY 2001, impeding some emergency relief activities. The role of humanitarian assistance activities remained significant due to continuing poor economic conditions and the spontaneous repatriation of an estimated 75,000 Sierra Leoneans from Guinea and Liberia. While UN OCHA estimated that 323,000 Sierra Leoneans remained displaced at the end

of FY 2001, international relief agencies were able to gain access to and work in former RUF-controlled areas of eastern and northern Sierra Leone for the first time in years. Emergency relief assistance in agriculture, health, nutrition, shelter, and water and sanitation was desperately needed in these newly accessible areas. While the deployment of UNAMSIL peacekeepers to these areas provided much needed security, meeting the relief needs of newly accessible, vulnerable populations proved to be logistically challenging for international relief agencies.

On November 15, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Joseph Melrose redeclared a disaster for the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Sierra Leone. In FY 2001, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$11.8 million in support of emergency assistance programs implemented by several U.N. agencies and NGOs.

USAID/OFDA funded more than \$3.5 million in agricultural rehabilitation activities through Africare, CRS, and WVI in Kenema, Bo, Pujehun, Freetown, Kono, and Kailahun. These activities focused on the distribu-



Aerial view of an IDP camp supported by USAID/OFDA assistance to U.N. agencies and NGOs near Bo, southern Sierra Leone (photo by Sureka Khandagle, USAID/OFDA).

tion of seeds and tools, and provided agriculture extension services to assist resettling communities in restoring food security.

USAID/OFDA also funded nearly \$2.2 million in emergency health care programs through Africare, CRS, MERLIN, IMC, and UNICEF. These programs, including maternal and child health care, primary health care, vaccinations, and disease prevention, were implemented throughout accessible areas of the Eastern, Northern, and Southern provinces, as well as the Freetown area. USAID/OFDA addressed public health and disease control by providing more than \$950,000 for water and sanitation projects implemented by UNICEF, ACF/F, and MERLIN in Makeni, Mile 91, Freetown, Kenema, and Port Loko. In addition, USAID/OFDA funded more than \$1 million in emergency nutrition programs through ACF/F in Makeni, Freetown, Moyamba, Bo, Kenema, Kailahun, and Mile 91. These programs helped reduce child malnutrition through therapeutic feeding and other nutritional care.

With the increase in resettlement during FY 2001, the need for shelter rehabilitation and reconstruction was a

high priority. USAID/OFDA provided more than \$3 million for emergency shelter programs through CARE and CRS in Port Loko, Moyamba, and Tonkolili. These programs assisted resettling IDPs and local homeowners in rebuilding homes that were severely damaged or destroyed. USAID/OFDA also provided \$750,000 for WFP airlifts of emergency relief commodities and personnel.



USAID/OFDA partially funded this emergency health care facility for IDPs in Kenema, Sierra Leone (photo by Sureka Khandagle, USAID/OFDA).

USAID/FFP provided 51,930 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at \$33.5 million, in support of CRS, CARE, WVI, and WFP emergency food assistance programs. USDA provided 17,800 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities, valued at \$11.8 million, to WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) for Sierra Leone. USAID/OTI provided \$3.7 million for support to civil society peace-building initiatives, civic education and training for ex-combatants, and elections assistance. In addition, USAID/OTI programmed another \$1,520,000 in Economic Support Funds (ESF) and Development Funds for Africa (DFA) on behalf of USAID/AFR for similar programs and initiatives.

USAID/AFR provided nearly \$3.9 million for programs including the Leahy War Victims Fund and the Displaced Children's and Orphan's Fund for prosthetics, scar removal, and child reunification. USAID/AFR programs also focused on IDP and refugee reintegration, political processes, reconciliation, and human rights.

State/PRM provided \$10.5 million to assist returnees and IDPs through UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, IFRC, IMC, IRC, and the Center for Victims of Torture. Returnees and IDPs were assisted through programs in emergency health, education, and the environment throughout Sierra Leone. State/PRM's support for projects in other countries, especially Guinea and Liberia,

also assisted Sierra Leonean refugees. (See the "Guinea-Complex Emergency" case report.)

USAID/OFDA Assistance	.....\$11,845,292
*Other USG Assistance	.....\$64,864,093
*Total USG Assistance	.....\$76,709,384

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNCHR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

SOMALIA

Somalia marked its tenth consecutive year of civil strife and third year of drought in FY 2001. The political instability that began with the fall of Siad Barre's regime in 1991 continued, preventing the formation of an effective central government. Armed conflict among competing clans ignited periodically, disrupting local markets and emergency relief activities. In October 2000, under the auspices of the Government of Djibouti, a Transitional National Government (TNG) was formed in Somalia. However, the TNG maintained limited control, mostly within sections of Mogadishu, and faced significant opposition from regional administrations and other factions.

Although Bay and Bakool regions of southern Somalia experienced better than average harvests in mid-2000 and early 2001, rains during the latter part of 2001 were sporadic and resulted in below-average crop yields. Crop assessments conducted by FAO's Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) and USAID's Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) in August 2001 estimated that cereal production in the Bay and Bakool regions would be 91% and 67% less than the previous year, respectively.

Areas of northern Somalia continued to receive minimal precipitation, resulting in water shortages and the cross-border relocation of residents into Ethiopia. At the same time, drought conditions in neighboring Ethiopia led to an influx of pastoralists into northwestern Somalia. According to the 2001 U.N. Consolidated Appeal for Somalia, 350,000 people were IDPs and an additional 450,000 Somalis were refugees in neighboring countries as a result of the drought and insecurity.

Adding to the hardships suffered by Somalis was a ban on livestock imports from the Horn of Africa Region that had been imposed by several Persian Gulf states in September 2000 due to a brief but deadly outbreak of Rift Valley fever in Saudi Arabia. The impact of the ban became most apparent in January and February 2001, when livestock exports to the Persian Gulf normally peak. Since Saudi Arabia purchases 95% of Somalia's livestock exports, the ban eliminated a main source of income for pastoralists throughout central and northern Somalia, and gradually resulted in larger herds to consume limited rangeland resources. The ban also limited economic opportunities in the port cities of Bossaso and Berbera, increasing destitution among the urban poor. While some countries lifted their ban on Somali livestock, Saudi Arabia maintained its ban during FY 2001.

The food insecurity in the south and unfavorable terms of trade for pastoralists in the north resulted in deteriorating health and nutrition conditions among affected populations. Supplementary feeding centers and maternal and child health care clinics began responding to the rapidly increasing number of caseloads in June. By September 2001, these centers and clinics were reporting escalating levels of malnutrition and admissions. Bay, Bakool, and Gedo regions were most affected by food shortages.

Tensions between the TNG and opposition militia in southern Somalia escalated in June. Fighting broke out in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, and surrounding areas. Additional skirmishes caused population movements in Bulo Hawa, in the Gedo Region. International relief activities were disrupted or periodically scaled back in conflict areas. Political tensions in the northeastern region of Puntland began to increase in August, resulting in the displacement of residents from Garowe.

On October 3, 2000, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Johnnie Carson redeclared a disaster for Somalia due to the humanitarian impact of ongoing drought and internal conflict. USAID/OFDA responded with continued support for emergency relief activities in affected areas.

In the health and nutrition sectors, USAID/OFDA provided \$1.5 million to UNICEF for primary and maternal and child health care programs in southern and central regions of Somalia, assisting an estimated three million beneficiaries. USAID/OFDA contributed more than \$500,000 to IMC for emergency health care, child immunizations, and mother and child health and nutrition programs in Bay, Bakool, and Hiraan regions, benefiting an estimated one million people. An additional \$400,000 was provided to FAO for a countrywide health and nutrition surveillance program.

USAID/OFDA provided \$1.45 million for programs to rehabilitate water sources. ADRA received \$649,502



USAID/OFDA assistance improved access to water, benefiting both the Somalis and their livestock, whose meat, blood, and milk are important components of the Somali diet (photo by Mia Beers, USAID/OFDA).

to improve water sources, including boreholes, and sanitation practices for 32,500 families in the Bakool Region. NPA conducted a similar program to increase access to potable water for 13,400 pastoralist families in Sool Region, northeastern Somalia, with \$101,000 from USAID/OFDA. USAID/OFDA also provided more than \$700,000 for a UNICEF potable water program in Nugal, Bari, Galguddud, Juba, Shebelle, and Togdhere regions that assisted 101,200 beneficiaries.

USAID/OFDA provided \$77,775 to CARE for a seed multiplication and distribution program in southern Somalia, \$70,000 to UN OCHA for coordination activities throughout Somalia, and \$1.3 million for UNICEF's air transport services.

USAID/FFP contributed 14,470 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities for Somalia, valued at \$9.8 million. State/PRM provided \$4.7 million for programs to benefit former refugees returning to Somalia, and State/Humanitarian Demining Programs (HDP) provided \$1.4 million to the Halo Trust for demining training and related activities. In addition, State/PRM provided funds to support Somali refugees in Ethiopia and Kenya. *(To avoid double counting of State/PRM funding, contributions to organizations in Ethiopia and Kenya are credited to those countries. See "Ethiopia-Complex Emergency/Drought" and Kenya-Drought" case reports.)*

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$5,599,069
***Other USG Assistance \$15,823,777**
***Total USG Assistance \$21,422,846**

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNHCR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

SOUTH AFRICA

On August 27, 2001, the president of South Africa declared sections of the city of Cape Town a disaster area because of severe flooding. The floodwaters resulted from heavy rains, which began on July 3. The Cape Flats, a densely populated informal settlement located in a high water table area with poor drainage, was the most adversely affected area of Cape Town. According to provincial and local disaster management officials, 15,645 dwellings in informal settlements were damaged or destroyed. Local officials estimated that more than 42,356 residents were displaced.

On August 30, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires John M. Blaney declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/South Africa to the South African Red Cross and the Salvation Army. The funds were used to provide emergency relief items, including food, blankets, and mattresses for displaced residents.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

SUDAN

For more than 18 years, armed conflict associated with the civil war between the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) has adversely affected the Sudanese population. According to the 2001 U.N. Consolidated Appeal for Sudan, more than four million people remained displaced in FY 2001, including two million IDPs in Greater Khartoum and 1.2 million in the transitional zones and southern areas. Since 1983, an estimated two million people, nearly 8% of the country's population, have died from war-related events, including fighting, famine, and disease.

In FY 2001, USG policy on the delivery of humanitarian assistance, outlined in the FY 2000-2002 Integrated Strategic Plan for Sudan, focused on the war- and drought-affected populations in non-GOS held areas of southern Sudan, as well as the war-affected population in GOS-controlled areas of Sudan. The U.S. Department of State amended this policy in May 2001, to allow humanitarian assistance to both war- and drought-affected populations in government-held areas.

Residents throughout the South and the transitional North/South divide continued to be affected by forced displacements in FY 2001 due to fighting, raiding, and GOS aerial bombings. In addition, GOS-sponsored security operations around oil drilling and exploration in western Upper Nile, as well as crude oil piping through the Nuba Mountains to the Red Sea, further increased displacement of affected populations.

Significant displacements due to the continued conflict also occurred in Bahr el Ghazal and the Nuba Mountains. In late May 2001, the GOS began shelling the town of Kauda, which had the only airstrip open and available for humanitarian relief flights in opposition areas of the Nuba Mountains. Reports from



On August 30, 2001, a USAID/OFDA-funded humanitarian relief flight successfully delivered eight metric tons of wheat to the SPLM-controlled area of the Nuba Mountains, the first official bilateral delivery of food to this war-affected region (photo by Paul Murphy, USAID/OFDA consultant).

isolated villages indicated that severe food shortages followed poor harvests and major population displacement due to GOS offensives. The civilian population in the Nuba Mountains remained isolated from any economic trade, while continued fighting destroyed any attempt at recovery. USAID initiatives were able to stabilize the humanitarian situation and eventually lead to a formal cease-fire agreement in the area.

In early July 2001, more than 58,000 people were internally displaced from fighting in western Bahr el Ghazal from an SPLA attack on the towns of Raja and Diem Zubier. A majority of the IDPs settled in four GOS-sponsored IDP camps: El Firdos, Gimeza, Ghabat el Niem, and Radom. UN OCHA reactivated its Emergency Response Team (ERT) in Khartoum in order to enhance cooperation and coordination of NGOs responding to the situation.

In an effort to end the fighting and bring peace to Sudan, President George W. Bush appointed USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios as Special Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan in May 2001 and former U.S. Senator John Danforth as U.S. Special Envoy for Peace in September 2001. The USG was able to test the seriousness of the main combatants towards peace through a framework for sustained peace in the Nuba Mountains, periods of tranquility for special humanitarian programs, the cessation of GOS attacks on civilian and humanitarian targets, and the establishment of an international commission of inquiry into slavery and forced abduction in Sudan.

USAID/OFDA had a significant role in this process in FY 2001 through USAID/OFDA Director Roger Winter's involvement, including a USAID/OFDA-funded humanitarian relief flight that successfully delivered eight MT of wheat to the SPLM-controlled area of the Nuba Mountains on August 30, 2001. The flight marked the first official bilateral delivery of food to the Nuba Mountains and paved the way for a formal cease-fire agreement in the area.

Beginning in January 2001, drought conditions in North and West Darfur, Kordofan, and the Red Sea State affected more than 900,000 people. In June 2001, USAID/OFDA-funded humanitarian programs and USAID/FFP emergency food distributions stabilized grain prices and reduced migration to urban centers in Kordofan and Red Sea State, and to a lesser extent in Darfur. By August 2001, relatively sufficient and reasonably distributed rains, the local availability of seeds and tools, and a pest free cereal season were some of the reasons for crop production improvement. There remained, however, localized food deficit areas in North Darfur, northeast of El Fashir, and in northern parts of North and West Kordofan.

USAID/OFDA's humanitarian assistance for Sudan totaled nearly \$26.9 million in FY 2001. USAID/OFDA's funding focused primarily on health care and food security, as well as on geographic areas of critical need. USAID/OFDA programs targeted children, vulnerable groups, war-affected, drought-affected, and IDPs. USAID/OFDA assistance was implemented through 22 grants to ACF/F, Association of Christian Relief Organizations of Southern Sudan (ACROSS), ARC, ADRA, CARE, CARE/Sudan Medical Care (SMC), CONCERN, CRS, FAO, GOAL, IFRC, IRC, International Aid Sweden/MEDIC, MEDAIR, NPA, Samaritan's Purse, SC/US, SCF/UK, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, Veterinarios sin Fronteras (VSF)/B, and VSF/Germany.

In FY 2001, USAID/FFP provided 47,470 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at nearly \$41 million. USAID/FFP food commodities were provided through WFP, ADRA, CARE, CRS, NPA, LWR, and Dutch Inter-Church Aid for war- and drought-affected populations, including IDPs, in both government and rebel-held areas. USDA provided 89,200 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food valued at more than \$76 million. USDA food commodities were provided to WFP.



A man outside of Rumbek, southern Sudan, tends to his cattle. In FY 2001, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.7 million for livestock initiatives in Sudan (photo by Ted Maly, USAID/OFDA).

Humanitarian relief to Sudanese refugees living in neighboring countries was another important component in the delivery of USG humanitarian assistance to Sudan in FY 2001. State/PRM provided extensive funding for humanitarian assistance associated with Sudanese refugees living in Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, and other countries. (To avoid double counting, State/PRM contributions are credited to those countries. See “Ethiopia-Complex Emergency/Drought,” “Uganda-Complex Emergency,” and “Kenya-Drought” case reports.) In addition, State/PRM provided nearly \$1.5 million to UNHCR, IFRC, and WFP to support programs assisting refugees in Sudan.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$26,851,739
***Other USG Assistance \$119,383,147**
***Total USG Assistance \$146,234,886**

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNCHR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

SUDAN

Heavy rains in the Ethiopian Highlands during July and August 2001 caused the Blue Nile River to rise to flood stage, which forced the slower moving White Nile River to leave its banks near Khartoum and affect populations in northern Sudan. According to the Government of Sudan’s (GOS) Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), flash flooding and above normal water levels on the Nile River destroyed 2,240 houses in 56 villages in ten states. On August 10, IFRC issued an international appeal to help support ongoing relief efforts for flood victims and for contingency measures in anticipation of severe flooding along the Blue Nile. By mid-September, UN OCHA estimated that 97,000 people were affected by high water levels in Khartoum, River Nile and Sennar, Kassala, Southern and Western Darfur, Gezira, Gedarif, White Nile, and North Kordofan states.

On August 23, 2001, Acting U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Donald F. Mulligan declared a disaster due to the severe flooding throughout the ten affected states of northern Sudan. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 to IFRC in support of its appeal. USAID/OFDA’s Africa Regional Office (ARO) in Nairobi, Kenya, which includes personnel in Khartoum, Sudan, monitored the situation for additional humanitarian needs.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

UGANDA

The humanitarian situation in conflict- and drought-affected areas of Uganda deteriorated during FY 2001. The number of affected people doubled to more than 1.2 million, from 690,000 at the end of FY 1999. Twelve of Uganda’s 45 districts remained insecure due to sporadic fighting. These 12 districts, with an overall population of more than four million, included Arua, Adjumani, Moyo, Gulu, Kitgum, Kotido, Moroto, Kabarole, Kasese, Bundibugyo, Kampala, and Mpi.

Since 1987, the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) had used Gulu and Kitgum districts as staging areas for attacks on the Government of Uganda’s military troops (UPDF) and local residents. The UPDF encouraged the conflict-affected populations in northern Uganda to move into protective camps.

In western Uganda, the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) opposition group, based in the Ruwenzoria Mountains, continued regular attacks on civilians in Bundibugyo, Kasese, and Kabarole districts. Because of these attacks, more than 114,000 residents were displaced in Bundibugyo, 20,000 in Kasese, and 11,161 in Kabarole. However, the overall security situation improved during FY 2001, and small numbers of IDPs returned to their homes in all three districts.

On January 4, 2001, U.S. Ambassador Martin G. Brennan redeclared a disaster due to the continuing humanitarian needs that existed in northern and western Uganda. USAID/OFDA provided \$329,582 to AAH/USA for a water and sanitation project in Bundibugyo District, and \$120,512 to CRS for an emergency response and capacity-building project in the Kasese, Kabarole, and Bundibugyo districts.

