

not required and de-obligated the \$25,000 provided on April 13.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$13,101

Central African Republic Complex Emergency

As a result of the fighting in the DROC between government forces and separatist factions, an estimated 17,000 people crossed into the Central African Republic (CAR) from the DROC between July 2-22, 1999. Of the total, approximately 6,000 civilians and 5,000 soldiers crossed into the southern Mobaye and Bangassou regions of the CAR, while the remaining 6,000 people (consisting largely of civilians, but including some soldiers) traveled to Bangui, the CAR's capital. On July 22, U.S. Ambassador Robert Perry declared a disaster as a result of the sudden influx of people from the DROC. BHR/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Bangui to Africare to provide for the emergency relief needs of new arrivals settling in the Bangui area. Africare established a feeding program in the Port Amont area of Bangui, drilled a well at the camp in Bou Bou, where new arrivals to Bangui were accommodated, and provided medical treatment. Soldiers identified in the camp's population were excluded from receiving any of the BHR/OFDA-funded food and non-food assistance.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

Chad Floods

Heavy rainfall between June and September 1999 caused flooding in many regions of Chad. The hardest hit area was the town of Ati, which has a population of 30,000 people. The floodwaters left more than 128,000 people affected, 5,200 buildings destroyed, 1,257 head of livestock dead, and 165,124 hectares of agricultural land under water. In response to an appeal by the Government of Chad, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Edward Rowe declared a disaster on August 17 due to the effects of the flooding. BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in N'Djamena to the Chadian Red Cross to procure and deliver relief supplies to the affected residents of Ati. The relief supplies included plastic sheeting, blankets, shovels, picks, and wheelbarrows.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

Comoros Complex Emergency

In a struggle for political control, fighting broke out between separatist factions on Comoros' island of Anjouan on December 4, 1998. As a result of the violence, 10,000 - 20,000 civilians were internally displaced on Anjouan Island. The fighting ceased on December 14, but many IDPs remained in outdoor gathering areas without access to shelter or food. On December 14, U.S. Ambassador Harold W. Geisel declared a disaster for Comoros in response to the civil strife in Anjouan. BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Port Louis to UNDP. UNDP used the funds to provide emergency food assistance and logistical support to the IDPs being sheltered in the towns of Sima, Bandani, Pomonni, and Moheli.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000



Democratic Republic of the Congo

Complex Emergency

In August 1998, fighting in the DROC worsened, and regional violence transformed into a rebellion against the Government of the DROC (GDROC). For the first time, the fighting spread across the entire country. Despite international efforts to end the conflict, rebel forces—aided by Rwanda and Uganda—controlled a vast area of eastern DROC at the beginning of FY 1999. The continued fighting devastated the overall economy and threatened the ability of local populations to safeguard their livelihoods. The prolonged conflict destroyed infrastructure, exacerbated food shortages, and left human rights violations in its wake.

As a result of the ongoing conflict, international relief staff were withdrawn from North and South Kivu, Province Orientale, and Maniema. The humanitarian situation was further complicated by limited supplies of fuel and the lack of a functioning transportation infrastructure.

By August 1999, both the GDROC and rebel factions signed the Lusaka Accord, calling for a ceasefire on September 1; and, on August 6, the United Nations Security Council approved the deployment of international observers. However, suspicion and mistrust surrounded the agreements and, by the end of FY 1999, all sides were alleged to have violated the Lusaka terms.

As a result of several years of violence, more than 836,000 IDPs remained in need of emergency assistance in the DROC. In addition, refugees continued to move across national borders. Estimates indicated that more than 178,000 people fled to Tanzania, Rwanda, Zambia, and the CAR. During FY 1999, DROC, in turn, hosted more than 250,000 refugees, including 157,000 from Angola, 61,000 from Sudan, 20,000 from the Republic of Congo, 20,000 from Burundi, 10,000 from Rwanda, and 2,300 from Uganda.

