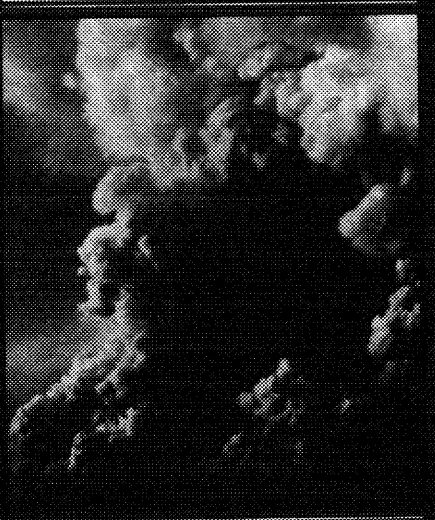


12TH FOREIGN DISASTER EMERGENCY RELIEF REPORT

Fiscal Years
1972/73

Agency for International Development

Disaster Relief— An American Tradition

Disaster Relief is probably America's oldest form of foreign aid. There is no record of when it began. We do know that the first official appropriation for aid to foreign persons was made by the Congress in 1812—an authorization of $50,000 for food, clothing and transportation for the surviving victims of a Venezuela earthquake which took 20,000 lives.

Helping neighbors in trouble has since become a tradition—it is part of the American ethic to help. More than that, it is official U. S. policy to respond quickly to appeals from foreign governments for emergency assistance following a disaster.

Reinforcing this policy is the Office of the Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator. Centered in the Agency for International Development, and operating on a 24-hour-a-day alert, the organization is charged with carrying out emergency and short term rehabilitation actions.

Two additional responsibilities have taken on heightened importance over the past ten years—coordinating relief efforts with those of voluntary U. S. and international relief activities; and generating self-reliance among disaster-prone countries, especially lesser developed nations, to enable them to cope with the effects of sudden catastrophes.

A Word from the Coordinator

Persons familiar with past annual reports of the Office of the Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator will recognize a change both in format and content in the present document. In the interest of providing details of disasters on a more current basis, case reports which had previously been included in annual reports are now being issued separately as soon as relevant data can be assembled. Annual reports commencing with this one will, therefore, be considerably shorter—limited to brief accounts of major disasters of the period, other significant events and statistics.

To bring matters up to date, the present report covers the fiscal years 1972 and 1973. It was during this period that the U. S. foreign disaster relief capability was strengthened and upgraded by mandate of the Administrator. The record of these two years of U. S. relief assistance to disaster-stricken nations is one of accomplishment.

The past two years have also witnessed the development of a closer working relationship on the part of nations that both give and receive relief when disaster strikes. Such coordination on an international scale has obvious merit, particularly with regard to preparedness planning measures affecting disaster-prone countries.

We look to the years ahead with confidence that, through cooperation with other donor nations, international agencies and our American voluntary agencies, we can continue and improve our efforts to assist our less fortunate fellow men in times of disaster overseas.

Russell S. McClure
Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator

Foreign Disaster Relief—Some Questions and Answers

Many questions are asked concerning the U. S. Government involvement in foreign disaster relief efforts. What follows are answers to those most frequently asked.

What exactly constitutes a disaster?

A foreign disaster, in terms of U. S. relief operations, may be either an act of nature such as earthquake, flood, famine; or certain acts of man such as riots, civil strife, war.

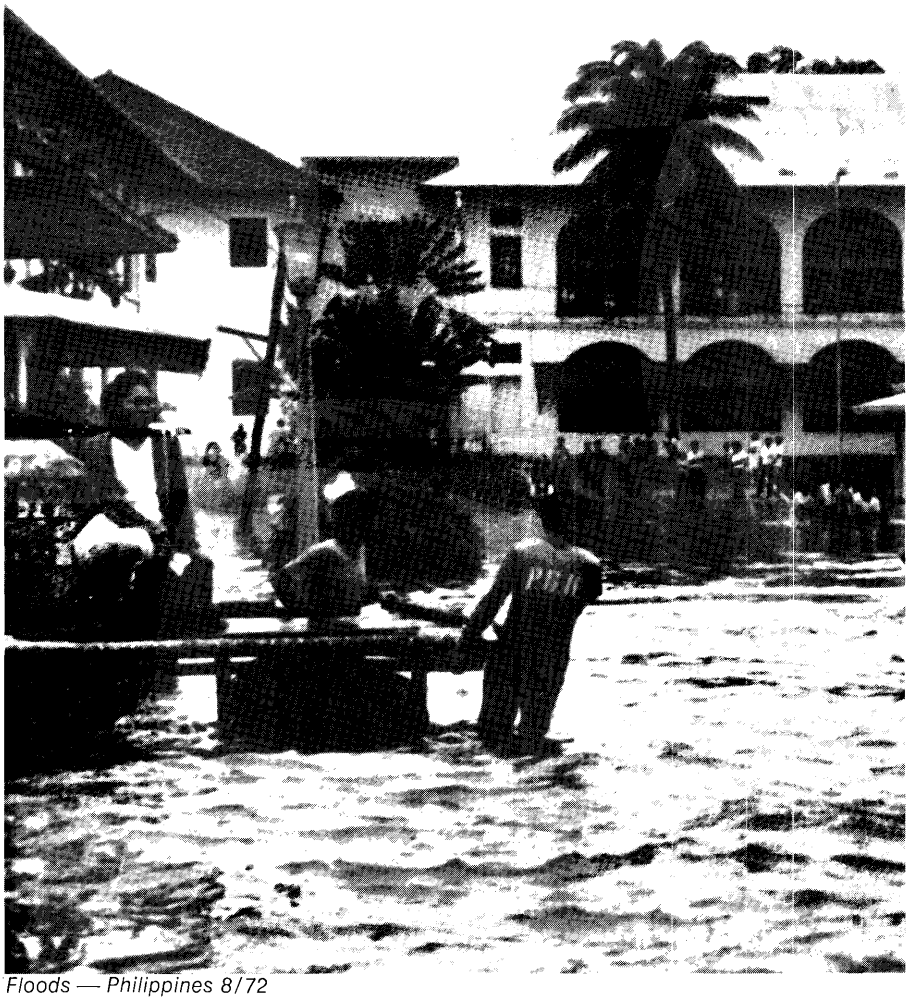
May U. S. aid go to any country?

