JAMAICA – Hurricane
FY 1988

The Disaster
Hurricane Gilbert left trails of destruction throughout the Caribbean. Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and other countries sustained heavy blows. But, Gilbert particularly devastated Jamaica, killing 49 people, leaving 810,000 homeless, and causing an estimated $1 billion in damage to infrastructure and economy.

Gilbert first entered the Caribbean as a tropical depression on Friday, Sept. 9. By the time it struck Jamaica after passing over the islands of Puerto Rico and Hispaniola, the storm was packing gusts of up to 224 km. per hour (140 mph). The hurricane’s center swept across the island in an east-west direction with four hours of battering winds on Sept. 12 followed by 254 mm. (10 inches) of torrential rains on Sept. 13. As skies cleared on Sept. 14, floodwater from the downpour began to drain and residents preliminarily assessed damage.

Because the eye traveled across the island’s midsection, the areas east and west of the hurricane’s path felt the brunt of activity. Aerial surveys revealed great devastation in eastern Portland Parish from Long Bay south and St. Thomas Parish from the easternmost tip to Eleven Mile. This area contains 5% to 7% of Jamaica’s population. Gilbert flattened banana, coconut, and sugar crops, destroyed most housing, and took off the roof and top floor of the regional hospital. Although roads remained open, the main highway from the area to Kingston was closed.

In the west, substantial destruction stretched from the Black River to Montego Bay. The region’s airport was temporarily closed. Assessments showed that the majority of houses, some schools, and tree crops received severe damage from Lucea to Green Island in Western Hanover Parish. The sugar-growing area in Westmoreland Parish from Negril east to Bluefields was also affected. Hotels that cater to Jamaica’s significant tourist population in Negril and Montego Bay suffered moderate roof and water damage. Montego Bay was without water or electricity for at least a week.

In comparison to either end of the island, central Jamaica emerged from Gilbert relatively unscathed. In Kingston, the capital city of 750,000 residents, trees, zinc roofs, utility poles, and billboards littered streets that resembled rivers more than roadways. Bits and pieces of aircraft lay strewn about at the temporarily-closed Norman Manley Airport. The shantytowns, public facilities, and warehouses revealed what structural destruction had occurred. Food and water remained in short supply immediately following Gilbert, with residents in the rural fringes of Kingston more than a mile’s walk to the nearest source of water. Fallen trees and limbs had knocked down utility poles, cutting off electricity and most telephone service. The public distribution networks, especially in areas with many trees, suffered more damage than the transmission system. Private generators were able to supply some temporary power until the main power lines could be repaired.

One of the sectors most touched by Gilbert was housing. High winds buffeted or flattened structures and ripped rooftops from dwellings, exposing their interiors to the raging rains. Sports stadiums, churches, government buildings, and movie theaters sheltered the estimated 810,000 homeless. The hurricane destroyed 20% (about 100,000 units) and badly damaged another 40% of Jamaica’s housing stock. Of low-income homes, 60% suffered total loss and 20% received partial damage. Over 90% of the rooftops in St. Thomas Parish were partially or entirely torn off by the storm’s intense gusts. Residents were forced to use plastic sheeting as temporary shelter until
repairs could be made.

Public buildings also suffered serious damage from Gilbert's force. Between 85% to 90% of schools experienced damage with approximately 50% losing their roofs. Schools in the parishes of Hanover, Portland, and St. Thomas were the most severely affected. With destruction of the Ministry of Education building in Kingston, most academic records for the country's educational system were ruined. Gilbert destroyed 200 churches nationwide and considerably damaged the waterfront of Port Royal serving Kingston.

The storm played great havoc with Jamaica's utility and communication networks. Gilbert almost totally disrupted communication outside Kingston and cut off telephone lines with the mainland. Damage to electrical services were estimated to be $570 million and to public and private telecommunications, $60 million to $80 million. It took emergency teams two to three weeks to restore power in many areas and several months in the devastated eastern section. As of Sept. 28, 60% of water service had been restored to the island. Trucks provided water for those in need in the countryside.