While no sector of economic or social life was left untouched by the war, the health sector was among the most devastated. In addition to the health problems induced by long-term displacement, poverty, and food shortages, those affected by the war

also witnessed empty hospital dispensaries, a lack of doctors and nurses, a devastated health infrastructure, and a collapse of traditional safety nets.

In response to the crisis, U.S. Ambassador William L. Swing redeclared a disaster in the DROC on October 2, 1998. BHR/OFDA responded with more than \$4.5 million in assistance to affected populations. During FY 1999, BHR/OFDA funded a full-time EDRC in Kinshasa to monitor developments in the humanitarian situation and the progress of BHR/OFDA-funded activities. Due to the magnitude of the emergency health needs in the DROC, more than one-third of BHR/OFDA's assistance targeted the health sector. BHR/OFDA partners, including UNICEF, CRS, MERLIN, IRC, and ACF, received over \$1.7 million to implement activities that re-established health systems, provided emergency health and nutrition assistance, and administered measles immunizations.

In addition, BHR/OFDA provided more than \$1.6 million to Food for the Hungry International (FHI), ACF, and Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH-USA) to implement seed distribution and food security activities. BHR/OFDA also contributed \$300,000 to UNICEF's emergency response and preparedness activities that benefited 210,000 children in the eastern region. IRC received \$456,197 from BHR/OFDA to meet the essential needs of 223,000 IDPs in South Kivu. Other BHR/OFDA assistance included \$255,000 to AirServ to transport relief supplies to support affected populations.

In FY 1999, BHR/FFP provided 8,150 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance totaling more than \$5.8 million to affected populations in the DROC. BHR/OTI funded more than \$3.9 million in small grant activities that supported peace-building activities by coalitions of civil society organizations and contributed to good governance and collaboration between local government and civil society at the grassroots level. State/PRM provided \$7.3 million in assistance to refugee populations in FY 1999. State/PRM supported ICRC efforts with \$4.8 million in funding and contributed \$2.5 million to UNHCR activities.

<i>BHR/OFDA Assistance</i>	<i>\$4,597,135</i>
<i>Other USG Assistance</i>	<i>\$17,063,814</i>
<i>Total USG Assistance</i>	<i>\$21,660,949</i>



Djibouti

Epidemic

An outbreak of malaria occurred in Djibouti's remote rural districts of Tadjourah, Ali Sabieh, and Dikhil as a result of above average rainfall between September and December 1998. More than 43 deaths and 2,000 cases of malaria were reported in the first few days of the outbreak. The increase in cases of malaria was a direct result of significant increases in mosquito and fly populations incubated in large pools of standing water. On December 14, 1998, U.S. Ambassador Lange Schermerhorn declared a disaster in response to the epidemic. BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Djibouti to locally purchase mosquito nets and support an aerial insect spraying and disinfection program.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

Eritrea

Complex Emergency

In February 1999, following an eight-month lull, intense fighting resumed between Eritrea and Ethiopia along contested border areas that included the towns of Badme and Shiraro. During June, the fighting along the border spread to areas further to the east, with Gash-Barka and Debub (southern) provinces the most adversely affected. According to the Government of the State of Eritrea (GSE), 100,000 Eritreans were displaced or directly affected by the border conflicts in FY 1999; thousands of soldiers also were killed, wounded or captured during the clashes. An additional 160,000 people were classified as vulnerable, with their livelihoods threatened by the conflict. While exact figures and the degree of coercion were difficult to confirm, the GSE and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia also continued to expel each other's nationals throughout FY 1999. An estimated 30,000 people of Eritrean descent were expelled from Ethiopia from December 1998 through the end of FY 1999.

According to appeals issued by the GSE and the U.N., affected populations required the immediate provision of emergency food and specific non-food items, including shelter materials and potable water. Continued fighting disrupted trade and economic activity and affected humanitarian access to vulnerable populations on both sides of the border.

