



# DISASTER CASE REPORT

Agency for  
International  
Development

Washington D.C.  
20523

## ETHIOPIA - Drought/Famine

Date: 1983 - 1985

Location: Tigray, Wollo, Shoa, Eritrea, Gonder, Sidamo, Harerge, Arsi, and Bale regions

No. Dead: More than 300,000

No. Affected: 7.75 million

### The Disaster

Several years of negligible rainfall and insufficient harvests pushed much of Ethiopia to the brink of catastrophe by the middle of 1984. The spectre of famine loomed over the already troubled central and northern highlands and, by November 1984, 6 million to 10 million people were in danger of starvation. Of these, 2.5 million were in immediate, life-threatening jeopardy.

In the fall of 1984, the hardest hit regions were Tigray, Wollo, and Eritrea -- areas with extremely limited road and transportation networks. Moreover, these regions were the scenes of longstanding anti-government rebellions which created precarious security situations. By January 1985, conditions had deteriorated and northern Shoa, Sidamo, Harerge, and eastern Gonder provinces were added to the list of severely affected areas. The usual grain surplus regions of Gojam, southern Shoa, Arsi, western Gonder, eastern Wollega, and northern Bale had sharply reduced harvests in 1984. Death from starvation was a daily occurrence in 12 of the country's 14 regions. It was estimated that 7.75 million people, of a total population of close to 42.5 million, were at risk in January.

Many people remained in their villages until conditions became desperate. Many stayed until they were unable to scratch anything else from the parched soil, had slaughtered all their dying animals, and eaten what few seeds had been available for the next planting. Only then did they leave their land and villages for makeshift displaced persons camps. Approxi-

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mately 1.5 million to 2 million people abandoned their farms and moved with their families toward relief camps in Ethiopia or Sudan. Some were moved to government resettlement sites in southern Ethiopia.

For most areas seriously affected by the drought, disease killed as many or more people as starvation. Many of those who left their villages were severely weakened by the time they reached the camps. Crowded and unsanitary conditions in the camps sparked a more rapid spread of diseases. Ironically, in the spring of 1985, when the welcome rains finally came, they helped spread cholera and other diarrheal diseases. Rains also made transporting supplies and food to camps and relief centers more difficult, as some roads and bridges were washed out. Poor protection against the cold caused hypothermia in children.

The diseases which caused the most problems in the camps, many water and sanitation related, included cholera, measles, malaria, typhus, trachoma, Vitamin A deficiency, meningitis, relapsing fever, and scabies.

Descriptions of the disaster in the most affected areas, by region, follow:

Eritrea - Ethiopia's only coastal province, Eritrea has been wracked by rebellion for more than 20 years. Though major cities such as Asmara, Massawa, and Assab usually remain in government hands, much of the surrounding countryside is often controlled by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). The resultant tense security situation along the roads, and the Ethiopian government's reluctance to distribute food in rebel territory greatly exacerbated the food shortage. Thousands of famished Eritreans were forced to trek to refugee camps in the Kassala area of eastern Sudan. For a long time, the ICRC was the only external organization allowed to work in Eritrea although, in the summer of 1985, CRS started a "Food for the North" program.

Tigray - Makelle, capital of the province, was at the heart of the most affected area in early November 1984. Like Eritrea, Tigray also has been the scene of fighting between government troops and guerrillas, (members of the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF). The fighting and the region's inaccessibility led to an exodus of more than 200,000 Tigrayans to refugee camps in eastern Sudan or to displaced persons' camps in Wollo province to the south.

A massive airlift was organized to reach those thousands who remained in their remote villages. More than 25 heavy aircraft, contributed by the governments of the United States, United Kingdom, Italy, Germany Fed. Rep., Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden, and operated by the ICRC, WVRO, the government of Ethiopia, and other organizations, were involved in ferrying 14,000 MT per month from the port of Assab to Makelle and Axum.



Conditions remained harsh in Tigray for many months, however. In mid-November 1984, close to 10,000 people had to sleep outside without shelter in Makelle. The death rate in that city exceeded 100 people/day. Because of the security situation and many Tigrayans' fear of going to government-run feeding centers, it was not until almost the summer of 1985 that voluntary agencies and international organizations could gain more than limited access.

Wollo - In the drought-stricken central highlands of Wollo province, relief centers and displaced persons camps in towns such as Korem, Alamata, Lalibella, Kobo, and Bati became synonymous with misery and starvation. Korem was the largest camp in Ethiopia with a population in excess of 100,000 people in the spring of 1985. Other camps also had almost unimaginably large populations and daunting problems: Bati and Lalibella each had more than 30,000 people in April, Alamata more than 40,000. In the fall of 1984, the death rate at the camp at Bati was a horrifying 120/day; in mid-April 1985, 20 people/day were dying from cholera in Korem, Alamata, and Kobo.

Although many of these camps were close to a major road, the supply situation was not always guaranteed; TPLF guerrillas contested parts of northern Wollo and military activity often closed the road. However, it was much easier for PVOs and the Ethiopian Government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) to establish feeding centers and provide medical assistance in Wollo than in the northern regions of Tigray and Eritrea. Hence, these camps and feeding centers attracted people from Tigray as well as from all over Wollo.

Gonder - Ibnet camp, for a long time the second-largest camp in Ethiopia, was located in the neighboring Gonder region. Ibnet, too, filled Western newspapers with horror stories of starvation and disease, compounded by forced evacuations by the local authorities.

Shoa and Sidamo - South of Wollo, in Shoa and Sidamo regions, even areas relatively close to the capital, Addis Ababa, were not spared from the disaster. More than 1.3 million people were estimated to be at risk in these regions in February 1985. The province of Wolayita, often called the "Bible Belt" of Ethiopia, in northwestern Sidamo, was particularly hard hit. With a population of 131,000, this is one of the most densely populated areas in Ethiopia. Wolayita also had the highest incidence of kwashiorkor the spring of 1985.

Harerge - In early November 1984, there were close to 860,000 drought victims in this isolated eastern region. About 360,000 of these, many of them nomadic Issas, had gone to Djibouti where they were given food at reception centers and then sent back to Ethiopia. By April 1985, there were still pockets of seriously affected people in the highlands while lowland areas also needed sustained food assistance.

In November 1984, after it became apparent that a major disaster was engulfing Ethiopia, both the FAO and the Ethiopian government conducted food crop assessments. The conclusion of the missions was that the 1984 harvest shortfall would be 5.2-5.6 million MT; this represented 25% to 30% less than the average for the previous three drought years and put approximately 7.7 million people in need of food aid.

Production was lower than the previous year in all 14 regions. Harvests in the most seriously affected regions, Wollo, Tigray, and Eritrea, were estimated to be reduced from normal levels by about 70%, 60%, and 45% respectively. The RRC estimated that the minimum food aid requirement for 1985 would be at least 1.7 million MT of cereals, a four-fold increase over actual imports in 1984. Furthermore, the meager 1984 harvest was consumed by February 1985; the next harvest was not due until November.