Yes, although it is usually given to developing countries with insufficient resources to meet disaster relief needs. In most cases, U. S. relief operations start only after the American Ambassador or the Chief of the U. S. Diplomatic Mission in the stricken country has issued an official declaration of a disaster.

How long does U. S. aid continue?

Unlike other varieties of foreign aid, disaster relief is an emergency operation. It is not designed to make a lasting

Earthquake — Nicaragua 12/72



Floods — Philippines 8/72

contribution to a nation's economic development, but provides assistance during the period of maximum emergency.

What form does such assistance take?

Relief operations consist of rescue and life-saving equipment, emergency delivery of food, medicine, vaccine, cooking utensils, cots, blankets, tents—things to alleviate personal suffering, to keep the family well and together, to encourage self-help. Over-all, the aim is to enable life to return to normal in the shortest possible time.

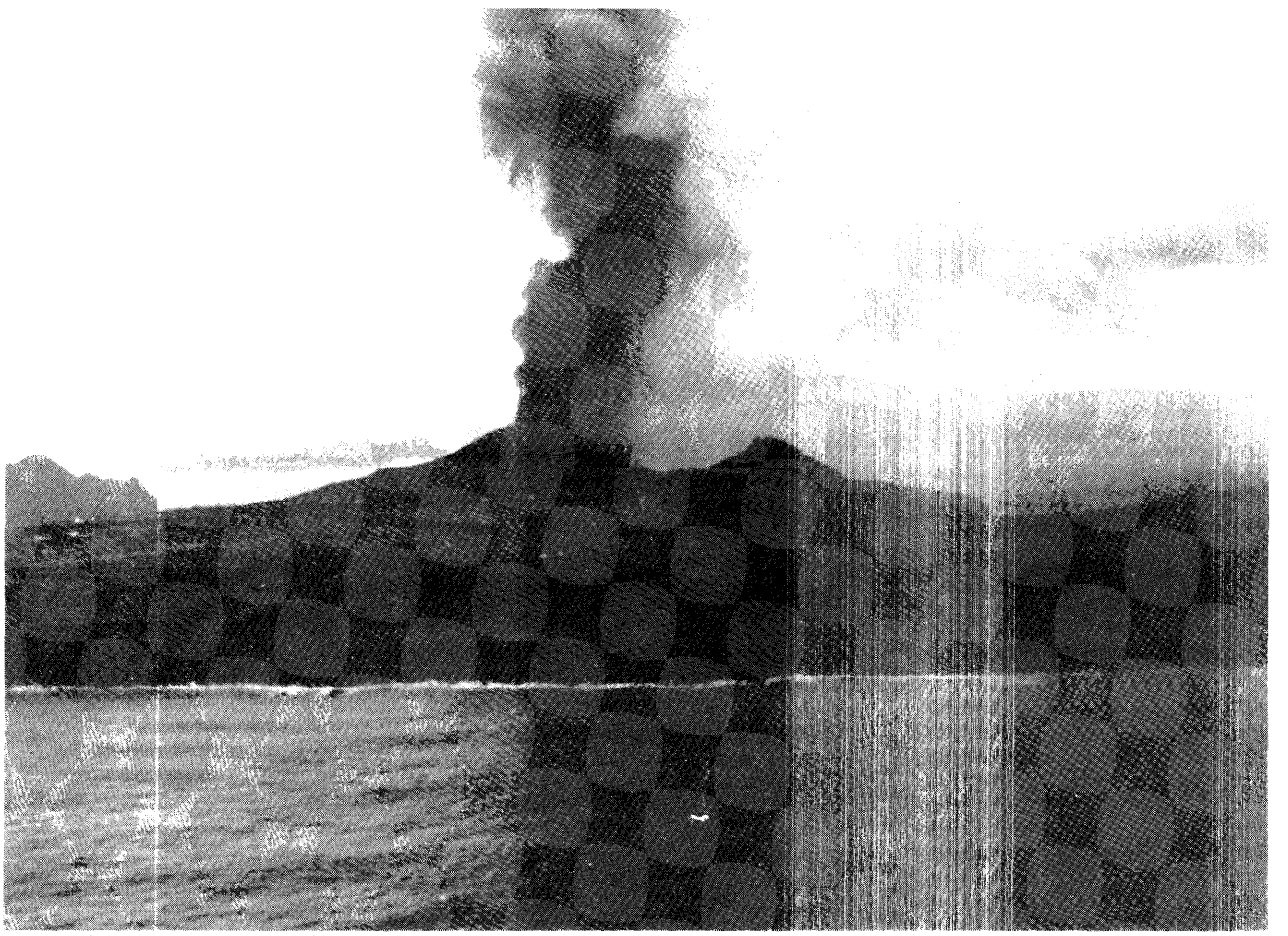
What kind of instant help can the U. S. provide before outside assistance arrives?

Following an official declaration of a disaster, the U.S. Ambassador may, at his discretion, provide immediate assistance not to exceed a cost of $25,000. He may also authorize immediate deployment of Food for Peace commodities in the country. In some instances, these actions in themselves may constitute the only assistance required.

