

DISASTER CASE REPORT

Agency for
International
Development

Washington D.C.
20523

COLOMBIA - Volcanic Eruption

Date: November 13, 1985

Location: Departments of Tolima and Caldas, affecting 15 municipalities

No. Dead: 21,800 estimated

No. Affected: 7,700 homeless; 5,000 injured

Damage: Near total destruction of the town of Armero (department of Tolima); surrounding rural areas covered with mud, ash, and stones. Damage and fatalities in Chinchina (department of Caldas). Total damage estimated at over \$1 billion.

The Disaster

On November 13, 1985, the calamitous eruption of Nevado del Ruiz, the northernmost active volcano in the Andes chain, stunned the world by virtually erasing an entire town and claiming an estimated 21,800 lives. Shortly after 3:00 p.m. (local time) a strong phreatic, or steam, explosion occurred in Arenas Crater. Witnesses north of the volcano reported hearing a deep rumble come from the mountain and seeing a black plume rise from the summit. Fine lithic ash dusted areas northeast of the volcano. At 9:09 p.m. a paroxysmal eruption began with two forceful explosions. A series of pyroclastic (hot ash and volcanic fragments) flows and surges issued from the crater and melted a part of the summit ice cap, sending torrents of meltwater, ice, and debris cascading down river channels on the flanks of the volcano. Volcanic mudflows, known as lahars, originated in the headwaters of the Molinos and Las Nereidas rivers on the volcano's western slope, and also in those of the Azufrado and Lagunillas rivers on the eastern flank. The lahars coursed down the river channels, sweeping up trees, brush, rocks, and soil as well as bridges and houses in their paths.

On the volcano's fertile western slope, mudflows damaged the town of Chinchina and killed 1,800 people. Along the river banks more than 200 houses were washed away and bridges linking Chinchina to the cities of Pereira and Medellin were destroyed. To the east of the volcano, mudflows in the Guali river stripped away houses on the outskirts of Mariquita and destroyed the bridge on the main road to Bogota. But it was the town of Armero (population 29,170) which sustained the most devastating and shocking losses. Shortly before midnight successive waves of mudflows overran Armero, dragging homes, cars, and debris eastwards toward the Magdalena river. As many as 15 m of mud blanketed the town and entombed 20,000 bodies, injured approximately 5,000 people, and obliterated as much as 85 percent of the town. Many injured survivors were trapped by the mud over an area of about 36 sq. km.

Both local and regional damage occurred. All area roads, bridges, aqueducts, telephone lines, and electrical grids were damaged to varying degrees or destroyed. In addition, public and personal records disappeared in the mire, adding to the confusion and complicating recovery. Sixty percent of the region's livestock, 30 percent of its grain, sorghum, and rice crops, and 500,000 bags of green coffee were lost in the disaster. The mudflows wiped out 19 bridges and damaged 3,800 ha of agricultural land. Approximately 50 schools suffered damage or destruction and two hospitals (one a psychiatric facility, the other a general care hospital) were wrecked. The National Coffee Research Center (CENICAFE), based in Chinchina, was damaged and 58 industrial plants and 343 commercial establishments were destroyed.

Action Taken by the Government of Colombia (GOC) and Non-Governmental Organizations

The morning after the eruption, President Belisario Betancur surveyed the disaster zone by helicopter and initiated immediate life-saving operations. Emergency situations were declared in the departments of Tolima and Caldas. The Colombian president issued a request for assistance from all foreign embassies in Bogota and, in addition, the GOC petitioned UNDRO to launch an international appeal for assistance.

The National Emergency Committee -- divided into subcommittees comprising Relief, Technical, Communications/Transportation, and Reconstruction -- began the daunting task of mobilizing the country's resources to respond to the catastrophe. Working through different ministries and government agencies, the National Emergency Committee carried out a series of actions aimed at aiding the victims and restoring the disaster zone to normalcy. These activities included providing emergency health services to victims, repairing and reconstructing roads and bridges, rehabilitating damaged water systems, and providing shelter and food to those rendered homeless.

Initial assessment revealed the need for evacuation helicopters to extricate victims trapped in the mud and sludge and ferry relief supplies to the stricken area. The consistency of the mud was such that it could not support the weight of rescue workers or equipment, thus helicopter rescue was the only viable alternative. However, as helicopters and related equipment were in short supply, the GOC requested this type of assistance from the international donor community.

