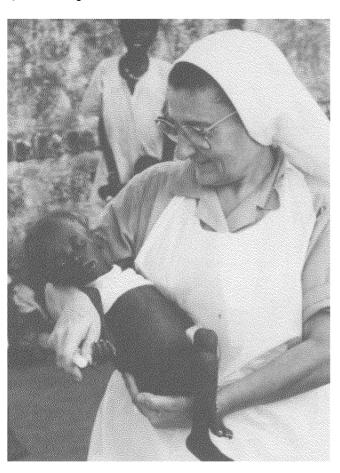
## OFDA Annual Report FY 1988

The FY 1988 Annual Report of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance was researched, written, and produced by Cynthia Davis, Franca Brilliant, Mario Camilien, Mark W. Hall, Faye Henderson, Waverly Jackson, Dennis J. King, Wesley Mossburg, Joseph O'Connor, Kimberly S.C. Vasconez, and Beverly Youmans of Labat Anderson Incorporated, Arlington, Virginia, under contract number PDC-0000-C-8153-00. Significant assistance was provided by John Gelb of A.I.D.'s Desert Locust Task Force on the report covering the locust infestation.



Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance

Agency for International Development

Washington, DC 20523

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# Acronyms Used in This Report

## U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs)

anu	LIIA	ale	Glou	<u> </u>
ADR	A	Adv	ventist	Dev
			-	

elopment and Relief Agency

American Red Cross ARC

Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere CARE

CRS Catholic Relief Services **CWS** Church World Service

Food for the Hungry International FHI Helen Keller International HKI LWR Lutheran World Relief (US)

MAP Medical Assistance Programs, International

**PVO** Private voluntary agency

SCF/US Save the Children Federation/U.S. WVRD World Vision Relief & Development **YMCA** Young Men's Christian Association

## International Non-Governmental Organizations

CAFOD Catholic Agencies for Overseas Development

SCF/UK Save the Children Fund/U K

**MSF** Medecins sans frontieres (Doctors Without

NGO Non-governmental organization

## International Organizations

EC European Communities

**ESCAP** U N. Economic & Social Commission for

Asia and the Pacific

FAO U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross LRCS League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

LWF Lutheran World Federation

**PAHO** Pan American Health Organization

UNDP U.N. Development Program

UNDRO U.N. Office of the Disaster Relief

Coordinator

UNHCR U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF U.N Children's Fund WCC World Council of Churches WFP World Food Program

WHO World Health Organization

#### U.S. Organizations

AELGA African Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance Project

AFB Air Force Base

AFR/OEO Africa Bureau's Office of Emergency

Operations (A.I.D.)

Agency for International Development A.I.D. CDC Centers for Disease Control, Depart, of

Health & Human Services

CINCPAC Commander-in-Chief Pacific (DOD)

DLTF Desert Locust Task Force DOD Department of Defense **FFP** Food for Peace Office (A.I.D.) **FFW** Food-for-work, aid program

**FEWS** A I.D.-sponsored Famine Early Warning

**OFDA** Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

(A I D.)

OICD Office of International Cooperation and

Development/U.S. Depart. of Agriculture

REDSO Regional Economic Development &

Services Office, USAID regional offices

in Abidjan and Nairobi

Southcom US Southern Command (DOD) in Panama

**USDA** U.S Department of Agriculture USG United States Government USFS U.S Forest Service, USDA

U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department USGS

of the Interior

WASH Water and Sanitation for Health (A.I.D)

### Food Acronyms

**CSM** corn-soya milk **DSM** dry skim milk **ICSM** ınstant corn-soya milk **NFDM** non-fat dry milk **SFCM** soy-fortified com meal

**SFRO** soy-fortified rolled oats SFSG soy-fortified sorghum grits

vegoil vegetable oil WSB wheat-soya blend

#### Other

ORS oral rehydration salts (a sugar-salt combination for diarrheal diseases)

TDY temporary duty (assignment)

