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Working paper No. 2

Secretariat for Analysis of
Swedish Development Assistance

Literature search on disaster relief

Eve Johansson
Stockholm, November 1993

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Secretariat for Analysis of Swedish Development Assistance

The Swedish government has appointed a committee with the task of analysing the results and effectiveness of Swedish development aid. A special Secretariat, SASDA, was set up on 1 March 1993 to carry out the work.

The Secretariat will work until the end of 1994 and will have as its main task to propose to Government suitable mechanisms for evaluations and policy analyses of Swedish aid. In its work SASDA will give priority to carrying out a set of selected studies world-wide, at country, sector and subject level and to studies of individual organisations to provide a basis for decisions on development co-operation in the future and to gain experience on how policy evaluations should be carried out. A major study concerns Sweden's co-operation with Central and Eastern Europe.

SASDA's point of departure is the aim of a better understanding of the mechanisms of development in order to enhance the results and increase the effectiveness of aid in achieving the five goals set by the Swedish parliament: increased resources, economic and social equality, economic and political independence, the democratic development of society, and the long-term management of natural resources and care of the environment.

The studies and analyses will be managed partly by the Secretariat's own staff and will include studies commissioned from different specialists in the committee's areas of priority.

The staff are :

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Mr Enrique Ganuza	Senior Policy Analyst
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Eve Johansson is a librarian with experience of research libraries in the UK, particularly in the British Library. In Sweden she has carried out extensive literature searches for a number of Swedish authorities, including the Swedish Council for Planning and Co-ordination of Research (FRN) and the Stockholm Environment Institute, and is presently working as an editor at SIPRI, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

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ISSN 1104-697X
Regeringskansliets Reprocentral

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LITERATURE SEARCH ON DISASTER RELIEF

I enclose the results of the literature searches commissioned by Professor Claes Sandgren in his letter of 16 September. This is the final version and takes into account your comments on the preliminary report delivered on 31 October.

The total number of references in the report is about 270 (a small number have been entered more than once in different sections). The databases searched are listed in the attached. They cover published literature (journals, government reports, conference papers and grey literature) but are weaker in their coverage of unpublished research commissioned for government departments of aid agencies and others.

The items listed are a selection from over 1200 examined on the different databases. The majority were rejected were duplicates, or were of too general a nature, or were specific to a developed country. (There is a large literature from the USA on the handling of disasters within the USA.) The majority of the references presented in the report are still of a rather general nature, dealing with disaster relief as one aspect of aid policy, food aid etc. There are also a good many case studies which cover particular natural or other disasters. Those which appear to deal mainly with disaster relief and in a general way (that is, they are not single case studies) have been marked in bold for ease of reference; but the general impression from close scrutiny of the searches is that disaster relief as a subject for study or analysis in itself is perhaps neglected. The small number of references selected from Dissertation Abstracts (covering US and UK university theses mostly at PhD level) is striking.

The searches were carried out at the Information and Documentation Centre of the Library at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm. The very expert help of staff there - Lena Fahlén, Kjell Jansson, Liliana Kanafarski and Ylva Rosell - and of Sten Wiksten is gratefully acknowledged.

Eve Johansson

1. GENERAL

Alexander, D. Natural disasters: a framework for research and teaching. Disasters 15 (1991), pp. 209-26

Describes principal dimensions in disaster studies and typology of approaches to mitigation and relief. In light of the agenda of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) proclaimed by the UN for the years 1990-2000.

Andersson, Mary B. Analysing the costs and benefits of natural disaster resources in the context of development. World Bank, 1990

Aptekar, Lewis. Environmental disasters in global perspective. G. K. Hall, New York, c. 1994. ISBN. 0-8161-7381-8

Cijffers, G. M. Disaster relief: doing things badly. Pacific Viewpoint 28(2), 1987, pp. 95-117

The per capita death rate in non-Western countries from global disaster is about one hundred times that of Western nations. Poor disaster-prone regions also bear the greatest relative losses through damage sustained from increasing worldwide trauma. Contemporary international disaster relief, a haphazard form of Western 'state humanitarianism', has failed to alleviate escalating suffering and dispossession among millions of vulnerable populations in stressed physical environments frequently undergoing drastic economic, social and political changes. Disaster is increasing, technological knowledge is progressing, while death tolls and property damage in poor countries show few signs of abating. This anomaly will persist until the politics of relief are firmly faced by both donors and recipients.

Coppa and Avery Consultants. A Bibliographical guide to disaster planning, management, insurance, and the case of Bhopal, India. Vance Bibliographies, Monticello, Ill., 1985. (Public administration series bibliography ; P-1803). 10 pp.

Deull, J. S. International disaster relief. An essay on a Ditchley Foundation conference held 19-21 Feb. 1993. Ditchley Foundation, Enstone, Feb 1993. 9 pp.

D'Souza, F. Disaster research - ten years on. Ekistics 51(309), 1984, pp. 496-499

Outlines a number of recent experiences concerning disaster relief efforts and presents the case for more research to guide relief agencies. Research has questioned the cost-effectiveness of immunization programmes in some cases, and shown the value of establishing the number of people killed and injured in various types of disaster. Long term preparation of relief programmes involving early warning, data gathering and delegation of responsibility are stressed.