The Ministry of Defense assumed responsibility for all rescue operations. The Colombian Armed Forces established an emergency operations center at Palanquero Air Force Base, near the town of La Dorada, and an analogous office in Bogota, for coordination and distribution of relief items. The Colombian Army, Civil Defense, and the Colombian Red Cross (CRC) worked together in a massive rescue effort. The GOC used 50 light planes and helicopters in search and rescue operations. Rescuers transferred thousands of injured victims to Lerida for emergency first aid. Some of the casualties then were transported to other area hospitals and Bogota for treatment. Approximately 2,000 volunteers worked in shifts to administer first aid, transport the wounded, and set up provisional shelters in schools and public buildings. The CRC distributed clothing, blankets, and food and organized auxiliary ambulance services.

Although the devastation had been definitive, seismic activity continued unabated, and it could not be determined if the eruption of 9:09 p.m. on November 13 had been the major event. The GOC and the international scientific community recognized the urgent need to monitor the volcano.

Donors dispatched seismic monitoring equipment and scientists to assist the GOC keep the volcano under close observation and record signs which might presage an eruption. The eleventh floor of the Banco de Cafeteros in Manizales served as headquarters for these activities. Staffed around-the-clock by international teams of scientists, the observatory contained sensitive equipment to record and analyze data generated by instruments installed on the volcano. In February 1986 the Manizales Volcano Observatory became a regional office of INGEOMINAS (the Colombian Geological Survey), responsible for the continued monitoring of Nevado del Ruiz.

On November 26, the GOC created a decentralized foundation, RESURGIR, to take charge of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected areas.

Assistance Provided by the United States Government

On November 14, U.S. Ambassador Charles A. Gillespie, Jr. declared that the destruction wrought by Ruiz's eruption warranted USG assistance. Exercising his Ambassador's Authority, Ambassador Gillespie made \$25,000 available to cover local support costs for U.S. relief personnel. The Ambassador created a Volcano Task Force (VTF) at the U.S.

Embassy in Bogota. Under the direction of A.I.D. and the Embassy's Economic Section, the VTF coordinated all USG and U.S. private sector relief efforts in Colombia. In addition, the Embassy established an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the Hotel Carrera in Manizales, 30 km northwest of Ruiz. The VTF and EOC staff provided logistical support for all USG and private sector representatives involved in rescue operations, scientific assessments, and relief and rehabilitation endeavors. Because of continued seismic activity and the risk of further eruptions, both the VTF and EOC remained operational through late April. USAID personnel on temporary duty assignments from Washington, D.C. and neighboring countries staffed the EOC, thus reducing the burden on U.S. Embassy personnel.

In Washington, D.C., OFDA assembled a 24-hour working group charged with coordinating the USG response. The first order of business was to detail OFDA regional disaster relief expert Paul Bell and Dr. Darrel Herd, volcanologist with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Office of Earthquakes, Volcanoes, and Engineering, to the disaster site to assess damage and needs. (Under OFDA funding, Dr. Herd had worked with his Colombian and international counterparts on a hazard and risk assessment of the volcano in September. A detailed risk map, published in October, was the product of this collaborative effort.) In coordination with U.S. Embassy representatives, the GOC, and other international donors, these disaster experts worked to determine the appropriate USG disaster relief response. The USG response comprised the immediate relief stage lasting into December and the longer-term effort -- spanning several months -- of assisting the GOC build a permanent volcano monitoring center.

Immediately following the eruption, twelve DOD helicopters (eight UH-60 Sikorsky Blackhawks and four CH-47 Boeing Chinooks) equipped with support and medevac personnel were deployed from the U.S. Southern Command in Panama to augment GOC evacuation and rescue operations. Two DOD C-130s, one carrying helicopter ground support equipment to the GOC's Palanquero Air Force Base, the other conveying fuel bladders and refueling equipment to an airstrip in Monteria, were also dispatched from Panama. The helicopters and fixed wing aircraft transported an estimated 1,100 injured or stranded victims and moved over 315 MT of emergency supplies. Eight helicopters returned to base on November 28; the remaining four Blackhawks continued to fly support missions for geologists and seismologists monitoring the volcano. Two of the four helicopters returned to base on December 13; December 20 marked the withdrawal of the last two helicopters.

OFDA supplied 500 tents with tent flys, five tent repair kits, and 2,250 wool blankets from its Panama stockpile for those rendered homeless by the disaster. These supplies were transported aboard three DOD C-130s. In addition, OFDA provided communications equipment -- four portable radios, one stationary transceiver, and accessories -- to supplement OFDA's regional communications ensemble being used by relief workers at the disaster site.