In FY 2001, USAID/FFP provided 26,740 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities to WFP for distribution in Uganda. These food commodities were valued at more than \$14 million. In addition, State/PRM provided more than \$4.6 million to UNHCR, WFP, LWF, IRC, Olympic Aid, and the U.S. Embassy in Kampala to support refugee assistance and protection programs for Sudanese, Congolese, and Rwandan refugees in Uganda.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$450,094
***Other USG Assistance \$19,038,082**
***Total USG Assistance \$19,488,176**

**These funding figures do not reflect unearmarked State/PRM contributions to UNCHR and ICRC, valued at \$60 million and \$45.1 million respectively, for refugees and returnees throughout Africa.*

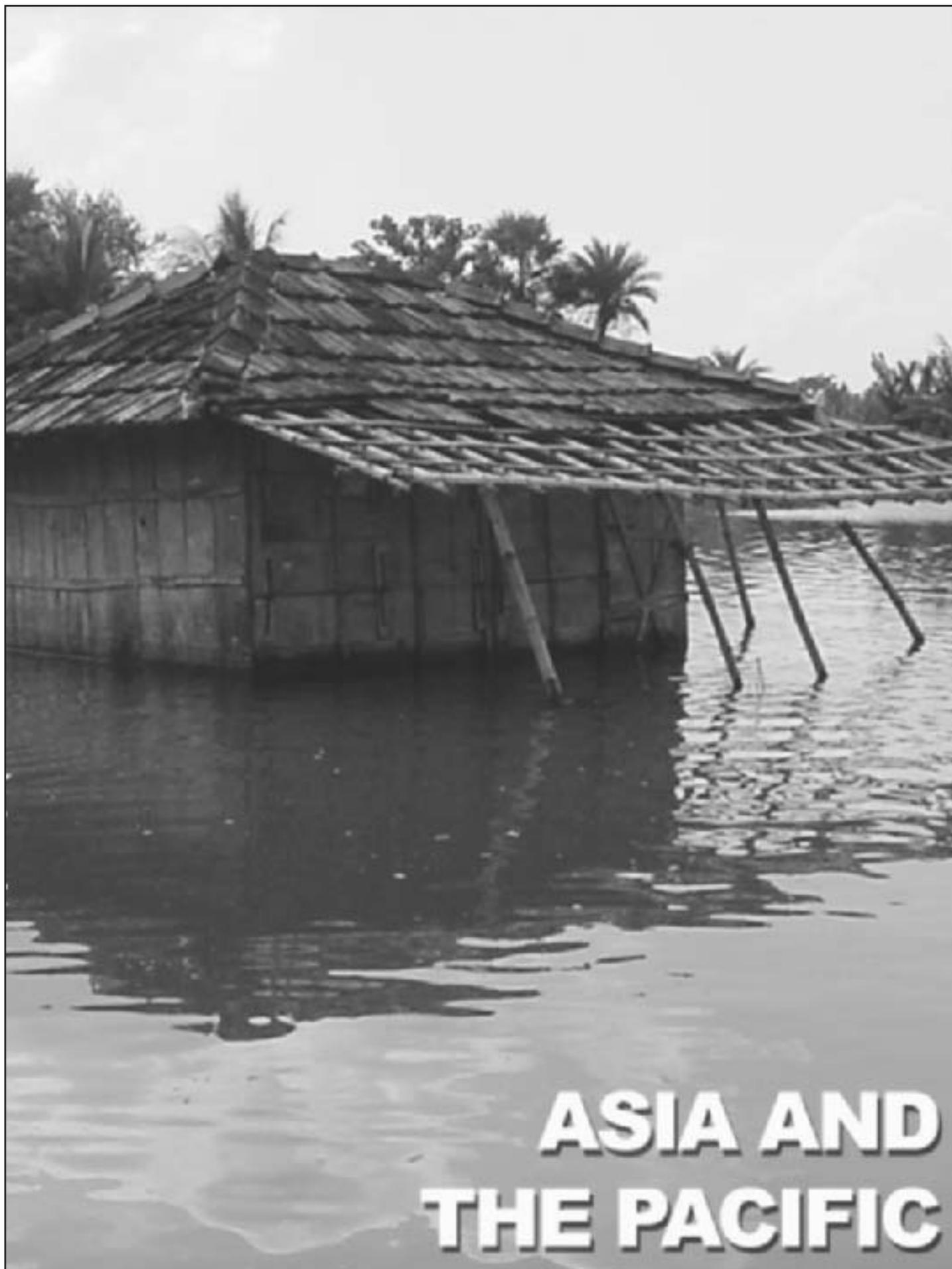
UGANDA

In early October 2000, an Ebola outbreak was reported in northwestern Gulu District. On October 14, the Ugandan Ministry of Health reported the first confirmed case of Ebola hemorrhagic fever. According to WHO monitors, the disease spread rapidly among the population, with the number of cases rising to 111 by October 19. High population density and relatively poor sanitation practices among IDPs, including the unsanitary disposal of the corpses, created conditions favorable to the spread of the virus. The 370,000 IDPs inhabiting camps around Gulu District were at risk of infection. Effective control measures finally suppressed the epidemic, and by

mid-January 2001 the last infected person had recovered. The three-month outbreak resulted in 224 deaths.

On October 18, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Martin C. Brennan declared a disaster as a result of the Ebola epidemic. USAID/OFDA contributed to the control effort by providing \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy to the Ugandan Red Cross. The funding was used to provide technical supervision of central government and district-level response activities, and to conduct case tracing. USAID/OFDA also coordinated with the CDC to send a six-person epidemic response team to Uganda. WHO had requested that the CDC team support the Uganda Ministry of Health Task Force for the Control of Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers with testing, case tracing, and treatment.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

BANGLADESH

FLOODS

Heavy rains during the monsoon season, which typically occurs from June through October, caused extensive flooding in western Bangladesh during FY 2001. Poor drainage and the release of water from dams and reservoirs in neighboring India intensified flood levels. Furthermore, the extent of flooding was exacerbated in

October 2000 when a tropical depression swept over the country.

The districts of Magura, Satkhira, Jessore, Kushtia, Meherpur, Chuadanga, and Jhenaidah were most adversely impacted by the flooding. According to the U.S. Embassy in Dhaka, floodwaters killed 130 people and affected more than three million residents. The floodwaters also damaged or destroyed more than 200,000 houses, 174,000 hectares of rice and subsidiary





Heavy rainfall during September 2001 inundated western Bangladesh, causing extensive flood damage that affected millions of people (photo by Golam Kabir, USAID/Bangladesh).

crops, several roads (including major trade routes to India), shrimp cultivation ponds, and personal property such as household items, food supplies, seeds, and livestock. In addition, the floodwaters inundated and widely contaminated tube wells, the main source of drinking water in the affected areas.

On October 4, U.S. Ambassador Mary Ann Peters declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy to CARE in support of a program to provide emergency food assistance and potable water to flood victims. On October 11, an airlift of USAID/OFDA-funded relief commodities arrived in Dhaka, at a total procurement and transport cost of \$235,093. The airlift included 10 Zodiac boats (used to conduct assessments and distribute food and potable water), 391,680 sq. ft of plastic sheeting, two large-capacity water purification units, and 10,000 collapsible five-gallon water containers. These commodities were consigned to CARE and WVI. In addition to the airlifted relief commodities, two USAID/OFDA-provided water purification units,

consigned to CARE in 1998, were reused in the disaster response.

In mid-October, a USAID/OFDA regional advisor visited Bangladesh to consult with USAID/Bangladesh staff who conducted damage and needs assessments following USAID/OFDA's initial response. Based on the recommendations from these assessments, USAID/OFDA provided another \$600,000 through USAID/Bangladesh to CARE and WVI to support emergency food assistance to 70,000 severely affected families.

In addition to USAID/OFDA emergency assistance, USAID/FFP redirected food commodities, valued at \$150,000, from its P.L. 480 Title II development program, to support a CARE project that distributed food packages to 35,000 flood-affected families.

USAID/OFDA Assistance	\$860,093
Other USG Assistance	\$150,000
Total USG Assistance	\$1,010,093

Training to Combat Outbreaks of Diarrheal Diseases During Emergencies

Since 1991, an estimated 59 million people have been exposed to diarrheal diseases as a result of droughts, floods, hurricanes and civil conflicts. Cholera and shigella are the diarrheal outbreaks that can increase morbidity and mortality in disaster situations. The disruption of water and sanitation systems and public health facilities during a humanitarian emergency aggravates endemic cholera and shigella, often requiring those victims seriously infected to receive immediate treatment. USAID/OFDA is strengthening the capacity of NGOs to manage cholera and shigella outbreaks during emergencies by continuing to fund the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B) in Dhaka.

Cholera is an acute, diarrheal illness caused by infection of the intestine with the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. People usually become infected by drinking water or eating food contaminated by the bacterium. The infection is often mild or without symptoms, but approximately one in 20 infected people has a severe case, characterized by profuse watery diarrhea, vomiting, and leg cramps. A victim's rapid loss of body fluids leads to dehydration and shock. Without treatment, death can occur rapidly, sometimes within hours. Shigella is another bacterial disease that can cause sudden and severe bloody diarrhea. Shigella is commonly spread through contaminated food and by person-to-person contact and is endemic in both tropical and temperate climates.

Cholera is an endemic problem in many developing countries where sanitation and hygiene are often inadequate. WHO reports that Africa accounts for more than half of the worldwide cases of cholera and also experiences the highest average case fatality rate (nearly 5% in 1998) compared with the rest of the world.

The conditions in which cholera thrives—humid areas with stagnant pools of polluted water, overcrowding, contaminated water supplies, and poor hygiene and sanitation—are precisely those that are often found in the aftermath of disasters. According to WHO, the increase in cholera cases in Latin America from 17,760 in 1997 to 57,106 in 1998 was directly related to the continuing effects of major disasters caused by the 1997-1998 El Niño and by Hurricane Mitch in 1998. In drought or civil conflict, cholera can be rapidly transmitted along roads and rivers where



Participants in a USAID/OFDA-funded training program in Bangladesh gain first-hand experience in treating diseases like cholera and shigella (photo by Julienne Vaillancourt, USAID/OFDA).

there are mass movements of populations and where large groups of IDPs or refugees tend to gather in camps or settlements. Since the disease spreads so rapidly, responding with an adequate disease control program is critical to saving lives.

Although cholera can be life threatening, it is easily treated through the immediate replacement of fluids and salts lost through diarrhea and vomiting with oral rehydration salts (ORS). In the most severe cases, an intravenous ORS solution is administered until the patient is able again to ingest fluids. With prompt rehydration, less than 1% of cholera patients die. However, in communities that are ill-prepared for outbreaks, fatalities can be as high as 50%. As with cholera, the dehydration caused by shigella-induced diarrhea is treatable with ORS, although antibiotics can also effectively treat shigellosis.

In 1994, USAID/OFDA provided assistance to Rwandan refugees in Goma, Zaire, now the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), during a severe cholera epidemic in refugee camps in which some 58,000-80,000 cases were reported and 23,800 deaths from cholera occurred within one month. Medical experts from the CDC sent to Goma by USAID/OFDA found that many NGO health workers providing relief assistance during the cholera epidemic were not sufficiently trained to manage cholera effectively, nor did they know how to administer ORS intravenously.

Following the Rwanda experience, USAID/OFDA decided to address the unmet need for additional training in cholera treatment in disaster settings. Since 1995, USAID/OFDA has supported a training course on emergency response to cholera and shigella epidemics, through the ICDDR,B. The two-week course is offered twice a year for 16-18 participants. The participants must have the technical competence to utilize the training in order to impart the techniques learned to others in their organizations. Since the inception of the program in 1995, 76 people have attended the course, mostly technical health professionals from NGOs working in Africa. The course is conducted at the Clinical Service and Research Center in Dhaka and Matlab, Bangladesh, where more than 100,000 diarrhea patients are treated annually.

The training provides course participants with hands-on experience in the management of diarrheal diseases, including cholera epidemics. The coursework includes lecture sessions, bedside demonstrations, case management discussions at the ICDDR,B Hospital, and fieldwork outside Dhaka that incorporates epidemiological surveillance, diagnosis, and exposure to real epidemic management in a field setting. The success and popularity of the training are due to practical bedside sessions and field visits to nearby medical facilities treating cholera patients.

An evaluation of the 55 professionals who attended the training from 1995-1998 was conducted in 1999. More than half of the respondents reported having been involved with the management of cholera or shigella since taking the course, specifically, in Sudan, Somalia, Mozambique, DRC, Uganda, Kenya, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Graduates described the practical, disaster management aspect of the course as most important. Half of the respondents had implemented a formal action plan for responding to their outbreaks. For example, Jeylani Dini, Health Program Officer and Officer in Charge with UNICEF in Mogadishu, Somalia, who participated in the ICDDR,B training from April 26 to May 7, 1998, wrote "we succeeded to contain and put under control a cholera epidemic which prevailed in Mogadishu City for the last 2-3 months. I am now being called to anywhere in Somalia [where] cholera is detected or suspected. I express my thanks and appreciations again to the USAID/OFDA office and ICDDR,B."

While cholera epidemics and outbreaks of shigella are an ongoing reality during droughts, floods, or civil strife, the ability of additional health care professionals to reduce the impact from these epidemics, especially the fatality rates, is encouraging for USAID/OFDA as it continues to support the Bangladesh training courses.

—Olga Bilyk

CAMBODIA

Annual monsoons led to unusually heavy flooding along the Mekong River in northeast and central Cambodia during August 2001. According to the Government of Cambodia's National Disaster Management Office, the floods affected more than 1.5 million people and displaced more than 400,000 residents. The floodwaters destroyed or damaged crops, public buildings, houses, and roads.

On August 31, U.S. Ambassador Kent M. Wiedemann declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Cambodia to the American Red Cross for the procurement of shelter materials for flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

CHINA

THQUAKE

On February 14 and 23, 2001, two earthquakes measuring 5.0 and 6.0 on the Richter Scale struck Yajiang County in the Ganzi Tibetan Prefecture of northwest Sichuan Province, respectively. The earthquakes and subsequent aftershocks damaged or destroyed numerous houses. Due to the destruction of roads and bridges, which serve as key access routes into the county, building materials for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of houses were unavailable in the affected area through the summer of 2001, forcing many families to remain in makeshift shelters.

On June 18, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Michael W. Marine declared a disaster in response to continuing emergency needs resulting from the earthquakes. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$40,000 to Kham Aid Foundation, a U.S.-based NGO, for the replacement of a bridge destroyed by the earthquakes. The new bridge facilitated access to the four most severely affected townships (Egu, Boshihe, Yayihe, and Bayirong), thereby promoting recovery.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$40,000

CHINA

On December 31, 2000, a blizzard blanketed a number of rural prefectures in Inner Mongolia, an autonomous region in northern China. The storm left snowdrifts more than two-meters deep and temperatures minus 40 degrees Celsius. Xilingol Prefecture was most severely affected, though the prefectures of Tongliao, Chifeng, Xingan, Hulunbeir, and Ulanhabu were also impacted. According to IFRC, the blizzard killed at least 39 people and more than 220,000 head of livestock, the mainstay of the rural economy and principal source of food for herders and their families. IFRC estimated that nearly 2.2 million people were affected by the snowstorms. Of this total, 400,000 residents required emergency food assistance. The U.S. Embassy in Beijing reported that the storm isolated more than 1.3 million people and damaged more than 17 million hectares of grazing land.

On January 19, U.S. Ambassador Joseph W. Prueher declared a disaster due to the effects of the winter conditions in Inner Mongolia. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$100,000 through the U.S. Embassy to IFRC in support of its international appeal. The funds were used to purchase 523 MT of wheat flour, which was distributed by the Chinese Red Cross to herders in Xilingol Prefecture.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$100,000

INDIA

UGHT

In FY 2001, India experienced extreme regional drought conditions that were considered to be as severe as the drought of 1987-1988, the so-called "drought of the century." Drought conditions extended through Pakistan, Afghanistan, and across India from Rajasthan and Gujarat states in the west to Orissa State in the east. According to the Government of India (GOI), the drought affected the states of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, and Rajasthan. Rajasthan and Gujarat states, which were still recovering from the massive earthquake of January 26, 2001, experienced the most severe drought conditions. The GOI reported that more than 125 million people were affected in approximately 1.1 million villages within 152 districts

of eight states. The drought not only damaged the potable water supply, but also led to the loss of sustainable livelihoods until the monsoon season started in July 2001.

During late April and early May 2001, a USAID/OFDA regional advisor assessed drought conditions and emergency humanitarian needs throughout the affected states. Based on the recommendations of this assessment, on May 15, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Albert A. Thibault declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought. On May 16, USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/India to the Prime Minister’s National Disaster Relief Fund to help meet the emergency needs of drought victims.

On June 21, USAID/OFDA provided \$388,720 to CARE and \$835,723 to CRS for cash-for-work projects in some of the most affected communities. These programs generated purchasing power for critical items such as animal fodder and food commodities in the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat. During June, a USAID/OFDA program officer was deployed to assist USAID/India in program management, disaster monitoring, and field reporting.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$1,249,443

INDIA

THQUAKE

On January 26, 2001, at approximately 8:46 a.m. local time, an earthquake measuring 7.7 on the Richter Scale struck western India. The USGS placed the epicenter of the earthquake at 69 km northeast of Bhuj in Gujarat State. According to the Government of India (GOI), the earthquake affected nearly 8,000 villages in 21 districts, resulting in the death of 20,005 residents and serious injury to 20,717 people. Nearly 16 million people were affected by the earthquake, of whom approximately 600,000 were temporarily displaced. Total infrastructure losses exceeded \$453 million, including damage or destruction to more than one million houses and 23,000 classrooms and the loss of three hospitals, 21 primary health centers, four community health centers, and 140 health sub-centers. In addition, the effects of the earthquake disrupted the communication, electrical, water, sanitation, and food distribution systems, while destroying mills, food warehouses, and irrigation infrastructure. The earthquake increased the food insecurity of hundreds of thousands of residents in Gujarat State, an area



USAID/OFDA’s water purification units produced an average of 78,000 liters of water per day for families affected by the earthquake in India (photo by Michael Ernst, USAID/OFDA).

where 48% of the population typically depends on the public distribution system and where a three-year drought had already increased the number of people in need of food assistance.

On January 28, U.S. Ambassador Richard F. Celeste declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the earthquake. USAID/OFDA deployed an 11-person DART to India to assess emergency humanitarian needs, facilitate and coordinate the implementation of USG assistance, and report on the humanitarian situation. USAID/DART members began arriving in India on January 27 and immediately proceeded to the affected area. Additional USAID/DART members were located in New Delhi and Ahmedabad. The USAID/DART determined that shelter and sanitation requirements were of primary concern, as other humanitarian needs were being met through ongoing local and international relief efforts. Based on the recommendations of the USAID/DART, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$7.7 million for emergency humanitarian assistance. This assistance included two airlifts of relief supplies, consisting of four high-capacity water purification units, 10 water distribution kits, 4,152,000 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting, 830 tents, 16,000 blankets, 16,000 five-gallon collapsible water containers, nine 3,000-gallon water tanks, 10 generators, and 20 light stands, in addition to 200 concrete saws, 100 partner k-1250 saws and accessories for debris removal. The supplies and equipment were valued in excess of \$1.8 million,



Local residents search through earthquake rubble for items of value (photo by Michael Ernst, USAID/OFDA).

including transport, and were consigned to CARE, CRS, and the GOI, for distribution to those most affected. The water purification units, which produce an average of 78,000 liters of water per day, remained in India for use during future natural disasters. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided \$100,000 to the Prime Minister's National Disaster Relief Fund; and more than \$4.9 million to CARE, CRS, WVI, WHO, and UNDP for interventions in the shelter, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, emergency food distribution, and international coordination sectors.

Although the DART departed India on February 14, USAID/OFDA's regional advisor for South Asia returned to New Delhi and the earthquake-affected area periodically throughout the spring to monitor ongoing relief needs and the implementation of USAID/OFDA-funded programs.

USAID/FFP redirected 1,813 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food assistance, valued at approximately \$800,000, from ongoing CARE and CRS development programs to help meet the food needs of earthquake victims. In addition, DOD dispatched a six-person Pacific Situational Assessment Team (PSAT) to India to assess ongoing support requirements in coordination with the USAID/DART, and provided relief supplies (92 large tents, 10,000 blankets, 1,500 sleeping bags, two rough terrain forklifts, two water trailers, and a 2.5 ton truck) valued at \$4.6 million, including transport.

USAID/OFDA Assistance	.....\$7,695,840
Other USG Assistance	.....\$5,400,000
Total USG Assistance	.....\$13,095,840



USAID/OFDA staff assessed the impact of floods in Orissa State, India (photo by Greg Austreng, USAID/OFDA).

INDIA

During the spring and summer of 2001, heavy rains caused significant flooding in Orissa State, particularly in the districts of Kendrapara, Jajpur, Puri, Cuttack, and Khorda, which were just beginning to recover from the severe cyclone that occurred in 1999. According to the Government of India (GOI), the floods affected more than 8.7 million people and killed approximately 100 people in 20 of Orissa State's 30 districts. The total number of displaced or isolated residents was estimated at two million at the height of the flooding. The floodwaters also killed more than 14,000 head of cattle, damaged or destroyed more than 240,000 houses, submerged an estimated 891,000 hectares of cropland, and disrupted transportation and telecommunication networks.