The USG actively participated in various diplomatic initiatives during FY 1999 to establish a cease-fire and end the Ethiopia-Eritrea border conflict. The main peace initiative included a framework agreement supported by the U.N. and the Organization for African Unity and negotiated by the United States and Rwanda. President Clinton repeatedly appealed to both sides to respect a U.S.-brokered moratorium on air strikes and called for a cease-fire. In addition, the U.N. Security Council repeated calls for an immediate end to hostilities and a mandatory U.N. arms embargo against both countries. Despite these and other peace initiatives by the international community, tensions along the border areas remained high, as Ethiopian and Eritrean forces continued their efforts to gain disputed areas through military means.

On February 5, U.S. Ambassador William Clarke redeclared a disaster due to the effects of the border fighting. In FY 1999, BHR/OFDA provided \$976,000 to UNICEF and Africare to procure and distribute locally produced supplementary food, shelter materials, and household goods in conflict-affected areas. BHR/OFDA provided funds to airlift and distribute 10,300 one-gallon water containers, 28,000 blankets, and other emergency relief items to IDPs and affected populations along the border. The cost of the airlift was \$116,407. In addition, BHR/OFDA replenished its Pisa, Italy stockpile with additional one-gallon water containers and blankets at a cost of \$77,880.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$1,170,287



Ethiopia

Complex Emergency

Renewed hostilities during February 1999 along the Ethiopia-Eritrea border affected an estimated 375,000 Ethiopians during FY 1999. Among those in most need were 150,000 IDPs, mostly from the Tigray Region, and an estimated 40,000 people of Ethiopian descent who returned to Ethiopia from Eritrea. More than 4.2 million Ethiopians also faced serious food shortages due to poor and uneven rainfall levels during recent agricultural growing seasons. In addition to emergency food distributions, war-affected populations required emergency health and shelter assistance. Insecurity and logistical constraints, however, limited the access of relief organizations to many war-affected regions during FY 1999.

On March 25, U.S. Ambassador David Shinn redeclared a disaster for FY 1999 as a result of the renewed border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. BHR/OFDA provided \$239,500 to transport plastic sheeting to Ethiopia and to replenish blankets and plastic sheeting in a BHR/OFDA stockpile that was previously drawn down to airlift relief supplies to Ethiopia. BHR/OFDA also funded \$34,500 for UNDP to assist with drought monitoring and emergency coordination. In addition, BHR/FFP provided 37,740 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$20.6 million, through WFP and a local NGO, Relief Society of Tigray. (*For additional information, please see "Eritrea - Complex Emergency" and "Ethiopia - Drought" case reports.*)

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$274,000
Other USG Assistance \$20,605,900
Total USG Assistance \$20,879,900

Ethiopia

Drought

During FY 1999, more than 4.2 million Ethiopians faced serious food shortages due to poor and uneven rainfall. The drought conditions and the lack of significant rainfall occurred in North Wello and East Hararghe zones, as well as in large areas of western and southern Ethiopia. Poor rains failed to replenish pastures and water supplies in most lowland pastoral and agricultural areas. Drought conditions caused low-yielding harvests after the 1998 major (*meher*) and the almost complete failure of the 1999 secondary (*belg*) growing seasons. In late 1998, joint assessments conducted by the U.N., donor groups, and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) indicated that the lack of rainfall had caused significant levels of malnutrition, loss of personal assets, livestock deaths, and migration from adversely affected areas. During the last six months of 1998, emergency food requirements for drought-affected persons and the 375,000 conflict-affected Ethiopians were estimated to be 358,950 MT.

On June 2, U.S. Ambassador David Shinn declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought. Nearly \$1.2 million in grants was provided by BHR/OFDA to WFP, UNICEF, and SCF/UK to support vaccine delivery, water/sanitation programs, nutritional assessments, supplementary feeding, and food storage in drought-affected regions.