The Jamaican Defense Forces (JFD), a major actor in the official relief response, withstood significant harm. Gilbert wrecked two camps used as forward bases in drug eradication. High winds flattened the Coast Guard headquarters and smashed patrol vessels. A major JDF training center also was badly damaged.

In the aftermath of Gilbert, hospitals discharged all patients except the critically ill and remained open only for emergency cases. Out of 26 hospitals nationwide, nine bore considerable damage, 11 suffered moderate damage and seven were without electricity. Because the hospitals without electricity also lacked back-up generators, surgeons were forced to work by flashlight. The calamity rendered 80% of Jamaica's health centers inoperable, either from damage by flooding or loss of roofs. Four such clinics were completely demolished. No critical shortage of medicine or outbreak of disease followed Gilbert. However, a paucity of health equipment and supplies led the United Kingdom and NGOs to fill the gap with emergency donations (see "Assistance Provided by the International Community").

Agriculture suffered enormous losses, especially in the eastern and western parts of Jamaica. Gilbert flattened farms of all sizes ranging from family gardens to huge plantations. Jamaican cash crops of sugar cane, coffee, and citrus products were ravaged. Banana production was not expected to reach full capacity for six to nine months after the storm. The poultry sector, a relatively modern industry and a prime source of the nation's protein supply, suffered almost total destruction.

Loss of poultry coops, broiler stock, and layers and breeders topped $60 million. Produce grown for local consumption also sustained considerable damage, increasing the need for food imports. Within four days of the hurricane, prices of fresh fruits and vegetables in Jamaican markets had tripled. In addition to crop damage, Gilbert's winds battered about 200,000 ha. of natural forest.

Jamaica's two aluminum producers, Alcoa and Alcan, lost approximately 62,000 MT in combined output or $10 million in lost foreign exchange to the economy. Lack of electric power and repair costs contributed to the shortfall. However, the Kaiser bauxite installation in Discovery Bay reported little hindrance to its operations from Gilbert. What flooding that occurred in its mines produced only minor damage.

The effect on Jamaica's modest industrial sector was less overall than on mining or agriculture. Disruptions of utility service temporarily hindered production in manufacturing and garment plants. Refineries belonging to the Jamaican oil company, Petrojam, survived the hurricane unblemished. Some firms, including the local subsidiaries of Johnson & Johnson and Singer, witnessed depletion of their stocks from looting that transpired in Gilbert's wake. The estimated recovery time for most small businesses was 3-9 months.

Jamaica's prime foreign exchange earner, tourism, sustained significant losses. Few hotels and beaches were spared the effects of the storm. Nevertheless, the GOJ and bilateral donors succeeded in restoring electricity to even the most remote resort by December in anticipation of the winter tourist season.

Despite the quick repairs, the Jamaica Tourist Board reported that the number of stopover visitors dropped by 27% and the total number of visitors in Jamaica fell by 19% between
September and December 1988 compared to the same period in 1987. This translated into an estimated loss of $114 million in tourist earnings over the previous fiscal year.

According to the Jamaican government, Hurricane Gilbert cost the country $1 billion in damage. The disaster caused an estimated $150 million to $200 million loss in foreign exchange and was expected to reduce Jamaica’s annual growth rate for 1988 by 2%. The country’s national income sustained an estimated $150 million to $200 million loss in export earnings and additional imports through March 3, 1989.

