



A bicyclist peddles down a flooded central Jakarta street (photo by Dr. Krishna Pribadi, Institut Teknologi Bandung).

conduct a basic health improvement campaign, and provide complete curative, preventative, and primary health care services for an estimated 50,000 flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$443,780
Other USG Assistance.....\$60,000
Total USG Assistance\$503,780

Laos

Floods

During August 2002, heavy monsoon rains in Laos caused extensive flooding, particularly in the southern portion of the country. According to assessments by NGOs, the flooding affected more than 150,000 residents in nearly 580 villages in the provinces of Vientiane, Khaman, and Bolikhamxay. Heavy rains continued after floodwaters receded, causing severe damage to crops and livelihoods.

On September 5, 2002, U.S. Ambassador Douglas A. Hartwick declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding. USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane to CARE for rice, seeds for the remaining six to eight weeks of the planting season, and non-food items, such as mosquito nets, for the most severely affected flood victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$50,000

Nepal

Complex Emergency

Since early 1996, Maoist opposition forces have become increasingly violent in their attempts to destabilize the Government of Nepal (GON). According to the U.S. Embassy in Kathmandu, violence that was centered in the impoverished western regions of the country in 1996 affected all of Nepal's 75 districts in FY 2002. The violence has resulted in more than 6,000 deaths or injuries since 1996. In addition, the continuing violence has caused displacement of thousands of civilians in 62 of Nepal's 75 districts.

On April 9, 2002, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Malinowski declared a disaster due to the ongoing conflict and resulting emergency needs in conflict-affected areas. USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Nepal for an independent assessment of the IDP situation. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 to the Nepali Red Cross Society (NRCS) for the procurement and distribution of relief commodities including blankets, tarpaulins, and winter clothing.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$100,000

Nepal

Floods

Monsoon rains, which began in July 2002 and continued through August 2002, were earlier and more intense than in previous years. The rains caused severe flooding and landslides in eastern and central Nepal. According to the Government of Nepal (GON), the flooding and landslides left 375 people dead, 53 missing, and damaged or destroyed nearly 18,000 houses in 47 of Nepal's 75 districts. In addition, continued rainfall hampered the GON's search and rescue operations and restoration of communications and transportation links.

On August 13, 2002, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Malinowski declared a disaster due to the damage caused by the flooding and landslides. USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S.

Tonga

Cyclone

On December 31, 2001, and January 1, 2002, Tropical Cyclone Waka, with maximum sustained winds of 185 km per hour, struck northern Tonga. The islands of Niufo'ou and Vava'u were severely impacted, but Ha'apai and Niua Toputapu were also affected. According to UN OCHA, the storm affected 16,500 residents and caused \$51.3 million in damage. The Tonga Red Cross Society estimated that the storm destroyed more than 320 dwellings and damaged an additional 300 to 400 buildings. IFRC officials reported that Waka caused severe damage to the agricultural sector, creating food insecurity on Niufo'ou and Vava'u.

On January 6, 2002, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Ronald K. McMullen in Suva, Fiji declared a disaster due to the damaging effects of cyclone Waka. USAID/OFDA provided \$25,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Suva, Fiji to the Government of Tonga. The USAID/OFDA funding was used for the local procurement of basic food items to provide immediate relief for storm victims.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$25,000

Vietnam

Fire

On March 24, 2002, a fire broke out in U Minh Thuong National Park in Kien Giang Province, destroying nearly 2,500 hectares of forest. On April 12, 2002, a second fire started in U Min Ha Forest in Ca Mau Province, destroying approximately 3,000 hectares. Drought conditions in southern Vietnam exacerbated the fires and threatened Kien Giang Province's water supply. With low water levels in its four key reservoirs and rising levels of salinity in other water sources, more than 100,000 people were affected by acute shortages of potable water.

On April 25, 2002, U.S. Ambassador Raymond F. Burghardt declared a disaster due to the drought conditions and effects of the fires in southern Vietnam. USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Hanoi to CARE to



USAID/OFDA funded this fish restocking program in Vietnam, as part of a livelihoods recovery effort following the U Minh Thuong National Park fire (photo courtesy of CARE).

address critical water needs and to assist with basic livelihoods recovery for families whose subsistence had been disrupted.

USAID/OFDA Assistance\$50,000