USAID/OFDA's regional advisor for South Asia and a USAID/OFDA program officer conducted flood assessments in Orissa State in July. Based on the findings of the USAID/OFDA assessments, U.S. Chargé d' Affaires Albert A. Thibault declared a disaster on July 20.

USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/India to the Prime Minister's National Disaster Relief Fund to help meet the emergency needs of those most severely affected by the flooding. On August 1, USAID/OFDA provided \$500,075 to CARE and \$480,480 to CRS for three-month programs aimed at distributing emergency food, shelter materials, and seeds to approximately 70,000 beneficiary families.

Continued heavy rains and the release of water from reservoirs in Nepal caused rivers in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh states to overflow their banks in late summer and early fall 2001. According to unofficial government estimates, the floods resulted in nearly 200 deaths, approximately 5.5 million people affected in more than 5,000 villages, and the loss of 360,000 hectares of crops in the

western districts of Bihar and the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh.

On September 18, U.S. Ambassador Robert D. Blackwill issued a second disaster declaration for the effects of the flooding in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/India to the Prime Minister's National Disaster Relief Fund to meet the emergency needs of flood victims. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided \$53,864 to CRS to meet the immediate needs of 4,500 affected families.

The Indian Red Cross and CARE/India utilized USAID/OFDA-provided Zodiac boats and water purification units, donated in response to prior disasters in India, to assist in search and rescue efforts and the provision of potable water.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$1,084,419

Mitigating Hydro-Meteorological Events in Asia

Hydro-meteorological events, such as floods and droughts, account for the greatest number of natural disasters worldwide, and the Asia region suffers more frequently and with the greatest impacts. Flood- and drought-induced disasters, including landslides, mudslides, disease outbreaks, food shortages, and forest fires, are increasingly common. Between FY 1990 and FY 2001, 65% of all USAID/OFDA's disaster responses in Asia were to hydro-meteorological events. According to USAID/OFDA's historical data, floods, human-caused complex emergencies, and droughts were the three most numerous types of disasters occurring worldwide during the last 12 years.

The effects of hydro-meteorological disasters are becoming more severe because of rapidly changing socio-economic conditions (rapid population growth with an increasing number of inhabitants residing in vulnerable areas), concomitant environmental degradation (global warming, deforestation, and desertification) and climatic variability. In comparison to other types of disasters, hydro-meteorological events result in the second greatest number of deaths and

affect the largest number of people worldwide. The severity of hydro-meteorological disasters has increased the cost of responding to these events for national and local governments and donors who fund emergency assistance and rehabilitation activities. In FY 1990, USAID/OFDA spent \$1.8 million on hydro-meteorological disaster responses while in FY 2001 this increased to more than \$21 million.

Given the frequency and impact of hydro-meteorological disasters, USAID/OFDA funds mitigation, prevention, and preparedness programs in Asia to reduce the vulnerability of populations by lessening the loss of life and averting any economic disruption. The projects are implemented in areas where hydro-meteorological disasters occur with the highest frequency, affect the greatest number of people, and have the most severe economic impact.

USAID/OFDA implements some hydro-meteorological mitigation projects in Asia through the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) in Bangkok, Thailand. For example, ADPC manages the USAID/OFDA-supported Extreme Climate Events program. This regional initiative is improving the understanding of the impacts of extreme climate events such as El Niño and La Niña on societies and the environment, focusing on Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. In addition, the ADPC concentrates on reducing the disaster impacts of climate events through effective application of climate forecast information.

USAID/OFDA is also funding a three-year, \$1.2 million project in Bangladesh through the University of Colorado's Program in Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences. The project is developing a comprehensive flood-forecasting technology for the country, which includes weather and climatological fore-



Hydro-meteorological disasters are frequent in the Asia region (photo by Golam Kabir, USAID/Bangladesh).

casts as well as forecasts of the sea-level height in the Bay of Bengal that controls drainage of floodwaters from the country. The technology is being transferred to local institutions, and significant efforts are underway to ensure the application of the resulting forecast information.

In Vietnam, USAID/OFDA supports flood preparedness efforts through a \$994,000, four-year grant to UNDP to develop a flood early-warning system and enhance flood basin mapping in central Vietnam. USAID/OFDA also funds a three-year, \$1.4 million project, implemented by UNDP, to assist the Government of Vietnam in establishing a radio-based coastal storm early warning system for fishing boats at sea.

Initiatives such as these are critical in mitigating the impact of future hydro-meteorological disaster events. According to recent scientific studies, floods and drought are expected to increase in frequency and intensity in the future. These USAID/OFDA-supported initiatives empower disaster-prone countries to mitigate, prepare for, and respond more effectively to extreme hydro-meteorological disasters, thereby reducing loss of life as well as property, and curtailing the need for substantial international disaster assistance in the coming years.

—Amy Tohill-Stull

INDONESIA

During FY 2001, civil strife and population displacement, exacerbated by Indonesia's recent political and economic crises, continued in the provinces of Maluku, North Maluku, Central Sulawesi, Central and West Kalimantan, Aceh, West Timor, and Irian Jaya. In the Moluccas and Central Sulawesi regions, violent conflict occurred between Christian and Muslim militias. In Central Kalimantan, ethnic divisions and migrant issues led to outbreaks of violence, and in the provinces of Aceh and Irian Jaya, violence occurred between separatist groups and the Government of Indonesia (GOI). WFP reported that, as a result of these conflicts, more than 1.3 million people were internally displaced throughout Indonesia at the end of FY 2001.

On July 23, 2001, Megawati Sukarnoputri succeeded Abdurrahman Wahid as the President of Indonesia. The Megawati government stated its intention to resolve the issue of IDPs within Indonesia by the end of 2002.

Maluku and North Maluku

Since 1999, the conflict in the Moluccas has left more than 4,000 people dead and destroyed homes, shops, places of worship, and public buildings. Sectarian conflict during FY 2001 led to continued population displacement and the declaration of a "state of

civil emergency" for the region. In addition, public services, such as health, transportation, education, water, and sanitation, continued to be disrupted. According to September 2001 WFP estimates, more than 413,000 IDPs remained in the Moluccas.

Central Sulawesi

Central Sulawesi Province has experienced more than three years of sectarian conflict between Christian and Muslim militias, including those from outside Sulawesi. During April 2000, civil unrest in the region resulted in



Indonesian IDPs used a warehouse on Ambon Island for temporary housing (photo by Nick Macdonald/Mercy Corps).

the destruction or damage to more than 5,000 homes and public buildings, and an estimated 250 deaths. During June and July 2001, violence continued in the region, resulting in 18 deaths and additional destruction of houses, temporary barracks, and mosques. In September 2001, WFP estimated that more than 85,000 IDPs remained in Sulawesi.

Central and West Kalimantan

In the provinces of Kalimantan, economic competition and ethnic discrimination contributed to the tensions between the indigenous Dayaks and Madurese migrants, who resettled under the transmigration policies of previous governments. Tensions escalated and resulted in violence during March and April 2001 in Central Kalimantan. The conflict resulted in a sudden influx of Madurese IDPs to Madura Island and other parts of Java. In June, tensions escalated amidst demands that the Madurese residents be resettled to other areas, resulting in renewed violence. The GOI deployed troops to Central Kalimantan to restore order. WFP estimated that more than 58,000 people were displaced as a result of the violence.

Aceh

Since 1999, the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the GOI had been engaged in negotiations over autonomy for the province of Aceh. The Humanitarian Pause, a cease-fire that began in June 2000, led to a notable decrease in violence. However, in early 2001, the conflict escalated, resulting in increased displacement within Aceh and migrations to neighboring North Sumatra. WFP estimated that more than 54,000 IDPs were in Aceh. On August 9, 2001, in an apparent attempt to resolve the conflict, President Megawati signed a decree giving special autonomy to the Aceh Province.

West Timor

The violence that followed the 1999 independence referendum in East Timor resulted in more than 200,000 East Timorese fleeing to West Timor and more than 200,000 others displaced within East Timor. In September 1999, the U.N. deployed a peacekeeping force to East Timor to re-establish order. During October 1999, UNHCR and IOM entered West Timor and began to formally repatriate East Timorese refugees. Since October 1999, UNHCR and IOM has assisted in the repatriation of more than 136,000 East Timorese refugees.



With USAID/OFDA support, Mercy Corps and its local partners built partitions in the Ambon Island warehouse to provide privacy for IDP families (photo by Anna Young/Mercy Corps).

Irian Jaya

Pro-independence activities in Irian Jaya Province increased during FY 2001. Pro-independence organizations, such as the Free Papua Movement, clashed with the Indonesian military, resulting in the displacement of thousands of residents.

On October 13, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Robert S. Gelbard redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Indonesia. USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$5.4 million in emergency assistance to local and international NGOs during FY 2001 to assist IDPs and victims of conflict in the affected areas.

USAID/OFDA provided \$75,000 to WFP to conduct an assessment of IDP livelihoods issues in affected areas. WVI and IMC received more than \$775,000 from USAID/OFDA to provide medical and trauma services, shelter repairs, water and sanitation initiatives, and hygiene kits and basic household items to IDPs living on Madura Island. IMC also received \$200,000 from USAID/OFDA to provide emergency shelter, health services, non-food commodities, and water and sanitation programs benefiting IDPs in Kalimantan. USAID/OFDA supported IRC with \$200,000 to expand water and sanitation facilities, as well as distribute non-food emergency relief commodities to IDPs in Aceh Province. CARE, IMC, and IRC used \$596,800 from USAID/OFDA to provide emergency shelter, seeds and tools, and water and sanitation programs to IDPs in

Sulawesi. USAID/OFDA also provided more than \$3.5 million to WVI, ACF/F, IMC, and Mercy Corps for emergency shelter, hygiene kits, fishing equipment, seeds and tools, primary health services, water, and sanitation initiatives, and community rehabilitation programs for IDPs living in the Moluccas. To assist USAID/Indonesia in the monitoring of humanitarian needs and the coordination of USG emergency assistance, USAID/OFDA posted an EDRC in Jakarta during the fall of 2000.

USAID/OTI provided more than \$12 million through 228 grants to local and international NGOs for projects that focused on strengthening civil society, civil-military relations, community stabilization, governance, and media outlets throughout Indonesia.

USAID/Indonesia's Office of Population, Health, and Nutrition (PHN) provided nearly \$2.7 million in grants to ACF/F, WVI, SC/US, and WHO for supplemental and therapeutic feeding, psycho-social activities, and polio vaccinations for vulnerable populations. The USAID/Indonesia PHN office also provided funding to Columbia University for a Public Health in Complex Emergencies training workshop for the GOI's Ministry of Health staff.

In addition, State/PRM provided grants totaling \$737,311 to UNHCR, IOM, and ICRC for East Timorese reintegration programs and emergency relief activities.

USAID/OFDA Assistance	.....\$5,398,884
OTHER USG Assistance	.....\$15,883,665
TOTAL USG Assistance	.....\$21,282,549

INDONESIA

During the fall of 2000, the onset of the monsoon season brought heavy and continuous rains to the Indonesian archipelago, which resulted in widespread flooding in Sumatra, North Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, and Java. The flooding precipitated numerous landslides in some affected areas and led to significant infrastructure damage. More than 70 people were killed, 20,000 residents were displaced, and others of the affected populations lost personal property and their livelihoods. Heavy rains continued throughout the remainder of the monsoon season, which extends from October through March.

On November 1, 2000, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Steven Mull issued a disaster declaration in response to the severe flooding in the central Java provinces of Cilacap and Banyumas. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Indonesia to CRS, which in cooperation with Yayasan Social Bina Sejahtera, a local NGO, provided emergency food commodities and health care to flood victims.

On November 28, U.S. Ambassador Robert S. Gelbard issued a second disaster declaration for floods and landslides in Sumatra. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Indonesia to IFRC. IFRC, in collaboration with the Indonesian Red Cross, provided 2,000 household kits and tarpaulins to affected families in 10 districts. In addition, a USAID/OFDA regional advisor conducted a needs assessment in Sumatra from November 29 to December 3. The assessment determined that the floodwaters had receded and that immediate humanitarian needs included potable water for West Sumatra and Aceh provinces.

During the fall of 2000, USAID/OFDA posted an EDRC in Jakarta to assist USAID/Indonesia in the monitoring of humanitarian needs and to coordinate USG emergency assistance to disaster-affected areas. On December 5, a two-person team composed of USAID/OFDA's EDRC and a representative of USAID/Indonesia arrived in Manado, North Sulawesi, to assess the ongoing humanitarian situation after additional flooding occurred. The assessment team determined that immediate needs included potable water, emergency food assistance, and basic household items.

U.S. Ambassador Robert S. Gelbard issued a third disaster declaration for monsoon flooding on December 6, 2000. This declaration allowed USAID/OFDA to provide assistance in response to the floods in the entire country of Indonesia, including floods in Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara provinces, as well as any additional flooding that might occur in Indonesia throughout the monsoon season. With the recommendations put forth in the humanitarian assessment by the EDRC and USAID/Indonesia, USAID/OFDA provided an additional \$25,000 through USAID/Indonesia to IFRC for the purchase and distribution of emergency household kits. On February 13, USAID/OFDA provided an additional \$113,500 through USAID/Indonesia to IFRC, WVI, and Mercy Corps to address the immediate humanitarian needs of approximately 42,500 beneficiaries in greater Jakarta and other areas of East Java.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$188,500
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INDONESIA

Several days of unseasonably heavy rain in late July and early August 2001 resulted in flooding and landslides in three sub-districts of Nias Island, located 97 km southwest of North Sumatra Province. The floods and landslides caused significant damage to infrastructure, killed at least 84 people, and displaced more than 1,000 residents.

On August 3, U.S. Ambassador Robert S. Gelbard declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding and landslides on Nias Island. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Indonesia to IFRC to help meet the immediate needs of the most severely affected flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

LAOS

Beginning in July 2000, heavier than normal monsoon rains beset the Southeast Asian countries of Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The rains resulted in extensive flooding of the entire Mekong watershed area.

The U.S Embassy in Vientiane reported that the floods affected approximately 450,000 people in more than 1,000 villages, and resulted in 15 deaths. In addition, the floodwaters contaminated water sources and increased the risk of water-borne diseases in the affected villages. The floods destroyed more than 8% of Laos' rice crop, or about 180,000 MT.

On October 3, 2000, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Karen B. Stewart declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding in the central and southern regions of Laos. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 to the Government of Laos' National Disaster Management Office to support flood relief efforts. In addition, on November 14, 2000, USAID/OFDA provided \$99,500 to CARE for the distribution of 200 MT of rice seed. The seed distribution targeted 4,000 households in 60 villages of the four most seriously affected districts of Khammouane and Savanakheth provinces.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$124,500

LAOS

Heavy rains during August and September 2001 resulted in flooding throughout much of Laos, including Khammouane, Savannakhet, Champassak, and Attapeu provinces. The floods affected an estimated 453,000 households and damaged 59,000 hectares of rice fields. Since the floodwaters rose slowly, few affected families lost livestock and personal possessions, which were moved to higher ground.

On September 26, 2001, U.S. Ambassador Douglas A. Hartwick declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 to USAID/Laos to assist with the local relief efforts for flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

MONGOLIA

Mongolia experienced two consecutive years of severe summer drought followed by winter weather emergencies. As a result of the droughts, livestock were unable to achieve the necessary body weight to survive the harsh winter snowstorms and freezing temperatures. In addition, because fodder was buried far beneath the snow, grazing animals could not obtain adequate food supplies. These winter conditions were exacerbated by overstocking and overgrazing around villages, an insufficient number of water distribution points, and the scarcity of veterinary services. According to the State Emergency Commission, the winter emergency of 2000-2001 affected approximately 76,230 herding families and killed more than 1.5 million head of livestock in 17 provinces.

On January 31, 2001, U.S. Ambassador John R. Dinger declared a disaster due to the effects of the extreme winter weather in Mongolia. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Mongolia to the Mongolian Red Cross to help meet the immediate needs of victims whose livelihoods were affected by the weather. In addition, USAID/OFDA deployed a program officer, at a cost of \$10,042, to conduct an assessment in affected areas from March 9 to 15. The assessment found that current levels of international emergency assistance were sufficient to meet existing humanitarian needs.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$35,042

PHILIPPINES

CED PERSONS

The escalation of fighting between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in 2000 displaced more than 300,000 residents from nine provinces of central Mindanao. By the spring of 2001, 60% of IDPs had returned to their homes as a result of advances in the peace process. However, more than 140,000 IDPs remained vulnerable, housed in evacuation centers or with host families in remote areas of central Mindanao.

From February 22 to 24, a USAID/OFDA regional advisor assessed the existing humanitarian conditions in Mindanao. The USAID/OFDA assessment found that IDPs needed potable water, sanitation facilities, family hygiene kits, and the restoration of livelihoods because of infrastructure damage. On March 22, 2001, U.S. Chargé d' Affaires Michael E. Malinowski declared a disaster in response to the needs of the conflict-affected persons in Mindanao.

USAID/OFDA provided \$422,625 through USAID/Philippines to AAH/USA, working in coordination with OXFAM and MSF/B, to improve health and living conditions and restore the livelihoods of returnees and IDPs residing in evacuation centers in central Mindanao. The funding improved access to potable water and sanitation facilities for 13,800 returnees in the municipality of Matanog, Maguindanao Province. In addition 5,830 family hygiene kits and 5,923 seeds and tools kits were distributed to returnees and IDP families in Maguindanao and North Cotabato provinces.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$422,625

SRI LANKA

On December 26 and 27, 2000, a cyclone passed through the northeastern portion of Sri Lanka, affecting the districts of Trincomalee and Batticaloa. The storm affected approximately 60,000 families, damaged between 44,000 and 60,000 homes, inundated crop-lands, damaged telecommunications and power lines, and contaminated potable water sources. The extent of damage was difficult to assess due to insecurity in the region where the cyclone struck, an area controlled by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam. The Government

of Sri Lanka (GOS) provided approximately \$310,000 in emergency relief commodities to the affected areas, including emergency shelter for the displaced people at Nalanda Vidyalaya and Jamalia Muslim Vidyalaya. In addition, local NGOs and relief agencies assisted government officials in responding to the disaster.

From January 10 to 16, a USAID/OFDA regional advisor traveled to Sri Lanka to assess the damage and local needs. Based on the recommendations of the assessment, U.S. Ambassador E. Ashley Wills declared a disaster on January 16, 2001. USAID/OFDA provided \$40,000 through the U.S. Embassy to ICRC and the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society. In coordination with the GOS, Trincomalee authorities, and the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, ICRC used the USAID/OFDA assistance to provide plastic sheeting and emergency household kits to affected populations.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$40,000

SRI LANKA

DOUGHT

Insufficient rainfall for more than 21 months resulted in drought conditions for the southeastern portion of the country during FY 2001. According to officials of the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL), the affected areas included Hambantota, Ampara, Moneragala, Ratnapura, Badulla, Kurunegala and Puttalam districts. Hambantota, Kurunegala, and Moneragala districts were most severely affected. The GSL and the Sri Lanka Red Cross estimated that more than one million people suffered from the effects, with more than 500,000 residing in Hambantota District. The drought depleted three consecutive rice harvests, killed thousands of head of livestock, and increased the level of malnutrition among children. In addition, the drought damaged water-harvesting mechanisms such as irrigation tanks and wells. Because many crops failed, farmers lacked the required seeds for new planting seasons.

On August 27, 2001, the GSL's Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued an appeal for international relief assistance. On September 6, U.S. Ambassador E. Ashley Wills declared a disaster, following an official visit to the affected regions and consultation with local government officials. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Sri Lanka to NGOs for the purchase of portable water tanks to facilitate the distribution of potable water to affected families. A USAID/OFDA

regional advisor and a USAID/OFDA hydro-meteorological expert conducted a comprehensive drought assessment in Sri Lanka from September 15 to 22.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

TAIWAN

From September 16 to 18, 2001, Typhoon Nari remained stationary over Taiwan, dropping more than a meter of rain in the most severely affected areas. According to the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), the floods and landslides that resulted from the typhoon led to 59 deaths, 21 persons missing, hundreds of people injured, an undetermined number of houses destroyed, and disruption of the existing electrical, water, transportation, and telecommunications services. Local media reports stated that an estimated 650,000 households were affected by the loss of electricity and potable water.