**Action Taken by the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) and Non-Governmental Organizations**

Immediate tasks facing the GOJ after the calamity included determining the breadth of damage from Gilbert, reestablishing local and international communications, and reopening the island’s two principal airports. A state of emergency was declared immediately following Gilbert that lasted until Oct. 13. Prime Minister Edward Seaga met with representatives of foreign donors on Sept. 13 to outline Jamaica’s most pressing emergency needs and made a special request to the U.S. government for relief supplies and an assessment team. On Sept. 14, Prime Minister Seaga accompanied by U.S. Ambassador Michael G. Sotirhos made an aerial tour of the island to assess wreckage from the hurricane. Although airport communications remained cut off for several days, the Kingston airport was reopened for relief flights on Sept. 13 and the Montego Bay Airport on Sept. 14. The state airlines, Air Jamaica resumed, regular operations on Sept. 15 from both airports. Air Jamaica flew relief commodities, gratis, from many points in the United States. In coordination with hotels and various airways, the Jamaica Tourist Bureau arranged for special flights to evacuate stranded tourists.

Due to the disaster’s magnitude, the Office of Prime Minister assumed overall coordination of the GOJ response. The GOJ Office of Disaster Preparedness (ODP) took charge of receiving and allocating assistance. The Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) assisted in providing transport and distribution of food supplies, protection of those supplies at relief points, medical evacuation from remote areas, and overall security and curfew enforcement to discourage looting. Helicopters were used for aerial assessments and food distribution. Various GOJ ministries became involved as the disaster response required; for example, the Ministry of Health (MOH) took precautionary measures to prevent the outbreak of infectious and skin diseases. Jamaican NGOs working in the Gilbert relief effort included United Way of Jamaica, National Development Foundation of Jamaica, and Kingston Restoration Company.

To address the urgent needs for shelter and nourishment in the days immediately following Gilbert, the authorities disbursed plastic sheeting for temporary roofing, organized the distribution of donated construction materials through private businesses, and supplied rations of nutribuns and juice. About 15,000 people in the most severely stricken areas were housed in sports stadiums, churches, public buildings, and movie theaters. The GOJ also conducted family-by-family surveys to determine requirements in the areas of food, home reconstruction, and small-farm rehabilitation.

Once the survey was completed and the needs established, the GOJ embarked on a medium-term recovery program consisting of food and building supply entitlements for the most-affected victims. The emergency food stamp initiative, based on a pre-Gilbert program, commenced on Oct. 3 in hard-hit St. Thomas and Eastern Portland parishes. Approximately 480,000 beneficiaries used the stamps to purchase cornmeal, rice, and skim milk powder. Where such items were unavailable, shopkeepers allowed the purchase of other foodstuffs.

The Ministry of Social Security and Welfare administered the program through its local relief centers located throughout Jamaica. On Oct. 12, Prime Minister Seaga inaugurated a similar program for building supplies in the parishes of St. Thomas, Portland, and St. Mary. Residents used the stamps to purchase zinc sheeting, nails, and lumber from hardware stores.

In an Oct. 6 radio broadcast, the Prime Minister presented an official update on Jamaica’s recovery. After noting the generous amounts of assistance received by the GOJ in the weeks following Gilbert, he reported on the restoration of basic services by the GOJ and donor teams, sector by sector: electricity had been restored by 40% in Kingston, 70% in Montego Bay, 80% in
Ocho Rios, 50% in Spanishtown, 70% in May Pen, 85% in Mandeville, 80% in Black River, 60% in Savanna-la-Mar, 60% in Port Antonio, and 50% in Lucea and that, with help from donors, full power would return by Christmas.

Ironically the Jamaican Tourist Bureau initiated a multi-million dollar advertisement campaign in the United States to attract U.S. tourists. Television spots singing "Come back to Jamaica" followed morning news reports of destruction and relief efforts on the island.

**Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

There were no deaths and few injuries among U.S. visitors and the official community in Jamaica. Most personnel suffered light to severe damage to their homes. At the U.S. Embassy, the staff operated emergency generators in the immediate post-hurricane period to keep power and communications functioning. Teams were dispatched to repair the hardest-hit residences of in-country U.S. government employees.

As soon as news of the hurricane became available, OFDA mobilized its operations into a 24-hour coordination of the U.S. government response. At the same time, the State Department convened a Hurricane Gilbert working group that managed departmental activities concerning the disaster and fielded public inquiries about U.S. citizens in Jamaica.