How does the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) come into the picture?

Over-all coordination of U.S.G. foreign disaster relief is delegated to A.I.D. and is carried out by the Office of the Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator (FDRC) in the Bureau for Population and Humanitarian Assistance.

A.I.D. often calls on other branches of the Government to assist in relief operations, as for example, with the use of ships, planes, helicopters to deliver food, medicines, tents, and other emergency supplies to the disaster-stricken country. The Federal agencies involved are reimbursed by A.I.D. for their costs.



Iceland — Volcano Eruption 1/73

What about the U. S. voluntary agencies?

They play a most active role in disaster relief. Their representatives are often first at the disaster scene. They personally comfort and care for many of the victims. In addition, they provide from their own resources food, shelter, medicines, tools and a wide array of other supplies averaging well over $10 million a year.

And international organizations and donor nations?

International organizations have for many years been traditionally involved in foreign disaster relief. The United Nations, in certain types of major disasters, serves as a coordinating force for world assistance through its member nations. Red Cross Societies throughout the world respond to appeals from the League of Red Cross Societies to help disaster stricken nations. Other foreign governments are participating more and more in emergency operations. The value of their combined assistance over the last nine years totals nearly $1.4 billion.

USG Air Rescue Operations Tunisia Floods 3/73

Through what channels does U. S. assistance flow?

U. S. disaster relief may be extended directly (bilaterally) to the stricken country or (multilaterally) through the United Nations or other intergovernmental organizations, through the International Red Cross, or through qualified voluntary agencies, or a combination of these. In the past nine years, U. S. Government assistance in 408 foreign disasters has totaled over $1.1 billion and has taken the form of P. L. 480 food, cash grants, emergency and rehabilitation supplies and equipment, medical, scientific and technical assistance, transportation and other services.

Can the effects of a disaster be mitigated?

Although disaster can strike anywhere, certain areas are more disaster-prone than others. We can predict that more rather than less disaster relief will be needed in the future. As the world population continues to rise, more people inhabit the riverbanks that will overflow, the lands that will be shaken by earthquakes, the marginal agricultural areas where droughts are common.

To mitigate the effects of disasters, the Agency for International Development encourages developing countries to prepare for them by developing and improving national disaster plans, creating permanent disaster organizations, enacting a national disaster or emergency law and maintaining a working relationship with voluntary agencies, and to take disaster prevention measures such as flood control and sturdier construction in earthquake and cyclone belts.

Foreign Disaster Relief—Two Years of Progress

Major improvements in the United States Government's disaster assistance operations in fiscal years 1972-1973 were given impetus by the upgrading and strengthening of A.I.D.'s disaster relief capability.

It was during this period that the disaster relief function was raised from a divisional level to one of the major offices in the Bureau for Population and Humanitarian Assistance. A Foreign Disaster Coordination Center was designed and equipped, and a Disaster Task Force Reserve was created, manned by volunteers from various A.I.D. and State Department units to provide personnel for disaster duty around the clock.

The Center was planned to improve the efficiency of U. S. emergency relief activities, to respond more effectively to massive reaction of the U. S. public to major foreign catastrophes, and to facilitate the interchange of current disaster intelligence among mem-

The new Foreign Disaster Relief Coordination Center in which a critique session is being held following a simulation exercise to acquaint the recently created Disaster Task Force Reserve with disaster relief operations and procedures. Presiding over the critique is R. S. McClure, Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator (sitting on desk in background) and William R. Dalton, Ass't Coordinator for Planning (standing in center.)

bers of the domestic and international disaster relief communities.

There were these additional noteworthy developments during the report period:

- Two conferences were held to improve and expand coordination between voluntary agencies engaged in foreign disaster relief and the United States Government.
- A close working relationship was established with the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator on both relief and preparedness matters.
- Action was initiated to establish a system for exchanging current foreign disaster intelligence between FDRC and Disaster Coordinators of NATO countries.
- Cooperative action with other Federal agencies engaged in foreign disaster relief activities was increased and expanded.
- Arrangements were concluded with private pharmaceutical suppliers in Africa to develop a privately owned and managed medical supply reserve to meet emergency medical requirements in East and West Africa.
- In addition to the A.I.D. regional disaster stockpile at Panama, two others, in Guam and in Italy, were created.
- The annual Disaster Preparedness Seminar was expanded and improved and a technical assistance program initiated.

Disaster Preparedness

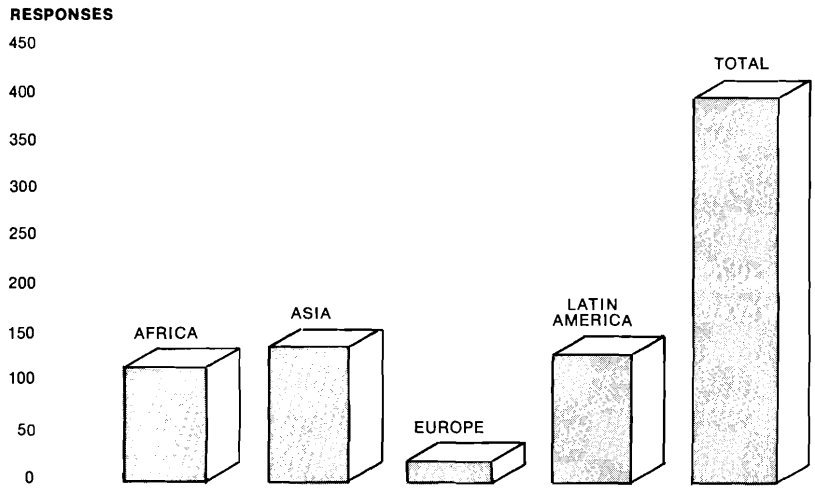
An A.I.D. handbook on Foreign Disaster Assistance was recently completed and has been sent to all U. S. diplomatic posts. Among other things, the handbook:

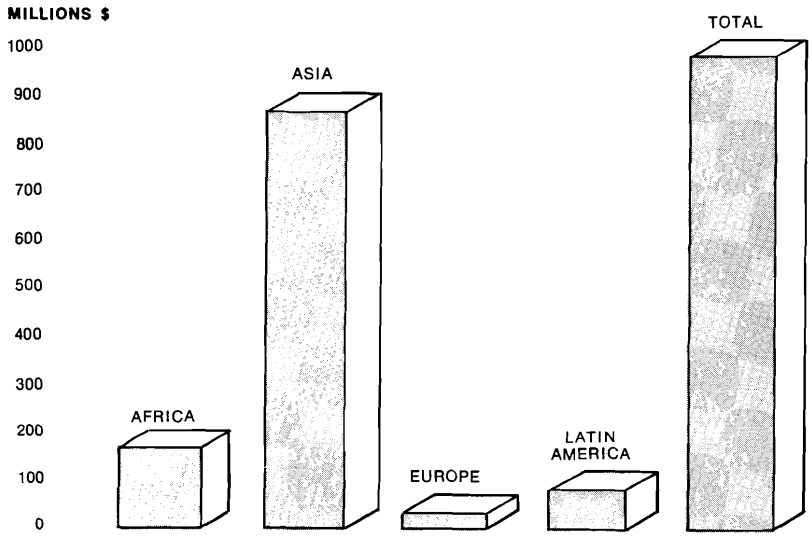
- Stresses the importance of appointing a Mission Disaster Officer and the completion of a Mission Disaster Contingency Plan, for which it provides guidelines, and
- Reviews numerous preparedness activities essential to carrying out an effective disaster relief operation.

FDRC annually holds a six-week seminar on disaster preparedness and national disaster planning for officials of disaster-prone nations. On the average, 15 countries participate each year. The goal is to assist these countries in achieving greater national self-reliance that will both provide speedy assistance to disaster victims and ultimately reduce the need for external aid. This type of basic training of key officials has already led to significant improvements in some countries.

FDRC views these seminars, however, as introductory to a state of readiness, not an end in themselves. A complementary technical assistance program was recently begun, under which consultative services will be provided by FDRC disaster planning experts and other specialists outside of A.I.D. to assist other nations in developing and testing national disaster contingency plans.

Number of U.S.G. Disaster Responses and Value of Assistance, 1965-1973





Disaster Assistance Highlights

During Fiscal Years 1972 and 1973, 55 disasters took place in which U. S. help was given. A regional breakdown:

	Number of Disasters	Value of U.S.G. Assistance
Africa	17	$ 36.6 million
Asia	17	563.8 "
Europe	3	.4 "
Latin America	18	15.6 "

In 24 of these disasters, United States Government assistance was valued at $25,000 or less, either because they were minor disasters or because the country was able to handle most aspects of the disaster without outside help.

In 15 others, the cost range was from $59,000 to $1 million.

For the remaining 16, the value of U. S. disaster aid ranged from one million to many millions of dollars.

Subsequent pages of this report give brief accounts of 11 medium to major disasters (one of these, the Sahel Drought, might be said to represent six disasters since six countries are involved). It should be noted that of the $616.4 million in U. S. assistance during these two years, $448.8 million went for humanitarian activities in Bangladesh. Although U. S. economic assistance continues in that country, no further disaster reports will be made since the emergency and short-term rehabilitation phases have passed.

United Nations

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO), from the time it began to function around mid-1972 to June 30, 1973, responded to requests for emergency assistance from many foreign governments. During that period, UNDRO developed plans for coordination of disaster relief action within the UN system and for providing an information clearing house for voluntary agencies and donor governments around the world.

Increasing numbers of donor governments, intergovernmental agencies and voluntary organizations seek dependable information on disaster situations from UNDRO to help guide them in responding to relief requests.

Brief Accounts of Medium to Major Disasters in Fiscal Years 1972/73

Bangladesh — Aftermath of Civil Strife 1972/73

27 million people had been displaced or made destitute as a result of civil strife, including 10 million returning refugees from India, at the time Bangladesh beleagueredly came into being as an independent nation.

The United Nations issued an appeal to government and relief organizations throughout the world to give generously from their resources to help the Bangladesh people.

The U. S. Government provided (and this does not include aid given prior to 1/1/72 during the civil strife period): 915,000 metric tons of Food for Peace commodities; chartered the "SS Manhattan" to serve as a floating silo; chartered air logistical support; purchased inflatable warehouses and generators; sent in medical, nutritional and technical teams; expended millions of dollars in cash grants to the United Nations, U. S. voluntary agencies and the Government of Bangladesh for relief and rehabilitation programs and to finance reconstruction of basic facilities and economic recovery. Value of assistance by the USG and others in the International Community was:

U. S. Government	$ 448,845,000
U. S. Voluntary Agencies	11,062,000
72 Other Governments, International Organizations and/or Red Cross Societies	578,862,000
	$1,038,769,000

Bangladesh — Oxcarts loaded with milk powder on their way to the various distribution centers.

Pakistan — Aftermath of War with India 1972/73

1.2 million Pakistanis were displaced as a result of the 14-day India/Pakistan war in December 1971 and subsequent year-long occupation of parts of Punjab, Sind and Azad Kashmir by Indian and Pakistani troops. According to Government of Pakistan estimates:

- 140,000 houses were destroyed
- 630,000 acres of crops lost
- 130,000 head of livestock lost
- Forests were cut down
- Schools, roads, irrigation systems, wells, public and commercial buildings destroyed or damaged
- Estimated dollar damage—over $100 million.