SADCC Southern Africa Development Coordination

Committee

## **Message From The Director**

OFDA directed an unprecedented number of disaster relief operations during FY 1988. OFDA responded to 60 disasters during the fiscal year, ranging from drought to flooding, an ammunition dump accident to a toxic waste incident, epidemics to civil strife, earthquakes to volcanic eruptions, landslides to insect infestations. Disaster operations ranged in complexity from a dispersion of relief funds to major relief efforts where team were deployed, large quantities of relief goods were mustered, and transportation was secured. Several of OFDA's responses were very intricate, requiring a lot of financial input and staff time--Bangladesh flooding. Hurricane Gilbert's devastation, the tragic civil strife which continues to threaten the lives of of Sudanese. These all received considerable media attention. However, other lesspublicized catastrophes, such as the civil conflicts in Mozambique and Somalia, also required considerable USG aid and support. In addition, the toxic waste incident in Nigeria points to a growing risk in the international community of hazardous materials disposal, a problem that will only grow over the coming years.

OFDA strives to assist host countries become self-sufficient in managing their own disasters by building relevant institutions, transferring appropriate and applicable technology, and undertaking mitigation techniques to temper the effects of future catastrophes. OFDA dedicates about \$6 million each year for non-relief projects. Many of these activities have been described in past annual reports. The most successful program that we have instituted to improve our field response is the disaster preparedness and response advisor offices. The concept has been expanded this year. OFDA has finalized agreements with USAID/Lima and USAID/Suva to place Rene Carrillo in Peru to complement the San Jose team's operations and Joseph Chung in Fiji to coordinate A.I.D.'s disaster preparedness and relief programs in the South Pacific. An African regional disaster management office will be realized in FY 1989, with the placement of an OFDA representative at USAID/Addis Ababa The OFDA regional advisors not only have helped strengthen indigenous disaster management institutions but have greatly enhanced OFDA's own assessments and operations in the field.

As this goes to print, I am bidding farewell to the OFDA staff and others with whom I have worked closely over the past three years as director of OFDA. I will be going with my husband to Brussels where he has assumed the post of U.S. Ambassador to NATO. It is my sincere desire to continue promoting the humanitarian work of the USG, particularly OFDA, and to encourage strengthened, concerted cooperation among the United States and other Western nations in responding to the needs of disaster victims throughout the world.

The battle against desert locust infestations throughout Sahelian and North Africa and the Near East represents one such example of what can be achieved when donor nations band together. most recent locust plague arose from the great drought of 1984-1986 which caused millions of human deaths in Africa. Locust plagues are cyclical and result from the drought-breaking rains which give life to dormant eggs. OFDA, in conjunction with national and international donors, has been fighting the spread of the voracious insects for several years. The severity and longevity of the disaster caused the USG to form a Desert Locust Task Force (DLTF) during FY 1988. Robert Huesmann headed the 15person team, while OFDA administered the work of the DLTF, thus giving life to A.I.D 's recognition that the infestations threatened not only crops and agricultural development but the livelihood and wellbeing of millions people. The success of the locust campaign through the efforts of the DLTF and the international donor community has actually made the DLTF obsolete and the DLTF was disbanded shortly before I left OFDA in June 1989.

It is gratifying to see the end of a slow-onset disaster. We hope that such an end comes soon to the suffering of all of the populations which have endured natural and man-made disasters for several years in Africa. However, until host governments no longer need outside assistance. OFDA stands ready to represent the humanitarian spirit of the U.S people toward those in need throughout the world. We are pleased to share this annual report, a record of the American people's generosity, with you