Most of this massive food aid had to enter through the Red Sea ports of Massawa or Assab, with less frequent shipments going through the Gulf of Aden port of Djibouti. Assab was the principal port with a maximum estimated offtake of 60,000 MT per month; the total offtake from all three ports was 135,000 MT per month. This limited port capacity, very poor road and transport system, and delicate security situation in the area greatly hampered relief efforts. Lack of coordination among donors also proved to be a problem.

The rains did return in 1985, to everyone's great relief. In the late spring and early summer, those people who were able began leaving the relief camps for their home villages. Before leaving, relief officials gave them "ag-paks" consisting of a hoe or other tool, grain, and seeds. Meanwhile, the RRC, private relief agencies, and international organizations rushed to set up feeding centers and dry-ration distribution points in towns accessible to the returnees to tide villages over the "hungry period" between planting and the harvest. This would thereby enable villagers to stay home and work in their fields rather than return to camps. These feeding centers were particularly important in northern regions of Ethiopia such as Tigray and parts of Wollo.

However, this drought and famine will have a strong negative impact on Ethiopian agricultural production well beyond the 1985 harvest. First, by no means were all camp denizens able to return to their fields; in some cases, the land remained insupportable despite rainfall, and in others, military action prevented returns. Those forced to stay in camps have had great difficulty in planting a crop. Second and more importantly, those who managed to return to their villages had trouble cultivating their normal hectarage and maintaining their fields. Much of the seed for the 1985 harvest was eaten by desperately hungry people the previous year. Livestock herds were also catastrophically decimated. Nevertheless, the situation in Ethiopia in the fall of 1985 was a vast improvement over that of the previous year.



Action Taken by the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia (PMGSE) and Local Non-Government Organizations

The PMGSE made famine relief a top priority and made resources available to the RRC, established by the government in 1974. There is responsible for coordination and direction of all disaster relief operations. It is an exclusively civilian organization. The fact that Ethiopia had a central organization such as the RRC greatly facilitated government-donor coordination.

The RRC was in charge of distributing food donated to the PMGSE for emergency relief. It operated three main storage complexes for donated food in Nazareth (southern Shoa), Kombolcha (southern Wollo), and Asmara (Eritrea). The facilities and management were considered good; problems with storage at these complexes centered on a shortage of trucks for onward transport to secondary distribution points and feeding centers. The RRC operated more than 275 feeding centers benefiting more than 2.5 million recipients in February 1985. Some of these feeding centers were jointly run with international PVOs while others were managed exclusively by the RRC.

The RRC also took part in the airlift which ferried food from Asmara in Eritrea to Makelle, the capital of Tigray. The PMGSE used Ethiopian Air Force Antonov planes for this operation. The RRC also acquired a Twin Otter and a C-130 to airdrop supplies in otherwise inaccessible areas.

Several Ethiopian PVOs and churches were also closely involved in the emergency relief effort. The Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat is the local counterpart of CRS and together they have a large presence in Eritrea and Tigray and a small presence in Bale, Harerge, Kefa, Gamo Gofa, and Conder. They distributed close to 45,000 MT of food in these regions during FY 85.

The Mekane Yesus Ethiopian Evangelical Church, meanwhile, is the local counterpart of LWF. These two organizations are active in Wollo, Shoa, Wollega, Sidamo, and Illubabor. They also distributed about 45,000 MT of food in FY 85.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society, with assistance from 25 LRCS delegates, provided medical care and supplemental feeding for five centers in Wollo and one in Sidamo. More than 85,000 people received assistance from the Ethiopian Red Cross.

Finally, both guerrilla movements had corresponding relief agencies; the Eritrean Relief Association works in EPLF territory and the Relief Society of Tigray in TPLF strongholds. Both groups distributed supplies and food.

As a long-term measure against famine, the PMGSE has started a resettlement program to move peasants from chronic drought areas (such as Tigray and Wollo) to more fertile areas in the south of the country (regions such as Kefa and Ilubabor). The PMGSE asserts that the program is voluntary, but there have been reports of force, coercion, and split families. Moreover, the fact that many settlers are able-bodied men from rebel areas has also called the motives of the program into question.

Assistance Provided by the United States Government

The enormity of the disaster was apparent in the fall of 1984 and, accordingly, U.S. Charge d'Affaires David A. Korn declared on October 14 that a disaster existed requiring U.S. assistance. At that time, the situation was most acute in the remote, strife-ridden Tigray region and, therefore, the initial allocation was to support an airlift to provide food to the Makelle area.

By mid-October 1984, a special inter-agency Task Force on the African Famine was set up in Washington to coordinate USG response to the crisis sweeping drought-stricken Africa (see "Introduction"). The number one priority was supplying food and getting it to the people who needed it. Medicines, medical supplies, and personnel were also identified as urgent needs.

Accordingly, the USG donated more than 400,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food, Section 416 dairy products, and Food Security Reserve (FSR) bulgur and wheat flour. 50,000 MT was granted to the RRC in a government-to-government program and the rest was distributed through PVOs and international organizations. (See below, "FFP Assistance.")

The huge amounts of food arriving from the U.S. and other donors clogged the ports of Eritrea and Djibouti. Furthermore, the civil war in Eritrea and an inadequate transportation system made it very difficult to move the food inland to the starved highlands. OFDA therefore contracted with Transamerica Airlines to fly two C-130s to ferry supplies from Asmara to Tigray, mostly to Makelle, for a year.

OFDA also immediately began supporting PVO operations in Ethiopia. Grants were given to CRS, WVRO, SCF/US, FHI, CARE, ADRA, HKI, and Africare for inland transport of food and other relief supplies, feeding centers, food monitors, and medical personnel. OFDA also supported the programs of international organizations such as UNICEF, LRCS, and the U.N.'s Office of Emergency Operations in Ethiopia (UN/OEOA), an office specially formed to deal with international assistance for Ethiopia.



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By the spring of 1985, the need in Ethiopia, as well as throughout Africa, remained great and had exhausted the USG's normal resources for disaster assistance. In mid-May 1985, Congress passed a supplemental appropriation bill providing \$137.5 million for the International Disaster Assistance Account to be used for emergency relief and recovery assistance in Africa from then until March 31, 1986. For Ethiopia, in addition to funding activities similar to those described above, the supplemental was used to purchase trucks and other vehicles. These were badly needed to move food and supplies as the in-country truck fleet was inadequate. The trucks and logistical support were also crucial in allowing the expansion of feeding centers in the northern regions of Tigray and Eritrea when the security situation improved.

The following section gives a more detailed description of how OFDA funds were spent in FY 85. Assistance will continue to be provided by the USG throughout FY 86.