The Government of Pakistan, the United Nations and the League of Red Cross Societies issued appeals to the International Community to provide emergency relief during the time these 1.2 million people resided in other parts of Pakistan; for assistance in their resettlement afterwards; and for continuation of emergency and rehabilitation aid for an estimated 320,000 of the displaced who had to return to the heavily damaged region that had been occupied by the Indian Army.

The U. S. Government provided 99,172 metric tons of P.L. 480 Food for Peace commodities, utilized U. S.-owned Pakistan rupees and made

cash grants for relief and rehabilitation projects carried out by CARE, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Government of Pakistan. Value of assistance by the USG and others in the International Community was:

U. S. Government	$20,975,000
U. S. Voluntary Agencies	967,000
International Organizations, Donor Governments and/or Red Cross Societies of 23 Countries	12,910,000
	$34,852,000

Sudan — Civil Strife 1972/73

The Southern Sudan peace agreement signed in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, by Sudan's opposing factions on March 27, 1972, marked the end of 17 years of civil strife. During that period some 180,000 Sudanese fled to neighboring countries of Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Uganda and Zaire. Another 500,000 were displaced in the hinterland or "bush" of Southern Sudan. The signing of the agreement prepared the way for the return of the Sudanese to their former villages, but much assistance was required to provide transport, shelter, food, medical and other supplies until they could be resettled. By October 31, 1973, most of them had returned to their villages.

The U. S. Government provided P. L. 480 food, made a $250,000 cash grant to Catholic Relief Services for its relief program and provided $2.5 million in support of the United Nations' relief activities. Total value of this and other assistance was:

U. S. Government	$ 6,565,000
U. S. Voluntary Agencies	1,646,000
International Organizations, and Other Donor Governments and/or Red Cross Societies	8,554,000
	$16,765,000

SUDAN—With peace a reality after 17 years of conflict, life is slowly returning to normal. Here a carpenter is working to repair one of the two schools in Kajo Kaji.

Sahel — Drought 1973

Drought in 6 West African countries (Niger, Mali, Chad, Upper Volta, Mauritania and Senegal), which gradually developed over a period of several years, led to extensive debilitation of the countries' nomadic population. An estimated 100,000 people have died from drought related causes and approximately 6 million have been affected. Large numbers of livestock have been lost.

The resulting reduction of revenue for governments and shrunken foreign exchange earnings have compounded the problem. The full seriousness of the drought was not appreciated until the spring of 1973 at which time the world responded vigorously to appeals for food, animal feed, medicines, in-country logistical support, emergency shelters and other supplies.

This disaster has continued into FY 1974. *The following values of worldwide aid are for FY 1973 only:*

U. S. Government	$ 26,300,000
U. S. Voluntary Agencies	747,000
International Organizations, the European Economic Community and donor governments	94,000,000
	$121,047,000

Afghanistan — Drought 1972/73

Two years of unprecedented drought, one of the worst winters in Afghanistan history, and floods, combined to cause a massive shortfall of wheat and the loss of thousands of cattle. More than one million people were threatened with starvation.

The U. S. Government provided 130,000 tons of wheat, 360 tons of vegetable oil, water pumps for irrigation projects, purchased animal feed and pharmaceutical supplies. The value of this and other outside assistance was:

U. S. Government	$15,188,000
U. S. Voluntary Agencies	32,550
Governments and/or Red Cross Societies of 34 Countries and the European Economic Community	11,471,320
	$26,691,870

INDIA — Emergency drought feeding program at Ahmednagar, India

AFRICA—Many thousands of cattle died throughout the six drought-stricken countries further compounding the food shortage and adding to the suffering of the drought victims.

Nepal — Drought 1972

Drought conditions in 1972 preceded by excessive rains the year before resulted in severe food shortages in Nepal, particularly in the hill areas. An estimated 900,000 people were affected. For part of the year, hill dwellers normally subsist on their own traditional crops of corn and millet. They have little cash, and they often commit their labor for immediate food payment. Following three years of adverse weather conditions, they were unable to harvest enough crops or obtain sufficient work to meet their own food needs.

The U. S. Government provided 39,200 metric tons of Food for Peace Commodities valued at .....$ 5,586,500
Assistance from the World Food Program, Canada and the United Kingdom consisted of food grants, airlifts of grain to remote areas. Estimated value 618,750

$ 6,205,250

India — Drought 1972/73

Drought in these two years affected 200 million people. The Central and State Governments of India undertook most of the emergency relief measures with relatively little outside assistance at a cost to the Central Government of $519 million.

While the Government of India did not request assistance from the United States, several Indian states appealed to U. S. voluntary agencies with programs in the country to provide food. The U. S. Government authorized the provision or diversion of 30,402 metric tons of corn/soya/milk mix, vegetable oil and wheat for distribution by CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service and Lutheran World Relief. The value of U. S. assistance was:

U. S. Government ..$ 6,637,000
U. S. Voluntary Agencies 2,114,000

$ 8,751,000

Indonesia — Drought 1972/73

Drought conditions in several areas of Indonesia affected an estimated 3.5 million people. A long period of insufficient rainfall prevented the usual October/November planting and delayed the corn and rice harvests in February and March. Loss to corn crops was estimated at 420,000 metric tons while loss to rice crops was 300,000 metric tons.