**Julia V. Taft** Director Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

# U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance Summary By Fiscal Year

FISCAL YEAR	NO. OF NEW DIS- ASTERS	NO. OF COUN- TRIES	NO. KILLED	NO. Affected	CONTINGENCY IDA FUNDS	OTHER USG Assistance
FY 64	· 29	23	3,112	3,992,241	\$2,928,499	\$3,305,661
FY 65	46	32	46,943	14,504,499	\$2,438,872	\$18,722,703
FY 66	46	35	7,044	4,672,245	\$652,458	\$1,038,740
FY 67	57	40	17,441	106,415,973	\$3,743,051	\$8,567,586
FY 68	48	36	3,844	5,521,382	\$1,355,888	\$9,509,891
FY 69	36	32	1,018,534	31,311,680	\$4,446,757	\$24,822,542
FY 70	50	36	72,915	8,518,309	\$6,263,804	\$11,859,373
FY 71	51	40	522,183	74,289,081	\$15,822,511	\$21,930,000
FY 72	29	27	115,381	13,435,589	\$1,452,783	\$210,289,507
FY 73	30	27	111,619	217,776,063	\$14,062,254	\$158,631,843*
FY 74	20	19	101,608	12,819,240	\$2,542,979	\$31,827,590*
FY 75	25	23	61,233	46,310,336	\$7,006,385	\$121,265,640*
FY 76	25	23	78,262	38,375,279	\$12,056,098	\$123,410,000*
TQ	6	5	6,589	708,700	\$5,479,245	\$277,108
FY 77	25	22	8,568	7,932,836	\$21,445,529	\$13,394,451
FY 78	33	27	28,269	52,134,391	\$24,452,367	\$1,720,101
FY 79	41	33	34,514	11,049,072	\$24,548,448	\$24.559,600
FY 80	32	27	1,635	7,760.985	\$12,898,071	\$68,312,206*
FY 81	22	19	11,527	4,607,227	\$6,613,724	\$51,752,000*
FY 82	35	29	43,352	40,463,621	\$10,742,757	\$51,040,086
FY 83	45	36	4,775	43.980.670	\$8,016,403	\$83,219,912*
FY 84	47	39	3,463	34,233,123	\$15,097,749	\$51.378,416*
FY 85	47	39	427,388	30,474,549	\$19,863,848	\$105,002,195*
FY 86	47	38	26,311	8.313,429	\$9,105,392	\$79,218,769*
FY 87	56	45	94,171	48,585.076	\$23,664,855	\$132,666,233*
FY.88	66	46	379,538	137,355,138	\$19.898.388	\$76,738,377*
TOTAL	994		3,230,219	1,005,540,734	\$276,599,115	\$1,484,460,530

Includes funds from other A.I.D. accounts and/or supplemental appropriations administered by OFDA

PL 480	TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE	US Volags	INTL COMM	SELF HELP		
\$5,410,940	\$11,645,100	\$805,317	\$533,790	-		
\$25,213,459	\$46,375,034	\$3,627,301	\$3,518,733	-		
\$23,729,904	\$25,421,102	\$1,567,990	\$9,476,353	\$16,157,100		
\$69,045,881	\$81,356,518	\$12,220,053	\$172,860,511	\$2,964,667,000		
\$21,634,945	\$32,500,724	\$7,719,299	\$15,943,626	\$606,865,000		
\$73,349,178	\$102,618,477	\$12.971,207	\$95.496,828	\$130,974,000		
\$30,608,673	\$48,731,850	\$12,191,711	\$59,515,671	\$96,595,000		
\$119,839,732	\$157,592,243	\$16,676,273	\$266,635,252	\$744,839,000		
\$147,802,110	\$359,544,400	\$13,178,379	\$610,660,963	\$107,320,000		
\$114,230,970	\$286,925,067	\$29,251,411	\$200,892,728	\$631,705,000		
\$134,477,940	\$168,848,509	\$3,216,263	\$90,252,901	\$36,173,000		
\$86,808,619	\$215,080,644	\$16,079,881	\$263,430,083	\$39,043,100		
\$39,215,454	\$174,681,552	\$49,093,875	\$338,820,728	\$970,510,327		
\$602,876	\$6,359,229	\$1,139,554	\$1,689,431	\$198,900,000		
\$11,909,226	\$46,749,206	\$14,390,669	\$59,541,298	\$6,040.094		
\$42,021,193	\$68,193,661	\$6,224,223	\$186,136,632	\$276,946,722		
\$15,318,512	\$64,426,560	\$39,420,510	\$661,374,390	\$477,844,108		
\$57,814,655	\$139,024,932	\$1,553,448	\$35,810,102	\$11,847,900		
\$12,100,000	\$70,465,724	\$23,890,844	\$211,844,949	\$6,022,007,896		
\$29,000,100	\$90,782,943	\$27,258,957	\$237,092,847	\$141,901,880		
\$87,333,943	\$178,570,258	\$2,452,734	\$203,946,587	\$119,800,332		
\$102.891,700	\$169,367,865	\$5,999,463	\$238,707,189	\$198,095,040		
\$678,622,015	\$803,488,058	\$80.634,275	\$961,557,220	\$87,906,439		
\$209,052,740	\$297,376,901	\$6,541,512	\$80,703,029	\$105,376,068		
\$108,804,370	\$265,135,458	\$14,179,095	\$526,447,730	\$80,589,960		
\$204,446,908	\$301,083,673	\$18,725,223	\$443,033,500	\$73,821,584		
\$2,451,286,043	\$4,212,345,688	\$420,989,467	\$5,975,923,111	\$14,145,926,550		