On September 19, the acting director of AIT Pamela Slutz, declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding and landslides. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through AIT to the Taiwan Red Cross to help meet the immediate needs of the most affected flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

THAILAND

During November 2000, several weeks of heavy rainfall led to severe flooding in ten provinces of southern Thailand (Songkhla, Nakorn Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Narathiwat, Yala, Surat Thani, Phatthalung, Pattani, Satun, and Trang). The Government of Thailand's Ministry of Interior reported 51 confirmed deaths and 808,231 residents affected by the floods. Floodwaters damaged or destroyed 63,000 hectares of cropland, 819 schools, and 81 bridges. Transportation, telecommunications, and other public services in the affected provinces were disrupted.

On December 4, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Richard E. Hecklinger issued a disaster declaration due to the damage caused by the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok to Thailand's Red Cross Society for the purchase and dis-

tribution of emergency food, medicines, and other relief supplies to flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

THAILAND

In August 2001, the effects of Typhoon Usagi resulted in heavy rainfall, severe flooding, and landslides in the northern part of the country. The floods and landslides affected approximately 450,000 people in 24 provinces, including 104 deaths and 109 residents injured.

On August 14, 2001, U.S. Ambassador Richard E. Hecklinger declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding and landslides. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok to Thailand's Red Cross Society to help meet emergency shelter, food, and potable water needs of the most affected families.

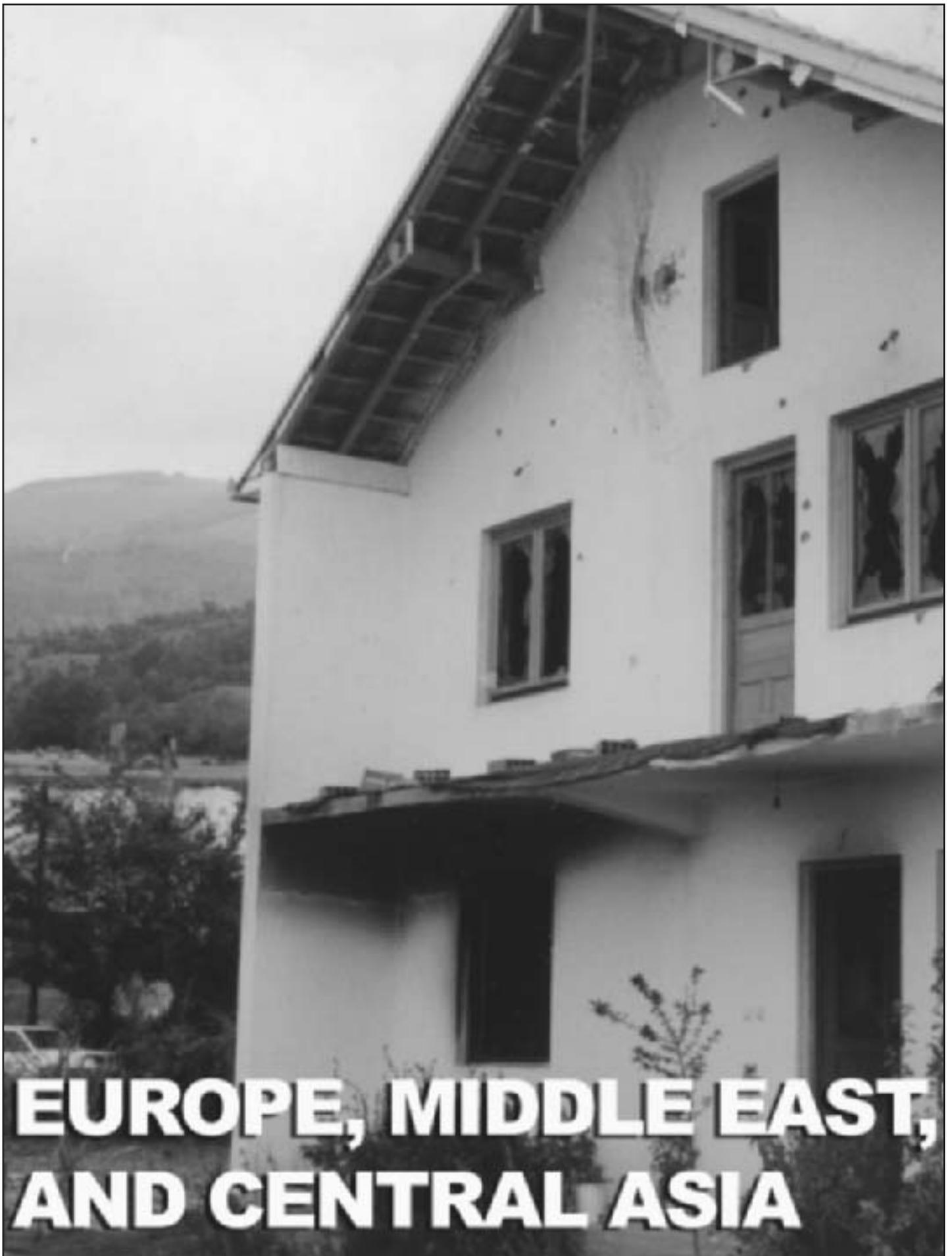
USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

VIETNAM

During September 2001, heavy rains and extensive flooding of the upstream portions of the Mekong River combined to cause the Tien and Hau rivers in the Mekong River Delta to overflow. The flooding worsened in October 2001, resulting in an intensification of the disaster situation and an expansion of the affected area. The floodwaters damaged approximately 280,000 houses, affected 1.4 million people, and killed more than 300 residents, 237 of them children.

On September 18, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Robert Porter declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Vietnam to WVI and CRS to address the immediate needs of flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000



**EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST,
AND CENTRAL ASIA**



AFGHANISTAN

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Two major factors exacerbated Afghanistan's long-standing humanitarian crisis during FY 2001. The Taliban, who controlled nearly 90 percent of Afghan territory, made substantial new territorial gains in September 2000, seizing Taloqan, the capital of Takhar Province in the northeast and the seat of the opposition Northern

Alliance. In addition, drought continued to ravage Afghanistan's cultural society. The fighting and drought increased the long-term effects of war, instability, and severe infrastructure deterioration, causing major new population displacements and increased vulnerability for local populations that did not relocate. In FY 2001, up to one million people were internally displaced as a result of the deepening crisis, while an estimated 180,000 Afghans crossed into Pakistan to escape the crisis.



A bakery supported by USAID/OFDA partner WFP provides bread and much-needed income to residents near Mazar-e-Sharif. WFP also assisted bakeries operated by women (photo by George Havens, USAID/OFDA).

The most severe effects of the crisis were felt in Afghanistan's west and north regions. In the western city of Herat, an estimated 170,000 to 180,000 IDPs had arrived by July 2001. In the Northern Region, an estimated 500,000 people were internally displaced, including up to 150,000 people around Mazar-e-Sharif, the provincial capital of Balkh. In the northeast, nearly 10,000 IDPs moved to islands in the Pyandj River along the Afghanistan-Tajikistan border. Denied access to Tajikistan, which kept its border with Afghanistan closed, the IDPs remained in place during FY 2001 under poor living conditions. In the south, a near-total ban on poppy production by the Taliban aggravated the drought's effects. Although the ban was lauded for its positive contribution to drug control efforts, farmers and workers dependent on poppy income had no alternative sources of income to sustain their families.

As in past years, the difficult working environment encountered by relief personnel in Afghanistan complicated response efforts to the continuing crisis. In June 2001, Taliban officials refused to allow WFP to employ women to conduct verification surveys of its 300,000 beneficiaries list for a bakeries program in Kabul, leading to a showdown in which WFP threatened to

shutdown the entire program. The Taliban and WFP eventually reached a compromise agreement to keep the bakeries operational. On August 5, the Taliban arrested eight expatriate and 16 Afghan staff of Shelter Now International (SNI/Germany) on charges of proselytizing Christianity, through their programs. Subsequently, the Taliban shutdown two other NGOs for alleged links with SNI/Germany, and threatened other relief agencies with an investigation of their operations. (Note: USAID/OFDA supported a U.S.-based organization named Shelter Now International in Afghanistan during FY 2001. Despite a common name, the two organizations are unrelated.) Relief agencies reported that Taliban harassment increased sharply during FY 2001, particularly in Kandahar and Kabul. Some sources believed that elements within the Taliban hoped to provoke international NGOs into leaving Afghanistan in order to replace them with Islamic relief organizations.

Terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, by Osama bin Laden's al Qaeda terrorist network, which operated in Afghanistan under Taliban protection, had drastic and immediate repercussions for the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan. Fearing increased insecurity inside Afghanistan and a possible U.S. military reprisal, all international relief agency staff withdrew from Afghanistan during the next several days. At the same time, some Afghans began to move out of cities and towards the country's borders. Relief programs that continued with local staff were further impeded by rising lawlessness and Taliban harassment, including severe restrictions on communications with relief staff outside the country. By the end of September 2001, Afghanistan's humanitarian prospects appeared more bleak than ever in the face of the international relief agencies pullout, impending war, and predictions of large-scale population movements.

On October 1, 2000, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Karl F. Inderfurth redeclared a disaster for FY 2001 due to the continuing humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan. USAID/OFDA responded with emergency humanitarian assistance in the form of grants and in-kind contributions to IOs and

NGOs. In April 2001, USAID/OFDA deployed a joint assessment team to drought-affected areas in western and northern Afghanistan with State/PRM. The team concluded that Afghanistan was on the brink of famine. In June 2001, USAID/OFDA deployed a multi-agency DART to Pakistan to coordinate humanitarian assistance with the Pakistan-based Afghanistan international relief community.

USAID/OFDA supported IDPs in Afghanistan through two grants of \$120,000 to ACTED for assistance along the Afghanistan-Tajikistan border and in Baghlan Province; \$150,000 to GOAL for shelter, infrastructure and displacement-prevention activities in Samangan Province; \$250,000 to IRC in Balkh Province to support camps and informal settlements in partnership with local NGOs; approximately \$1.5 million to Mercy Corps for assistance to 3,000 IDPs in Takhar and Badakhshan; \$320,400 to SNI/US for support to families hosting 5,650 IDPs in Takhar; and \$200,000 to UNCHS/Habitat for displacement and drought programs countrywide. USAID/OFDA also provided \$1.5 million to SNI/US and \$350,000 for UNCHS/Habitat for the construction of 16,700 shelters in Herat. USAID/OFDA supported IDPs and drought victims through a contribution to ICRC of 30,000 blankets valued at \$250,842, including transport, for drought victims in Ghor Province. In February 2001, USAID/OFDA airlifted 610 tents, 17,500 blankets, four MT of high-protein biscuits, and health kits with sufficient supplies to treat 3,000 people for one month. The contribution, valued at \$650,850, was consigned to UN OCHA.

In the food and agriculture sectors, USAID/OFDA provided CARE with \$465,000 for drought relief in Wardak and Ghazni Province, as well as \$415,000 for food assistance in central, western, and southern Afghanistan. USAID/OFDA provided \$200,000 to FAO for a seed program, \$150,000 to Mercy Corps in Helmand for water and livelihoods support, and \$100,000 for support to vulnerable populations affected by the Taliban poppy ban.

USAID/OFDA supported logistics with \$600,000 to UN OCHA for humanitarian transport, non-food commodity purchases, and support for WFP-managed food programs and implementing partners. USAID/OFDA provided \$200,000 to Air Serv International for humanitarian air transport, \$600,000 to UN OCHA for coordination, and \$91,350 to CWS for humanitarian assessments.

USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.5 million to ACF/F for health and nutrition activities for 530,000 Kabul

area residents, and \$400,000 for health activities benefiting IDPs and local residents in Herat. USAID/OFDA provided UNCHS/Habitat with \$125,000 for an urban health and sanitation-related solid waste collection program in Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar, Herat, and Farah. USAID/OFDA also provided UNICEF with \$350,000 for health activities, nutrition surveillance, and water and sanitation programs countrywide, and supported SC/US with \$100,000 for nutrition surveillance in northern Afghanistan. USAID/OFDA provided \$145,000 to CARE for a water supply and health education program in Kabul. Finally, USAID/OFDA gave \$1.5 million to SC/US for a multi-sector program including health, winterization, agricultural drought relief, and seed distribution in Faryab, Balkh, and Kabul.

USAID/FFP provided 63,810 MT of P.L. 480 Title II wheat and complementary commodities, including a contribution of 4,000 MT valued at nearly \$1.9 million for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, to WFP at a total cost of \$31.2 million. USDA contributed 240,200 MT of Section 416(b) surplus wheat valued at \$104.3 million. State/PRM provided approximately \$16 million to UNHCR and \$6.9 million to ICRC in support of programs in Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan serving Afghan refugees, returnees, and IDPs.

State/PRM provided \$1 million to UN OCHA in support of emergency coordination and preparedness measures for Afghan refugee programs, and provided \$589,069 in support of transportation costs for delivery of U.S. food contributions. State/PRM also provided approximately \$5.3 million to NGOs for Afghan refugee and returnee support programs in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

USAID's Democracy and Governance office provided \$310,000 to UNCHS/Habitat for community support for Afghan refugees and returnees. The U.S. Department of State's Humanitarian Demining Program provided \$1.1 million to HALO Trust, a British demining organization, and \$1.7 million in financial and in-kind contributions to the U.N. Mine Action Program for Afghanistan. The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs provided \$1.5 million to the U.N. Drug Control Program for opium crop substitution assistance in Nangarhar Province, and the CDC provided \$569,525 to UNICEF for polio eradication in Afghanistan.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$12,485,791
Other USG Assistance \$170,508,184
Total USG Assistance \$182,993,975

USAID/OFDA: Committed to Assisting the Afghan People

In April 2001, USAID/OFDA deployed two staff members to Afghanistan to assess the effects of a devastating three-year drought and to recommend effective emergency assistance response strategies. The assessment team, the first USG officials to enter Afghanistan since 1998, consisted of a USAID/OFDA health officer, a USAID/OFDA nutritionist, and a refugee officer from State/PRM. The assessment took place in some of Afghanistan's most drought-affected areas, including Herat and Farah provinces in the west, and Balkh, Samangan, and Faryab provinces in the north. The team encountered villagers who were subsisting on only bread mixed with wild grasses, observed barren agricultural fields and dry riverbeds, and listened to stories of how elderly villagers were dying from diseases as they gave up their food for the hungry children. Entire villages were relocating to IDP camps near the cities of Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif. The assessment team concluded that Afghanistan was on the brink of a widespread and precipitous famine.

USAID/OFDA responded to the assessment recommendations by deploying a USAID/DART in June 2001. The USAID/DART facilitated and coordinated the USG's humanitarian response program from Islamabad, Pakistan, the locus for relief agencies operating within Afghanistan. In response to Afghanistan's deepening crisis caused by drought and civil war, USAID/OFDA overcame obstacles, including severe constraints on humanitarian access, to provide nearly \$12.5 million in relief assistance during FY 2001 to vulnerable Afghans and refugees in Pakistan.

USAID/OFDA's emergency relief assistance was part of a three-pronged USG strategy designed to prevent further displacement by assisting residents in their home villages, helping those displaced who had been forced to move to camps and other secure locations, and assisting IDPs in preparing for the eventual return to their homes. USAID/OFDA assistance was part

of the nearly \$183 million USG humanitarian program in Afghanistan during FY 2001. The USG response was the largest amount of humanitarian assistance provided by any donor country.

Even before its greater involvement in FY 2001, USAID/OFDA had been a major provider of humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan. As deepening civil conflict forced the end of the \$132 million USAID cross-border development program in 1994, USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, and State/PRM were the only USG offices able to maintain their assistance programs inside Afghanistan. Between 1994 and 2001, USAID/OFDA provided a total of \$32 million in emergency humanitarian assistance, meeting a wide range of basic needs, including emergency shelter for IDPs, winter heating assistance, support for emergency health programs, and non-food relief commodities. USAID/OFDA assistance was targeted to help Afghans survive the country's deadly mix of poverty, displacement, and civil strife, and it increased significantly as Afghanistan's three-year drought intensified. In addition, USAID/OFDA



A USAID/OFDA assessment team visited IDP shelters in Maslakh Camp, Herat Province (photo by George Havens, USAID/OFDA).

responded to the two earthquakes that devastated parts of northern Afghanistan in 1998.

In the immediate aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, international humanitarian staff withdrew from Afghanistan in anticipation of U.S. reprisal against al Qaeda fighters. The Coalition-led military campaign that commenced in early October eventually resulted in the fall of the

Taliban, and improved humanitarian access to the country. The April 2001 assessment and the presence of the USAID/DART in neighboring Pakistan placed USAID/OFDA in a unique position to take advantage of these historic changes in FY 2002 to improve the condition of the Afghan people and the deteriorated infrastructure.

—Alex Mahoney

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Three days of heavy rains in late June 2001 caused rivers to overflow and flood areas in Brcko District, Tuzla Canton, and Republika Srpska. In the Brcko District, 1,000 people were evacuated to temporary shelters or to the homes of friends and relatives. The district government reported that the floods left several thousand homes under water, caused a landslide that threatened 20 homes in Gorni Maoca, damaged a water supply network, and caused power outages in many regions. In Tuzla Canton, between 7,000 and 8,000 people were evacuated. Eight municipalities in Republika Srpska were under a state of emergency, and the Sava, Drina, Lukavac, Janja, and Tinja rivers in the northeast spilled over their banks. The Bosna River, running north from Sarajevo through the center of the country, also caused serious flooding.

On June 21, U.S. Ambassador Thomas J. Miller declared a disaster due to the effects of the heavy flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo to IFRC for the provision of emergency food and hygiene packs to flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

HUNGARY

In early March 2001, heavy rainfall and melting snow caused record flooding in Eastern Europe, including along Hungary's Tisza, Tur, and Szamo rivers. On March 5, the situation in Hungary was aggravated when two levees along the Tisza River burst. More than 30,000 residents from 20 villages in the Bereg Region of eastern Hungary were evacuated as high water marks reached record levels.

On March 8, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Thomas B. Robertson declared a disaster due to the effects of the heavy flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Hungary for emergency assistance activities including the distribution of warm meals, blankets, and sanitation supplies to displaced flood victims. The USAID/OFDA assistance was provided to the Foundation for Development of Democratic Rights, a local NGO.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

KAZAKHSTAN

AVE

Extremely cold weather in January and February 2001 lowered temperatures in Kazakhstan to minus 50 degrees Celsius. The sub-freezing conditions placed a severe strain on the country's power systems and on the more vulnerable segments of the affected population. Those most at risk from the cold weather were children and residents of public facilities such as orphanages and hospitals. Antiquated and poorly maintained heating systems were unable to provide sufficient warmth despite the availability of electricity and natural gas.

On February 13, U.S. Ambassador Richard H. Jones declared a disaster due to the extreme winter weather conditions. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 through USAID/Kazakhstan to the IFRC. IFRC used the funds to rehabilitate household heating systems in eastern Kazakhstan (Ust Kamenogorsk and Leninogorsk), upgrade the roofs of houses in northern Kazakhstan (Petropavlovsk), and provide blankets and medicines as needed.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

MACEDONIA

In February 2001, ethnic Albanian insurgents from the National Liberation Army (NLA) attacked Macedonian army and police positions in northwest Macedonia. The insurgents declared that they were fighting for greater civil rights and freedoms for the ethnic Albanian minority in Macedonia. By March, NLA attacks had spread to Tetovo, the second largest city in Macedonia, and the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) responded by shelling insurgent mountain positions above the city. In March, more than 40,000 Macedonians left their homes, either crossing the border into Kosovo or moving internally, primarily to the capital city of Skopje. As hostilities slowly subsided in April, many of those displaced gradually returned to their homes.