Ambassador Michael G. Sotirhos issued an official disaster declaration Sept. 13 and donated $25,000 in emergency funds to the ODP to purchase local supplies. That same day, an OFDA-organized assessment team carrying three satellite communication kits, 600 ft. of rope, and three chain saw kits left aboard a Department of Defense (DOD) C-130 flight to Jamaica. The 11-member team included disaster experts from OFDA, other bureaus of A.I.D., and the Dade County Fire and Rescue Department. (Travel expenses of $12,000 for the Dade County team members were covered by a pre-existing contract and are not figured in the U.S. government total.) OFDA designated AID/Latin America and Caribbean Bureau member Jim Schill, a former OFDA employee, as leader for the first week of the team's three-week stay. Representatives from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the American National Red Cross (ARC) accompanied the U.S. government team on the flight. OFDA had prepositioned the aircraft and team at Homestead Air Force Base in Miami in anticipation of the GOJ's need for assistance. Before arriving in Kingston's Manley Airport, the OFDA team flew the island's length for a preliminary assessment. Once on land, the team met with Prime Minister Seaga to determine GOJ needs and submitted a list of specific items to OFDA.

On Sept. 14, the Prime Minister and the U.S. Ambassador were on hand at Manley Airport to receive the first of six airlifts of emergency supplies OFDA dispatched from the Panama stockpile between Sept. 14 and 15. Accompanying this shipment on a C-130 aircraft were OFDA regional advisor Paul Bell and PAHO delegate Hugo Prado, both stationed in San Jose, Costa Rica. Prime Minister Seaga, Ambassador Sotirhos, USAID/Kingston Director William Joslin, OFDA team leader Schill, and others then made a four-hour aerial tour of the island, stopping briefly in Montego Bay to deliver two pallets of relief supplies. The inspection confirmed that the eastern end of Jamaica and significant sections elsewhere sustained heavy damage.

OFDA commodities on the six airlifts included the following: 764,400 sq. ft. (294 rolls) of plastic sheeting, 614 tents, 3,815 water jugs (5-gal. capacity), 18 water tanks (3,000-gal. capacity), 10 chain saw kits, and 9,600 cotton blankets. The tents were not replaced in the stockpile and were considered an in-kind contribution not charged to a fiscal year account. Four DOD airplanes delivered supplies on Sept. 14 and two airplanes completed the airlift on Sept. 15. Montego Bay received half a palletload of the emergency goods and Kingston, the remainder.

Dade County team members, dispatched through the OFDA-Dade County grant, oversaw logistics as the items arrived and were stored pending ODP distribution to regional branches. The OFDA-sponsored group also worked with donors, especially the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), to identify the needs and coordinate international assistance and helped facilitate emergency communications using the satellite radio systems.
A seventh OFDA airlift of 320 tents from the Panama stockpile left for Jamaica on Sept. 17. OFDA regional advisors Bell, who was making a return trip to Jamaica, and Alejandro James accompanied the shipment. Mr. Bell came back to lead the team for its final two weeks and to work with the Mission in determining spending priorities for additional U.S. government aid.

Mr. James worked with PAHO and the GOJ's MOH in identifying emergency medical needs. These needs were later covered by aid from the United Kingdom and NGOs (see "Assistance Provided by the International Community"). Both Paul Bell and Alejandro James concluded their duties and left Jamaica on Oct. 15.

At the initiative of Congressman Cass Ballenger (R-NC), OFDA financed the transport of a Civil Defense portable hospital and passengers on board a U.S. Coast Guard C-141 aircraft. The assistance was donated by the people of North Carolina and arrived in Kingston from Charlotte on Sept. 17.

Emergency aid was donated from the DOD to the JDF at the request of the GOJ. Members of a COMUSFORCARIB military survey team arrived on Sept. 17 and 18 from Key West, Florida, to conduct an assessment of damage to JDF installations. The DOD airlifted equipment and emergency supplies, including field rations, chain saws, and water purification tablets, to the JDF on Sept. 17 and 19. DOD transported medical supplies, food and other gifts from various groups and individuals in the United States. An average of one flight per week brought in public donations with a total of 21 flights by Dec. 21.