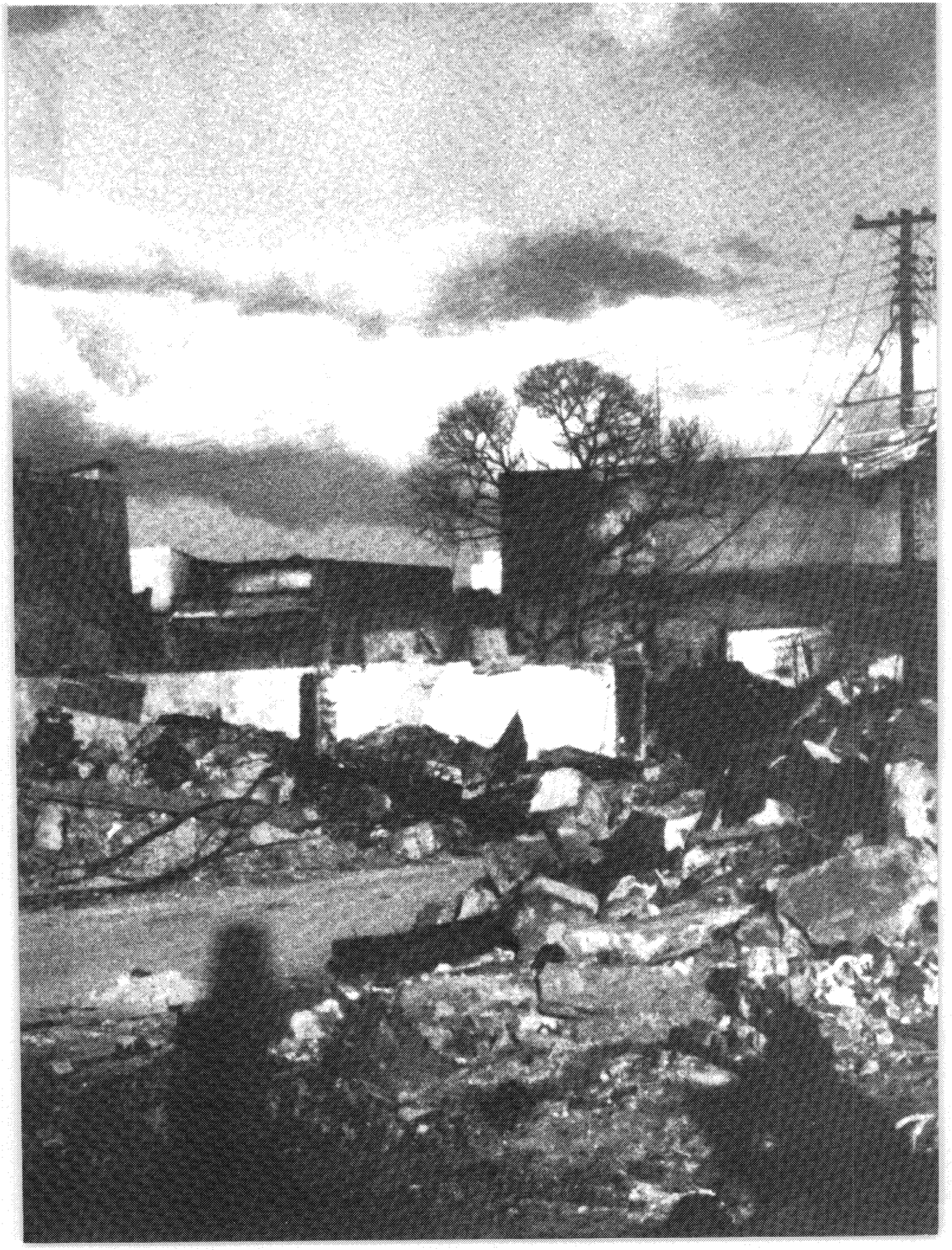
The U. S. Government provided 7,917 metric tons of P. L. 480 food grains and Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service provided seeds, corn and funds for local purchase of supplies. Value of this assistance was:

U. S. Government ..$ 1,233,000
U. S. Voluntary Agencies 34,000

$ 1,267,000

Afghanistan — food distribution

Managua in ruins following Dec. 23, 1972 earthquake.



Nicaragua — Earthquake 1972

Foreshocks began in the City of Managua about 10 p.m. on December 22, 1972, local time. At 12:30, 1:18 and 1:20 a.m., December 23, three violent tremors rocked the city leaving behind incredible destruction and losses:

- 600 blocks in the heart of Managua, about 60% of the city, in rubble
- Between 10,000 and 11,000 killed
- 20,000 injured
- 47,000 housing units destroyed
- Over 300,000 left homeless
- 6,100 other units substantially damaged
- 95% of small industries wiped out
- 10% of large factories destroyed
- 4 hospitals and 740 school rooms seriously damaged or destroyed
- All utilities disrupted—some severely crippled
- Estimated dollar damage—$845 million

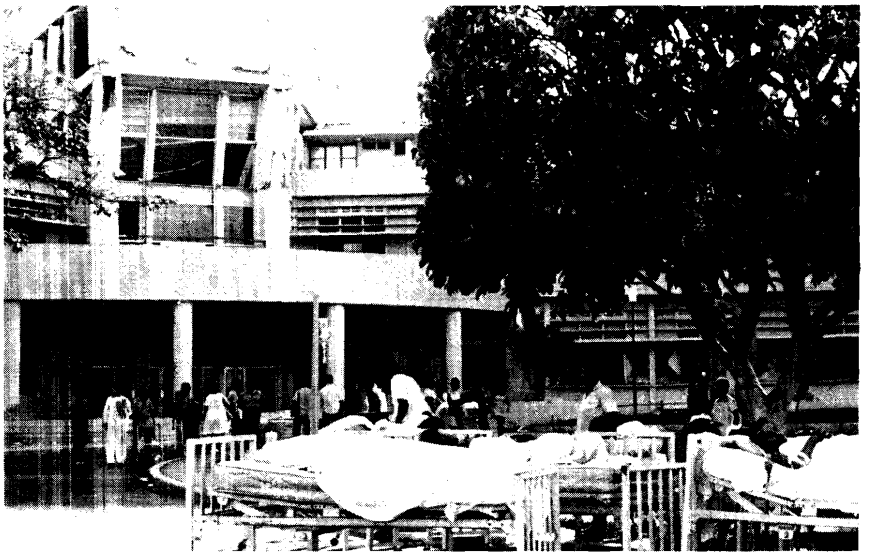
The U. S. Government and voluntary agencies, along with many other nations, moved swiftly to assist in rescue operations and to provide the victims with medical care, shelter, food and an adequate supply of potable water. Value of this assistance and for rehabilitation projects was:

U. S. Government	
Grant aid	$12,700,000
Loan	15,000,000
U. S. Voluntary Agencies	8,400,000
International Community	
Grant aid	14,300,000
Loans	43,700,000
	$94,100,000

Philippines — Floods 1972

Floods during July and August 1972, the aftermath of two typhoons, were the most destructive and extensive in the Philippines since 1867. Primarily affecting Central and Northern Luzon, the following are some of the staggering statistics on this disaster:

- 653 dead
- 370,647 homeless and 2.4 million affected
- 35,275 evacuated
- 11 provinces affected
- Over 7,000 people hospitalized
- 250,000 hectares of riceland and growing crops damaged
- 160,000 tons of rice production lost



Earthquake victims being cared for in temporary medical facilities set up outside the main Managua hospital.

Managua—devastated downtown area

- Major deterioration of the road network; many bridges destroyed
- Flood control and irrigation systems seriously damaged
- Thousands of classrooms destroyed
- Estimated dollar damage—$220 million

The U. S. Government and voluntary agencies, 30 other countries and 8 international organizations provided funds, food, medical supplies and personnel, air, sea and land transport, other relief supplies and financed rehabilitation and reconstruction projects. Food and cash loans were also made. Value of this aid was:

U. S. Government	
—Grants	$ 63,258,300
USG Loan (food sale)	10,200,000
U. S. Voluntary Agencies	639,055
International Community	
Grants	9,114,779
Loans	104,800,000
	$188,012,134

Flood victims reach for air dropped relief goods.

Fiji, Gilbert/Ellice Islands and Tonga Hurricanes — 1972/73

Hurricane "Bebe" in the fall of 1972 and Hurricane "Juliette" in the spring of 1973 caused extensive damage in the Fiji Island chain and the Gilbert/Ellice Island Colony. Hurricane "Bebe" with its 170 to 182 miles per hour winds was the most destructive. 3 people were killed, an estimated 9,000 homes were destroyed and over 120,000 people were affected. Losses to fruit and root crops were severe. Damages were estimated in excess of $22.5 million.

The U. S. Government provided food, tents, vehicles, and air transport for relief supplies. The value of this assistance and that of the international community was:

U. S. Government	$ 1,015,000
U. S. Voluntary Agencies	3,000
International Community	1,061,000
	$ 2,079,000

Philippine Armed Forces personnel help evacuees to relief centers.

FY 1973 REPORTED FOREIGN DISASTER STATISTICS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF COSTS

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	VALUE OF ASSISTANCE (in thousands of dollars) UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT	U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES	INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY	IN-COUNTRY SELF HELP
AFRICA (7 new/4 old)						
Algeria Floods	21	61,000	25	*	511	10*
Burundi Civil Strife**	**	**	527	197	5,485	*
Rwanda Civil Strife	*	2,500	5	*	*	*
Sudan Civil Strife	*	680,000	6,565	1,646	8,554	*
Tunisia Floods	82	40,000	384	85	314	54*
Sahel Drought	100,000	6,000,000	197	117	94,000	*
Mali			7,429	5		*
Niger **			7,946	555		*
Mauritania **			1,887			*
Chad			1,064	10		*
Senegal			3,394	10		*
Upper Volta **			4,370	50		*
TOTAL	*100,103**	*6,783,500*	*33,793*	*2,675**	*108,864**	*64**
ASIA (10 new/3 old)						
Afghanistan Drought **		130,000	3,258	32	9,746	107
Bangladesh DPs **	**	**	152,281	**	**	**
Burma DPs	*	30,000	25		*	*
Burma Fire	*		9		*	*
India Drought	*	200,000,000	6,637	2,114		519,000*
Indonesia Drought	*	3,500,000	1,233	34	*	1,200
Nepal Drought	*	900,000	5,587		619	3,500
Fiji Hurricane and		121,500	1,015	3	1,061	*
Gilbert/Ellice Isls.	3	700	12	*	25	*
Korea Floods	672	580,000	299	587	153	32,627
Pakistan DPs **	**	**	20,725	967	12,910	26,300
Philippines Flood	653	2,400,000	63,258(1)	639	9,115(2)	50,504*
Philippines Typhoon	100	80,000	150	125	*	*
TOTAL	*1,428**	*207,742,200*	*254,489*	*4,501**	*33,629**	*633,238**

(1) Does not include $10.2 million in Title I Food provided on 30-year loan basis.