Prior-Year and Non-Declared Disasters

## **OFDA Emergency Response**

While responding to 60 new declared disasters in FY 1988, OFDA also contributed a total of \$21,920,500 to continue assistance to several countries in which disasters had been declared in previous years or to fund disaster-related activities when no official declaration had been made. By far the largest amount of this sum (\$17,204,471) went for food distribution and rehabilitation programs in Ethiopia, where a drought disaster had been declared late in the 1987 fiscal year (see OFDA Annual Report FY 1987). The continuing locust/grasshopper infestations in Africa required OFDA assistance in FY 1988 to complete initiatives begun the previous year. Insect infestation disasters were declared in several countries for the third successive year in FY 1988. The earlier insect infestation disasters are described in the OFDA annual reports for FY 1986 and FY 1987; the new disasters are discussed in this volume under "FY 1988 Disasters." All prior-year and non-declared disasters receiving OFDA funding in FY 1988 are summarized below.

Africa Regional - Insect Infestation (Non-Declared FY 1987)

To complete insect control activities begun in FY 1987 that benefited more than one African country, OFDA funded the travel costs of entomologists to participate in FAO strategy and evaluation meetings (\$15,215) and paid overtime costs of experts from the USFS (\$11,557).

TOTAL

\$26,772

Africa Regional - Insect Infestation (Non-Declared FY 1988)

OFDA twice amended an agreement with USDA/USFS for technical assistance with control activities in the Africa region (a total of \$425,594 was used for interregional activities); contracted a chemical company for a shipment of pesticides (\$350,550), amended an agreement with the USGS for a feasibility study and technical

assistance in greenness mapping to monitor vegetative conditions favorable to locust hatching in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria (\$148,348); purchased locust manuals and handbooks (\$4,177); and funded the services of a contractor for technical support of the DLTF (\$2,900) and of an entomologist to work with the DLTF (\$21,845).

The African Bureau also provided assistance that was not country specific. From a total of \$4,625,000 in Africa Bureau funds in FY 1988, the following activities were supported: the inter-agency agreement with the USDA/USFS for technical assistance (\$550,000); the AELGA pesticide bank (\$1.059,000); regional offices and operating expenses of FAO (\$2,100,000); research (\$894,000); and a crop-loss assessment (\$22,000).

TOTAL \$5,578,414

Africa Regional - Displaced Persons (Non-Declared FY 1988)

From the SADCC supplemental account, OFDA provided a grant to WVRD to handle the shipment, internal transport, and distribution of donated clothing to needy people in Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.

TOTAL

\$243,500

Bermuda - Hurricane (FY 1987)

In FY 1988, OFDA replaced 150 rolls of plastic sheeting taken from the New Windsor stockpile for the Bermuda emergency.

TOTAL \$46,450

## Botswana - Drought (Non-Declared FY 1988)

Seven successive years of drought depleted Botswana's groundwater reservoir, resulting in a critical shortage of water for human and animal consumption and for agriculture. OFDA obligated funds from the SADCC supplemental to send a WASH team to Botswana to identify areas most seriously affected and to recommend measures for drilling and water resource management to the Botswanan government (\$159,500). With well-drilling equipment in serious need of rehabilitation. OFDA also provided funds to purchase spare parts to repair a drilling rig (\$385,000).