On November 19, A.I.D. Administrator M. Peter McPherson traveled to Colombia in his capacity as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance. Mr. McPherson visited the disaster area and met with Colombian President Betancur and Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo to discuss future USG efforts.

OFDA, in coordination with the USGS, fielded a series of twenty volcanologists, seismologists, and mudflow experts armed with sophisticated volcano monitoring and warning instrumentation. Once installed, earth deformation monitoring equipment (including several laser distance-measuring reflectors and base stations), telemetered seismographic stations, and tilt arrays generated data for analysis by scientists manning the Manizales Observatory. In June of 1986 the USG officially donated this monitoring equipment, valued at \$293,500, to the GOC. In addition to helping the GOC equip the Manizales-based observatory, by training Colombian professionals in data collection and interpretation and equipment maintenance and repair, USG technical assistance contributed to the development of a pool of skilled Colombian volcano experts.

Summary of USG Assistance

Ambassador's Authority, used for local support costs.....	\$25,000
12 DOD helicopters, support personnel, and C-130 resupply missions.....	\$2,134,400
DOD airlift of relief supplies.....	\$18,972
500 tents w/flys, 5 repair kits and 2,250 wool blankets (value not included in total).....	(\$219,000)
Communications equipment (radios, transceivers, and accessories).....	\$24,061
Charter of 2 aircraft to transport USGS scientists and equipment from Oregon and California to Colombia.....	\$69,000

Local charter of airplane.....	\$1,251
Technical assistance of USGS personnel and equipment costs.....	\$427,885
Temporary duty assignments of specialists and local administrative support costs.....	\$22,667
Mission allotment for additional local support costs.....	\$21,065
OFDA personnel - (travel account).....	\$4,027
TOTAL	\$2,748,328

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

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) - sent 60 people by truck from an Adventist college located 100 km from the disaster site to help with rescue efforts. ADRA also airlifted 2,400 blankets, clothing, water purification tablets, medicines, and food; estimated value, \$250,000.

American Jewish Joint Distribution - gave \$21,000 through the American Jewish World Service for support of a brick factory.

American Jewish World Service - contributed \$110,000 toward the construction of a brick factory in Guayabal, in coordination with the Colombian Jewish community and Abe Nathan, an Israeli philanthropist. The factory subsequently produced bricks used for reconstruction in the affected areas.

American National Red Cross - provided 20 generators to the CRC, value not reported.

Americares - sent 1,850 tents; 7 shipments via Avianca Airlines comprised tents, medicines, generators, and shovels; 2 shipments of clothing, assorted medicines and medical supplies, and blankets. Approximate value, \$900,000.

Bell Corporation - donated the use of a Bell 212 helicopter, pilot, and 2 maintenance personnel for rescue and clean-up operations; value not reported.

CARE - dispatched a representative to conduct an assessment; provided \$100,000 to an agricultural cooperative in Armero to finance marketing transactions, \$8,000 to Civil Defense for communications equipment, and \$10,000 to the CRC for a census and a needs assessment.

CRS - provided \$50,000 for local purchase of food, cooking utensils, and blankets. In addition, released 45 bales of clothing from in-country stocks and gave 50 bales of blankets and clothing, and water purification tablets, valued at \$50,000. Nearly \$400,000 went to emergency welfare assistance, including funds for an orphanage. In all, more than \$1,100,000 was committed to relief, housing, and employment programs.

CWS - gave 16,500 blankets and 300,000 water purification tablets to the Association of Evangelical Pastors; valued at \$70,000.

Food for the Hungry International - gave \$5,000 in cash; and blood plasma valued at \$200,000 through World Vision International.

LWR - contributed 7,750 blankets to Caritas, valued at \$9,500.

Mennonite Central Committee - provided \$10,000 for the local purchase of emergency relief items to include food, clothing, medical supplies, and temporary shelter.

Occidental Petroleum - President Armand Hammer contributed \$1,000,000 to the relief effort.

Pan American Development Foundation - provided 10 generators, 11,000 boxes of canned food, and flashlights, transported from Miami by Avianca Airlines; value not reported.

Partners of the Americas - established the Partners Colombian Emergency Fund which raised \$38,000 by January 1986. Partners' efforts concentrated on rehabilitation for injured persons and employment generation programs for displaced persons.