Summary of OFDA Assistance

Ambassador's Authority - used for purchase of gasoline and oil for two Ethiopian airplanes ferrying supplies from Asmara to Makelle in October 1984.....	\$25,000
Grant to WVRO for an emergency water/medical relief program.....	\$1,597,640
Contract with Transamerica Airlines to fly food and supplies in two C-130s from Asmara to Makelle and other places in Tigray.....	\$10,862,800
Transamerica Airlines contract extension from July to October (supplemental funds).....	\$5,764,544
Grant to CRS for inland transport of food.....	\$6,987,880
Contract with CARE for two people to monitor the distribution of the 50,000 MT of Government-to-Government PL-480 Program by the RRC.....	\$397,555
Grant to ADRA for emergency relief program.....	\$620,874
Transport of medicines for MAP International (value:\$1.5 million).....	\$71,000
Transport of blankets for ADRA.....	\$12,500
Grant to CRS for support of Missionaries of Charity food program.....	\$578,400

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Grant to RRC for inland transport of the initial tranche of the Gov't.-to-Gov't. 50,000 MT Title II program.....	\$450,000
Grant to Food for the Hungry International (FHI) for five feeding centers in southern Shoa and Gonder.....	\$683,297
Grant to WVRO for operating costs of an airlift of emergency relief supplies.....	\$1,113,010
Grant to WVRO for five nutritional/health centers (\$1,533,668 is from supplemental funds).....	\$3,641,694
Grant to UNICEF to drill 12 wells over a period of 10 months.....	\$750,000
Reimbursement to WVRO of air freight costs of ORS packets.....	\$23,427
Four 3,000-gal. water tanks.....	\$9,188
900 rolls of plastic sheeting taken from OFDA Stocks.....	\$244,800
Reimbursement to UNICEF for airlift of medical supplies.....	\$52,978
TDY of CDC nutritional specialist (Dr. Thomas Novotny) - 4 weeks (May 20 - June 25).....	\$11,010
Grant to Helen Keller International (HKI) for a blindness prevention program.....	\$34,083
Grant to SCF/US for 30 trucks (10 long-haul and 20 short-haul) to move 50,000 MT of USG food from the ports to distribution points inland.....	\$980,000
Ocean freight costs for 200 rolls of plastic sheeting.....	\$5,500
Inland transportation of 200 rolls of plastic sheeting given to WVRO and Irish Concern for Ibnet camp (supplemental funds).....	\$717
Grant to UNICEF for truck leasing and tires for UN/OEOA (supplemental funds).....	\$500,000
Grant to UNDRO for 2-week TDY.....	\$14,065
Grant to UNDRO for a staff member (Thomas Joyce) on the UN/OEOA team from 6/6/85 to 2/28/86 to help monitor and coordinate emergency food programs (supplemental funds).....	\$48,000
Grant to UNDRO for the lease of a Land Cruiser for Thomas Joyce (supplemental funds).....	\$17,500
Grant to ICRC to airlift ten Mercedes trucks from West Germany (supplemental funds).....	\$400,000



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Grant to Africare for voluntary medical teams (supplemental funds).....\$300,000

Grant to AJJDC for relief supplies at Ibnet (supplemental funds).....\$350,000

23,040 wool blankets from stockpile, OFDA transport/value.....\$92,261

TDY of Transamerica expert to assess airlift and airdrop operation (supplemental funds).....\$18,319

Contract with Goodyear for tires (supplemental funds).....\$485,080

Grant to Heifer Project International to purchase 2,000 oxen locally over two years and distribute them through PVOs to farmers. Some plows and other farm implements will also be distributed. This project will be implemented through CRDA. (supplemental funds).....\$540,000

Grant to WVRO for 20 trucks and operating costs for its food distribution program in Tigray (supplemental funds).....\$1,613,685

Summary of FFP Assistance

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Transport Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
CARE	3,025	\$1,952,800	\$3,398,700	\$5,351,500
Title II				
1,500 MT GSM				
1,525 MT vegoil				
CARE	29,982	\$6,596,000	\$4,347,400	\$10,943,400
FSR				
29,982 MT bulgur				
Missionaries of	3,338	\$760,500	\$618,000	\$1,378,500
Charity				
Title II				
2,994 MT SFSG				
264 MT rice				
80 MT pinto beans				
CRS	40,558	\$11,620,900	\$7,483,700	\$19,104,600
Title II				
26,739 MT bulgur				
3,611 MT NFDM				
6,059 MT SFSG				
4,149 MT vegoil				

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<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Transport Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
CDA Section 416 13,303 MT NFDM 2,843 MT butter oil	16,146	\$13,053,700	\$2,987,100	\$16,040,800
CDA Title II 30,733 MT bulgur 10,195 MT vegoil 9,211 MT SFSG 7,278 MT CSM 1,315 MT SFB	58,732	\$21,233,900	\$35,907,100	\$57,141,000
CDA FSR 86,316 MT bulgur	86,316	\$18,989,500	\$12,515,800	\$31,505,300
Gov't. to Gov't. Title II 40,000 MT wheat 10,000 MT CSM	50,000	\$9,433,500	\$5,039,100	\$14,472,600
WVRO Title II 2,500 MT wheat 2,846 MT CSM 40 MT SF Oats 521 MT vegoil 151 MT SFRO 95 MT NFDM	6,153	\$1,867,800	\$16,730,400	\$18,598,200
WVRO Section 416 3,600 MT NFDM 3,600 MT butter- oil	7,200	\$7,920,000	\$1,332,000	\$9,252,000
WVRO FSR 24,267 MT bulgur	24,267	\$5,338,700	\$3,518,700	\$8,857,400
SCF/US Title II 1,225 MT SFSG 382 MT NFDM 307 MT vegoil	1,914	\$603,600	\$798,600	\$1,402,200
SCF/US Section 416 1,131 MT NFDM	1,131	\$735,200	\$209,200	\$944,400

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<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Transport Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
SCF/US FSR 14,110 MT bulgur	14,110	\$3,104,200	\$2,046,000	\$5,150,200
CRS - FFN program Title II 5,000 MT SFSG	5,000	\$1,070,300	\$1,930,000	\$3,000,300
WFP/IEFR Title II 1,207 MT vegoil 4,690 MT CSM 3,000 MT wheat 1,076 MT ICSM	9,973	\$3,428,900	\$1,736,200	\$5,165,100
LRCS Title II 2,500 MT wheat flour 1,633 MT vegoil 660 MT NFDM 150 MT rice	4,943	\$2,280,400	\$653,700	\$2,934,100
LRCS FSR 6,667 MT wheat flour	6,667	\$1,520,100	\$966,700	\$2,486,800
ICRC Title II 2,500 MT wheat 3,120 MT vegoil 7,500 MT wheat flour 5,250 MT pinto beans	18,370	\$7,639,200	\$2,772,400	\$10,411,600
ICRC FSR 21,765 MT wheat flour 8,519 MT bulgur	30,284	\$6,836,600	\$4,391,100	\$11,227,700
Missionaries of Charity Section 416 920 MT NFDM 396 MT butteroil	1,316	\$1,211,800	\$243,500	\$1,455,300



