CREDITS

The FY 2001 Annual Report of the U.S. Agency for International Development/Bureau for Humanitarian Response/Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance was researched, written, and produced by Bradford Adams, Olga Bilyk, Kasey Channell, Dong Chung, Laura Coughlin, Ron Gilmer, Brady Hartley, Faye Henderson, Michelle Jennings, Jeff Ladenson, Alex Mahoney, Wesley Mossburg, Matt Mueller, Lou Paris Jr., David Plack, Kimberly Plikaitis, Joe Ponte, Amy Tohill-Stull, Pia Wanek, Katharine Winings, Ralph Zecca, Jr., and Giselle Zimmerman of Macfadden & Associates, Inc./Labat-Anderson, Inc. in Washington, D.C. under contract number AOT-C-00-00-00224-00.

Design by Lou Paris Jr.

Front and Back Cover photo information:

(Front Cover) A damaged building is torn down in the city of Bhuj approximately 70 km from the epicenter of the January 26, 2001, earthquake in India. (photo by Ron Libby, USAID/OFDA).

(Back Cover, large picture) Heavy rains flooded four provinces in Mozambique, including the town of Caia, in Sofala Province (photo by Jack Myer, USAID/OFDA).

(Back Cover, top small picture) USAID/OFDA provided tents, plastic sheeting, blankets, and medical supplies to help improve living conditions for Afghan refugees at the Jalozai camp in Pakistan (photo by Ron Libby, USAID/OFDA).

(Back Cover, middle small picture) Kenyan women test a water pump funded by USAID/OFDA in the Turkana District (photo by Jack Myer, USAID/OFDA).

(Back Cover, bottom small picture) USAID/OFDA relief supplies arrive in New Delhi in response to the January 26, 2001 earthquake in India (photo by Ron Libby, USAID/OFDA).

USAID/OFDA Publications

In addition to its annual report, USAID/OFDA produces several other publications that are available on the Internet and by request. One of the most useful is the Field Operations Guide (FOG), a pocket-sized manual that contains methodology for conducting disaster assessments, as well as information on USAID/OFDA response procedures. USAID/OFDA also produces current situation reports and fact sheets on selected international disasters and crises, which describe the humanitarian situation and the corresponding USG response.

Current situation reports, fact sheets, and other related information are available on the Internet at:

USAID/OFDA Home Page
http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/

UN OCHA ReliefWeb Home Page
http://www.reliefweb.int

Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) Disaster Information Center
http://www.vita.org

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

USAID/OFDA Director Roger Winter (right) accompanied USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios (center) and USAID/AFR Acting Assistant Administrator Keith Brown (left) on a drought assessment to Sudan's Northern Darfur State in July 2001 (photo by Kate Almquist/Office of the USAID Administrator).

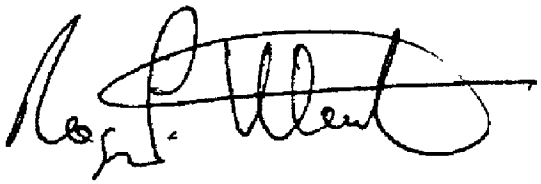
FY 2001 was a tumultuous year for major natural disasters and the devastating impacts of human-caused complex emergencies. USAID/OFDA responded to several significant disasters including major earthquakes in India and El Salvador, a destructive hurricane in Central America, the enduring mayhem of Sudan's protracted civil war, and the overwhelming impact of prolonged drought and war in Afghanistan.

It was a normal year for USAID/OFDA and an extraordinary beginning for me as its director.

Afghanistan has been an annual recipient of USAID/OFDA humanitarian disaster assistance since FY 1995, due to the cumulative effects of drought, war, floods, earthquakes, and severe winter cold. However, the attacks of September 11, 2001, on the United States by terrorists who were protected by the Taliban government in Afghanistan assured a dramatic escalation of conflict and the need for additional humanitarian assistance from USAID/OFDA to assist vulnerable Afghan populations. The resources of the U.S. Government were quickly brought to bear in an effort to empower the entire international humanitarian response. A great number of Afghans are alive today because of the U.S. Government's efforts and the effective response by USAID/OFDA's humanitarian implementers.