In addition, BHR/FFP provided 36,920 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$12.3 million, to CRS and the GFDRE for drought-affected populations throughout Ethiopia. The U.N. and NGOs, in coordination with the GFDRE's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission, appealed for \$7.5 million to support food assistance, agriculture, water/sanitation, health, and nutrition programs. By September 1999, donors pledged 369,205 MT of emergency food assistance, and the international community urged the governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea to continue negotiations to end their border conflict. (*For additional information, please see the "Ethiopia - Complex Emergency" case report.*)

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$1,184,058
Other USG Assistance \$12,344,300
Total USG Assistance \$13,528,358



Gambia Floods

During the summer of 1999, heavy rains (80% above average rainfall levels) and resultant floods in the Central River and Upper River divisions of The Gambia submerged at least 900 hectares of rice paddies, destroyed 5,000 houses, displaced an estimated 20,000 people, and caused the drowning of 53 fishermen. The homeless crowded into ill-equipped school buildings for shelter, delaying the start of the new school year.

On September 14, U.S. Ambassador George Haley declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. BHR/OFDA responded by providing \$65,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Banjul to CRS for rice seed distribution and shelter reconstruction in the most devastated areas of the Central River and Upper River divisions. With approximately \$56,000 of the BHR/OFDA funds, CRS worked in collaboration with the Gambian Red Cross Society to repair an estimated 2,000 homes. CRS used the remainder of the BHR/OFDA assistance for rice seed multiplication and distribution projects. The rice seed projects were implemented in collaboration with The Gambia's National Agricultural Research Institute to ensure long-term impacts.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$65,000

Kenya Explosion

On August 7, 1998, terrorists killed 247 people in Kenya and Tanzania by detonating vehicle bombs near the U.S. Embassies. The explosion in Kenya caused 213 deaths, including 12 U.S. citizens and 32 local Kenyan employees of the U.S. Embassy. An estimated 5,000 people were injured. The blast caused serious damage to more than 100 buildings in the vicinity, including 11 government buildings. The numerous injuries and lost lives affected the livelihoods of many local households in Nairobi. The damage to infrastructure was estimated at \$40

million. (For additional background information, please see the "Kenya - Explosion" case report in the FY 1998 BHR/OFDA Annual Report.)

Although the emergency phase of BHR/OFDA's response was concluded by the end of FY 1998, BHR/OFDA also provided technical and mitigation assistance during FY 1999. In November 1998, BHR/OFDA sent a three-person team to Nairobi and Dar es Salaam to collaborate with NGOs and local Kenyan government officials on the development of a disaster management training program. (Costs pertaining to the team are included in the "Tanzania - Explosion" case report.) Following this technical assistance, BHR/OFDA provided \$110,000 to the American Red Cross to train local Red Cross staff and to supply stretchers and first aid kits to the affected population in Nairobi. BHR/OFDA also provided \$293,624 to IMC to support a first responder training program for 40 local emergency medical trainers and 25 hospital staff in Nairobi.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$403,624

Kenya Floods

Heavy rains in December 1997 and January 1998 compounded the emergency flood situation that existed after the most severe flooding in 40 years occurred in Kenya during October and November



A farmer marks a goat that he recently purchased through a BHR/OFDA-funded animal restocking program in Marsabit, Kenya (photo by World Concern Development Organization).

1997. Approximately 1,000 people died as a result of the floods, and 300,000 were affected. Despite relief efforts in FY 1998, inflated food prices and poor sanitary conditions, particularly in the North Eastern Province, left flood victims vulnerable to malnutrition and disease. As a result, U.S. Ambassador Prudence Bushnell redeclared the disaster for flooding on October 1, 1998 in order to continue ongoing BHR/OFDA relief programs initially funded in FY 1998. *(For additional background information, please see the "Kenya - Floods" case report in the FY 1998 BHR/OFDA Annual Report.)*

In FY 1999, BHR/OFDA provided \$108,426 to World Concern for a livestock restocking program to benefit 300 families in Marsabit. BHR/OFDA provided an additional \$400,000 to continue funding UNICEF's water/sanitation activities. UNICEF's activities benefitted an affected flood population of 100,000 in the north and northeastern regions. Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN) also received \$199,913 from BHR/OFDA for an emergency relief support project to benefit an estimated one million people in Nyanza Province.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$708,339

Liberia

Complex Emergency

During FY 1999, Liberia continued to recover from its seven-year civil war. Over the course of the protracted fighting, an estimated 150,000 people died, 50,000 of whom were children. Of a total pre-war population of 2.4 million, some 700,000 people fled during the conflict to neighboring countries (Sierra Leone, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Nigeria) and more than one million were internally displaced. The market economy virtually ceased to function and most infrastructure was damaged or destroyed.