(2) Does not include loans by Japan, Asia Development Bank and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

EUROPE (2)						
Iceland Volcano		5,200	338	5	2,124	*
Spain Train Wreck	84	84*	3			*
TOTAL	*84*	*5,284**	*341*	*5*	*2,124*	
LATIN AMERICA (6)						
Guatemala Floods	5	1,005	21			*
Haiti Fire		5,000	25	9	5	20*
Costa Rica Earthquake	21	1,500	25	*	*	*
Honduras Drought		300,000	63			*
Nicaragua Earthquake	10,000	400,000	12,671	8,336	14,310	24,790*
Panama Fire		2,000	9			*
TOTAL	*10,026*	*709,505*	*12,814*	*8,345**	*14,315**	*24,810**
GRAND TOTAL (32 DISASTERS IN 30 COUNTRIES)****	111,641*	215,240,489	*** 301,437	15,526*	158,932*	658,112*

* Incomplete or not reported.

** Old disasters—see also FY 1972 statistics.

*** Includes the following: Contingency Fund—$14.1 million; Other AID Funds—$157.6 million; Other USG Funds—$1.4 million; P.L. 480 Food—$128.3 million.

**** 25 new; 7 carried over from FY 1972.

FY 1972 REPORTED FOREIGN DISASTER STATISTICS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF COSTS

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	VALUE OF ASSISTANCE (in thousands of dollars)			
			UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT	U. S. VOLUN-TARY AGENCIES	INTER-NATIONAL COMMUNITY	IN-COUNTRY SELF HELP
AFRICA (10)						
Botswana Floods		1,000	10			9
Burundi Civil Strife	100,000	500,000	100	*	*	*
Dahomey Drought		115,000	367		39	280
Malagasy Cyclone	91	10,000	6		1*	65
Malagasy Civil Strife	34	100	12			*
Mauritania Drought		520,000	1,378		*	*
Mauritius Cyclone	2	25,000	8		15*	400
Niger Drought		600,000	443		*	*
Nigeria Explosion	21	67	11	*	*	*
Upper Volta Drought		*	445		*	*
TOTAL	*100,148*	*1,771,167**	*2,780*	*	*55**	*754**
ASIA (7)						
Afghanistan Drought		120,000	11,930	*	1,725	*
Ceylon Civil Strife	*	4,327	25	*	265	21*
Iran Earthquake	5,057	22,000	25		253	*
India Cyclone	9,658	4,900,000	248	513	467	3,975
Bangladesh	*	27,000,000	296,564	11,062	578,862	63,000
Pakistan DPs	*	1,200,000	250	*	*	*
Laos Floods	14	15,000	327	8	6*	5*
TOTAL	*14,729**	*33,261,327*	*309,369*	*11,583**	*581,578**	*67,001**
EUROPE (1)						
Yugoslavia Smallpox	*35*	*174*	*24*		*	*
LATIN AMERICA (12)						
Barbados/St. Vincent Volcano Threat		2,000	115	30	*	*
Bolivia Civil Strife	200	900	22			*
Chile Earthquake	85	388,600	895	64	210	13,000
Chile Drought		31,800	862		*	*
Ecuador Floods		2,400	1	*		*
Guyana Floods		21,000	5			*
Haiti Floods	78	40,000	81	4	30*	2*
Nicaragua Hurricane	35	2,800	59	3	54	212*
Panama Floods		300	*			*
Peru Floods	12	1,500,000	702	300	265	*
Uruguay Plane Crash	8	48	4			*
Venezuela Rabies	1	1	3			*
TOTAL	*419*	*1,989,849*	*2,749*	*401**	*559**	*13,214**
GRAND TOTAL (30 Disasters in 27 Countries)	115,331	37,022,517	*** 314,922	11,984*	582,192*	80,969*

* Incomplete or not reported.

*** Includes the following: Contingency Fund—$1.4 million; Other AID Funds—$178.6 million; P.L. 480 Food—$134.9 million.

NINE-YEAR TOTALS REPORTED FOREIGN DISASTER STATISTICS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF COSTS

				VALUE OF ASSISTANCE (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)							
FY	TOTAL NEW DISAS-TERS	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL NO. PEOPLE REPORTED AFFECTED	CONTIN-GENCY FUND	** OTHER AID FUNDS	OTHER USG HELP	P.L. 480 FOOD	TOTAL USG AID	TOTAL BY VOLAGS	TOTAL FROM THE I.C. ***	TOTAL IN-COUNTRY SELF HELP
1973	25	111,641	215,240,489	14.1	157.6	1.4	128.3	301.4	15.5*	158.9*	658.1
1972	30	115,331	37,022,517	1.4	178.6		134.9	314.9	12.0*	582.2*	81.0*
1971	51	522,212	68,069,760	15.9	36.9	16.4	119.8	189.0	16.7*	266.6*	744.8*
1970	51	72,915	11,743,040	6.2	11.6	.3	30.6	48.7	12.2*	59.5*	96.6*
1969	36	1,018,534	32,482,216	4.4	24.8		73.4	102.6	12.2*	95.5	131.0*
1968	55	4,103	5,455,602	1.4	6.4	3.1	21.7	32.6	7.9*	16.5*	607.1*
1967	62	**** 1,517,547	14,223,092	6.2	5.8	.4	69.0	81.4	12.2*	173.2*	2,964.7*
1966	48	7,086	4,139,646	.6	1.0	.1	23.7	25.4	1.6*	9.6*	*
1965	50	47,089	5,504,173	2.4	18.7		25.2	46.3	3.8*	3.6*	*
9 YR TOTAL	408	3,416,458	393,880,535	52.6	441.4	21.7	626.6	1,142.3	94.1*	1,365.6*	5,283.3*

* Incomplete or not reported.

** Includes special appropriations, supporting assistance and other AID funds and U. S. owned local currencies used for disaster relief.

*** I.C.—International Community—not including the U. S.

**** Note substantial increase in deaths over previously reported totals for FY 1967. The reason for this is that at the time the report on the India Famine was written the number of deaths was not available. It has since been estimated there were from 1.5 million to 4 million deaths and the lower figure has been used.