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<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>Commodity</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Transport</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Cost</u>
CRDA Food for Seeds (transport only)			\$360,000	\$360,000
TOTAL	419,425	\$127,197,600	\$109,985,400	\$237,183,000

Title II                    202,006 MT  
Section 416                25,793 MT  
FSR                         191,626 MT

TOTAL OFDA funds.....\$27,725,294  
TOTAL OFDA-administered Supplemental funds.....\$11,571,513  
TOTAL FFP funds.....\$237,183,000  
TOTAL USG Assistance.....\$276,479,807

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Other Private Groups

When films and reports of famine-stricken Ethiopia were broadcast in mid-October of 1984, the public around the world responded with a tremendous and almost unprecedented outpouring of funds and concern. Countless individuals, from schoolchildren to retirees, contributed to PVOs and other groups. This expression of public concern reached a peak with the international Band Aid/Live Aid fund-raising concert on July 13 attended by thousands and watched by perhaps one billion people on television. Meanwhile, PVOs responded to the Ethiopian crisis in the same spirit: supplies and funds were collected and channeled to Ethiopia, and programs and projects were developed or expanded. Below is a list of more specific contributions by PVOs.

ADRA - operated an emergency relief program with a grant from OFDA, and donated blankets.

Africare - purchased cooking utensils locally, worth \$15,000, for 750 families at Bati and Korem camps in Wollo; bought 10,000 blankets in Kenya for residents at Bati and Korem, value not reported; provided \$20,000 worth of medicines and arranged ocean shipment of two packaged disaster hospital units donated hospital equipment, drugs, blankets, and cooking utensils, worth \$500,000; and provided medical teams for camps.

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (AJJDC) - contributed 77 MT medicines medical supplies, and clothing, including transport, valued at \$816,000; donated five MT of medical supplies, valued at \$132,000; clothing, cloth, needles, and thread, valued at \$81,254; 25,000 blankets, valued at \$39,511; 75 MT of faffa (a local mixed food for children), valued at \$41,250; and provided transport and storage, valued at \$96,284.

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ANRC - donated \$4,150,000 to the ICRC for its operations in Africa and Ethiopia of which \$250,000 was specifically for the purchase of trucks in northern Ethiopia.

CARE - handled a 41,526 MT feeding program in Harerge using USG commodities. This program had two components: a) on-site supplementary wet feeding for 10,000 malnourished children at 29 centers; and b) emergency dry-ration distribution of grains and oil in over 40 locations in an area between Mieso and Dire Dawa to members of farmers' associations (kebeles), with a total of close to 250,000 recipients. CARE took over distribution of a number of RRC feeding sites, thereby freeing the RRC to concentrate its limited resources. With its own resources, CARE embarked on a project to assist the RRC in improving its system for control and monitoring of RRC commodities. Through a contract with OFDA, CARE provided food monitors to assist the RRC's Title II food distribution program. Finally, CARE was the principal organization operating in the region of Harerge. During 1985, CARE expanded its operation into southern Sidamo.

CRS - with WVRO, CRS had one of the two largest U.S. PVO operations in Ethiopia. It helped form a cooperative effort among four PVOs: CRS, LWF, the Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat, and the Mekane Yesus Church: CRS coordinated food importation while each agency took responsibility for distribution in different regions. CRS committed more than \$30,000,000 from donations for 1985 and 1986; provided Missionaries of Charity with USG food; paid for a C-130 to deliver food from the port of Assab to Asmara, Makelle, and Axum, value not reported; 24 trucks for inland transportation of food and supplies; and leased 55 trucks for ten months, starting in early October 1985 from a Kenyan firm. In addition to operating 18 feeding centers in Shoa, of which eight have special feeding programs for malnourished children, and in the summer of 1985, CRS started a "Food for the North" program to distribute food in Eritrea.

CWS - provided \$60,000 through CRDA, a PVO consortium, to cover the first ten flights of the airlift from Asmara to Makelle; collected 50,000 blankets to give to CRDA for distribution, value not reported; provided an Ethiopian Orthodox Church medical team at Senbete, valued at \$276,696; donated 50 MT of supplemental food, worth \$200,000; and donated 100,000 blankets, worth \$520,000, 6,500 tents, valued at \$818,000, communications equipment, worth \$3,200, and trucks, trailers, and water tanks costing \$587,000; and donated \$75,000 for the transport of wheat, flour, and blankets.

FHI - provided 3,000 MT of wheat and transport, valued at \$1,788,000. FHI distributed food in "hunger pockets" near Addis Ababa, in the Sodo/Shashemene area of Sidamo, and at Areb Gebiya in Gonder. FHI also provided a nurse and a nutritionist to work in Sidamo.

HKI - with a grant from OFDA, surveyed incidence of xerophthalmia and Vitamin A deficiency and disseminated information on these diseases.

Illinois Agriculture for Africa Famine Relief - is a collaborative effort among AID/FFP, WVRO, and the people of Illinois. AID provided 858 MT of Section 416 NFDM while Illinois charitable contributions financed the provision of Illinois corn and soybeans and their processing with the NFDM to form 5,715 MT of CSM. WVRO transported and distributed this CSM.

InterAction - is a coalition of over 120 U.S. PVOs which established a special Ethiopian fund; as of February 18, \$820,000 had been raised for the fund. InterAction arranged an airlift in May 1985 of PVO supplies, including oral rehydration kits, high protein foods, butteroil, a portable food storage warehouse, tents, medical supplies, 1,000 blankets for ADRA, plastic sheeting for Irish Concern, and vitamins. The PVOs participating were CRS, CARE, SCF/US, Africare, WVRO, MAP International, ADRA, and Oxfam/US, for a total cost of \$240,000.

Inter Aid International - provided medical assistance and supplementary food worth \$180,000.

Live Aid Foundation - is the American counterpart to Band Aid Trust. All-day rock concerts on July 13, 1985 in London and Philadelphia raised approximately \$70 million for famine relief in Africa. To allocate this huge amount of money and to improve administrative procedures, Live Aid established an American operations center at Georgetown University. This center is run by Georgetown's Center for Immigration Policy and Refugee Assistance and reviews proposals submitted by PVOs and other groups. As of late November 1985, Live Aid had bought 17,000 MT of grain, 169 trucks, 758,000 liters of diesel fuel, and numerous other supplies. It is not possible to identify amounts specifically allocated for Ethiopia.

Louisiana Civil Defense - donated two packaged disaster hospital units, each containing equipment and supplies for a 200-bed field hospital, to Africare, value not reported.

MAP International - transported medicines.

Newman's Own - a food company owned by actor Paul Newman, donated \$250,000 to CRS.

Oxfam/US - donated 5,000 MT of wheat, value not reported.

SCF/US - runs a feeding program reaching 250,000 people in northern Shoa, most of whom provide some sort of service in exchange for the food; plans to expand to southern Wollo in 1986; bought ten GM trucks, value not reported; and bought 200 MT of chickpea seeds in Morocco to distribute in northern Shoa.