Although sporadic ethnic fighting occurred throughout FY 1999, especially in Lofa County, increased access to agricultural land and revived markets led to an expansion in crop production, a decrease

in the rates of malnutrition, and less reliance on international food assistance. Some schools and health facilities were repaired and reopened in areas where security improved. As of September 1999, nearly half of Liberian refugees (approximately 340,000) had repatriated, and an estimated 75% of IDPs (750,000) had returned to their villages and towns. In addition, Liberia hosted 105,000 Sierra Leonean refugees at the end of FY 1999.

Liberians, however, continued to grapple with inadequate supplies of potable water, electricity, food, shelter, and health care in FY 1999. Unemployment rates were estimated at 85% or more, and the post-war challenge of reintegrating 60,000 ex-combatants, including child soldiers, remained. On October 2, 1998, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires John K. Bauman declared a disaster due to continued poor humanitarian conditions. BHR/OFDA contributed nearly \$2.3 million for emergency relief activities during FY 1999, and its funding supported the resettlement and reintegration of IDPs and refugees by providing agricultural assistance and basic health services to returnees.

BHR/OFDA funded WVUS, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), CRS, United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), and ACF to implement agricultural rehabilitation programs in Bong, Margibi, Cape Mount, Grand Bassa, Grand Gedeh, Lofa, and Montserrado counties. These NGOs also participated in the Government of Liberia's Seeds and Tools Committee to promote and coordinate national agricultural rehabilitation activities. BHR/OFDA agricultural programs distributed seeds and farming tools to resettling rural families and provided technical assistance through extension services and farmer field days. CRS also procured rice seed—much of it from local markets—for other partners of the Seeds and Tools Committee to distribute. CRS managed food security and agricultural rehabilitation programs, and LWS provided training to farmers. In addition, LWS and WVUS managed seed multiplication activities. BHR/OFDA also funded an agriculture monitor to help coordinate agriculture assistance and monitor and evaluate programs.

BHR/OFDA also funded ACF, LWR, SCF/UK, IRC, and WVUS to provide nutrition and primary health care activities. With the improving nutritional status of the population, ACF closed down or transferred to fixed health care facilities (such as clinics

and hospitals) most of its therapeutic feeding centers for children under five years old. The primary health care programs of LWR, SCF/UK, IRC, and WVUS operated in ten counties throughout Liberia and included training for health workers and traditional birth attendants, immunization programs, cost recovery systems, screening for sexually transmitted diseases, reproductive health care, and maternal and child health care. SCF/UK also distributed BHR/OFDA-supplied blankets and plastic sheeting to returning refugees in several counties.

In FY 1999, BHR/FFP contributed 19,360 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities through CRS and WFP, at a value of more than \$12.8 million. BHR/FFP's program in Liberia addressed several relief areas, including agricultural rehabilitation through food-for-work, educational support through food-for-education, vulnerable group and therapeutic feedings, food assistance to returning refugees and IDPs, and institutional feeding programs.

BHR/OTI contributed \$266,422 to fund an audit of Liberia's Central Bank for the promotion of economic reform and to support a legal and human rights expert to monitor treason trials of government opponents. USAID/Monrovia provided \$8.7 million for programs for demobilized soldiers, agricultural assistance, primary health care, disease control, and activities to promote democratic governance and protect human rights. In FY 1999, State/PRM contributed nearly \$7.8 million for Liberian refugee repatriation assistance through UNHCR, American Refugee Committee (ARC), and WFP.