On the morning of Sept. 18, two members of the Congressional Black Caucus, Edolphus Towns (D-NY) and Major Owens (D-NY), and the Rev. Jesse Jackson arrived in Kingston to visit the devastated areas. Later that day, they accompanied Prime Minister Seaga and Ambassador Sotirhos on a helicopter tour of hard-hit St. Thomas Parish. In a news conference, Reps. Towns and Owens explained that they had come to assess the situation and report back to Congress on what further aid was needed. Mr. Jackson stressed the need for a Jamaican bipartisan approach to relief and noted the arrival of U.S. government assistance.

OFDA sponsored the loan of a VHF radio kit and a technician from the U.S. Forest Service/Boise Interagency Fire Command (BIFC) in Boise, Idaho. Communications technician Kim Peterson arrived in Kingston on Sept. 25 with the equipment. He worked with the ODP in setting up an emergency communications network throughout the island.

To address the need for adequate shelter before the October rains, OFDA provided roofing material purchased from Goldin Industries, Inc., of Gulfport, Mississippi. From Sept. 28 to 29, a DOD C-5A aircraft carried the first load of zinc sheeting, totaling 100 MT, to Kingston. Later shipments of the remaining 500 MT arrived by ship. The ODP made the sheeting available to merchants operating under the GOJ's building voucher program, through which victims obtained the material for their damaged homes using GOJ-issued emergency stamps. The U.S. government-donated zinc was used primarily in rural eastern Jamaica, with the first 100 MT going to St. Thomas Parish.

Representatives of Florida Light and Power Co. and Puerto Rican Electric Power Authority were in Jamaica throughout late September surveying damage to Jamaica's electrical network. Their assessments indicated that poor maintenance and improper installation of electric poles amplified the physical damage from Hurricane Gilbert. On Oct. 12, a Florida Light and Power team arrived with equipment and began immediate repairs to the main electrical lines on a five-mile stretch linking downtown Kingston to Manley Airport. OFDA paid the initial assessment costs and transport of the team; other expenses were funded by the U.S. government rehabilitation package granted on Sept. 28 (see below).

About $20 million in U.S. government funds originally destined for Panama were diverted through OFDA to provide medium-term assistance to Jamaica. At a Sept. 28 signing ceremony attended by Ambassador Sotirhos, Director Joslin, and Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Shearer in Kingston, AID/AA/LAC representative Dwight Ink officially granted the aid for use in Jamaica. Most of the initiative addressed the lack of essential services in five areas of the post-disaster economy: shelter, power, water, health, and agriculture.
Specifically, funds were used to purchase roofing materials, medical supplies, farming tools, and seeds and to restore water and sewage services. The plan funded U.S. power teams, including Northeastern Utilities, Long Island Lighting Co., and the Puerto Rican Electric Power Authority, that worked on restoring electricity in affected areas over the following several months. Assistance that was not used to provide commodities and technical services amounted to approximately $2 million. These funds went as grants to supplement non-governmental organization relief activities for a 90-day period. Recipients included the Jamaican Red Cross, the Jamaican Salvation Army, the Jamaican National Development Foundation, and the Kingston Restoration Company.

OFDA sponsored a group with representatives from AID/Washington and the private agencies Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) and the American Red Cross to visit Jamaica in December. The focus of the visit was on gathering lessons from the U.S. government response to Gilbert, especially regarding the appropriateness of specific relief supplies. During its five-day stay, the team made trips to St. Thomas and Clarendon parishes and met with the ODP and various Jamaican NGOs.

The U.S. Congress earmarked $35 million in rehabilitation assistance to Jamaica for FY 1989. Similar to the $20 million in emergency FY 1988 funds, this aid was used to help restore power, communications, and water, repair schools and public buildings, and provide capital for small businesses and agriculture. Newly elected Prime Minister Michael Manley and Ambassador Sotirhos held an official signing ceremony on Feb. 15.