SIM - concentrated its work in the Wolayita area of Sidamo, where it distributed wheat (donated by the U.S. and Canada and provided through LWF), in the villages of Faracho, Demika, Shalla, and Erborg, and provided medical teams for these towns and for the Sodo/Shashemene area.

Southern Baptist Mission - provided 10,000 blankets to the RRC for people in camps, value not reported; and food, well-drilling equipment, and transportation, worth \$79,000.

USA for Africa - is a group of entertainers who recorded an album and accompanying video called "We Are the World." All proceeds from the sale of the record and video went for famine relief, including a \$4,000,000 grant to CRDA for trucks, a vehicle workshop, and 1,000 MT of faffa.

WVRO - is one of the two largest U.S. PVOs working in Ethiopia (along with CRS). It runs health/nutrition centers at 12 sites: at Ibnet in Gonder, at Lalibella, Alamata, Ajibar and Sanka in Wollo, at Ansokia, Kemisse, and Omosheleko in Shoa, at Kibish in Kefa, at Humbo and Sanyo in Sidamo, and at Inda Selasie in Tigray. WVRO's program at Inda Selasie involved only dry-ration distribution, whereas all the other centers concentrated on the provision of food, nutrition, water, and health assistance, including an intensive wet feeding program for malnourished children. More than 281,000 beneficiaries were reached by the 11 health/nutrition centers, while dry-ration distribution at Inda Selasie reached 100,000 people. At many of the camps, WVRO distributed "ag-paks," comprised of agricultural tools and seeds to those who wished to go back to their villages when conditions permitted. WVRO also operated two Twin Otters to move supplies from Assab to Asmara, Makelle, and Axum, and contributed food, clothing, medical services, transportation and staff, worth \$5,530,000. WVRO sent a relief flight from the U.S. to Ethiopia and Sudan in late June.

TOTAL \$51,568,195

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations

Agfund (Saudi-based organization) - donated \$75,000 through UNDR0.

Caritas Internationalis - provided \$650,000 in cash.

EEC - donated the following: 1,400 MT milk powder and 500 MT of edible oil, value not reported; 2,000 MT of food for a project to aid 300,000 drought victims returning from Djibouti to Harerge, value not reported; \$743,850 through the ICRC; \$743,850 through the EEC Delegation; \$5,500,000 for internal transport; cash contribution of \$250,000 to UNDR0 for internal transport; \$3,719,250 to buy 9,000 MT of seed for the PMGSE; internal air transport and emergency food through the ICRC, worth

\$1,125,000; 2,500 MT of food through the RRC, valued at \$6,750,000; \$3,825,000 in cash through UNICEF, CRDA, LRCS, and MSF; \$300,000 in cash through UNDRO for internal transport; \$1,500,000 in cash through the UNHCR; 80,000 MT of food and seeds, including transport and distribution, worth \$22,500,000; other relief items, worth \$3,750,000; 45,000 MT of cereals, valued at \$8,500,000; and 11,500 MT of cereals, 710 MT of butteroil, 1,700 MT beans, and 160 MT edible oil, all through ICRC, worth \$4,507,731.

FAO - provided 100 MT of potato seeds, valued at \$50,000; sent an assessment mission to investigate requirements for food production development in resettlement areas for 500,000 drought victims; conducted a food crop assessment in November 1984; and allocated \$200,000 to purchase pesticides to fight army worm infestation in Sidamo.

ICRC - was able to contribute in many ways because its mandate and reputation allows it to work in contested areas, or "gray areas," where no other organization or government may operate. In Ethiopia, the ICRC worked in regions of conflict including Tigray, Eritrea, Harerge, Wollo, and Gonder. ICRC operated more than 34 dry-ration distribution centers in these regions. In Eritrea, these were in Barentu, Keren, Adi Kaye, Segeneiti, Asmara, Areza, Akordat, Decamhare, Senafe, and Massawa. In Tigray, distribution centers were located at Makelle, Mai Chew, Mehoni, Adi Godom, Axum, Adwa, Adigrat, Wukro, Idaga Hamus, Quiha, Mehoni, Atsbi, and Rama. ICRC operated four centers in Wollo, at Alamata, Sanka, Lalibella, and Didigsala; and four in Gonder, at Ibbet, Debark, Debat, and Areb Gebiya. The USG donated almost 50,000 MT of food to the ICRC in FY 85, about one-third of the total the ICRC distributed in Ethiopia. In late July 1985, ICRC was reaching 670,000 beneficiaries with a dry ration of 15 kilos/person/month. It also donated more than 17 articulated lorries and a Hercules aircraft for three months, built a feeding center outside Makelle to house 1,000 malnourished children, built another one in Mai Chew, and ran two medical centers in Axum and Adwa. The ICRC also provided grain storage tents for displaced persons camps and feeding centers, and operated two C-130s for the Asmara-Makelle airlift. At the onset of the disaster, ICRC launched an appeal for \$16,602,316 and increased its delegation in Ethiopia to 50 people.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions - gave \$5,000 through UNDRO.

LRCS - managed supplementary feeding centers and sent 25 League delegates to work with the Ethiopian Red Cross. In early November 1984 and in July 1985, LRCS launched appeals for \$16,602,316 (\$7,335,907 and \$9,266,409 in-kind), including shipments of 25,000 MT food; by August 30, \$6,351,292 in cash and over 32,600 MT of food, worth \$6,473,056, had been received from more than 30 sister societies. LRCS arranged 21 airlifts providing medicines, tents, vehicles, and other supplies. The organization also distributed more than 11,000 MT USG Title II and FSR commodities to 300,000 beneficiaries in the regions of Wollo, Harerge, and Sidamo.



ETHIOPIA - Drought/Famine

LWF - helped provide medical services, along with the MOH, for the CARE feeding program in Harerge; donated 14,394 MT of grain, 141 MT of powdered milk, 101 MT of clothing, and 34,400 blankets, valued at \$4,847,597; paid for the airlift of those supplies, which cost \$275,000, and also paid for the inland transport of 16,000 MT of grain which cost \$1,500,000.

OPEC - donated 33 short-haul trucks, valued at \$1,440,000.

UNDRO - launched an appeal for \$395.8 million for seeds (\$33.0 million), health (\$5.4 million), shelter (\$5.2 million), and logistics (\$139.2 million); and sent a six-man logistics/monitoring team to strengthen the UN/OEOA office in Addis for one year (sponsored by Finland, Norway, Switzerland, the U.S., and the EEC), valued at \$470,000; and contributed \$1,000,000 through UN/OEOA, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, and the RRC.

UNHCR - donated \$2,936,902 for a program to assist 300,000 people returning to Harerge from camps in Djibouti.