As conditions in Liberia improved throughout FY 1999 and Liberia no longer required the level of emergency funding provided during the height of the civil war, BHR/OFDA ended its programs on June 30 and closed its Monrovia office on July 18. BHR/OFDA and USAID/Liberia closely coordinated their efforts to ensure a smooth transition from emergency programming to more sustainable development activities and BHR/OFDA continued to monitor the situation in Liberia from Washington, D.C.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$2,276,071
Other USG Assistance \$29,683,918
Total USG Assistance \$31,959,989

Mali

Floods

During July and August 1999, heavy rains and resultant floods destroyed houses, cut vital rail lines to Dakar, Senegal, and disrupted road traffic to the regional capital of Mopti. In Bamako, Mali's capital, flooding caused at least eight deaths and damaged more than 100 houses. In the five most affected districts of Bamako, approximately 4,000 people were forced from their homes by floodwaters. Many of the displaced found shelter in local schools, where up to four families crowded into each classroom.

On August 11, the Mayor of Bamako contacted the U.S. Embassy to request emergency assistance. A team from USAID/Bamako accompanied the Mayor's representative on August 12 on a tour of some of the most adversely affected areas of the Capital and confirmed the need for emergency assistance. On August 13, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Robert Porter declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. BHR/OFDA responded by providing \$10,000 through USAID/Bamako to the Malian Red Cross Society to purchase and distribute food, medicines, and other emergency relief items to assist those displaced by the floods.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$10,000

Mauritania

Floods

Heavy rains during the June to September rainy season caused severe and widespread flooding in a significant number of southern border towns and villages in Mauritania, including Kaedi, Boghe, and Tichitt. Tichitt, a town that normally receives 20 millimeters of rain per year, received 220 millimeters in three days, destroying 95% of all homes. In addition, floodwaters from the overflowing Senegal River and its tributaries destroyed houses, broke through a protective dam along the Senegal River, washed away roads and bridges, and submerged rice



and sorghum fields. At least eight people were killed and more than 11,000 families were left homeless.

On September 24, U.S. Ambassador Timberlake Foster declared a disaster due to the flooding. BHR/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Nouakchott for the local purchase of 142 tents, 220 blankets, and 216 mosquito nets. The relief items were distributed by local crisis committees in Kaedi and Boghe, and by a local committee for the homeless in Rosso for the Trarza Region.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

———— Mozambique ———— **Floods**

During the last week of February 1999, torrential rains in the Inhambane Region of southern Mozambique caused flooding. Approximately 100 people died as a result of the floods, and 70,000 were affected. The towns of Vilanculos, Inhasorro, and Govuro were left completely isolated, and the floodwaters caused significant damage to infrastructure—including major roads—and considerable loss of agricultural crops. On March 2, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Carmen Martinez declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 through USAID/Maputo to WFP to partially fund the delivery of emergency relief supplies. WFP delivered 350 MT of food and non-food relief supplies—including tents, blankets, and cooking utensils—to the city of Vilanculos.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$25,000

———— Nigeria ———— **Explosion**

A Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation pipeline supplying gasoline from the Warri Refinery to the northern portion of Nigeria burst into flames on October 17, 1998 in Jesse Town, Delta State.

The explosion killed more than 500 men, women, and children. Hundreds more were severely burned, and 700 additional people eventually died from their injuries. Local hospitals were overwhelmed by the number of patients requiring treatment. Some of the victims of the explosion reportedly were illegally siphoning gasoline that had leaked from the pipeline into a concrete container located on a nearby farm.

In response to the explosion, U.S. Ambassador William Twadell declared a disaster on October 19, 1998 due to the deaths and injuries caused by the explosion. BHR/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Abuja to the Nigerian Red Cross Society, which purchased and distributed medical supplies to burn victims. The supplies included antibiotic creams and lotions, wound dressings, syringes, and intravenous fluids and sets. At the U.S. Embassy’s request, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) also donated and transported medicines (such as antibiotics and special burn salves), medical supplies, and clothing, at a cost of \$67,000, to assist the responding hospitals in Warri Region.

In November 1998, the U.S. Embassy requested additional assistance from BHR/OFDA to meet the continuing medical needs of burn victims, particularly the treatment of secondary infections. BHR/OFDA responded by giving \$10,000 to the U.S. Embassy on November 24. The funds were used by the Nigerian Red Cross Society for the local purchase and distribution of medicines to burn victims.