The relative calm was shattered in early May after eight Macedonian soldiers were killed in an ambush near Tetovo. Macedonian military forces shelled suspected insurgent positions in the villages of Vakcince, Lojane, and Slupcane, triggering new refugee and IDP movements. Later in May, Macedonian forces shelled villages surrounding Kumanovo. Although the Macedonian military called on village residents (mostly ethnic Albanians) to evacuate, an estimated 10,000 civilians in the Kumanovo area remained in their homes during the fighting, either because they refused to leave or were afraid to leave. During the peak of the fighting, more than 130,000 residents were displaced from their homes. A total of 60,000 people were internally displaced, and 70,000 became refugees in Kosovo.

As fighting spread in June to Aracinovo, a predominantly ethnic Albanian town on the outskirts of Skopje, the Macedonian government and the NLA agreed to a cease-fire. The cease-fire was broken by scattered fighting and restored again on July 5. Following heavy shelling around Tetovo on July 22 and 23, another cease-fire was established on July 26.

Each new round of fighting triggered refugee movements to Kosovo and displacement within Macedonia. UNHCR officials reported that 64,818 refugees from Macedonia, mostly ethnic Albanians, arrived in Kosovo during May and June. By the end of June, there were 33,715 registered IDPs in Macedonia, primarily Macedonian Slavs. The fighting, which was concentrated in ethnic Albanian villages, damaged or destroyed an

estimated 5,500-6,000 homes. However, 70% of the damaged homes sustained only minor damage.

Refugees in Kosovo began to return in significant numbers when ethnic Albanian and Macedonian Slav political parties signed a Western-mediated peace plan on August 13 in Ohrid, Macedonia. The plan backed constitutional and political reforms granting greater civil rights to the ethnic Albanian population and increased use of the Albanian language. Returns were also prompted when NATO troops began a 30-day disarmament of ethnic Albanian combatants as part of the peace agreement. NATO successfully collected nearly 4,000 weapons by the end of the program on September 27.

By late September, UNHCR officials estimated that 55,000 ethnic Albanian Macedonians had returned from Kosovo, while another 26,000 remained. The Macedonian Red Cross estimated that 41,000 stayed displaced in Macedonia, most of whom were living with host families.

USAID/OFDA personnel in Skopje monitored and assessed the humanitarian situation throughout the escalation in fighting. USAID/OFDA deployed a senior program officer to Skopje from May to August, followed by a senior regional advisor until September. Due to deteriorating security conditions in Macedonia, a USAID/OFDA program officer also worked from Kosovo.

On July 5, 2001, U.S. Ambassador Michael Einik declared a disaster due to the continued displacement of conflict-affected populations, but he did not request disaster assistance funds at that time. In mid-July, a USAID/OFDA shelter expert traveled to Macedonia to assess shelter sector needs and recommended an emergency transitional shelter program to repair and rehabilitate 1,000 houses.

On August 27, Ambassador Einik requested USAID/OFDA disaster assistance funds to support a return program for 60,000 displaced Macedonians. In response to the request, USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Skopje to ARC to support displaced ethnic Macedonians and ethnic Albanians. ARC assisted more than 2,800 IDPs accommodated in collective centers by creating focus groups to provide and discuss critical information about security, their home areas, repair efforts, and other key issues affecting their return.

To further assist IDPs, USAID/OFDA also provided grants for emergency relief items, shelter repair, and agricultural rehabilitation. USAID/OFDA provided \$435,585 to AmRC to purchase and distribute hygiene parcels for 6,000 host families and 12,200 IDP families. USAID/OFDA provided Mercy Corps with \$551,891 to reconstruct shelter for 400 families, and \$733,533 to SNI/US to provide functional winter shelter for 600 returnee families. To facilitate ethnic reconciliation, SNI/US expended more than 60% of its program budget on procurement of goods and services from businesses owned by ethnic Macedonians, which in turn was used to repair the damaged homes of ethnic Albanians. In the agricultural sector, FAO provided wheat seed and basal fertilizer to more than 12,600 conflict-affected wheat farmers in 100 villages in the Tetovo, Kumanovo, Skopje, and Sveti Nikole regions with a USAID/OFDA grant of \$975,000.

USAID/FFP provided \$3 million in P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to conflict-affected Macedonians; \$2 million for 3,100 MT of wheat flour, beans, and vegetable oil for Macedonian refugees in Kosovo; and approximately \$1 million for 1,200 MT of wheat flour, beans, and vegetable oil for WFP to distribute to IDPs.

USAID/OTI contributed \$918,000 in FY 2001 to rehabilitation programs in Macedonia. Of this total, USAID/OTI provided \$335,000 to the Community Self-Help Initiative to expand its activities in the conflict area and to support public education within the Ohrid Framework Agreement. The

remaining \$583,000 was used to launch a Confidence Building Initiative (CBI).

State/PRM provided more than \$7.8 million to U.N. agencies, IOs, and NGOs to meet the needs of Macedonian refugees and IDPs. State/PRM contributed \$4 million to UNHCR in two separate grants for its emergency response program and its return and reintegration programs. State/PRM provided \$100,000 to UN OCHA to facilitate inter-agency coordination, including crisis contingency plans in Macedonia and neighboring regions. A State/PRM contribution of \$1.5 million to ICRC went toward food and non-food assistance for conflict victims, in addition to water, sanitation, and emergency medical assistance. IOM, using a \$200,000 contribution from State/PRM, provided transportation assistance to new refugees in Kosovo and IDPs in Macedonia to help them move to transit facilities and host family locations.

State/PRM provided IRC with \$808,180 to support returning refugees and residents in the Tetovo and



Charles Setchell, a USAID/OFDA staff member (center with tie), participates in the initial distribution of USAID/OFDA-funded wheat seed to conflict-affected Macedonians during a visit to an FAO warehouse in Tetovo (photo by Ananta Hans, State/PRM).

Kumanovo regions. A contribution of \$549,158 to IRC went toward a Community Information Centers program in Kosovo and Macedonia that provided information about conditions in the region, population movements, and other logistical issues. Finally, State/PRM provided \$717,663 to Mercy Corps to support cross-border returns and stabilization activities in the Tetovo area.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$2,930,701
Other USG Assistance \$11,793,001
Total USG Assistance \$14,723,702

MOLDOVA

Between November 26 and 28, 2000, an ice storm struck the northeastern area of Moldova. The ice damaged or destroyed one-third of the country's electrical distribution network, and affected an estimated 700,000 people. The loss of power disrupted water and sewage systems, creating sanitation problems and health risks.

On December 8, U.S. Ambassador Rudolf V. Perina declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the accumulated ice. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Chisinau to International Partnership for Human Development for the procurement and distribution of wool blankets for orphanages, nurseries, and hospitals, and firewood for affected rural communities.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

PAKISTAN

THQUAKE

On January 26, 2001, a major earthquake measuring 7.7 on the Richter Scale and centered in India's Gujarat State in Western India also affected southeastern Sindh Province in neighboring Pakistan. Although Pakistan did not suffer the level of casualties and property destruction that India experienced, assessments found that housing and water resources were significantly damaged in Pakistan's affected area. Wells reportedly turned brackish after the earthquake, while damaged housing and continuing aftershocks forced some 100,000 residents to sleep in the open through February.

During the week of March 5, the Governor of Sindh appealed to the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad for interna-

tional relief assistance. On March 13, U.S. Ambassador William B. Milam declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the earthquake and subsequent aftershocks. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy to contribute to an IFRC appeal for the procurement of tents and blankets for earthquake victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

PAKISTAN

The combined effects of a three-year drought and renewed conflict in Afghanistan, particularly the September 2000 Taliban capture of the northeastern city of Taloqan, spurred a refugee flow of an estimated 180,000 Afghans into Pakistan. The outflow from Afghanistan began in September 2000 and peaked during February 2001. The new refugees, who were housed in two makeshift camps near Peshawar at Jalojai and New Shamshatoo, lived in very poor conditions and initially received minimal emergency relief assistance.

Limiting relief assistance to new refugees was largely due to the concerns of the Government of Pakistan (GOP) about its ability to cope with a new refugee influx, in addition to the existing caseload of an estimated two million Afghan refugees. By the end of FY 2001, the number of new refugees had decreased to 152,000 as a result of a combined voluntary repatriation and refugee status determination program initiated by UNHCR and the GOP in June 2001.

On February 2, 2001, U.S. Ambassador William B. Milam issued a disaster declaration due to the influx of additional Afghan refugees. Between February 6 and 10, USAID/OFDA conducted a needs assessment in the Jalojai and Shamshatoo refugee camps. In response to the findings of the assessment, USAID/OFDA airlifted 500 tents, 5,000 blankets, three WHO 1,000-person medical kits, and 240,000 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting from a USAID/OFDA stockpile for distribution by IRC in the two new refugee camps. The total cost of the airlift was \$242,600, including the cost of commodity replenishment to a USAID/OFDA stockpile.

USAID/OFDA also provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad to IRC for the local purchase and distribution of blankets, water containers, and



USAID/OFDA airlifted relief supplies to Pakistan as the flow of Afghan refugees into Jalozaï camp increased and living conditions deteriorated (photo by Ron Libby, USAID/OFDA).

tents. On February 7, an additional \$50,000 was provided by USAID/OFDA to the U.S. Embassy for the local procurement and distribution of additional emergency relief commodities to assist new Afghan refugees. (For additional information on USG assistance for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, see the "Afghanistan-Complex Emergency" case report.)

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$393,700

POLAND

Heavy rains in mid-July 2001 caused flooding in northern Poland. Additional rainfall in late July expanded the affected areas of severe flooding to southern Poland. Approximately 30 people died and more than 15,000 residents were forced to evacuate their homes. The Vistula River overflowed its banks in southeast Poland on July 29, forcing an additional 4,000 people to flee. The flood surge continued to move up the Vistula River, producing new flooding and evacuations in low-lying areas. The Government of Poland, the State Fire Service, and the Polish Army responded to the disaster. The Polish Red Cross, Caritas, and Polish Humanitarian Action provided food and basic relief items to the flood victims.

On July 31, U.S. Ambassador Christopher R. Hill declared a disaster due to the damage cause by the

severe flooding in the provinces of Malopolska, Podkarpackie, and Swietokrzyskie. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw to a local NGO, Polish Humanitarian Action, for the delivery of emergency relief commodities to flood-affected areas.

USAID/OFDA Assistance . . \$25,000

ROMANIA

Between March 3 and 7, 2001, heavy rainfall and melting snow caused flooding that affected ten counties in the north and west of Romania. Most of

the severe flooding occurred in the counties of Transylvania and Maramures. The Government of Romania reported that 2,589 houses were inundated, in addition to 11,262 hectares of farmland. Flooding also isolated 430 houses, forced the evacuation of 3,723 people, and destroyed numerous dikes, bridges, and roads.

On March 9, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Susan R. Johnson declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the severe flooding. USAID/OFDA provided USAID/Romania with \$25,000 for a grant to International Orthodox Christian Charities to procure emergency commodities, including food, hygiene items, and mineral water for evacuees.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

RUSSIA

A harsh winter and the spring thaw that followed in May 2001 resulted in the worst flooding in eastern Siberia in a century. The Republic of Sakha was most severely affected, with more than 46,000 people evacuating their homes along the Lena River. More than 6,000 homes, 75 km of road, and eight bridges were under water. Flooding had the greatest impact on the town of Lensk, which has a population of 37,800.

On June 7, U.S. Ambassador James F. Collins declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Russia to AmRC to support a portion of the IFRC's May 28 appeal for aid to flood victims. The USAID/OFDA funds were transferred from AmRC to the Russian Red Cross for the delivery of emergency food, warm clothing, blankets, and potable water.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

SERBIA-MONTENEGRO

During FY 2001, Kosovo continued to recover from the effects of war and displacement, two years after NATO concluded its air campaign against the Yugoslav military and Serbian security forces. The conflict, which escalated with fighting between Serb forces and the ethnic Albanian Kosovo Liberation Army in 1998, prompted the displacement of thousands of ethnic Albanians and resulted in the damage and destruction of an estimated 35% of the housing stock in Kosovo.

The security situation in Kosovo improved in FY 2001 following stabilization along the Kosovo-Serbia frontier. At the end of the conflict in 1999, a three-mile wide area known as the Ground Safety Zone was established to act as a buffer between Yugoslav troops and NATO's Kosovo Protection Force (KFOR) peacekeepers. Ethnic Albanian guerillas from the Liberation Army for Presevo, Medvedja, and Bujanovac (LAPMB), however, took advantage of the zone by using it as a base for attacks on Yugoslav troops. In May 2001, NATO allowed the controlled return of Yugoslav forces into the zone, and the LAPMB disarmed and vacated the area.

The positive changes along the border encouraged the return of IDPs and refugees who had fled their homes. The number of returnees contributed to the ongoing need for shelter. Despite reconstruction efforts by the international community and the private sector, emergency shelter continued to be a priority throughout the winter of 2000-2001.

During 1999, USAID/OFDA implemented the largest emergency shelter program in its history in response to the extensive shelter damage in Kosovo. USAID/OFDA

continued the shelter program in FY 2001, following a disaster declaration on October 12, 2000, by the U.S. Chief of Mission in Pristina Christopher W. Dell. The declaration cited continuing shelter needs for returning refugees and other vulnerable families.

In FY 2001, USAID/OFDA funded four NGOs to implement shelter programs. ADRA used a USAID/OFDA grant of \$702,310 to provide winterized housing for 209 returnee and IDP families in Mitrovica municipality. USAID/OFDA provided \$626,938 to ARC for a program to provide warm, dry rooms for winter shelter in conflict-damaged or unfinished housing for 543 families in the Gjilane region and 515 families in Klina municipality. WVI constructed warm, dry rooms for more than 800 families in Skenderaj and Vushtrii municipalities with \$1,266,258 in USAID/OFDA funding. In Djakovica and Decani municipalities, Solidarités provided 265 families with emergency shelter assistance through a \$522,768 USAID/OFDA grant.

In addition to shelter assistance, USAID/OFDA provided \$400,000 to WFP to assist in the completion of its food aid program and to support centers for social work benefiting vulnerable families and minority groups.

With the finalization of the majority of its shelter grants, USAID/OFDA closed its Kosovo Program Office on May 4, 2001. The office had been operational since the closure of the DART in late March 2000.

In order to address ongoing food needs for returning refugees and other vulnerable groups, USAID/FFP contributed nearly 6,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance valued at nearly \$3.5 million.

USAID/OTI completed its Kosovo Transition Initiative (KTI) on September 30, 2001. The KTI, implemented by IOM, provided more than \$6.5 million in FY 2001 to form Community Improvement Councils that facilitated the community rebuilding process and promoted relationship building between citizens and the government. The KTI also supported local NGOs and media outlets.

In addition to its regional contributions, State/PRM provided \$2.7 million to NGOs for minority stabilization projects to facilitate refugee return. The stabilization projects included income generation, education, commu-

nity development, and tolerance building activities. State/PRM also made an earmarked contribution to UNHCR for the Kosovo Women’s Initiative and funded an NGO program addressing gender-based violence.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$3,752,970
Other USG Assistance \$12,773,504
Total USG Assistance \$16,526,474

TAJIKISTAN

DOUGHT

During FY 2001, Tajikistan continued to suffer from one of the worst droughts in the last 75 years. According to FAO, rainfall during 2000 was 60% below the long-term average. Reduced rain and snowfall exacerbated an ongoing trend of declining agricultural output due to deteriorating infrastructure and the residual effects of political instability and civil strife during the mid-1990s. As a result, the 2001 wheat harvest, Tajikistan’s main staple crop, was estimated at 18% less than the previous year, and 36% lower than the 1999 wheat crop, according to FAO.

On October 31, 2000, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires James A. Boughner redeclared a disaster due to the effects of the drought. USAID/OFDA provided \$250,000 to ACTED for a seed distribution program to benefit 8,000 drought-affected families, \$100,000 to WFP for the purchase of vehicles in support of emergency food operations, and \$484,194 to AAH/USA for food security activities benefiting 15,000 families.

USAID/FFP provided 22,280 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food commodities, valued at more than \$12.6 million including transport, towards WFP’s emergency and protracted relief and recovery operations in Tajikistan. USDA also provided food assistance through a contribution of 26,500 MT of Section 416(b) surplus food commodities, valued at \$16,057,390 including transport.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$834,194
Other USG Assistance \$28,688,690
Total USG Assistance \$29,522,884

TAJIKISTAN

EARTHQUAKE

On October 31, 2000, an earthquake centered in northern Afghanistan, registering 6.7 on the Richter Scale, shook a remote district in Tajikistan’s southern Khatlon Province. Assessments conducted by relief agencies and USAID/Tajikistan staff found that the earthquake had damaged more than 780 houses, of which approximately 228 were completely destroyed, and affected more than 6,000 people. Families left homeless by the earthquake were forced to live in light tents in increasingly frigid winter weather. The earthquake also damaged schools, health centers, and roads.

On November 14, U.S. Ambassador Robert P. Finn declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake and requested assistance to meet urgent shelter needs. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$109,000 to SNI/US to reconstruct 170 homes damaged in the earthquake.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$109,000

UKRAINE

ACCIDENT

On August 19, 2001, a methane explosion in the Zasyadko coal mine in the eastern city of Donetsk killed 54 miners and injured 35 others. The injured miners were hospitalized in four local medical facilities. More than 200 miners were evacuated, and 10 miners were reported missing.

USAID contract staff traveled to Donetsk on August 23 to assess the immediate medical needs. On August 24, U.S. Ambassador Carlos Pascual requested emergency relief assistance for the victims of the explosion. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Ukraine to Counterpart International for the provision of emergency medical supplies for the injured miners. On August 25, DOD sent additional medical equipment and supplies worth \$36,690 to hospitals treating the accident victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000
Other USG Assistance \$36,690
Total USG Assistance \$61,690

Terrorism or Technological Disaster: The All Hazards Approach

The threat of terrorist acts has emerged as one of the most difficult problems the world faces in the post-Cold War period. While the most commonly used terrorist devices have been conventional explosives, as was the case in the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania, the technical capability remains for terrorists to use chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons, including weapons of mass destruction. The Government of Iraq's chemical attacks on Iran and its Kurdish populations in northern Iraq during the late 1980s and the 1995 sarin attacks by the Aum Shinrikyo cult in the Tokyo subway highlight the level of death and destruction that are possible when such weapons are used.

In addition to malicious intent, technological disasters or hazardous material incidents caused by human error or a natural disaster can put affected populations at risk. Examples of accidental technological disasters include the emission of toxic gases from a chemical plant in Bhopal, India, during 1984 that killed more than 16,000, and the Chernobyl nuclear power plant explosion in the former Soviet Union in 1986. Many smaller hazardous materials incidents occur worldwide each year and go unnoticed by the international media.

The all hazards approach does not differentiate between a terrorist act or a technological accident. They both elicit a similar response, which requires planning for a few unique circumstances such as ongoing threats, contamination, decontamination, and special medical concerns.

Consequence Management (CM) is the term most commonly used for all types of technological disasters, including terrorist acts and hazardous materials accidents. While some believe the probability of a catastrophic event is low, the potential hazards

of such destruction oblige governments to prepare response plans for any eventuality.

USAID/OFDA's focus is on saving lives and livelihoods at risk due to any disaster, however manifested. The social, political, and economic infrastructures of industrializing countries are more vulnerable to hazardous materials accidents and have an increased likelihood that they would have catastrophic consequences (morbidity, mortality, environment, etc.)



Captain Joe Hughart from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services helps to manage and maintain the USAID/OFDA cache of CBRN-related technical assessment equipment at Dobbins Air Reserve Base in Marietta, Georgia (photo by Michelle Jennings, USAID/OFDA).

should a technological disaster occur. This assumption of risk is associated with the rapid urbanization, poverty, lack of stringent regulatory policies and security, and poorly constructed and dangerously situated housing.