USAID/OFDA's role in meeting the continuing humanitarian needs in Sudan was the most rewarding success for me during FY 2001. USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios was designated by President George W. Bush to be the Special Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan; and USAID/OFDA became the focal point for the U.S. Government's humanitarian efforts. Administrator Natsios was able to expand the "humanitarian space" in the long isolated and devastated Nuba Mountains of central Sudan, an action that became a platform for expanded U.S. diplomacy towards a just and lasting peace in Sudan.

This melding of the "diplomatics" and the humanitarian "programmatics" of peace and conflict management efforts can be very effective in dealing with the kind of civil strife often seen in the poorest countries of the world. It is a pattern I hope to see more often. In the poorest countries, USAID/OFDA also helps empower peace building from the bottom up. USAID/OFDA's rapid and professional response to humanitarian emergencies and its "can do" spirit save many lives and alleviate human suffering.



Roger P. Winter
Director
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Credits and USAID/OFDA Publications . . . 3

Message from the Director . . . 4

How the U.S. Government Provides Humanitarian Aid . . . 7

Developmental Relief: Narrowing the Gap Between Emergency and Development Assistance . . . 10

Additional Funding for Prior-Year(s) Declared Disasters . . . 14

FY 2001 Declared Disasters . . . 15

AFRICA

Angola – Complex Emergency . . . 17
Angola – Floods . . . 19
Benin – Epidemic . . . 19
Burkina Faso – Epidemic . . . 19
Burundi – Complex Emergency . . . 20
Central African Republic – Complex Emergency . . . 21
Chad – Drought . . . 21
Feature Article: Food Security Monitoring in the Sahel . . . 22
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Complex Emergency . . . 23
Eritrea – Complex Emergency . . . 25
Ethiopia – Complex Emergency/Drought . . . 26
Ethiopia – Epidemic . . . 27
Ghana – Floods . . . 27
Guinea – Complex Emergency . . . 27
Kenya – Drought . . . 29
Feature Article: Drought-Affected Pastoralists Receive Support for Coping Mechanisms . . . 30
Malawi – Floods . . . 32
Mozambique – Floods . . . 32
Nigeria – Floods . . . 33
Republic of the Congo – Complex Emergency . . . 33
Sierra Leone – Complex Emergency . . . 34
Somalia – Complex Emergency . . . 36
South Africa – Floods . . . 38
Sudan – Complex Emergency . . . 38
Sudan – Floods . . . 40
Uganda – Complex Emergency . . . 40
Uganda – Epidemic . . . 41

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Bangladesh – Floods . . . 43
Feature Article: Training to Combat Outbreaks of Diarrheal Diseases During Emergencies . . . 45
Cambodia – Floods . . . 47
China – Earthquake . . . 47
China – Winter Emergency . . . 47
India – Drought . . . 47
India – Earthquake . . . 48
India – Floods . . . 50

Feature Article: Mitigating Hydro-Meteorological Events in Asia . . . 51
Indonesia – Complex Emergency . . . 52
Indonesia – Floods . . . 54
Indonesia – Floods . . . 55
Laos – Floods . . . 55
Laos – Floods . . . 55
Mongolia – Winter Emergency . . . 55
Philippines – Displaced Persons . . . 56
Sri Lanka – Cyclone . . . 56
Sri Lanka – Drought . . . 56
Taiwan – Floods . . . 57
Thailand – Floods . . . 57
Thailand – Floods . . . 57
Vietnam – Floods . . . 57

EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST, AND CENTRAL ASIA

Afghanistan – Complex Emergency . . . 59
Feature Article: USAID/OFDA: Committed to Assisting the Afghan People . . . 62
Bosnia-Herzegovina – Floods . . . 63
Hungary – Floods . . . 63
Kazakhstan – Cold Wave . . . 63
Macedonia – Complex Emergency . . . 64
Moldova – Winter Emergency . . . 66
Pakistan – Earthquake . . . 66
Pakistan – Refugees . . . 66
Poland – Floods . . . 67
Romania – Floods . . . 67
Russia – Floods . . . 67
Serbia-Montenegro – Complex Emergency . . . 68
Tajikistan – Drought . . . 69
Tajikistan – Earthquake . . . 69
Ukraine – Accident . . . 69
Feature Article: Terrorism or Technological Disaster: The All Hazards Approach . . . 70
Ukraine – Floods . . . 72
Uzbekistan – Drought . . . 73

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

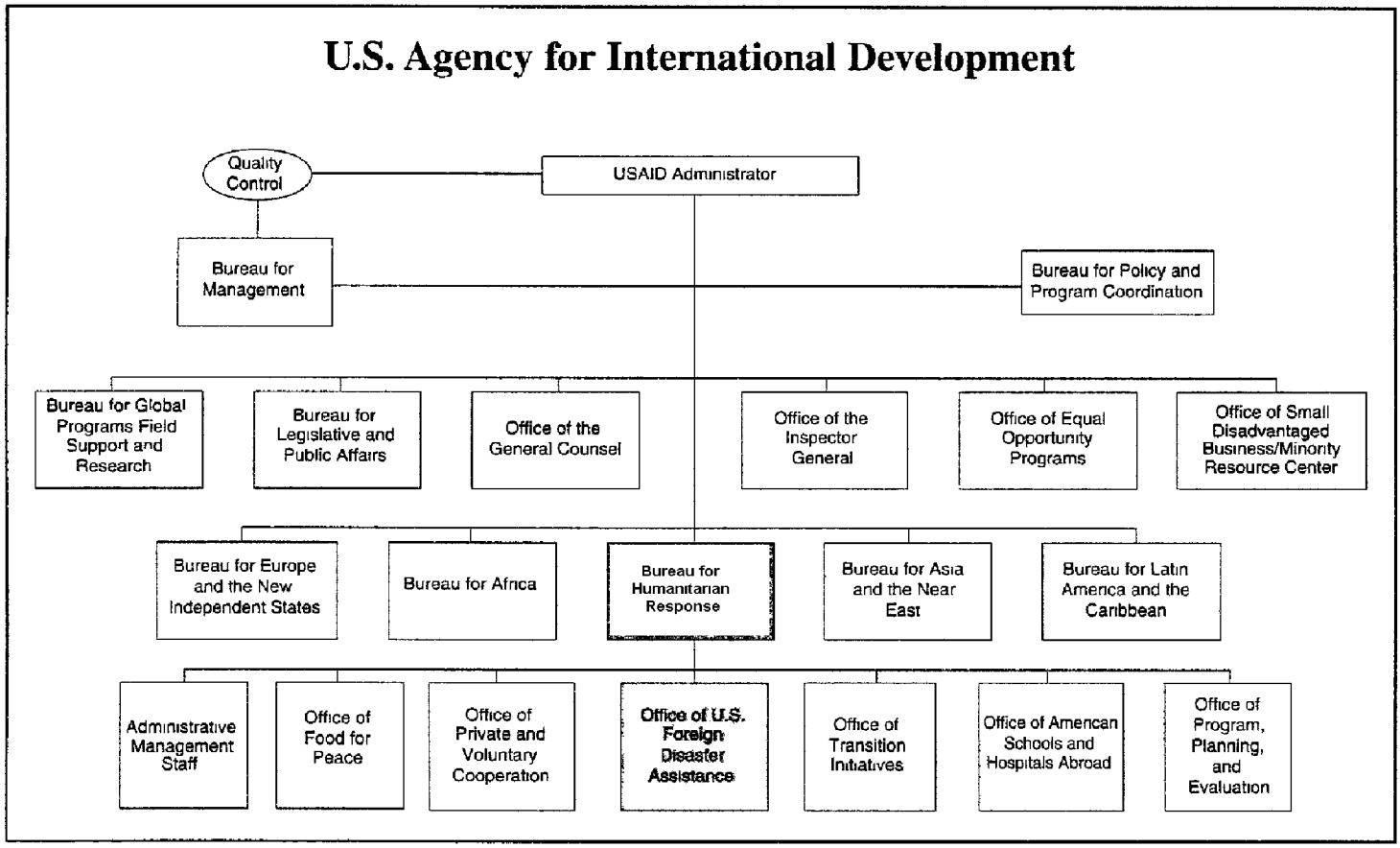
Bolivia – Floods . . . 75
Central America (Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua) – Drought . . . 76
Central America (Belize, Nicaragua) – Hurricane . . . 77
Feature Article: USAID/OFDA Expands Caribbean Disaster Mitigation Efforts . . . 78
Colombia – Storm . . . 79
Ecuador – Accident . . . 79
Ecuador – Volcano . . . 80
El Salvador – Earthquakes . . . 80
Peru – Earthquake . . . 82