UNICEF - gave 26,700 blankets to the RRC for distribution at camps; from the fall of 1984 through February 1985, UNICEF spent \$1,950,700 on emergency programs, \$1,994,900 on emergency health projects, and \$1,327,800 on shelter and water projects (of the total \$5,273,400, \$2,777,830 was from government contributions). During the period February through June 1985, UNICEF contributed \$6,792,160 for health, nutrition, water supply, sanitation, and transport projects. UNICEF programs focus on the supply of essential drugs, use of ORS, immunization programs, provision of safe drinking water, and supplementary feeding programs.

UN/OEOA - was formed in the fall of 1984 to coordinate donor activities; Kurt Jansson was appointed as assistant secretary-general for emergency operations in Ethiopia; held a U.N. Special Session on Ethiopia on December 18 and made an appeal for more food aid, trucks, and medical, shelter, and other supplies; and provided a transportation specialist. The U.N. also consolidated a fleet of more than 200 trucks to provide all long-haul requirements for emergency food for Wollo.

WCC - provided and transported relief supplies, valued at \$750,000, through the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.

WFP - fielded a technical mission to evaluate unloading capacities of the ports of Massawa, Assab, and Djibouti; donated \$1,250,800 for the internal transport of 26,647 MT of food; provided 31,900 MT of food and internal transport, worth \$11,940,000; 32,148 MT of food for 842,667 people in Wollo for 90 days, and transport worth \$7,263,000; 3,578 MT of food for 75,000 people in Harerge for 90 days, worth \$987,400; and paid \$1,536,334 for internal transport, storage, and handling.



WHO - sent a team in mid-December to review the health aspects of the national drought emergency situation, and donated medical equipment worth \$600,000. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, RRC, UNICEF, and other concerned agencies, the team compiled a list of emergency requirements, including drugs, pharmaceuticals, and minor supplies. WHO appointed a coordination officer to work with the UN/OEOA office in early June 1985.

World Bank - contributed 100 short-haul trucks, worth \$4,000,000, and spare parts, valued at \$2,900,000.

#### Governments

Algeria - made a cash grant of \$200,000; gave wheat, valued at \$1,500,000; and donated \$1,000,000 in cash to the PMGSE.

Australia - donated 20,000 MT of wheat through WFP, 5,000 MT of wheat through PVOs, 20 MT of high protein biscuits for UNICEF, made cash grants to Australian NGOs and the ICRC, and provided a medical team and supplies through UNICEF and ICRC, all worth \$4,604,348. Australia also donated \$143,478 to PVOs for inland transport; 100 MT of biscuits, valued at \$228,261; 280 MT of vegoil for Gamo Gofa, worth \$466,667; a rangeland extension advisor and 30 training projects, worth \$189,130; 20 MT of biscuits, 20 MT of whole milk powder, and 2,000 MT of wheat, worth \$2,391,304, for Eritrea through Australian PVOs; and 25,000 MT of food through WFP. Australia also gave cash grants of \$144,927 to ICRC, \$492,900 to the UN/OEOA, and \$181,160 to the UNHCR.

Austria - donated 4,000 MT of wheat through WFP, and 20 trucks and spare parts, valued at \$1,000,000.

Belgium - donated 4,000 MT soft wheat (wheat and flour mixture) through UNICEF, and 10,000 MT of food, worth \$2,223,000; gave \$2,323,684 to various PVOs; sent a C-130 and a Hercules for use by the ICRC to ferry food from Asmara to Makelle, valued at \$1,403,508; and provided 2,920 MT of wheat flour, valued at \$1,160,000, in the summer of 1985.

Botswana - provided a Hercules airplane to the ICRC to ferry food from Asmara to Makelle, value not reported.

Bulgaria - donated 12,000 MT of wheat, 5,000 MT of flour, 600 MT of other food, medicine, 10 trucks, 12 tractors, 12 trailers, 4 excavators, 100 water pumps, 5,000 blankets, 50 MT of other items, and 2 aircraft, 2 helicopters, and crew to transport commodities; total value \$12,500,000.

Canada - donated 2,650 MT of flour through the ICRC and 250 MT of vegoil through CRS, value not reported; donated approximately 25,000 MT of wheat (20,000 from the federal government and 5,000 from the Government of Ontario), worth \$4,962,000; provided more food aid, valued at \$37,000,000; gave \$2,274,190 in cash grants through ICRC, LRCS, Oxfam, UNDRO, and other groups, and \$7,634,000 in cash grants through Canadian relief organizations; provided medicines through UNICEF, worth \$74,074; paid for the transport of medicines, food, and clothing, worth \$382,000; sent a Bell 212 helicopter for use by CRDA; provided the RRC with airplane spare parts, valued at \$202,206; and provided a medical administrator to the ICRC through the Canadian Red Cross, valued at \$29,000.

China, People's Rep. - contributed 15,000 MT of maize, valued at \$1,620,000.

Czechoslovakia - provided three planes carrying 26 MT of food and 4 MT of medicine, with a total value of \$374,000.

Denmark - donated five trucks, emergency food, seeds, transport, and medicines, through Danish Church Aid, valued at \$3,152,709; provided medical assistance through Danish Church Aid, worth \$147,783; gave a cash grant of \$310,345 to LRCS through the Danish Red Cross; provided food, tents, clothing, medicines, and trucks, all valued at \$693,596, through the Danish Red Cross; donated medical assistance, blankets, and trucks, worth \$331,034, through the Danish People's Relief Association; and gave 116 MT of powdered milk and cash for health and feeding projects, valued at \$197,044, to SCF/Denmark.

Finland - made cash contributions totaling \$237,170 to ICRC, UNICEF, and the Finnish Red Cross; gave UNHCR a cash grant of \$226,667 for the returnee program in Harerge; provided food, blankets, tents, and transport to the Finnish Red Cross, worth \$135,039; and donated food valued at \$2,378,000.

France - donated 2,000 MT of wheat, and provided a C-160 for in-country airlifts, value not reported; and contributed food aid, valued at \$23,045,000.

German Dem. Rep. - donated 1,100 tents, 40,000 blankets, food, medicines, 35 trucks, and three transport planes (for 90 days) for internal airlifts, all valued at \$6,622,516; and 50 tractors, 1,000 MT of sugar, 100,000 blankets, 1,930 tents, 208 MT of rice, 45 MT of peas, 9.7 MT of medicine, and 60 MT of powdered milk, value not reported.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - donated \$150,000 in cash, 3,000 MT of sorghum, 477 MT of vegoil, and sugar (the value of the food was \$445,000) to UNHCR for the returnee program in Harerge; provided 40,000 blankets through CARE, valued at \$50,000; and donated relief supplies through CRDA, valued at \$170,000. The Luftwaffe provided two airplanes for 60 days (mid-November to mid-January) for in-country airlifts and airdrops of food and other



relief supplies, value not reported. This airlift was extended until late August because the German planes were smaller than the others and were able to service strips, such as Lalibella's, which others could not. The West German government also contributed pharmaceuticals through PVOs worth \$112,903; tents, clothes, and blankets through PVOs, valued at \$177,419; 147 Mercedes Benz trucks, valued at \$3,300,000; food, including 6,000 MT of wheat flour and 100 MT of edible oil, worth \$16,318,000; supplemental food, tents, blankets, medicines, vehicles, and transport, all valued at \$2,675,000, to the UNHCR and ICRC; \$3,905,000 in cash to various PVOs; emergency technical assistance, valued at \$6,985,000; 35 MT of medicine through the German Red Cross, valued at \$48,387; and 116,000 jute bags for air-dropping of emergency food, valued at \$43,226.