The goal of USAID/OFDA's efforts are to promote mitigation strategies to reduce vulnerabilities before chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive weapons of mass destruction (CBRNE) events devastate existing lives and livelihoods. It is the combination of these threats and vulnerabilities that drives OFDA's consequence management planning and preparedness actions, with the intent of addressing two important challenges.

The first challenge USAID/OFDA faces is to increase the awareness of the humanitarian relief community to potential CM incidents. NGOs, donor governments, and IOs have historically responded to the needs of victims of natural or human-caused disasters. Few of these organizations are prepared for or have the technical knowledge to operate within a contaminated environment involving victims. In addition, the dearth of experience and empirical data by which to judge preparedness levels for an international CBRNE event make it difficult to pre-determine risk-management decisions.

USAID/OFDA's contribution to an event of global concern will be a small part of the overall humanitarian response. However, USAID/OFDA is striving to enhance mechanisms and training that address the need for increased awareness while identifying high-risk geographic and technical areas, analyzing potential vulnerabilities and mitigation strategies, disseminating information on appropriate response actions, and discussing the integration of technological disaster preparedness into existing plans and frameworks. USAID/OFDA-sponsored training workshops are held quarterly as one or two-day events open to all of USAID/OFDA's implementing NGO partners.

The second USAID/OFDA challenge is to pre-

pare an overall capability to respond to a CM event. One of USAID/OFDA's roles in any disaster response is to facilitate a coordinated USG humanitarian response with NGOs, donor governments, and IOs in the affected country. USAID/OFDA's CM preparedness includes stockpiling protection and detection equipment, maintaining relationships with response partners, and providing USG CBRNE disaster management expertise through interagency partners. No organization will have all the response capabilities in a catastrophic event, but USAID/OFDA is working to take the appropriate preparedness steps.

Resources – USAID/OFDA maintains a stockpile of technical equipment for its assessment missions. The cache is located at Dobbins Air Reserve Base in Marietta, Ga., co-located with the Georgia National



A participant in USAID/OFDA's CBRNE training dresses in personal protective equipment for a detection and survey exercise at Dobbins Air Reserve Base in Marietta, Georgia (photo by Michelle Jennings, USAID/OFDA).

Guard's 4th Civil Support Team (CST). The stockpile is designed for a response to a technological disaster by USAID/OFDA technical experts and is modular and mobile. The stockpile includes personal protective suits, respirators, a variety of sampling equipment, and decontamination and detection equipment to identify contaminants and toxic substances in the air, soil, and water. USAID/OFDA's partner from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR) manages and maintains the stockpile in a constant state of readiness. Other assets include the urban search and rescue teams from Fairfax County, Virginia, and Miami-Dade, Florida. Both locations are able to provide additional CBRNE equipment and hazardous materials technical specialists when requested.

Relationships – *USAID/OFDA continues to coordinate and plan with humanitarian relief organizations that will respond to a CM event. A CBRNE working group has been established to discuss current challenges and strategies for CM preparation and response. USAID/OFDA also supports an annual international conference to promote additional working partnerships and to share information with foreign government officials, universities, and other relevant response organizations on effective strategies. Furthermore, USAID/OFDA hosts training events and conferences with NGOs and USG officials to improve*

the understanding of the issues and actors involved in a CM disaster response. These planning efforts help to ensure that CM responses will be well coordinated.

Expertise – *The most important component of USAID/OFDA's CM preparations is the development of the appropriate expertise in CBRNE disaster management. USAID/OFDA works closely with ATSDR and the CDC. These USG agencies provide training and expert advice on humanitarian consequences and appropriate public health responses to disasters involving CBRNE contaminants. In addition, USAID/OFDA draws on the expertise of the Georgia National Guard's 4th Civil Support Team, a unit with the skills, equipment, and experience necessary to operate in a contaminated environment. These partner organizations provide training, reference materials, and technical expertise to USAID/OFDA on CBRNE preparedness, planning, and response.*

With the increased potential for a disastrous CBRNE event through a terrorist act or a technological accident, USAID/OFDA has assumed the challenge that CM demands—comprehensive awareness, thoughtful preparation, appropriate resources, good working relationships, and demonstrated expertise. USAID/OFDA will continue to maintain its key role in facilitating a coordinated, timely, and appropriate response to a potential CBRNE disaster.

—Michelle Jennings

UKRAINE

In early March 2001, severe flooding resulted from heavy rainfall and melting snow. The floods did the most damage in the Transcarpathia region, forcing the evacuation of 7,136 people, damaging 8,307 buildings, and washing out roads, leaving some villages accessible only by helicopter.

On March 9, 2001, U.S. Ambassador Carlos Pascual declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S.

Embassy in Kiev to procure emergency relief commodities through the USAID-funded Community Humanitarian Assistance Program (CHAP). In addition, DOD provided 100,000 humanitarian daily rations (HDRs), valued at \$430,000, for flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance	\$25,000
Other USG Assistance	\$430,000
Total USG Assistance	\$455,000

UZBEKISTAN

DOUGHT

In FY 2001, Uzbekistan experienced its second consecutive year of abnormally low snowfall and reduced spring rains. The flow into the Amu Darya River that provides water to Khorezm Oblast and the Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic was at 30%-50% of normal levels, and 70% of FY 2000 levels. Drought conditions caused significant displacement of local populations from rural areas in the Karakalpakstan Region to Khalkabad, overtaxing the city's water supply. Local reports indicated that up to 600,000 farmers were affected by the drought situation.

On July 16, U.S. Ambassador John E. Herbst declared a disaster in response to the drought conditions in Khorezm Oblast and the Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Tashkent to Atamakan, a local NGO, to undertake the construction of neighborhood wells equipped with hand pumps to provide potable water to residents of Khalkabad.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000



USAID/OFDA funded the construction of neighborhood wells to assist the drought-stricken residents of Khalkabad, Uzbekistan (photo by Gilbert Collins, USAID/OFDA).



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

BOLIVIA

Much higher than normal rainfall between January and March 2001 in the Bolivian highlands caused flooding in all of the country's nine departments. Peri-urban and rural areas in La Paz and Cochabamba departments were hardest hit in January and February, while western Oruro Department and rural municipalities in La Paz

Department were affected by rains and flooding in March. According to the Bolivian Red Cross, more than 47,700 families were affected throughout Bolivia. Many adobe homes were heavily damaged by floodwaters. Damage to cropland, estimated at 119,163 hectares by the Bolivian Ministry of Agriculture, included the loss of crops critical to household food supplies. At USAID/Bolivia's request, a USAID/OFDA regional advisor traveled to Bolivia on January 27 to assist with damage and needs assessments.



On February 1, U.S. Ambassador V. Manuel Rocha declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Bolivia to ADRA/Bolivia for the local purchase of water containers, chlorine solution for water treatment, and transportation for 112 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities already in country. In addition, on February 6, USAID/OFDA airlifted 360,000 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting to Bolivia at a total cost of \$76,915, including purchase and transport. The plastic sheeting was consigned to ADRA/Bolivia and was used for the construction of temporary shelters in the municipality of Viacha in the department of La Paz.

As part of its response to the flooding, the Integrity Health Program (PROSIN), USAID/Bolivia's health project with the private sector, reprogrammed \$10,000 of disaster funding to meet the immediate health needs of flood victims. A portion of these funds was provided to PAHO for the local purchase and transport of water containers and chlorine solution.

On March 21, USAID/OFDA provided an additional \$15,000 through USAID/Bolivia to CARE and ADRA/Bolivia for the construction of temporary shelters and to respond to other critical humanitarian needs. With USAID/OFDA funding, CARE and ADRA/Bolivia constructed a total of 539 temporary shelters benefiting approximately 3,200 people in the departments of La Paz, Oruro, and Potosi.

The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) of the U.S. Embassy in La Paz provided five airlifts in support of emergency relief operations. The NAS flights transported a total of 27 MT of Bolivian civil defense relief commodities and 74 passengers. The total cost of the NAS assistance was \$45,050.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$116,915
Other USG Assistance\$55,050
Total USG Assistance\$171,965

CENTRAL AMERICA

DOUGHT

Persistent dry spells and irregular patterns of rainfall during the past two years in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua led to widespread drought conditions by late July 2001. The drought caused serious crop damage during the first planting cycle, resulting in low yields throughout the affected areas. Falling international coffee prices reduced seasonal employ-

ment opportunities for small farmers and the landless poor, further decreasing food security among these groups. Although August brought rain to some areas, rainfall was uneven and erratic, making it difficult to project success for the second planting season between September and November. Because of low yields from the first planting season, potential failure of the second planting season, and the disappearance of alternative sources of income, up to 150,000 of the most vulnerable rural families in the region faced imminent economic hardship.

GUATEMALA

On September 3, 2001, the Government of Guatemala declared a state of public calamity for the drought-affected areas of the country. According to USAID/Guatemala, 12,700 families were affected by the drought, particularly in the departments of Baja Verapaz, Chiquimula, El Progreso, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Retalhuleu, San Marcos, Santa Rosa, and Zacapa.

On September 5, U.S. Ambassador Prudence Bushnell issued a disaster declaration due to the effects of the drought. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 to USAID/Guatemala to fund a grant to CRS to purchase critical relief supplies targeting acutely malnourished children from 4,774 families in 147 communities in the departments of Zacapa and Chiquimula. USAID/Guatemala also authorized CRS to utilize 311 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance already in country, valued at \$270,000, to provide 30 days of emergency food rations for the same 4,774 families. In addition, USAID/FFP provided 1,130 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at \$475,000, to WFP to aid drought victims throughout the affected areas.

HONDURAS

On July 19, 2001, the Government of Honduras declared a food shortage emergency in the 104 municipalities most affected. According to USAID/Honduras, 50,000 families were affected by the drought, particularly in the departments of Comayagua, Copan, El Paraiso, Francisco Morazan, Intibuca, and La Paz.

On August 15, U.S. Ambassador Frank Almaguer issued a disaster declaration due to effects of the drought. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 to USAID/Honduras to fund Zamorano Agricultural School for the purchase and distribution of seeds and tools, and deployed a regional advisor to assess the situation, coordinate with local authorities, and identify additional humanitarian needs.

USAID/OFDA subsequently provided an additional \$150,000 through USAID/Honduras to Zamorano for the procurement and distribution of corn and bean seeds to 4,000 of the most severely affected families trying to recover during the second planting season. In addition, USAID/Honduras authorized CARE and WFP to utilize more than 2,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities already in-country, valued at \$668,753, to provide immediate assistance to the drought-affected families. USAID/FFP and USDA provided an additional 4,287 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency and Section 416(b) surplus food assistance, valued at \$1,629,100, to WFP to continue feeding Honduran drought victims.

NICARAGUA

According to the Nicaraguan Ministry of Agriculture and USAID/Nicaragua, 50,000 families were affected by the regional drought, particularly in the departments of Chinandega, Estelli, Jinotega, Leon, Madriz, Matagalpa, and Nueva Segovia.

On August 3, 2001, U.S. Ambassador Oliver Garza issued a disaster declaration due to the effects of the drought. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 to USAID/Nicaragua for the local purchase and distribution of food and seeds. USAID/OFDA also sent a regional advisor to Nicaragua to assess the humanitarian situation, coordinate with local authorities, and determine additional emergency needs. USAID/OFDA subsequently provided \$150,000 to USAID/Nicaragua to purchase fertilizer and improved seed varieties of corn, beans, sorghum, and sesame, to benefit 5,000 families in the most drought-affected areas.

On September 17, a USAID/OFDA assessment team returned to Nicaragua to evaluate the preparations for the second planting season and to identify any unmet humanitarian needs. Based on the findings of the team, USAID/OFDA provided an additional \$300,000 to USAID/Nicaragua for the local purchase and distribution of emergency food rations, including rice, beans, and corn, as well as seeds and fertilizer for 2,650 families who had been unassisted in Chinandega Department.

USAID/Nicaragua worked closely with its implementing partners in the field, including ADRA, CRS, PCI, and SC/US to coordinate the distribution of these food rations through a two-month food-for-work program. This emergency assistance complemented the more comprehensive food-for-work programs established in August in drought-affected areas. This included

USAID/FFP and USDA contributions of diverted non-emergency food assistance, valued at \$4.3 million, as well as emergency food aid totaling 6,773 MT of P.L. 480 Title II and USDA Section 416(b) surplus commodities, valued at \$3 million. In addition, USDA provided \$400,000 for the purchase of seeds and tools. Through these combined emergency food programs, more than 50,000 drought-affected families were assisted.

USAID/OFDA Assistance	\$675,000
Other USG Assistance	\$10,783,053
Total USG Assistance	\$11,458,053

CENTRAL AMERICA

Hurricane Keith first formed on September 29, 2000, off the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula. After a long stationary pattern offshore, Hurricane Keith made landfall over northeastern Belize and southeastern Mexico on the morning of October 1. At its peak, Hurricane Keith was a Category Four hurricane with winds up to 217 km per hour, which led to heavy rains over Belize, Nicaragua, Mexico, and other areas of Central America. The Belize National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) estimated damage due to Hurricane Keith at approximately \$522 million with some 38,000 people affected. In Nicaragua, Hurricane Keith affected 56 communities in six provinces along the Pacific coast and resulted in the evacuation of more than 3,900 people from low-lying areas.

BELIZE

On October 2, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Carolyn Curiel declared a disaster in response to the damage caused by Hurricane Keith. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 to assist with immediate emergency relief needs. In addition, USAID/OFDA deployed a DART/GO Team, comprised of USAID/OFDA and Miami-Dade Fire Rescue personnel, and emergency relief commodities, including 192,000 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting, 1,000 wool blankets, 1,000 five-gallon collapsible water containers, 1,008 hygiene kits, and various medical supplies. The commodities were consigned to NEMO for distribution throughout the affected areas. The total value of USAID/OFDA's assistance, including the purchase and transport of emergency relief commodities and the deployment of the USAID/DART/GO team, was \$141,690. The USAID/DART/GO team assisted NEMO with damage assessments, needs analysis, and the delivery of relief commodities.



Hurricane Keith, with winds in excess of 200 km/hour, destroyed homes and displaced residents in Ambergris Caye, Belize (photo by Joseph Shultz, USAID/LPA).

DOD's Southern Command provided air assets from Joint Task Force (JTF) Bravo, including one Chinook (CH-47) and two Blackhawk (UH-60) helicopters, for assessments and delivery of relief items and six support personnel (in addition to the helicopter crews) to assist with the distribution of emergency relief supplies. Total DOD assistance was valued at \$197,000.

On October 27, USAID/OFDA provided \$22,125 to the U.S. Embassy in Belmopan to monitor USAID/OFDA relief efforts in Belize. USAID/OFDA

also provided \$10,390 to the U.S. Embassy's International Narcotics and Law Enforcement office (INL) as reimbursement for potable water and meals ready-to-eat (MREs) that INL had reallocated for the response. The water and MREs were distributed to victims in affected areas. In addition, on November 1, USAID/OFDA contributed \$232,000 to PAHO's emergency appeal in support of vector control and water and sanitation activities.

NICARAGUA

On October 3, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Oliver Garza declared a disaster due to the damage caused by Hurricane Keith. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 for the local purchase of emergency food, including rice, beans, sugar, vegetable oil, salt, and corn, which supplied 700 families in Leon and Chinandega

with one week's ration. On October 24, USAID/OFDA airlifted 96,000 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting to Nicaragua at a cost of \$4,800 for shipment. The plastic was consigned to the Nicaraguan Red Cross and provided temporary shelter for 160 families.

USAID/OFDA Assistance	\$461,005
Other USG Assistance	\$197,000
Total USG Assistance	\$658,005

USAID/OFDA Expands Caribbean Disaster Mitigation Efforts

The Caribbean Region is extremely vulnerable to natural hazards including earthquakes, severe storms, hurricanes, floods, tsunamis, landslides, volcanoes, droughts, and wildfires. In addition, the incidence of technological and environmental disasters is increasing as a result of poor land use management, rapid and uncontrolled urbanization, and inadequate waste

management. The human and economic impact of these hazards can be devastating to precarious island economies. For example, Hurricane Luis in 1995 caused a single year loss to Anguilla's GDP of more than 14%, and damaged or destroyed nearly 40% of total housing on the island. Recent improvements have been made in national and regional capacities to

prepare for and respond to the disaster risks posed by these natural hazards. However, continued international cooperation and assistance is required to further reduce the significant potential for loss of life, property, and livelihoods.

The USAID/OFDA-funded Caribbean Disaster Mitigation Project (CDMP), which took place between 1994 and 1999, included both training and disaster mitigation activities. Building on the successes and lessons learned from the CDMP, USAID/OFDA entered into a five-year, \$3 million agreement with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) in September 2000 to develop a Disaster Mitigation Facility for the Caribbean (DMFC). The aim of the DMFC is to fully integrate hazard concerns and needs into the development finance portfolio of the CDB. The DMFC analyzes project proposals, makes recommendations regarding the disaster risk component of proposed projects, and uses its funds as leverage for prioritizing mitigation in CDB projects.

The CDB finances a major portion of infrastructure development projects throughout the Caribbean and advises Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) member countries on macro-economic development policies and public sector investment pro-



USAID/OFDA's regional advisor for the Caribbean, Jennifer Worrell (third from right), formally launched the Disaster Mitigation Facility for the Caribbean with officials of the Caribbean Development Bank and the U.S. Embassy in Barbados during September 2000 (photo by the Caribbean Development Bank).

grams. The CDB is in a unique position to promote the integration of natural hazards awareness and mitigation measures into the overall development planning process of its borrowers.

The DMFC and the Caribbean states, with support from USAID/OFDA, stand ready to assume greater responsibility for sustainable development practices that will contribute to economic growth and reduced vulnerability to natural disasters.

—Giselle Zimmerman

COLOMBIA

ORM

On June 1, 2001, a tornado accompanied by torrential rains and hail struck the department of Atlantico in northern Colombia, causing wind damage and significant flooding in eight communities in and around the city of Barranquilla. According to reports from the Colombian Red Cross, two people were killed, 200 people were injured, and an estimated 700 homes were damaged or destroyed.

On June 5, U.S. Ambassador Anne Patterson declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the tornado and

heavy rains. USAID/OFDA provided \$60,000 through USAID/Colombia to the Colombian Red Cross for the local purchase of emergency food, roofing materials, and tools to assist 4,500 residents affected by the storm.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$60,000

ECUADOR

CCIDENT

On January 16, 2001, the 260-foot Ecuadorian tanker Jessica ran aground off San Cristobal Island in the Galapagos Archipelago. The tanker was carrying

160,000 gallons of diesel fuel and 80,000 gallons of bunker (a residual fuel oil used for marine diesel engines, power generators, and industrial boilers and furnaces). The tanker began leaking late in the day on January 18, threatening the fragile Galapagos ecosystem.

In response to a request from the Government of Ecuador (GOE), a ten-person U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) National Strike Force team with oil spill response expertise and cleanup equipment deployed to the Galapagos on January 20. In addition to the USCG personnel, the strike team included one scientific support coordinator from NOAA. The strike team assisted the GOE and local response agencies with off-loading the fuel remaining on the tanker and with spraying dispersants on the fuel which had leaked into the water. The USCG team departed Ecuador on February 2. The total cost of the strike team deployment was \$490,000.