APPENDIX: SUMMARY OF BHR/OFDA RESPONSE IN FY 2001 . . . 84

COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS . . . 91

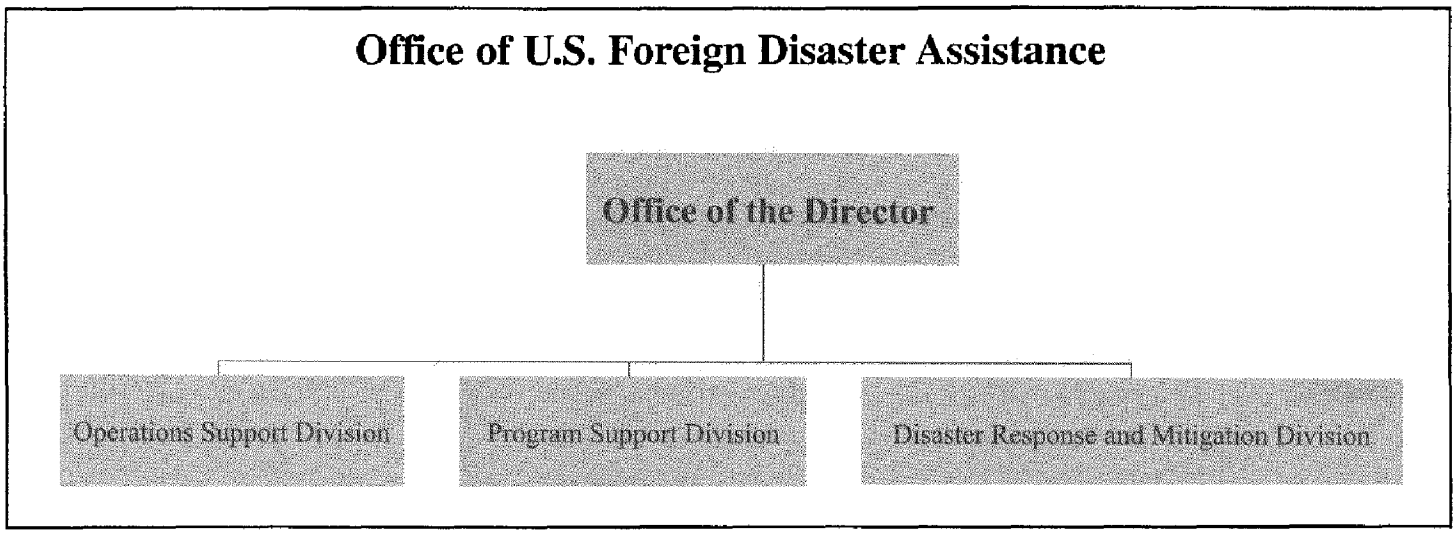
THE OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) is the office within USAID responsible for providing non-food humanitarian assistance in response to international crises and disasters. The USAID Administrator is designated as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance and USAID/OFDA assists in the coordination of this assistance. USAID/OFDA is part of the Bureau for Humanitarian Response (USAID/BHR), along with the Office of Food For Peace (USAID/FFP), the Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI), the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (USAID/PVC), and the Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (USAID/ASHA). *Note: On November 11, 2001, the Bureau for Humanitarian Response was renamed the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/DCHA) as part of the reorganization of USAID in FY 2002.*