TOTAL \$544,500

## Burkina Faso - Insect Infestation (FY 1987)

OFDA extended the contract of the control campaign manager (Charles Kelly) to complete FY 1987 initiatives

TOTAL \$5,703

## Cayman Islands - Hurricane (Non-Declared FY 1988)

The Cayman Islands were in the direct path of Hurricane Gilbert as it swept through the Caribbean in September. OFDA tasked the U.S. Coast Guard with transporting an assessment team and communications equipment to the islands to conduct a damage survey. The team determined that damage was less extensive than had been feared.

TOTAL \$20,000

### Chad - Rat Infestation (FY 1987)

OFDA fielded an expert from USDA/AVIS to continue to implement a control program

TOTAL \$9,195

## China, People's Rep. - Fire (FY 1987)

OFDA replaced 16 chain-saw kits taken from the Guam stockpile for the China fire disaster. The cost includes ocean freight

TOTAL \$7,680

## Ecuador - Earthquake (FY 1987)

As part of the USG response to the earthquake disaster in Ecuador in March 1987, OFDA agreed to fund the purchase and transport of bridges to help the Ecuadorean government restore access to isolated Napo Province Funds were provided in FY 1988 to complete the internal transport of bridge parts to the construction sites

TOTAL \$17,175

## Ethiopia Drought (Non-Declared FY 1985)

OFDA amended a contract for a truck repair program to assure continued transport of relief supplies.

TOTAL \$3,036

## Ethiopia - Drought (FY 1987)

The twin scourges of drought and civil fighting caused extensive food shortages in large areas of Ethiopia throughout much of FY 1988. An estimated 7 million people were threatened, especially in the regions of Eritrea, Tigray, Wello, and Harerge. The Meher rains of June and July 1987 had come too late to prevent major crop loss. Assessments done in November 1987 indicated a need for 1.2 million to 1.3 million MT of emergency food.

In early March, heavy fighting between forces of the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GPDRE) and rebel forces in Eritrea and Tigray almost halted relief operations for the north. Many towns which had served as distribution points were temporarily taken by the armed opposition until the GPDRE troops could reoccupy the territory. On April 6, the GPDRE instructed private relief groups operating in Tigray and Eritrea to recall foreign personnel from those areas and hand over their operations to the GPDRE's coordinating response agency, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). In early June, the ICRC ceased all relief operations in Ethiopia at the demand of the GPDRE The ICRC subsequently turned over its program to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS), supported by LRCS.

Inaccessibility to rebel-controlled areas and inadequate transport to distribution centers hampered relief operations to the north. With road access to the north restricted, airlift operations were required to ferry relief supplies to distribution points in Mekele. The United Nations received permission to return some of its relief expatriate staff to the north in May, and the two USG-donated Twin Otter aircraft, grounded in April, were able to resume operations in June to northern Shoa and southern Gonder

Heavy Meher rains fell in June and July 1988, further complicating food delivery but ensuring a bountiful harvest and completion of emergency feeding operations by late fall of that year.

In response to the crisis, OFDA provided grants to more than a dozen U.S. PVOs and international organizations to carry out food distribution and rehabilitation programs. The aim of the recovery programs, which included the provision of seeds and agricultural tools, was to help small farmers regain self sufficiency.

Obligations for Ethiopia in FY 1988 included the following:

Hire of aircraft for assessment team . . . . . \$3,000

Grants to SCF for a program to distribute food from the port of Assab to Shoa Province \$359,470

Grant to FHI for a food distribution system in Shoa, Gonder, and Wello provinces . . . \$936.725

Purchase and shipping costs of A.	.I.D. emblems
for use on USG-donated trucks .	\$1,025

Mission-executed grant to Ethiopia Council of Churches for rehabilitation program (seeds, small agricultural tools) . . . . . . . . \$150,000

REDSO/ESA executed 8 grants using OFDA funds for rehabilitation programs (seed, agricultural tools):

Grant	to	AJDC									\$478,255
Grant	to	CARE									\$361,870
Grant	to	SCF/US	3								\$392,320
Grant	to	FHI									\$393,808
Grant	to	WVRD									\$498,000
Grant	to	CRS									\$850,700
Grant	to	LWR									\$225,000
Grant	to	LRCS		,							\$1,055.208