On January 25, U.S. Ambassador Gwen C. Clare declared a disaster due to the humanitarian impact of the fuel spill. Although USAID/OFDA does not historically respond to environmental accidents, based on consultations with the U.S. Embassy in Quito, USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy to the Galapagos National Park to provide humanitarian assistance to the hundreds of local, non-commercial fishermen affected by the disaster. Funds supported the essential, temporary health, food, and shelter needs of the fishermen and their families.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$25,000
Other USG Assistance \$490,000
Total USG Assistance \$515,000

ECUADOR

OLCANO

On August 14, 2001, debris from the reawakened Tungurahua volcano's eruption of ash, smoke, gas, and incandescent material prompted the Government of Ecuador to declare a state of emergency in seven cantons in the central Tungurahua and Chimborazo provinces. The Ecuadorian Civil Defense reported that approximately 39,000 people were affected, and more than 3,000 houses were damaged. Ash falling from the volcanic eruption increased respiratory, eye, and skin problems, destroyed agricultural lands and crops, contaminated surface water, forced the relocation of livestock, toppled trees, blocked roads, and caused rooftops to collapse.

On September 13, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James Moore declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the increased volcanic activity. USAID/OFDA provided \$14,000 through USAID/Ecuador to the Geophysical Institute of Ecuador (IG) to repair and operate damaged instruments critical to its work monitoring the Tungurahua volcano. The funds also supported the reprinting and distribution of a high-risk area map for the surrounding affected communities.

USAID/OFDA Assistance \$14,000

EL SALVADOR

THQUAKES

On January 13, 2001, at approximately 11:35 a.m. local time, an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.6 on the Richter Scale and a depth of 60 km occurred off the coastline of El Salvador, some 105 km southwest of the town of San Miguel. A second earthquake struck El Salvador on February 13, 2001, at 8:22 a.m. local time with a magnitude of 6.6 on the Richter Scale and a depth of about 13 km. The second earthquake's epicenter was located some 30 km east of San Salvador in San Pedro Nonualco in the department of La Paz. Both the January and February earthquakes were felt throughout El Salvador and in neighboring Guatemala and Honduras.

Although damage occurred throughout El Salvador as a result of the earthquakes, the departments of Usulután, La Libertad, La Paz, San Vicente, San Miguel, and Sonsonate were most affected by the January 13 earthquake and the departments of Cuscatlán, La Paz, and San Vicente were most affected by the February 13 earthquake. The National Emergency Committee for El Salvador (COEN) reported that as a result of both earthquakes, 1,159 people died, 1,582,428 people were affected, 185,338 houses were damaged, and 149,528 houses were destroyed. In total, the Government of El Salvador (GOES) estimated that the cost of rebuilding damaged areas would be more than \$2.8 billion.

JANUARY

On January 14, U.S. Ambassador Rose Likins declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the earthquake on January 13. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 to USAID/El Salvador for the purchase of tools, hard hats, gloves, goggles, flashlights, lighting, fuel, and related supplies or equipment required for the search and rescue activities.

At the time of the earthquake, three USAID/OFDA personnel were in San Salvador and immediately began liaising with the El Salvadoran Red Cross, COEN, the U.S. Embassy, and USAID/El Salvador to assess damages and relief needs and to begin to coordinate the USAID/OFDA response. On January 14, 11 additional USAID/OFDA personnel arrived in San Salvador to assist in the response effort. The USAID/DART also included a Miami-Dade Fire Rescue component, which assisted the GOES in developing site strategies for search and rescue activities, safety measures for rescue workers, security plans for search sites, and training on the construction of temporary shelters.

During the disaster response, USAID/OFDA conducted a total of six relief commodity airlifts to El Salvador. These airlifts included one pre-packaged GO kit containing medical supplies to treat 1,000 people for one week, 6,008 hygiene kits, each with supplies sufficient for a family of five for two weeks, 3,600,000 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting, 2,400 five-gallon water containers, and 1,000 wool blankets. All of the relief commodities were consigned to COEN, except the medical supplies and plastic sheeting. The medical supplies went directly to hospitals in the affected areas and the plastic sheeting to NGOs in support of their temporary shelter construction activities. In addition to the commodities that were airlifted to El Salvador, USAID/OFDA provided \$215,000 through USAID/El Salvador for the local purchase and transport of relief supplies and for USAID/DART support.

In order to support temporary shelter needs in the affected areas, USAID/OFDA provided \$4,787,000 in grants to the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), CARE, and Samaritan's Purse to construct temporary shelters using plastic sheeting provided by USAID/OFDA. The three NGOs constructed a total of 13,061 temporary shelters for earthquake-affected families in the departments of Usulután, La Libertad, and La Paz. USAID/OFDA also provided plastic sheeting in sup-

port of SC/US's temporary shelter activities that were conducted through a partnership between SC/US and local Peace Corps volunteers who trained members of their communities on basic temporary shelter construction techniques.

USAID/OFDA funded the services of three Blackhawk and two Chinook helicopters and 46 support personnel provided by DOD's Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) in support of humanitarian relief missions from January 14 to 19. The total cost of SOUTHCOM's assistance was \$450,000.

FEBRUARY

On February 13, a second disaster declaration was issued by U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Mark Boulware due to the damage caused by the February earthquake. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 to USAID/El Salvador for the local purchase of emergency relief supplies.

A USAID/OFDA assessment team was deployed to El Salvador from February 13 to March 3 and coordinated relief efforts with the El Salvadoran Red Cross, COEN, the U.S. Embassy, and USAID/El Salvador. Based upon the assessment team's evaluation, USAID/OFDA provided \$2,688,000 to USAID/El Salvador for grants to CHF, CARE, Samaritan's Purse, PCI, SC/US, and



USAID/DART leader Paul Bell coordinates USAID/OFDA's response to the earthquakes in El Salvador (photo by Tamra Halmrast-Sanchez, USAID/OFDA).

LWF for the construction of 8,944 temporary shelters in the departments of Ahuachapan, Cuscatlan, La Paz, and San Vicente. These shelters also utilized USAID/OFDA plastic sheeting in the construction.

USAID/OFDA provided \$730,000 for the local purchase of relief supplies, administrative support, the establishment of 18 temporary health posts, and the construction of 50 permanent houses for single mothers. USAID/OFDA funds also supported the temporary provision of potable water to three hospitals to meet interim needs until water tanks were installed. The relief supplies, consisting of 10,000 blankets, 10,000 mattresses, 14,000 five-gallon water containers, and 15,035 three-gallon water containers, were consigned to CARE, SC/US, and Samaritan's Purse for distribution to earthquake-affected families in the departments of Cuscatlan, La Paz, and San Vicente.

USAID/OFDA airlifted an additional 13,824,000 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting to El Salvador for consignment to local and international NGOs for the construction of emergency shelters following the February earthquake. The total cost of the plastic sheeting and other commodities airlifted by USAID/OFDA in response to the two earthquakes was more than \$2.1 million, including transport.

In addition to the emergency relief assistance, USAID/OFDA provided \$3 million and USAID/OTI provided \$2 million to USAID/El Salvador as a portion of USAID/BHR's contribution to earthquake reconstruction activities. This assistance was part of the USG's overall pledge of \$110 million for a reconstruction program in El Salvador.

USAID/FFP contributed 1,750 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at \$926,100, to WFP. SOUTHCOM provided the services of one Chinook helicopter and two Blackhawk helicopters to respond to requests and priorities established by COEN



USAID/OFDA supported the construction of more than 30,000 temporary shelters following the earthquakes in El Salvador (photo by Giselle Zimmerman, USAID/OFDA).

and the El Salvadoran armed forces. The helicopters were in El Salvador from February 14 to 16 at a cost of \$116,000.

USAID/OFDA Assistance	.....\$14,056,193
Other USG Assistance	.....\$3,042,100
Total USG Assistance	.....\$17,098,293

PERU

THQUAKE

On June 23, 2001, at approximately 3:33 p.m. local time, an earthquake measuring 8.4 on the Richter Scale struck southern Peru. The USGS placed the epicenter of the earthquake 193 km west of the city of Arequipa. A tsunami generated by the earthquake subsequently struck along the coastline of Arequipa Department, with ocean water surging more than one kilometer inland. According to the Peruvian Civil Defense Institute (INDECI), the earthquake and tsunami affected 223,679 people in the southern departments of Arequipa, Ayacucho, Moquegua, and Tacna. Many of the affected, particularly in the highlands, were displaced in winter weather conditions. INDECI confirmed that 83 peo-

ple died, 66 others were missing, and 2,812 residents were injured. An estimated 22,213 homes were destroyed, while 37,561 homes suffered some damage. Approximately 1,500 classrooms and 130 medical facilities, including hospitals and health posts, were also damaged or destroyed. In addition, the earthquake and tsunami disrupted communication, electrical, sanitation, and water supply systems, damaged roads and bridges, and destroyed 40,000 hectares of cropland.

On June 24, U.S. Ambassador John Hamilton declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the earthquake and tsunami. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 for the local purchase of emergency relief supplies to assist the affected populations, including building materials for the construction of temporary shelter and batteries for the emergency generation of power. On June 24, USAID/OFDA also deployed a four-person team to the affected areas, which was joined by a representative from PAHO to assess the damage and humanitarian needs, coordinate with INDECI and local officials, and manage the USG emergency response in the field. The USAID/OFDA team was later augmented with three additional members.

On June 25, based on the recommendations of the assessment team, USAID/OFDA airlifted an initial shipment of relief supplies from its cache in Miami, Florida, to the affected area. During the next ten days, two airlifts followed, carrying a total of 4,320,000 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting for use in the construction of 7,200 temporary shelters, 7,000 wool blankets, six 3,000-gallon water bladders, and 8,400 five-gallon water containers. The relief supplies, with a value of \$273,850 for transport, were consigned to INDECI for distribution to the most affected populations. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided \$218,095 through USAID/Peru for the local purchase and transport of materials to be used with the plastic sheeting in the construction of temporary shelter, including nails, tools, and wooden posts.

While the seven-member assessment team departed Peru in early July, a USAID/OFDA local consultant remained in the affected area for another month, coordinating the distribution of USG relief supplies with INDECI, overseeing the construction of temporary shelter, and monitoring the ongoing relief needs of the affected populations. On July 23, a USAID/OFDA-funded USGS team of four earthquake experts arrived in Peru to conduct a two-week assessment with their local counterparts in an effort to develop hazard evalua-

tion measures that could reduce future damage from seismic activity in the affected region.

During the course of the USG emergency response, USAID/FFP redirected a total of 657 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities, valued at approximately \$324,724, from ongoing Caritas and ADRA development programs to help meet the food needs of 40,000 families in the affected area. The commodities included bulgur wheat, corn-soy blend, wheat flour, peas, and vegetable oil. In addition, the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) office of the U.S. Embassy in Lima provided 5,000 meals-ready-to-eat (MREs), with a value of approximately \$25,000, for earthquake victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance	\$516,945
Other USG Assistance	\$349,724
Total USG Assistance	\$866,669

APPENDIX : SUMMARY OF BHR / OFDA RESPONSE IN FY 2001

Obligations from October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Country	Disaster	Date	Dead	Affected	Obligation	Type of Assistance
AFRICA						
Angola	Complex Emergency	11/03/00	--	3,800,000	\$8,125,182	Grants to OXFAM, AAH/USA, and CRS to support agriculture, emergency health, therapeutic and supplementary feeding centers, and water and sanitation initiatives. Grant to UNDP to maintain civil/military liaison security officers in selected provinces for the exchange of information regarding security among the Angolan military, civil police, and NGOs. Grants to UN OCHA to support field coordination and to WFP for vulnerability mapping assessments and air support.
Angola	Floods	05/09/01	--	55,000	\$25,000	USAID/OFDA provided funds through USAID/Angola to CARE for family household kits.
Benin	Epidemic	03/23/01	358	9,003	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy to WHO for the purchase of 86,000 doses of anti-meningitis vaccines and syringes.
Burkina Faso	Epidemic	03/28/01	1,721	12,460	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy to WHO for the purchase of 90,000 doses of anti-meningitis vaccines and syringes.
Burundi	Complex Emergency	10/02/00	--	2,000,000	\$11,808,937	USAID/OFDA provided funds to CRS, FAO, Gruppo di Volontariato Civile, MC, MSFB, Solidarités, UNICEF and WVI for nutrition and food security initiatives. USAID/OFDA supported CRS for the distribution of non-food items, UN OCHA for relief coordination activities, IRC for water and sanitation activities, and WFP for the provision of air transport for humanitarian personnel.
Central African Republic	Complex Emergency	06/11/01	--	60,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy to MSF/F to support its emergency programs for food and shelter and to procure medical supplies to meet the emergency relief needs of IDPs.
Chad	Drought	05/23/01	--	800,000	\$52,500	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy to ACF/F to purchase kitchen utensils, emergency food, and building materials for ACF/F's four nutritional feeding centers to assist malnourished children. Grant to CRS for rice seed distributions to vulnerable families.
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Complex Emergency	10/01/00	--	2,000,000	\$22,077,870	Grants to AAH/USA, CRS, FHIG, Gem an Agro Action, Interchurch Medical Assistance, IRC, MERLIN, SCF/UK, and WVI focused primarily on health services and food security programs. USAID/OFDA supported emergency market infrastructure rehabilitation and agricultural programs and provided grants to UNICEF and FAO for emergency health and agricultural activities. USAID/OFDA funded Air Serv International to operate three aircraft in areas outside of government control, and also funded two EDRCs to monitor the humanitarian situation and make program recommendations.
Djibouti	Drought	10/02/00	--	100,000	--	No funds provided.
Eritrea	Complex Emergency	10/06/00	--	1,700,000	\$2,101,121	Grant to CARE for seeds and tractor services to families affected by drought and conflict. Grant to MC to provide primary health care and emergency nutrition to IDPs in camps and host communities. Grant to UNICEF for water and sanitation programs.
Ethiopia	Complex Emergency/Drought	10/13/00	--	6,200,000	\$3,865,754	USAID/OFDA provided a grant to CISP for conflict-affected victims in the north, including the rehabilitation of water sources and provision of agricultural tools and other non-food items to returning IDPs, as well as funds to SCF/UK for health and nutrition early warning activities. In the southern regions, including Oromiya, Somali, and SNNP, USAID/OFDA funded health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and animal health programs through CARE, COOPI, CONCERN, and SC/US. USAID/OFDA also funded coordination and logistics activities through UN OCHA and WFP.
Ethiopia	Epidemic	03/13/01	366	5,424	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority to IFRC for operational expenses associated with its assistance during the meningitis outbreak.
Ghana	Floods	06/29/01	7	5,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided to USAID/Ghana for the local procurement and distribution of blankets, tents, and other emergency supplies to meet the immediate relief needs of flood victims.

Country	Disaster	Date	Dead	Affected	Obligation	Type of Assistance
Guinea	Complex Emergency	11/29/00	1,000	200,000	\$1,081,913	Grants to ICRC for the distribution of emergency non-food items, and to CRS for the distribution of rice seed packages to IDPs. Grant to UNDP's Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit for disseminating information and coordinating relief efforts.
Kenya	Drought	10/02/00	--	3,500,000	\$5,928,260	Grants to LW R, UNICEF, WVI, ADRA, and Rural Focus for the rehabilitation of water sources such as boreholes and water pans. Grants to UNICEF, SCF/UK, and WVI provided emergency health services including primary health care, maternal and child health care, and nutrition monitoring. Grants to CRS to promote drought-tolerant crop varieties in marginal agricultural areas, and to LW R for animal health and animal stock management.
Malawi	Floods	03/06/01	--	335,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Malawi to the Malawian Red Cross for the purchase of relief supplies, including blankets, plastic sheeting, buckets, and plates. USAID/OFDA also deployed two regional advisors to the affected area to assess the extent of the flooding and monitor the need for additional emergency assistance.
Mozambique	Floods	02/21/01	--	500,000	\$1,432,924	Grants to FH I and WVI to provide temporary accommodation centers (TAC)/transit camp management, and essential health and water and sanitation services for IDPs. Grant to ACF/F for the water and sanitation needs of IDPs living in TACs in the Caia District. Grant to Air Serv International to support the helicopter and cargo air capacities for the international relief effort. Contact with Dpbmatic Freight Services for aerial surveys.
Nigeria	Floods	09/09/01	200	500,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through IFRC to the Nigerian Red Cross for the local procurement of non-food items to assist flood victims. USAID/OFDA also deployed one of its EDRCs to affected areas to assess the humanitarian impact of the flooding on rural populations.
Republic of the Congo	Complex Emergency	10/01/00	--	900,000	\$2,061,950	USAID/OFDA provided grants to ACF/F for medical and water technical programs and to CRS for health and agricultural programs. USAID/OFDA provided grants to FAO for agricultural technical assistance activities and to IRC for health care programs. USAID/OFDA provided a grant to UNICEF for nutritional surveillance and other health activities and assisted USAID's Global Bureau in their cassava mosaic disease assessment.
Sierra Leone	Complex Emergency	11/15/00	--	323,000	\$11,845,292	USAID/OFDA funded grants in agriculture rehabilitation (Africare, CRS, and WVI), health (Africare, CRS, MERLIN, MC, and UNICEF), housing (CARE and CRS), nutrition (ACF/F and UNICEF), and water and sanitation (ACF/F and MERLIN). USAID/OFDA also funded WFP to provide helicopter transport of relief supplies.
Somalia	Complex Emergency	10/03/00	--	800,000	\$5,599,069	Grants to UNICEF, MC, and FAO for primary health care services and nutrition projects and surveillance. Grants to UNICEF, NPA, and ADRA for water sources rehabilitation. Grant to CARE for a seed multiplication and distribution program in southern Somalia. Grants to UN OCHA for relief coordination activities and to UNICEF for air transport services.
South Africa	Floods	08/30/01	--	42,356	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority through USAID/South Africa to the South African Red Cross and the Salvation Army to provide emergency relief items, including food, blankets, and mattresses for IDPs.
Sudan	Complex Emergency	10/19/00	--	4,000,000	\$26,851,739	USAID/OFDA programs targeted children, vulnerable groups, war-affected, drought-affected, and IDPs. Grants to ACF/F, the Association of Christian Relief Organizations in Southern Sudan, ARC, ADRA, CARE, CARE/Sudan Medical Care, CONCERN, CRS, FAO, GOAL, IFRC, IRC, International Aid Sweden, MEDIC, MEDAIR, NPA, Samaritan's Purse, SCF/US, SCF/UK, UNICEF, UNCHS, Veterinarios sin Fronteras/Belgium (VSFB), and VSF/Gemany.
Sudan	Floods	08/23/01	--	--	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority to IFRC in support of its appeal for the flood-affected areas of northern Sudan. USAID/OFDA's Africa Regional Office (ARO) in Nairobi, Kenya, which includes personnel in Khartoum, Sudan, closely monitored the situation for any additional humanitarian needs.