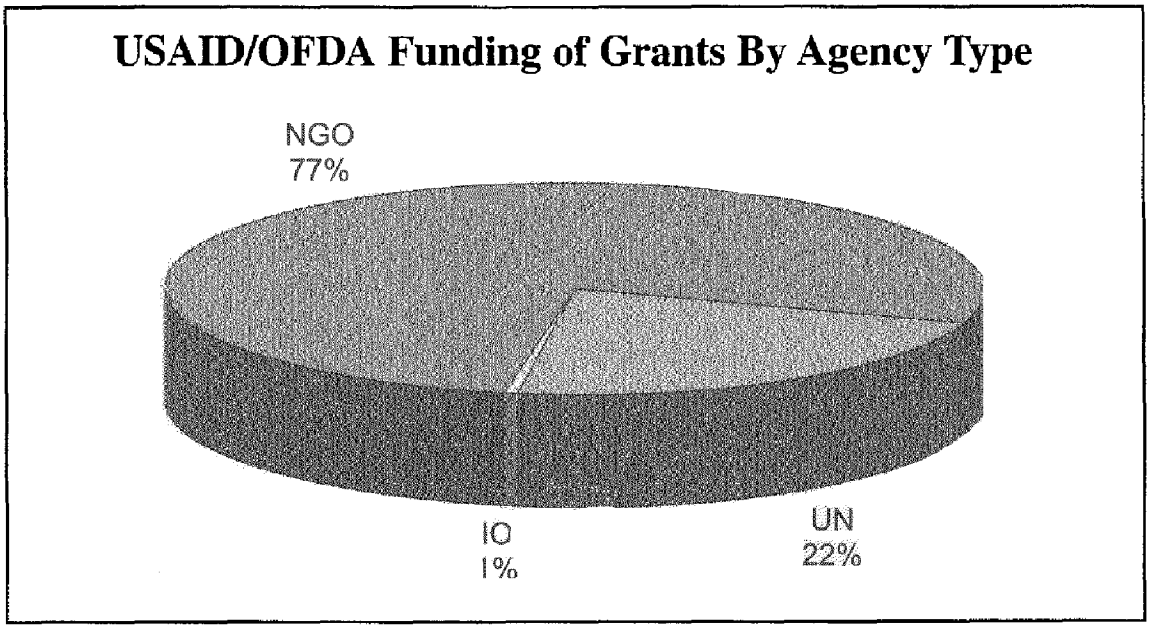
USAID/OFDA is organized into three divisions, under the management of the Office of the Director. The Disaster Response and Mitigation (DRM) division is responsible for coordinating with other organizations for the provision of relief supplies and humanitarian assistance. DRM also devises, coordinates, and implements program strategies for the application of science and technology to prevention, mitigation, and national and international preparedness initiatives for a variety of natural and human-caused disaster situations. The Operations (OPS) division develops and manages logistical, operational, and technical support for disaster responses. OPS maintains readiness to respond to emergencies through several mechanisms, including managing several Search and Rescue (SAR) Teams, the Ground Operations Team (GO Team), field Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DART), and Washington-based Response Management Teams. The Program Support (PS) division provides programmatic and administrative support, including budget/financial services, procurement planning, contract/grant/administration, general administrative support, and communication support for both USAID/OFDA Washington, D.C. and its field offices.

USAID/OFDA/DRM provides humanitarian assistance in response to a declaration of a foreign disaster made by the U.S. Ambassador or the U.S. Department of State. Once an event or situation is determined to require U S. Government



(USG) assistance, USAID/OFDA can immediately provide up to $25,000 to the U.S. Embassy or USAID Mission to purchase relief supplies locally or give a contribution to a relief organization in the affected country. *(Note: On April 1, 2002, the $25,000 funding level was increased to $50,000).* USAID/OFDA can also send its own relief commodities, such as plastic sheeting, tents, blankets, and water purification units, from its four stockpiles in Guam, Honduras, Italy, and Maryland, as well as a smaller cache in Florida. Increasingly, USAID/OFDA deploys short- or long-term field personnel to countries where disasters are occurring or threaten to occur, and in some cases, dispatches a DART.