Salvation Army - dispatched a team from Costa Rica to assist the Colombian Salvation Army staff and provided \$10,000 for the local purchase of relief supplies.

SCF - dispatched its regional director and a team from Bogota to the disaster site; locally purchased \$10,000 worth of tents, blankets, generators, flashlights, batteries, and health supplies; arranged for a DC-3 to deliver supplies to the disaster site; and provided 5,000 doses of sylacaine and 10,000 doses of lydocaine.

Southern Baptist Convention - contributed \$10,000 in cash and \$65,000 worth of medical supplies, food, clothing, 12 portable generators, and blankets. A medical team, including orthopedic surgeons, was dispatched. Long-range assistance geared toward rehabilitation through job training opportunities and the provision of prostheses and rehabilitation for amputees was also provided.

World Concern - sent an emergency team of 4 paramedics and 1 doctor to the disaster site and contributed \$24,000 worth of medical supplies.

World Relief Corporation - donated \$20,000 in cash, sent 100 tents, antibiotics and medicine, and deployed a two-member team.

WVRO - sent 2 assessment teams, relief supplies, including blankets, clothing, cooking sets, water containers, tents, medicines, portable stoves, and food. The total cost including air freight was \$200,000.

YMCA - participated in rescue activities, delivered emergency supplies, provided storage space for relief supplies, and contributed \$5,000 to its Colombian counterpart for food, clothing, and shelter for homeless children.

Foreign oil companies and other multinationals working in Colombia made various contributions in cash and in-kind to the disaster victims. The Colombia-American Chamber of Commerce hired a private firm to receive all donations and contributions from the chamber members and funnel these directly to the victims.

TOTAL \$4,175,500

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations

EC - gave \$165,289 for the local purchase of relief supplies through LRCS, a grant of \$247,800 through Medecins sans frontieres, and additional emergency aid of \$1,500,000 through LRCS.

ECLAC (Santiago) - dispatched a disaster assessment expert to assist in damage evaluation, value not reported.

FAO - provided \$443,000 worth of donated food including 236 MT of wheat flour, nonfat powdered milk, vegetable oils, and dehydrated foods to feed 6,000 people for 3 months.

LRCS - sent a representative to assess damage and needs; donated \$50,000 in cash to the CRC; and sent 3,000 tents collected from European member countries. LRCS also established a program for displaced victims implemented in cooperation with the CRC and the GOC. Under the program, blankets, tools, clothes, and other relief supplies, along with a three-month supply of food and medicine, were distributed.

PAHO - sent portable satellite communications equipment, an operator, and 10,000 ampules of calcium hypochloride for water purification; also provided medical supplies valued at \$25,000 to the Ministry of Health and 30 small surgical equipment kits.

UNDP - resident representative called a meeting November 18 to initiate coordination and information-sharing among international donors and the GOC. Toward this end, the UNDP distributed an information bulletin every other day. A formal meeting with the GOC National Emergency Committee was held November 20. UNDP gave \$30,000 from special program resources.

UNDRO - gave a cash grant of \$30,000; sent staff to assist the U.N. resident representative assess emergency needs and coordinate the international relief effort; and sent a volcanologist with seismographic equipment to analyze gases. UNDRO also airlifted 100 family tents, 2,600 blankets, 10 4.5-kW generators, and 500 steel jerry cans for water; valued at \$260,000. At the November 18 donors' meeting, Colombian Civil Defense briefed participants and the UNDRO volcanologist shared the results of his survey of the disaster area. Represented at the meeting were 42 embassies, 12 international organizations, the National Emergency Committee, and other GOC organizations.

UNESCO - dispatched a volcanologist and a seismologist.

UNICEF - locally purchased 700,000 halazone tablets and 400,000 packets of oral rehydration salts. In addition, 234,000 halazone tablets, 1,250 units surgical pins for fractures, 3 portable pumps for mud removal, 3 electric/gasoline pumps, 5,000 m polyethylene hose, X-ray plates, film hangers, 500 bottles of calcium hypochloride, 10 comparators, and 100 portable latrines; total value, \$100,000.

WFP - provided 162 MT of rice, 22 MT of DSM, 16 MT of vegetable oil, enough for 6,000 people over a 90-day period; valued at \$442,900.

WHO - contributed \$50,000 through PAHO for the purchase of equipment and supplies for vector control and environmental sanitation.