Country	Disaster	Date	Dead	Affected	Obligation	Type of Assistance
Uganda	Complex Emergency	01/04/01	--	1,200,000	\$450,094	USAID/OFDA provided assistance to conflict-affected populations in Uganda, including funds for a water and sanitation project in Bundugyo District, implemented by AAH/USA, and funds for an emergency response and capacity building project by CRS in the Kasese, Kabale, and Bundugyo districts.
Uganda	Epidemic	10/18/00	224	--	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority to the Ugandan Red Cross for the technical supervision of central and district-level response activities and to conduct case tracing and control. USAID/OFDA coordinated with CDC to send a six-person epidemic response team to Uganda, at the request of WHO.
Subtotal					\$103,557,605	
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC						
Bangladesh	Floods	10/04/00	130	3,000,000	\$860,093	Disaster Assistance Authority through the U.S. Embassy to CARE to provide emergency food assistance and potable water to flood victims. USAID/OFDA funded an aid kit of Zodiac boats, plastic sheeting, water purification units, and water containers consigned to CARE and WVI, and also provided a grant through USAID/Bangladesh to CARE and WVI to continue food assistance.
Cambodia	Floods	08/31/01	--	1,500,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Cambodia to the American Red Cross for the provision of emergency shelter materials to flood victims.
China	Earthquake	06/18/01	--	--	\$40,000	Grant to Kham Aid Foundation for the replacement of a bridge destroyed by the earthquake. The bridge facilitated access to the four most affected townships (Egu, Boshhe, Yayhe, and Baiyong).
China	Winter Emergency	01/19/01	39	2,200,000	\$100,000	Grant through the U.S. Embassy to IFRC for the purchase of wheat flour, which was distributed by the Chinese Red Cross to herders in Xinling Prefecture.
India	Drought	05/15/01	--	125,000,000	\$1,249,443	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/India to the Prime Minister's National Disaster Relief Fund to help meet the immediate emergency needs of drought victims. Grants to CARE and CRS to implement cash-for-work projects in the most drought-affected communities. USAID/OFDA deployed a program officer to New Delhi to assist the USAID Mission in program management, disaster monitoring, and field reporting.
India	Earthquake	01/28/01	20,005	16,000,000	\$7,695,840	USAID/OFDA deployed an 11-member DART and provided two aid kits of relief supplies (consigned to CARE, CRS, and the Government of India) consisting of water purification units, water distribution kits, plastic sheeting, tents, blankets, water containers, water tanks, generators, and light stands distributed to those most affected, as well as technical equipment to assist with debris removal. USAID/OFDA provided a grant to the Prime Minister's National Disaster Relief Fund and grants to CARE, CRS, WVI, WHO, and UNDP to assist shelter, water and sanitation, health, nutrition, and emergency food programs.
India	Floods	07/20/01	100	8,700,000	\$1,005,555	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/India to the Prime Minister's National Disaster Relief Fund to help meet the immediate needs of those most affected by the flooding. Grants to CARE and CRS for the distribution of emergency food, shelter materials, and seeds to affected families.
India	Floods	09/18/01	200	5,500,000	\$78,864	Disaster Assistance Authority through USAID/India to the Prime Minister's National Disaster Relief Fund to meet the critical needs of flood victims. Grant to CRS to meet the immediate emergency needs of flood-affected families.
Indonesia	Complex Emergency	10/13/00	18	1,300,000	\$5,398,884	Grant to WFP to conduct an assessment of IDP livelihoods throughout Indonesia. Grants to WVI, MC, RC, CARE, ACF/F, and Mercy Corps for health services, shelter rehabilitation, seeds and tools, fishing equipment, water and sanitation initiatives, and other non-food emergency supplies for IDPs and returnees.
Indonesia	Floods	11/01/00	70	20,000	\$25,000	For three flood disaster declarations, Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Indonesia to CRS for emergency food and health care and to IFRC for household kits and tarpaulins to affected families. Grant through USAID/Indonesia to IFRC, WVI, and Mercy Corps to address the immediate humanitarian needs of flood victims. USAID/OFDA posted an EDRC to Jakarta to monitor and coordinate USG emergency assistance.

Country	Disaster	Date	Dead	Affected	Obligation	Type of Assistance
Indonesia	Floods	11/28/00	--	--	\$25,000	See Indonesia Floods above for details
Indonesia	Floods	12/06/00	--	42,500	\$138,500	See Indonesia Floods above for details
Indonesia	Floods	08/03/01	84	1,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Indonesia to IFRC to meet the immediate relief needs of the most severely affected victims.
Laos	Floods	10/03/00	15	450,000	\$124,500	Disaster Assistance Authority provided to the Government of Laos' National Disaster Management Office to support flood relief efforts. Grant to CARE for the distribution of rice seed to households in the most severely flood-affected villages.
Laos	Floods	09/26/01	--	453,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Laos to assist with local emergency relief efforts.
Mongolia	Winter Emergency	01/31/01	--	381,150	\$35,042	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Mongolia to the Mongolian Red Cross to help meet the immediate needs of victims whose livelihoods were affected by the severe winter conditions. USAID/FDA deployed a program officer to conduct a needs assessment in the affected areas.
Philippines	Displaced Persons	03/22/01	--	300,000	\$422,625	USAID/FDA provided grants through USAID/Philippines to AAH/USA, which worked with OXFAM and MSF/B to improve the health and living conditions and restore the livelihoods of returnees and DPs residing in evacuation centers in central Mindanao. USAID/FDA also sent a regional advisor to assess the damage and local humanitarian needs.
Sri Lanka	Cyclone	01/16/01	--	300,000	\$40,000	USAID/FDA provided funds through the U.S. Embassy to IRC and the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society. IRC used the USAID/FDA assistance to provide plastic sheeting and emergency household kits to affected populations.
Sri Lanka	Drought	09/06/01	--	1,000,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Sri Lanka to procure portable water tanks to facilitate the distribution of potable water to affected families. A USAID/FDA regional advisor and a USAID/FDA hydro-meteorological expert conducted a comprehensive drought assessment.
Taiwan	Floods	09/19/01	59	3,250,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority was provided through the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) to the Taiwan Red Cross Society to meet the immediate needs of those most affected by the flooding.
Thailand	Floods	12/04/00	51	808,231	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided to Thailand's National Red Cross through the U.S. Embassy for the purchase and distribution of emergency food, medicines, and relief supplies to flood victims.
Thailand	Floods	08/14/01	104	450,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through Thailand's National Red Cross to help meet emergency shelter, food, and potable water needs for severely affected victims.
Vietnam	Floods	09/18/01	300	1,400,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Vietnam to WVI and CRS to address the immediate needs of flood victims.
Subtotal					\$17,439,346	
EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST, AND CENTRAL ASIA						
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	10/01/00	--	1,180,000	\$12,485,791	USAID/FDA provided grants to ACTED and IRC for DP assistance, GOAL for shelter and displacement prevention activities, SN I/US and UNCHS/Habitat for shelter construction, CARE for food, water, and health program s, IRC for blankets, FAO for a seed multiplication program, Mercy Corps for water relief and agricultural livelihoods support, UN OCHA for transport and support for WFP-managed food program s, Air Serv International for air transport, UN OCHA and CW S for assessments, ACF/F for health and nutrition activities, International Medical Aid (IMA) and UNICEF for health activities, SC/US for nutrition surveillance and a multi-sector program. USAID/FDA airlifted relief supplies, consigned to UN OCHA, and deployed a DART to Pakistan to coordinate humanitarian assistance with the Afghanistan relief community in Pakistan.
Bosnia Herzegovina	Floods	06/21/01	--	9,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy to IFRC for the provision of emergency food and hygiene packs to flood victims.

Country	Disaster	Date	Dead	Affected	Obligation	Type of Assistance
Hungary	Floods	03/08/01	--	30,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy to the Foundation for Democratic Rights for emergency assistance activities including the distribution of meals, blankets, and sanitation supplies to displaced flood victims.
Kazakhstan	Cold Wave	02/13/01	--	--	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Kazakhstan to the IFRC. IFRC used the funds to rehabilitate household heating systems, upgrade roofs of houses, and provide blankets and medicines as needed.
Macedonia	Complex Emergency	07/05/01	--	130,000	\$2,930,701	USAID/FDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy to ARC to assist Macedonian IDPs. USAID/FDA provided a grant to AmRC to purchase relief parcels for host families and IDPs. USAID/FDA also funded grants to Mercy Corps and SNIPS for shelter reconstruction for displaced families, as well as a grant to FAO for wheat seed and fertilizer for affected families in the Tetovo and Kumanovo areas.
Moldova	Winter Emergency	12/08/00	--	700,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy to the International Partnership for Human Development for the procurement and distribution of wool blankets for orphanages, nurseries, and hospitals, as well as firewood for affected rural communities.
Pakistan	Earthquake	03/13/01	--	100,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy to contribute to an IFRC appeal for tents and blankets for earthquake victims.
Pakistan	Refugees	02/02/01	--	180,000	\$393,700	USAID/FDA airlifted tents, blankets, and plastic sheeting from a USAID/FDA stockpile for distribution by IRC. USAID/FDA also provided funds through the U.S. Embassy to IRC for the local purchase and distribution of blankets, water containers, and tents.
Poland	Floods	07/31/01	30	19,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy to a local NGO, Polish Humanitarian Action, for the delivery of emergency relief commodities in flood-affected areas.
Romania	Floods	03/09/01	--	3,723	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Romania to the International Orthodox Christian Charities for the procurement of emergency relief commodities, including food, hygiene items, and potable water for evacuees.
Russia	Floods	06/07/01	--	46,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Russia to AmRC to support a portion of IFRC's appeal for aid to flood victims. The Russian Red Cross used the funds for the delivery of food, warm clothing, blankets, and potable water.
Serbia-Montenegro (Kosovo)	Complex Emergency	10/12/00	--	--	\$3,752,970	USAID/FDA provided a grant to ADRA for winterization of housing for IDPs and grants to ARC, WVI, and Solidarities for shelter construction for IDPs. USAID/FDA also provided a grant to WFP for social work centers.
Serbia-Montenegro	Complex Emergency	10/27/00	--	--	\$0	No funds provided.
Tajikistan	Drought	10/31/00	--	--	\$834,194	USAID/FDA provided funding to ACTED for a seed distribution program to benefit drought-affected families. USAID/FDA provided a grant to WFP to purchase vehicles in support of drought emergency food operations, and also funded a grant to AAH/USA for food security activities.
Tajikistan	Earthquake	11/14/00	--	6,000	\$109,000	USAID/FDA provided a grant to SNIPS to reconstruct homes damaged in the earthquake.
Ukraine	Accident	08/24/01	54	200	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Ukraine to Counterpart International for the provision of emergency medical supplies to the injured miners.
Ukraine	Floods	03/09/01	--	7,136	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy to procure humanitarian relief items through the USAID-funded Community Humanitarian Assistance Program (CHAP).
Uzbekistan	Drought	07/16/01	--	600,000	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy for the local NGO, Atamakan, to undertake the construction of neighborhood wells equipped with hand-pumps to provide potable water to residents of Khaikabad.
Subtotal					\$20,781,356	

Country	Disaster	Date	Dead	Affected	Obligation	Type of Assistance
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN						
Belize	Hurricane	10/02/00	--	38,000	\$431,205	USAID/FDA provided \$25,000 to meet immediate relief needs and deployed a DART/GO Team, comprised of USAID/FDA and Miami Dade Fire Rescue personnel. USAID/FDA provided plastic sheeting, wool blankets, water containers, hygiene kits, and medical supplies through the Government of Belize's National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO). USAID/FDA provided funds to the U.S. Embassy to monitor USAID/FDA's relief efforts and to reimburse the Embassy's International Narcotics and Law Enforcement office for water and meals ready-to-eat (MREs) reallocated for the response. USAID/FDA contributed to PAHO's emergency appeal in support of water and sanitation and vector control activities.
Bolivia	Floods	02/01/01	--	238,500	\$116,915	Disaster Assistance Authority through USAID/Bolivia to ADRA for the local purchase of water containers, chlorine solution for water treatment, and the transport of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities in-country. USAID/FDA also airlifted plastic sheeting that was used for the construction of temporary shelters.
Colombia	Storm	06/05/01	2	4,500	\$60,000	USAID/FDA provided a grant through USAID/Colombia to the Colombian Red Cross for the local purchase of emergency food, roofing materials, tools, and other relief supplies to assist those families most affected by the storm.
Ecuador	Accident	01/25/01	--	--	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through the U.S. Embassy to the Galapagos National Park to assist several hundred non-commercial fishermen whose livelihoods were affected by the oil spill and the resulting water and food chain contamination.
Ecuador	Volcano	09/13/01	--	39,000	\$14,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Ecuador to the Geophysical Institute of Ecuador to repair and operate the damaged instruments critical to its work monitoring the Tungurahua volcano.
El Salvador	Earthquake	01/14/01	See below	See below	\$5,477,000	USAID/FDA provided funds through USAID/El Salvador for the purchase of search and rescue equipment and supplies and sent a DART to assist the Government of El Salvador in the response effort. USAID/FDA conducted six airlifts of GO kits, hygiene kits, plastic sheeting, water containers, and wool blankets, and provided grants to CHF, CARE, Samaritan's Purse, and SC/US to construct temporary shelters. USAID/FDA funded the services of three Blackhawk and two Chinook helicopters and SOUTHCOM support personnel.
El Salvador	Earthquake	02/13/01	1,159	1,582,428	\$8,579,193	USAID/FDA provided funds through USAID/El Salvador for the local purchase of emergency relief supplies. USAID/FDA provided an assessment team and provided funds to USAID/El Salvador for grants to CHF, CARE, Samaritan's Purse, PCI, SC/US, and LW F for the construction of temporary shelters. USAID/FDA airlifted plastic sheeting and provided funds for the local purchase of relief supplies, consisting of blankets, mattresses, and water containers. USAID provided funds to USAID/El Salvador for earthquake reconstruction activities.
Guatemala	Drought	09/05/01	--	63,500	\$25,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Guatemala for a grant to CRS to purchase emergency relief supplies for acutely malnourished children.
Honduras	Drought	08/15/01	--	250,000	\$175,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided through USAID/Honduras for the local purchase and distribution of seeds, tools, and other relief supplies. USAID/FDA sent a regional advisor to coordinate an assessment with local authorities and to determine continuing needs. USAID/FDA provided funds through USAID/Honduras for the procurement and distribution of corn and bean seeds.
Nicaragua	Drought	08/03/01	--	250,000	\$475,000	Disaster Assistance Authority provided to USAID/Nicaragua for the local purchase and distribution of food and seeds. USAID/FDA also sent a regional advisor to coordinate an assessment with local authorities and to determine continuing needs. USAID/FDA provided additional funds to USAID/Nicaragua to purchase fertilizer and improved seed varieties, and for the local purchase and distribution of emergency food rations including rice, beans, and corn.
Nicaragua	Hurricane	10/03/00	--	3,500	\$29,800	USAID/FDA provided funds for the local purchase of food and also airlifted plastic sheeting that was consigned to the Nicaraguan Red Cross to construct temporary shelter for affected families.

Country	Disaster	Date	Dead	Affected	Obligation	Type of Assistance
Pem	Earthquake	06/24/01	83	223,679	\$516,945	Disaster Assistance Authority used for the local purchase of relief supplies. USAID/OFDA aided supplies from its cache in Miami to the affected area, including plastic sheeting for use in the construction of temporary shelters, blankets, 3,000-gallon water bladders, and five-gallon water containers. USAID/OFDA provided a grant through USAID/Pem for the local purchase and transport of materials to be used with the plastic sheeting in the construction of temporary shelters including nails, tools, and wooden posts.
Subtotal					\$15,925,058	

TOTAL \$157,703,365*

*Total USAID/OFDA spending does not include \$5,469,627 in prior-year activities during FY 2001 (see page 14).

Notes:

(1) The Disaster Assistance Authority is a discretionary fund of up to \$25,000 available to the U.S. Ambassador or Chief of Mission from USAID/OFDA upon the declaration of a foreign disaster to meet immediate relief needs. On April 1, 2002, the Disaster Assistance Authority was increased to \$50,000 from \$25,000.

(2) A hyphen (-) in the dead and/or affected columns indicates that reliable information was not available.

Acronyms

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)

AAH/USA	Action Against Hunger/United States
ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)
ACTED	Agency for Technical Co-operation and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AmRC	American Red Cross
ARC	American Refugee Committee
CARE	Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CWS	Church World Services
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders)
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
PCI	Project Concern International
SC/US	Save the Children/United States
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SNI	Shelter Now International
WVI	World Vision International

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

/B	Belgium
/F	France
/UK	United Kingdom
/US(A)	United States (of America)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (IOs) AND UNITED NATIONS (U.N.) AGENCIES

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (U.N.)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization (WHO)
UNCHS	U.N. Center for Human Settlements
UNDP	U.N. Development Program
UNHCR	U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	U.N. Children's Fund

UN OCHA	U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WFP	World Food Program (U.N.)
WHO	World Health Organization (U.N.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS/PROGRAMS

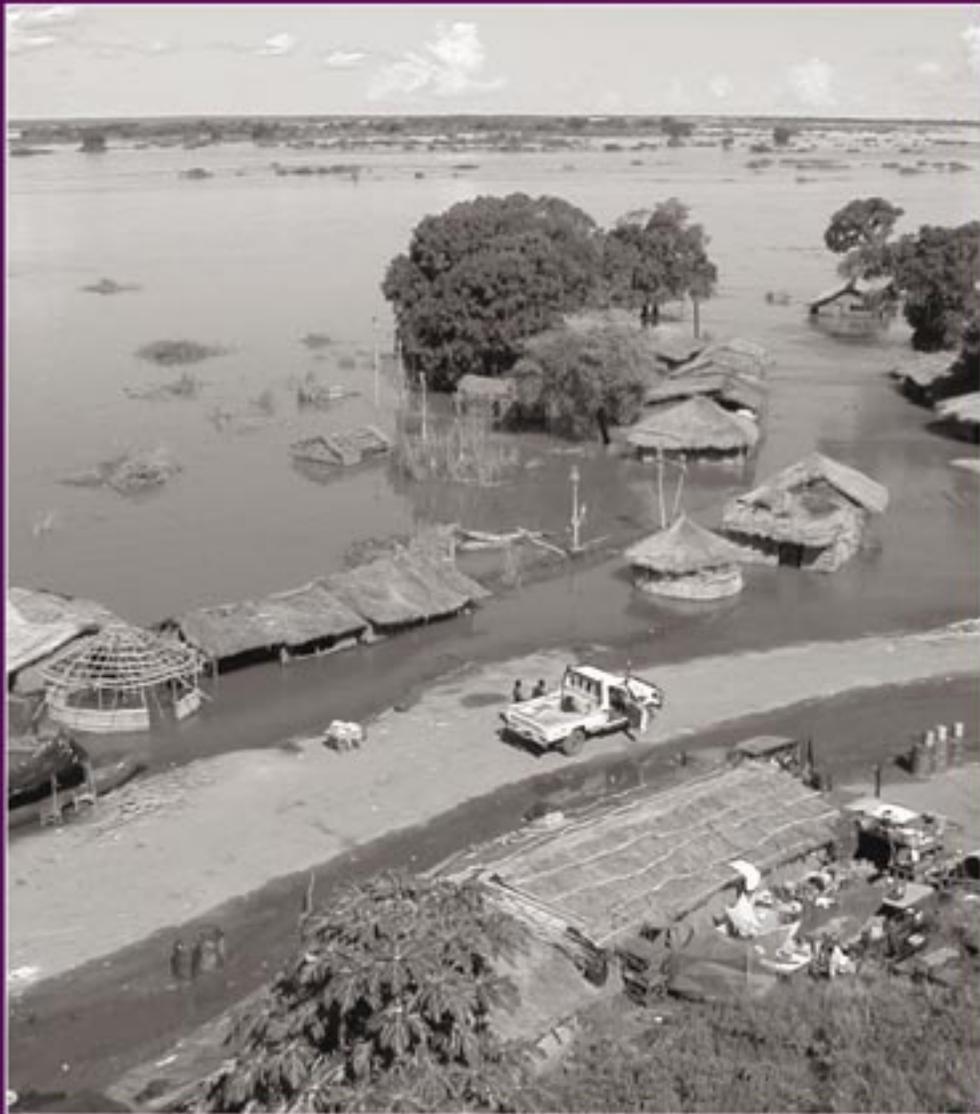
BHR	Bureau for Humanitarian Response (USAID)
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART)
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
EDRC	Emergency Disaster Response Coordinator (USAID/OFDA)
FFP	Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)
GO	Ground Operations (USAID/OFDA)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)
OFDA/LAC	OFDA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI)
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State)
State	U.S. Department of State
SOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USAID/AFR	USAID's Africa Bureau
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

MEASUREMENT CONVERSION

1 hectare	= 2.471 acres
1 meter	= 39.37 inches
1 kilometer	= 0.62 miles

MISCELLANEOUS

FY	fiscal year
IDP	internally displaced person
km	kilometer
MT	metric ton
P.L.	Public Law
sq. ft.	square feet



U.S. Agency For International Development



Ronald Reagan Building
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
BHR/OFDA 8.06.01M
Washington, DC 20523-8602

Phone: 202.712.0400 Fax: 202.216.3706-7