**Summary of U.S. Government Assistance**

**FY 1988**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambassador’s authority used to purchase local supplies</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of DOD airlift of assessment team and of 6 airlifts of commodities</td>
<td>$114,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement costs of 294 rolls of plastic sheeting to Panama stockpile</td>
<td>$85,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment costs of Florida Power and Light Co</td>
<td>$620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost and transport of radio items and technicians</td>
<td>$34,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of DOD airlift of 320 tents and an OFDA regional advisor</td>
<td>$22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airlift by the USCG of donated, portable hospital and passengers from Charlotte, NC</td>
<td>$33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase and airlift of zinc sheeting</td>
<td>$708,243</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FY 1989**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation assistance (Congressional earmark)</td>
<td>$35,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIFC communications equipment returned to OFDA</td>
<td>$1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and living expenses associated with the lessons learned team</td>
<td>$4,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOD airlift of Florida Power and Light Co, equipment and team and continued technical assistance</td>
<td>$110,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in air freight costs of zinc sheeting</td>
<td>$9,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement costs of 18 3,000-gallon water tanks to Panama stockpile and ocean freight</td>
<td>$43,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of support kits used by assessment team</td>
<td>$1,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport costs to replace plastic sheeting in stockpile</td>
<td>$4,260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total OFDA**                                                   $174,547
**Total Other U.S. Government**                                  $35,000,000

**Total FY 1989**                                                $35,174,547

**TOTAL**                                                      $56,234,561
Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Other Private Groups

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) - sent $600,000 of relief supplies (blankets, plastic sheeting, tents, medicine, food, generators) to Jamaica.

Aleoa - provided a ship through the Jaycees to transport relief supplies in October.

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee - contributed cash donations from a public fund-raising campaign and helped repair damage to the University of the West Indies.

American Red Cross (ARC) - donated $556,040 in assistance. The ARC also sent 2 people on the flight with the OFDA-assembled assessment team and launched a public appeal.

AmeriCares - sent the following airlifts: $250,000 worth of medicines and water purification supplies with transport donated by Air Jamaica; $540,000 worth of food, hospital and building supplies, and medicine with transport at $10,000; $85,000 worth of food and medical supplies with transport at $25,000; $1,000,000 worth of food and medical supplies with transport at $35,000; and $500,000 worth of medicine and hospital supplies at $37,700.

Brother's Brother Foundation - sent 18.2 MT of canned goods (from Heinz), 4,000 tools for agriculture and rehabilitation, 10,000 seeds, 16.8 MT of insecticide, and paid transport of medical supplies, tools, seeds, and 17 containers of donated food. Total estimated value of all was $15,000.

CARE - dispatched disaster assessment teams to Jamaica and provided $30,000 to help small farmers buy seeds and tools.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) - sent a representative to Kingston to conduct a needs assessment and gave $225,000 in relief items (food, seeds, tools, and roofing materials), 37 cases of baby clothes and 55 bales of quilts, valued at $80,700.

Church World Services (CWS) - issued an appeal for $2,000,000 for the Caribbean. CWS also forwarded $55,000 and medicine worth $80,382, water purification tablets, food, clothing, and blankets to the Caribbean Conference of Churches for Jamaica.

Hess’s Department Stores - contributed $1,500,000 worth of clothing and 500 cases of canned goods. These supplies were transported at no cost on Air Jamaica and distributed by the Salvation Army.

Jamaica Relief Fund - donated 4.1 MT of clothing through Sister Cities.

Jamaicans for Jamaica (Miami) - sent 2.3 MT of clothing through Sister Cities.

Lutheran World Relief - gave $10,000 through Church World Services.

MAP - donated $7,000 worth of medical supplies to St. James Parish, Jamaica.

Mennonite Central Committee - airlifted food, clothing, blankets, and roofing material, valued at $125,000.