The largest percentage of USAID/OFDA's assistance goes to relief and rehabilitation project grants managed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) registered with USAID, and United Nations (U.N.) organizations. Relief projects include airlifting supplies to affected populations in remote locations, managing primary health care and supplementary feeding centers, and providing shelter materials to disaster evacuees and displaced persons. A rehabilitation project might immunize dislocated populations against disease, provide seeds and tools to farmers who have been adversely affected by disasters, drill water wells, or rehabilitate water systems in drought-stricken countries. USAID/OFDA carefully monitors the organizations implementing these projects to ensure that resources are used wisely and to determine if the project needs to be adapted to changing conditions. The goal of each project is to meet the humanitarian needs of the affected population, with the aim of returning the beneficiaries to self-sufficiency.



Section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, provides flexible authority that permits USAID/OFDA to respond to the needs of disaster victims in a timely fashion. USAID/OFDA follows the standard USAID procedures for routine procurements, but utilizes expedited or modified procedures when necessary to achieve its disaster response objectives. The first principle in disaster response accountability is to ensure that appropriate assistance gets to the neediest victims in time to minimize death and alleviate human suffering. Procurement and accounting procedures may be expedited, but must include effective systems of internal control.

Not all of USAID/OFDA's assistance goes to providing aid in response to disasters. USAID/OFDA's mitigation staff oversees a portfolio of projects designed to reduce the impact of disasters on victims and economic assets in disaster-prone countries. Over the last several years, USAID/OFDA has invested in a number of programs in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, the World Environment Center, and other offices within USAID. These programs not only enhance a country's capacity to manage its own disasters and hazards, but also promote the transfer of technology, goods, and services between the United States and the host country. USAID/OFDA mitigation-related programs range from investing in drought early warning systems that can possibly head off a famine to training local relief workers to manage the response to a disaster more effectively. USAID/OFDA is increasingly investing in programs designed to prevent, mitigate, prepare, and plan for complex emergencies, which are more the result of human actions than of acts of nature.

OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICES THAT PROVIDE FOREIGN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

USAID/OFDA is not the only office within the USG that provides humanitarian aid to foreign countries. USAID/FFP is responsible for administering the USG's foreign food aid programs, under U.S. Public Law (P.L.) 480 Titles II and III. Title II emergency food aid programs are targeted to vulnerable populations suffering from food insecurity as a result of natural disasters, civil conflict, or other crises. Title II emergency food aid is provided without repayment requirements, whereas Title III food aid is provided as a bilateral grant program to countries in need of assistance. USAID/OTI is the office within USAID responsible for providing assistance to countries that are in a stage of transition from crisis to recovery. Its assistance is designed to facilitate the transition to peace and democracy by aiding in the demobilization of combatants or developing democratic governance and media structures within the country. Other parts of USAID, such as the regional bureaus, provide development aid, which often complements humanitarian relief programs or can be regarded as disaster rehabilitation or reconstruction assistance. Countries that have achieved sustainable development are less likely to require massive USG humanitarian assistance.

Three of the largest providers of USG humanitarian assistance are the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) and the U.S. Department of Defense's Office of Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Affairs (DOD/PK/HA). USDA works closely with USAID/FFP in allocating surplus food commodities to developing countries, under the Section 416(b) program of the Agricultural Act of 1949. This food aid is often used for emergency feeding programs in countries experiencing food shortages due to drought or civil strife. State/PRM provides multilateral grants to international relief organizations in response to refugee emergency appeals and contributes to the regular program budgets of organizations such as the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). DOD/PK/HA coordinates the utilization of DOD assets for humanitarian assistance overseas. In addition, DOD works closely with USAID/OFDA and the U.S. Department of State to coordinate the Denton Program, a program that transports privately donated humanitarian goods on a space available basis, using U.S. military transportation. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also provide technical assistance, in coordination with USAID/OFDA, in response to disasters and potential hazards overseas.