Greece - provided 120 MT of baby food, value not reported.

Hungary - provided baby food, flour, sugar, dried pasta, and milk powder, worth \$982,125.

Iceland - contributed food aid, valued at \$51,000.

India - donated 57,000 MT of wheat: 20,000 MT through WFP, 30,000 MT through the RRC, and 7,000 MT to be monetized to pay for internal transport and handling costs; total value of the wheat is \$15,390,000.

Iran - provided 90 MT of food and medicines to the RRC, valued at \$1,393,000.

Ireland - donated 600 MT of food aid and other relief supplies with transport, valued at \$1,232,000.

Italy - provided the following assistance: \$2,604,166 in cash for warehouse construction in Assab port; 100 trucks, 115 trailers, spare parts, maintenance facilities, and a fully-equipped workshop, all worth \$7,291,666; two medical teams to Makelle and one to Bati for six months in collaboration with UNICEF and ICRC, with tents, drugs, medical equipment, vehicles, and air shuttle service carried out by two Italian Air Force planes, all valued at \$3,385,415; construction of a warehouse in Dire Dawa, capital of Harerge, at a cost of \$2,083,333; medical assistance to Gonder, valued at \$3,125,000; enriched supplementary food, including semolina and cheese, worth \$2,864,583; \$3,124,999 in cash to Caritas Italiana for feeding and water research programs; \$785,250 to drill wells and provide pumps to supply water to the Italian health centers in Makelle and Bati; four fixed and two mobile food processing plants, worth \$1,000,000; \$26,041,666 for rehabilitation ventures, including medium and small-scale irrigation projects (through UNDP), dam construction, rural road projects, and warehouse construction; \$260,416 in cash for UNDR0 for internal transport costs; and \$520,823 to Caritas Italiana, UNICEF Committee for Italy, and other Italian PVOs for air freight of relief supplies. Italy was a leader in providing vehicles for inland transportation; in addition to the 100 mentioned above, Italy provided another 136 to the RRC over the year.



Japan - granted \$7,400,000 worth of food and agricultural supplies; provided 1,200 tires, worth \$200,000, spare parts for Japanese trucks, valued at \$50,000, and forklifts and tugs, valued at \$200,000; and gave \$90,000 through UNDR0 for air drop activities.

Jordan - gave 13.6 MT of food airfreighted by the Royal Jordanian Air Force, value not reported.

Libya - provided a seven-man medical team, and three aircraft for internal transport, value not reported.

Maldives - donated \$5,000 in cash.

Netherlands - donated supplementary food, seeds, farm equipment, and six trucks, worth \$823,000; one C-130 aircraft for a shuttle between Asmara and Makelle, valued at \$3,800,000; \$1,846,800 in cash to Dutch PVOs; a Hercules aircraft to transport food from Asmara inland, 6,000 MT of grain, seeds, and animals, 50 MT of biscuits through UNICEF, value not reported; 3,000 blankets to the RRC for distribution at DP camps; equipment to facilitate port operations at Assab, worth \$900,000; 24,000 MT of wheat, valued at \$2,910,000; and \$50,000 in cash through UNDR0 for air drop activities.

Norway - provided \$1,800,000 for purchase and transport of food grain through Norwegian Church Aid and SCF/Norway; 120 MT of high-protein biscuits through UNICEF, worth \$316,384; contributed \$56,500 to UNICEF, LRCS, and SCF/Norway for vaccination campaigns; contributed tents through Norwegian Church Aid, valued at \$112,994; donated 60,000 garments for children, women, and men, valued at \$27,000, through a Norwegian PVO; provided 60 MT of fish-protein concentrate valued at \$45,000, through a Norwegian PVO; donated \$94,444 worth of medical supplies through Norwegian Church Aid; provided \$115,400 for an emergency administrative expert for one year and \$38,742 for a health coordinator for the UN/OEOA office; gave \$37,778 through WHO for a health coordination training course; provided blankets, valued at \$17,422, through Star of Hope (a Norwegian PVO); purchased medicine, worth \$44,443, through the Norwegian Red Cross; contributed \$1,824,817 in cash to Norwegian Church Aid, and donated 9 MT of supplementary food, including transport, to CRDA, worth \$38,961.

Pakistan - provided 500 MT of rice, value not reported.

Poland - sent three MI-8 helicopters to move food to plateaus not suitable for drops in northern Shoa, valued at \$2,400,000.

Saudi Arabia - provided 3,000 tents (two-family size) to the RRC for camps, value not reported.

Soviet Union - provided 10,000 MT of rice, sugar, and baby food; 8 MT of medicine; blankets; 10 water tank trucks; two water-drilling installations with experts; 300 trucks; 12 Antonov transport planes, partly to ferry food and relief supplies, but mostly to resettle more than 66,000 people; 24 helicopters for 180 days, to Wollega, Kefa, and Illubabor; less drought-prone regions in the south; and an ambulatory hospital with a staff of 150; value not reported for any of these items.

Spain - supplied 5,000 MT of grain plus other food and tents, valued at \$53,685; the transport provided by Iberia and the military; also provided 7 MT of food and medicines for children, 7 MT of blankets, 1 MT of tents, clothing, and medical supplies, with air transport, all valued at \$85,715.

Sweden - donated the following: 10,000 MT of wheat, worth \$1,334,000, through LWF; \$7,640,000 in cash to the RRC to buy and transport Swedish wheat to inland distribution centers; \$1,110,000 in cash to the ICRC; \$445,000 in cash to LRCS; \$275,000 in cash to UNICEF; 10,000 MT of wheat to the RRC, valued at \$1,110,000; spare parts, tires, and water equipment, worth \$890,000, to the RRC; food, medicine, and internal transport costs, worth \$835,000, to LWF; emergency food, valued at \$1,110,000, through a Swedish PVO; and a C-130 and a Hercules airplane for use by the ICRC for six to eight weeks to ferry food from Asmara to Tigray, value not reported.

Switzerland - donated \$115,830 to UNICEF for its emergency program; 8 MT of pesticide, valued at \$65,217, for army worm infestation in Sidamo; \$1,961,304 in cash to ICRC, WFP, and various PVOs; 2,000 MT of cereals and 500 MT of supplementary food, including transport to ICRC, WFP, and various PVOs, worth \$2,173,913; and four Swiss Disaster Relief experts to ICRC and UNHCR, valued at \$147,826.