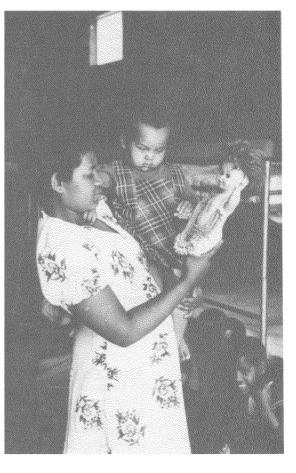
Grants from an A.I.D. Congress-designated earmark for children orphaned by the drought or civil strife to

SCF (initial tranche of 3-year program) \$75,000 SCF for a family reunification program . . . . . . \$312,230 Grant to AJDC for an orphan shelter program in Gonder . . . . \$52,544 Grant to the Jerusalem Memorial Children's Home Organization for the Blue Nile Children's Farm Project (USAID/Addis Ababa-executed) . . . . \$50,000

Food for Peace contributed 252,702 MT of food commodities for emergency distribution and 23,368 MT from the regular program. The total value of the food, including ocean freight and internal transport costs was \$100,803,400

Total OFDA				\$17,204,471
Total FFP				\$100,803,400

TOTAL \$118,007,871



Ethiopian orphan receives a doll at the RRC children's shelter in Gondar Photo by USAIO Addis Ababa

## Mali - Insect Infestation (FY 1987)

To complete the FY 1987 control campaign, OFDA funded the transport of pesticide from Dakar. Senegal, to Banjul

TOTAL \$5,541

## Mozambique - Civil Strife (FY 1987)

In response to the needs of victims of the continuing civil strife disaster in Mozambique, OFDA amended a grant to UNICEF for the balance of funding for emergency medical equipment and supplies that had been committed in FY 1987 (\$1,400,000); provided a grant to ICRC for the purchase and transport of medical supplies into inaccessible areas (\$1,200,000); and paid the expenses of an emergency operations officer (\$110,000). The latter two expenses were paid from SADCC supplemental funds. This disaster was redeclared in FY 1988 and is discussed in this volume under "FY 1988 Disasters."

TOTAL \$2,710,000

Niger - Insect Infestation (FY 1987)

OFDA provided funds for phase II helicopter support for the FY 1987 control program.

TOTAL \$8,500

South Africa - Floods (FY 1987)

OFDA paid the expenses of INTERTECT's Fred Cuny to assess damage to housing after disastrous floods hit Natal and to develop an emergency shelter program (\$2,787). Funding was also provided to the USAID/Pretoria for the local purchase and transport of plastic sheeting and for the printing of building instructions (\$40,000)

TOTAL \$42,787

Sri Lanka - Displaced Persons (FY 1987)

Continuing the assistance to Sri Lanka begun in FY 1987 in the wake of ethnic violence, OFDA contracted with INTERTECT to provide advisory services to the Ministry of Rehabilitation to design assistance strategies, particularly in the shelter sector. The contract was jointly funded by OFDA and USAID/Colombo. OFDA's share of the cost was \$26,826.

The AID/ANE Bureau contributed additional funding to a three-year reconstruction program. In FY 1988, this assistance included \$10,000,000 in Development Assistance funds, \$10,000,000 in P.L. 480 Title I commodities, and \$15,000,000 in Housing Guaranties.

(Note The total below does not include the \$15,000,000 in Housing Guaranties. While A.I.D guarantees a commercial loan, it does not provide the loan funds.)

 Total OFDA
 ...
 \$26,826

 Total FFP
 ...
 \$10,000,000

 Total Other USG
 ...
 \$10,000,000

TOTAL \$20,026,826

Truk - Cyclone (Non-Declared FY 1988)

OFDA permitted the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to use plastic sheeting from the Guam stockpile for emergency shelter needs in Truk after a disastrous cyclone hit the island. The cost of replacing the plastic (\$133,370) was later reimbursed by FEMA.

TOTAL \$0.0

Zambia - Drought (Non-Declared FY 1988)
OFDA committed funds from the SADCC account

OFDA committed funds from the SADCC account for a drought and famine relief monitor in Zambia.

TOTAL \$45,000