Governments

Argentina - donated 14 MT of food, 150 tents, 100 rolls of plastic sheeting, 1,300 pairs of shoes, clothing, 1,000 doses of typhoid vaccine, 5,000 doses of tetanus vaccine, and 25 MT of medicines and medical equipment for treatment of 10,000 people; total value, \$70,000.

Austria - gave a cash grant of \$103,093 through the Austrian Red Cross for the purchase of equipment.

Australia - gave a cash grant of \$1,408,450.

Belgium - sent 20 MT of medical supplies, 1 doctor, and 2 nurses; gave \$135,088 to LRCS and Colombian NGOs. In addition, contributed 2 water purification units, 500 jerry cans, medicines and sanitary supplies, through Red Cross and Medecins sans frontieres; valued at \$179,245.

Bolivia - dispatched \$20,000 worth of medical and food supplies.

Brazil - contributed 12.1 MT of medicines, food, and clothing; value not reported.

Canada - provided a cash grant of \$44,444 through UNDRO and blankets, water containers, and emergency medical supplies, valued at \$74,074, through PAHO/WHO and LRCS.

Chile - sent 100 tents, 2,000 blankets, 100 small kitchens, 100 kerosene lamps, 100 pallets, 300 sheets of roofing material, and 416 mattresses; valued at \$161,111, including transport.

Czechoslovakia - sent medical and hospital equipment, clothing, blankets, and food; value not reported.

Denmark - contributed 350 tents through the Red Cross, a \$99,010 cash grant to LRCS, and \$100,000 through Danish Church Aid.

Dominican Republic - contributed an undetermined quantity of relief supplies.

Ecuador - supplied a mobile hospital, 2 water purification plants, 17 doctors, 19 nurses, 15 rescue specialists, medicines, and the services of 2 helicopters; value not reported.

Finland - gave supplies and a cash grant of \$169,492 through LRCS.

France - dispatched a nine-person medical team, 2 volcanologists, 2 helicopters for rescue operations, tents, 1,400 blankets, 1,000 pairs of boots, food, and medical and surgical equipment; value not reported.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - gave \$36,101 through UNDRO for an airlift operation; airlifted tents, blankets, medicines, generators, and other items, valued at \$288,808 (co-sponsored with the German Red Cross); contributed \$36,101 to UNICEF for medical support; sent 57 cartons (2.4 MT) of antibiotics, valued at \$26,923.

Guatemala - sent dextrose and 15 boxes of clothing; value not reported.

Honduras - furnished 10,000 first-aid kits, 7 electric generators, 7 MT of tents, 5 MT of blankets, and 6 doctors. Also, gave 250 tents and \$63,492 through the Red Cross.

Hungary - \$80,000

Ireland - contributed \$118,343 through the Irish Red Cross.

Israel - gave 2.5 MT of medicines and medical equipment; valued at \$80,000.

Italy - donated 100 family tents, 7,000 blankets, 14 MT of medicines, 20 boxes of surgical equipment, water, and other relief goods; total value \$454,545, including transport.

Japan - dispatched 8 doctors, nurses, and engineers; gave \$1,250,000 to the GOC and \$50,000 in support of UNDRO's airlift operation; and installed flood warning sensor in drainage of Molino River, and another in Guali River area. Japan also donated 5 tents, 100 blankets, 100 flysheets, 5 portable generators, 50 flashlights, 200 batteries, 20 megaphones, 20 ropes, 5 water purifiers, 100 water plastic containers, 40 shovels and picks, 14,000 disposable syringes, 16 sets surgical tools, 300 bottles serum, 750 boxes antibiotics, 200 sachets oral rehydration salts; valued at \$100,000.

Mexico - contributed a mobile hospital, 10 MT of food, medicines, and medical and surgical equipment; value not reported.

Netherlands - donated \$47,619 through UNDRO and an additional \$2,287,302 in cash.

New Zealand - \$54,054

Norway - contributed \$65,000 through UNDRO, \$60,827 through the Red Cross, and \$254,777 through the Norway Red Cross.

Panama - gave medicines, food, blankets, and clothing; value not reported.

Peru - provided 30 MT of supplies including portable generators, medicine, food, blankets, and clothing; value not reported.

Poland - sent drugs, blankets, clothing, doctors, Red Cross volunteers, and mountain climbers; value not reported.

Romania - donated medicines and blankets; value not reported.

Soviet Union - contributed medicines, surgical equipment, bandages, and 100 tents; value not reported.