United Kingdom - donated 26,000 MT of grain, valued at \$7,539,729; two RAF aircraft C-130s to transport 50 MT/day of supplies within Ethiopia for 90 days, worth \$5,000,000; 6,500 MT of food and two Hercules aircraft for internal transport for three months, valued at \$1,210,000; 16 Land Rovers, tires, and spare parts for the RRC and PVOs, two mobile workshops for the RRC, ten dump trucks, two grain conveyors, spare parts for the port of Assab, one Halco drilling rig and one Hands England rig for the Ethiopian Water Commission, five 30-MT trucks, seeds, tools, tents, blankets, tarpaulins, internal transport, mechanics, and food monitors, all worth \$6,050,000; 15,000 MT of food to the RRC, Oxfam/UK, and the WFP, worth \$4,325,000; 5,000 sprayers of both the manual and battery-operated types with spare batteries for army worm infestation in Sidamo; 480 tarpaulins for Assab port, valued at \$1,073,781; \$2,857,142 in cash to ICRC; and \$1,071,428 in cash for the ASG/EOE transport fund.

Vatican - provided \$55,000 to local church organizations and \$50,000 in cash through Caritas.



Voluntary Agencies and Other Private Groups

AODRO (Australian PVO) - donated food and blankets, worth \$260,000.

Band Aid Trust - is an organization of British performers formed by Bob Geldoff (of the Boomtown Rats) to raise money for famine relief in Africa. In late 1984, British musicians released a record called, "Do They Know It's Christmas?," the proceeds of which were donated for relief supplies. This also served as a catalyst for the U.S. recording, "We Are the World," and the fund-raising rock concerts in London and Philadelphia in the summer of 1985. About \$70 million was raised by these concerts and will be used for logistics, food, and other relief items to combat hunger in Africa. As of December 1985, Band Aid had donated \$1,300,000 for the U.N. consolidated truck fleet for Ethiopia. (See also "Live Aid" under U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Other Private Groups.)

China, People's Rep., Red Cross - provided \$70,000.

Christian Relief and Development Association (CRDA) - is a PVO consortium that provided a conduit for about 80% of the 48 PVOs working in Ethiopia; contributed 52,000 blankets to the RRC for distribution at camps; held regular bi-weekly meetings; used a helicopter provided by Canada to haul grain for its members; purchased trucks from Mercedes Benz; distributed 1,500 MT of teff seed; and provided a vehicle-servicing facility (for light work) for its 43 member agencies; value not reported.

Church Drought Action for Africa (CDAA) - was a PVO consortium consisting of CRS and its local counterpart, the Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat, and LWF and its local counterpart, the Mekane Yesus Ethiopian Evangelical Church. In FY 85, CRS and ECS handled about half of the almost 90,000 MT of food donated by the USG for CDAA distribution. They had a large presence in Eritrea and Tigray, and a smaller presence in Bale, Harerge, Kefa, Gamo Gofa, and Gonder. LWF and Mekane Yesus distributed the other 45,000 MT and were active in Wollo, Shoa, Wollega, and Sidamo.

Cyprus Weekly Newspaper - made a cash contribution of \$1,357 to UNDR0 for food and medicines.

Daimler Benz Company (Germany, Fed. Rep.) - donated 8 Mercedes Benz trucks.

Danish Church Aid - contributed \$88,810 in cash to CRDA.

Finnish Lutheran Church - bought 1,500 MT of wheat from the Netherlands for arrival in northern Ethiopia before Christmas 1984, value not reported.

Germany, Fed. Rep., Red Cross - provided mobile kitchens, generators, tents, beds, and blankets, worth \$62,119; and sent a five-man medical team to Alamata, value not reported.



Irish Concern - ran eight emergency relief camps and feeding centers: at Ibnet (in Gonder), at Bodessa, Edo Bolosso, Sake, and Jerare (in the Wolayita area of Sidamo), at Harbo (in Wollo), and at Kemisse and Cherite (in Shoa). The total beneficiaries of Concern's programs numbered 112,000 in May 1985. In the Sidamo region, it was one of only a few organizations working to aid famine victims. Harbo camp, in Wollo, was considered the model camp in Ethiopia by the RRC.

Irish Farmers Association - donated 2,153 MT of grain and 30 MT of milk powder through Irish Concern.

Japan Red Cross - donated \$1,215,000 and 1,000,000 blankets raised from private sources.

Libya Red Crescent - provided 30 MT of food through the ERC, value not reported.

Medecins sans frontieres (MSF) - sent a team of 7 doctors, 13 nurses, a lab technician, and 3 logistics officers to work at the camps of Korem and Kobo in Wollo Province and contributed medicines, medical equipment, tents, and shelter for hospitalization and recovery, and part of the specialized food for therapeutic feeding centers for these camps. MSF worked in Ethiopia from March 1984 until December 1985, when the PMGSE kicked the organization out of the country because of its criticism of Ethiopia's resettlement policies. MSF's contribution in 1984 was valued at \$4,729,730, some of which was financed by the EEC.

Missionaries of Charity - with CRS providing logistics and management, distributed 1,316 MT of USG-donated NFDN and butteroil.

Norwegian Church Aid - donated 8,240 MT of cereals and supplemental food, tents, and other supplies, worth \$3,016,000.

Oxfam/U.K. - from July 1984 through mid-January 1985, Oxfam raised \$9,411,765 from the public. Oxfam allocated funds for two shipments of grain (for a total of 20,000 MT), the costs of various relief flights, expenses of teams of nutrition workers and water engineers working in Wollo and Sidamo, supplementary foods, Oxfam feeding kits and weighing scales, high energy biscuits, water pumps (including a well and two pumps to provide clean water at Lalibella), tanks, piping and taps, vehicles, blankets, plastic sheeting, medicines, grinding mills, and molasses pumps.

Pan-Cyprian Association for Famine Relief - contributed \$19,355 for food and medicines through UNDRO, and \$80,645 in cash to UNDRO.

RIAS Berlin - a radio station in West Berlin, sent 24 MT of emergency supplies, including tents and protein biscuits, to be distributed at the camp at Lalibella (western Wollo). The Luftwaffe, Lufthansa, Pan Am, Transamerica, and British Airways provided transport.

SCF/U.K. - operated a substantial feeding program in northern Wollo and distributed supplemental food (such as high-energy porridge for underweight children) and dry rations at Korem, Kobo, Bistina, and Bulbula. SCF/UK also leased close to 40 trucks to provide inland transportation and provided an aircraft to ferry supplies from the port of Assab to Asmara, Makelle, and Axum, value not reported.

Soviet Union Red Cross - donated \$290,734 to ICRC.

Swiss Disaster Relief Unit - provided two experts to help the UN/OEOA office in Ethiopia, and provided WFP with a coordinator for Assab port.

World University Service Canada (WUSC) - is the implementing partner of the UNHCR for the returnee program in Harerge.

Yugoslavia Red Cross - donated \$4,772 in December 1984.

TOTAL	\$451,734,684
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