BHR/OFDA Assistance \$35,000
Other USG Assistance \$67,000
Total USG Assistance \$102,000

———— Republic of Congo ———— **Complex Emergency**

Violent conflict between politically linked militia groups and the Republic of Congo (ROC) military forces occurred sporadically during 1993, 1994, and 1997. In December 1998, renewed violence broke out between militia groups and ROC military forces in Makelekele and Bacongo, neighborhoods in the southern quarter of Brazzaville. As a



result, more than 200,000 residents were displaced. While 60,000 people fled to the northern quarter of the capital, 200,000 people—including 100,000 IDPs from previous uprisings—remained displaced in the militia-controlled Pool section of Brazzaville. In addition, 35,000 IDPs crossed into the DROC, where little or no humanitarian assistance was available.

On January 12, U.S. Ambassador Aubrey Hooks declared a disaster in response to the deteriorating situation for the displaced residents of Brazzaville. BHR/OFDA responded by providing \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa to support the health needs of the affected population in Brazzaville. In addition, BHR/OFDA provided \$296,239 to IRC to support the resettlement of 45,000 returnees for four months to the southern quarter of Brazzaville. IRC assisted returnees to the neighborhoods of Bacongo, Makelekele, and Mfilou by providing emergency shelter materials; rehabilitating health centers; and supporting programs that provided health care training, vaccinations, and reproductive health care. BHR/OFDA also granted \$458,246 to CRS to implement a supplemental feeding program designed to assist 150,000 returnees. An additional \$600,000 was provided from BHR/OFDA to UNICEF to support an emergency health and nutrition program for 200,000 women and children.

BHR/OFDA Assistance\$1,379,485

Rwanda

Complex Emergency

Following the civil war between then-Government of Rwanda (GOR) forces and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in 1994, two million citizens became IDPs and another two million citizens fled to neighboring countries. Most refugees remained encamped in neighboring countries until the beginning of FY 1997, when a mass repatriation of Rwandan refugees occurred from Tanzania and the former Zaire.

The months that followed the mass repatriation of refugees witnessed a steady increase in the level of

violence within Rwanda, focused primarily in the northwestern prefectures. Violence and insecurity continued in the northwestern prefectures throughout much of FY 1997 and FY 1998, with humanitarian workers and activities often caught in the crossfire.

During May 1998, the security situation improved and USAID/Kigali began to work closely with the GOR to re-establish the delivery of both food and non-food assistance to the IDPs remaining in the northwest. Through its NGO partners, BHR/OFDA provided emergency assistance in agriculture, health, therapeutic and supplemental feeding, water/sanitation, and technical assistance.

On October 16, 1998, U.S. Ambassador Robert E. Gribbin III reissued a disaster declaration for FY 1999 due to the continued humanitarian needs of the more than 500,000 IDPs in the northwest and the lack of agricultural production that left more than 350,000 people in need of emergency food assistance.

BHR/OFDA provided more than \$3.3 million in emergency assistance to Rwanda in FY 1999. Irish Concern received \$500,000 to assist IDP families, and IRC supported six communes in the prefecture of Gisenyi at a cost of \$637,000. SCF/UK received \$389,000 to rehabilitate the water system and support the health department. Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) continued to support hospital health services in Gisenyi through a \$447,000 grant from BHR/OFDA. In addition, BHR/OFDA provided \$22,050 to WVUS to evaluate Rwanda's agricultural program, and \$262,800 to FHI for plastic sheeting for IDPs. SCF/UK received \$500,000 for health programs and provision of non-food assistance in the Gatonde and Kabya districts. Other BHR/OFDA-supported activities included the provision of plastic sheeting to address shelter needs and a contribution to UNOCHA's information coordination efforts in the northwest.

In FY 1999, BHR/OTI assistance to Rwanda totaled more than \$702,500. BHR/OTI continued to support the Women in Transition initiative that provided funding to rural women's associations to assist with shelter construction, microenterprise development, livestock production, and seeds and tools. In addition, BHR/OTI also supported the