Oxfam/US - provided $15,000 of relief assistance through Oxfam/UK.

Partners of the Americas - contributed $5,000.

Proctor and Gamble - donated 50,000 board feet of lumber.

Salvation Army - operated feeding programs; sent a team to assess additional needs; and provided a planeload and 5 ship containers of relief supplies.

Save the Children Federation/U.S. - raised $5,192 distributed by Save the Children Fund/Canada.

Star of Hope, International - gave $100,000 of corrugated roofing.

Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board - released $10,000 for aid.

World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD) - dispatched emergency supplies (tents, tarps, cookware, water containers, and bottles for water purification) worth $14,000.

Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) - sent 2 teams to Jamaica to assess needs in the areas of energy and communications. VITA also furnished technical assistance at a cost of $50,000.

**TOTAL** $5,966,014
Action Taken by the International Community

**International Organizations**

EC - allocated $715,000 of emergency aid to finance an airlift of British Red Cross supplies, $18,800,000 for a school feeding program, and $10,000,000 for reconstruction of the University of the West Indies.

Food and Agriculture Organization (U.N.) - donated at least $250,000 for the purchase of handtools and seeds.

Inter-American Development Bank - provided $200,000 for provisional shelter.

League of Red Cross Societies - provided blankets and first-aid kits, valued at $70,000.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) - sent 6 experts to assess needs.

U.N. Development Program - donated $50,000 for immediate relief in Jamaica and a further $1,100,000 for rehabilitation.

U.N. Disaster Relief Organization - donated $25,000.

UNICEF - furnished oral rehydration salts, emergency supplies, and $50,000.

World Food Program - supplied 150 MT of food, including fish, rice, vegoil, and nutribars.

World Bank - sent an assessment team.

**Governments**

Australia - gave $162,000 to UNICEF, the Jamaican Red Cross, and the Salvation Army of Jamaica for disaster relief.

Canada - furnished $1,041,504 in relief assistance (giving $635,000 to the Canadian Red Cross and $406,504 to other non-governmental organizations) and helped the United States and the United Kingdom with the restoration of Jamaica's electrical grid.

Germany, Dem. Rep. - reprogrammed Jamaica development program funds used in agriculture, health, and construction sectors.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - supplied 25 MT of emergency goods, including medicine, water bags, plastic sheeting, and blankets.

Japan - gave a total of $414,000, comprising $200,000, $117,000 in relief supplies, and an 8-man medical team for local hospitals.

Netherlands - gave $100,000 for relief supplies.

United Kingdom - donated $5,850,000 to restore Jamaica's electrical distribution network and to repair hospitals, particularly in Morant Bay. Additional funding included limited balance-of-payments support and in-kind relief supplies, crews, and equipment. Sailors from 2 Royal Navy ships in the area repaired roofs of schools and churches in the Montego Bay area. The United Kingdom also provided $921,250 worth of relief supplies and an assessment team of engineers and environmental specialists from Belize.

**Non-Governmental Organizations**

The following contributions were made through national Red Cross societies:

- **Canada** - 2,064 kerosene lamps ($15,900), 40,161 canned food ($78,000), 17,444 blankets ($163,000), 11 generator ($49,600), transport ($38,100), and $203,200
- **Germany, Dem. Rep.** - 400 first-aid kits
- **Germany, Fed. Rep.** - 5,060 blankets, worth $42,200
- **Japan** - $195,500
- **Netherlands** - 5,000 blankets and $18,660
- **New Zealand** - $1,900
- **Norway** - 2 mobile warehouses, valued at $26,450
- **Spain** - $25,400
- **Sweden** - 15,000 blankets
- **Trinidad and Tobago** - clothing, food, and galvanized sheets
- **United Kingdom** - 12,500 blankets ($116,380), 3 generators ($7,215), transport ($119,700), and $13,300

**Oxfam/UK** - gave $100,000.

**TOTAL** $40,213,259