Spain - the Spanish Air Force airlifted 5 MT of medicines, 8 MT of tents, beds, blankets, and 6 generators; the aircraft was subsequently used in rescue and relief operations. A second airlift of 9 MT of blankets and medicines, a five-person seismological team, and 3 volcanologists with monitoring equipment was also provided; estimated value, \$370,370. An additional 4.5 MT of relief supplies were later sent.

Sweden - donated \$120,773 through UNDRO, \$254,777 through LRCS, and \$89,171 to Swedish NGO Taltmissionen/Happets Stjarna for the purchase of tents, blankets, and relief supplies.

Swiss Disaster Relief Unit - dispatched a four-person assessment team.

United Kingdom - sent 1 C-130 aircraft and 2 helicopters for rescue operations, generators, tents, drugs, rescue equipment, and a RAF rescue team and engineers; valued at \$335,114. Through the British Red Cross, sent equipment for small-scale surgery, antibiotics, tetanus vaccine, antiseptics, local anesthetics, and sterile dressings; total value \$63,920, including airlift.

Uruguay - sent 8 MT of drugs and an undetermined amount of food; value not reported.

Vatican - \$100,000

Venezuela - furnished a mobile hospital and \$1,000,000.

Yugoslavia - donated drugs and medical instruments, and \$600,000 to be used toward reconstruction.

Non-Governmental Organizations

Cafod England - donated \$7,150 through Caritas Internationalis.

Contributions from national Caritas organizations through Caritas Internationalis:

- Caritas Australia - \$21,900
- Caritas Austria - \$110,000
- Caritas Belgium - \$17,700
- Caritas Canada - \$7,400
- Caritas Germany - \$35,840
- Caritas Hong Kong - \$1,000
- Caritas Italy - \$88,503
- Caritas Netherlands - \$50,000
- Caritas Spain - \$61,000
- Caritas Switzerland - \$43,740
- Caritas Vienna - 250 kg medicines

Caritas Germanica/Diakonisches Werk - gave \$93,000.

Corps Mondial de Secours - sent contingent of 14 rescue workers and 2 dog teams, 4 water pumps, 2 generators, 2 disinfection units, 3 boxes medical supplies, and assorted rescue equipment; value not reported.

Development and Peace (Canada) - contributed \$22,000 through Caritas Internationalis.

Hopital sans Frontieres - contributed analgesics, antibiotics, sulfamides, 2 boxes of emergency medicines, 50 blankets, 200 overcoats, needles and syringes; value not reported.

MSF (Belgium and the Netherlands) - dispatched 7 MT of tents, 5 MT of blankets, 6 portable generators, medical kits for 10,000 persons, 2 vehicles, and the services of 2 logistics officers and 6 medical staff, with funds donated by the EC.

Oxfam (UK) - provided \$20,000 for local purchase of medicines.

Contributions from national Red Cross Societies:

Brazil - provided water purification chemicals, clothing, 700 m of cloth, bandages, 500 blankets, 20 lanterns, and 8 rolls of plastic roofing material; value not reported.
Canada - gave \$7,407 in cash as well as 5,600 blankets and 250 water containers; valued at \$5,350.
China, People's Rep. - donated \$40,000 to the CRC.
Denmark - sent 350 tents; value not reported.
Finland - \$169,492
Germany, Fed. Rep. - \$144,404
Iceland - \$4,650
Japan - contributed \$50,000 in cash and a medical team, 10 generators, 20 search lights, 10 radios, medicines, and tents; value not reported.
Korea, Rep. of - \$5,000
Mexico - sent a medical team, medicines, and first-aid material; value not reported.
Netherlands - \$63,492
Nicaragua - \$1,000
Norway - \$60,827
Peru - gave 200 blankets, 10 bales of clothing, and 3 cases of shoes; value not reported.
Spain - provided 5 MT of medicine, 65 large tents, 100 camping beds, first-aid kits, 2,000 blankets, 2 generators, 4 MT of medical equipment, and 50 water tanks; value not reported.
Sweden - \$241,546
Switzerland - provided 1,000 tents and \$46,948.
United Kingdom - gave \$7,190 in cash and 35 tents.

Rotary Clubs International - \$50,000

Secours Catholique (France) - donated \$17,640 through Caritas Internationalis.

Secours Populaire Francais - sent 30 family tents, 100 blankets, and an evaluation team; total value \$25,000.

Trocaire (Ireland) - gave \$11,200 through Caritas Internationalis.

TOTAL \$15,726.392