Gordenker, L. and Weiss, T. G. Humanitarian emergencies and military help: some conceptual observations. *Disasters* 13(2), 1989, pp. 118-133

In 1988 the International Peace Academy, New York, sponsored a study exploring the interface between security and the delivery of humanitarian aid. The aim was to evaluate the possible use of military help to support humanitarian relief workers during armed conflicts. This paper discusses the conceptual questions that must be raised before dealing with the associated practical difficulties. It examines the circumstances in which foreign military organizations might offer help in humanitarian emergencies, the nature of contemporary examples of humanitarian need that result in international responses, and the importance of factors which affect how these are perceived. The paper then analyses the pertinent functions that military units might undertake and finally examines the constraints that would apply if such forces were to become involved.

Gordenker, Leon and Weiss, Thomas G. (eds.) *Soldiers, peacekeepers, and disasters*. St. Martin's Press, New York, 1991. xv + 118 p. ISBN. 0-312-06578-7

Gunn, Sisvan William Aram. *Multilingual dictionary of disaster medicine and international relief*. Kluwer, Dordrecht, c. 1990. 188 pp. ISBN. 0-89838-409-5

Gunn, S. W. A. The scientific basis of disaster management. *Disaster Prevention and Management* 1(3), 1992, pp. 16-21.

Discusses the origins of the new science of disaster management, which has evolved during the last decade or so from unorganized, ad hoc disaster assistance. The development of international aid agencies - the Red Cross, the UNRRA and the WHO - is outlined; the author then defines disaster and medicine, and highlights three areas where scientific underpinning has been effective and where the scientific basis of disaster management is being strengthened: the scientific approach; epidemiological advances; training for disaster management.

Hagman, Gunnar. *Prevention better than cure : report on human and environmental disasters in the third world*. Röda korset, Stockholm, 1984. 187 pp.

Helleberg, Lisbet. *Katastrofbistånd : den svåra hjälpen*. Utrikesdepartementet, Avdelning för internationellt utvecklingssamarbete, Stockholm, 1993. (Aktuellt i biståndspolitiken, 1100-3405; 9) 54 pp.

Horlemann, Juergen. *Ein Tag fuer Afrika: oder wie Hunger verkauft wird ; zur Fernsehberichterstattung ueber die Hungerkatastrophe in der Dritten Welt am Beispiel Afrika*. Berlin: Express Ed, 1987. 160 pp. ISBN. 3-88548-418-8

Am 20. April 1984 und am 23. Januar 1985 veranstaltete die ARD jeweils einen Tag, an dem Sondersendungen ueber die Hungerskatastrophe in Afrika ausgestrahlt wurden; die Bevoelkerung der Bundesrepublik wurde aufgefordert, fuer die Notleidenden Geld zu spenden und auf die Konten der angegebenen Hilfsorganisationen zu

ueberweisen. Die Studie untersucht, von welchen Gedanken die Berichterstattung geleitet und welches Bild den Fernsehzuschauern ueber die Situation des Hungers in der Dritten Welt vermittelt wurde. Es werden die Gruende dafuer herausgearbeitet, warum trotz des Erfolgs der Sendungen die entwicklungsbezogene Bewusstseinsbildung in der BRD nicht vorangekommen ist. Es wird analysiert, welches Bild von den Ursachen und Hintergruenden der Hungerkatastrophe der Jahre 1984/ 85 in Afrika das Fernsehen seinen Zuschauern vermittelte. Als Ergebnis der Inhaltsanalyse der Fernsehsendungen wird festgehalten, dass insgesamt keine aufklaererische Darstellung geboten wurde, sondern - im Gegenteil - dass die Konzentration auf die Linie der Naturkatastrophe und der Hilfsbeduerftigkeit im Sinne einer erneuten Befestigung der herrschenden Vorurteile ueber den "schwarzen Kontinent" wirksam war.

International Centre on Censorship. *Starving in silence: a report on famine and censorship*. International Centre on Censorship, London, 1990. iv + 146 pp. ISBN. 1-870798-46-5

Contents: The feast of lies: censorship in China's famine of 1959-61; The politics of information: famine in Ethiopia and Sudan in the 1980s. Connection between censorship and disinformation in preventing effective famine relief once the disaster has begun.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters. *World disasters report 1993*. Nijhoff, Dordrecht, 1993.

Judd, Lord. Disaster relief or relief disaster? a challenge to the international community. *Disasters* 16 (Mar. 1992), pp. 1-8.

Strengthening the role of the UN. Recommendations for establishment of a unit for emergency operations within the organization, increased funding, and establishment of humanitarian assistance as a human right.

Kalshoven, F. (ed.) *Assisting the victims of armed conflict and other disasters*. Nijhoff, Dordrecht, c. 1989. vii + 258 pp. ISBN. 0-7923-0163-3

Kent, R. C. Anatomy of disaster relief: the international network in action. Columbia Univ Press and Pinter, London & New York, 1987. xii + 201 pp. ISBN. 0-86187-294-0

Role of governments and non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations.

Kent, R. C. Disasters, disaster relief and the international system. Economic and Social Research Council, London, 1984. 39 pp. End of Grant Report. Available from British Library Document Supply Centre

Kent, R. C. Reflecting upon a decade of disasters: the evolving role of the international community. *International Affairs* 59(4), 1983, pp. 693-711

An overview of international disaster relief, which concludes that profound structural constraints upon the functioning of an effective

system are too fundamental at present to sustain direct solutions, but could be circumvented by better pre-disaster planning, more sensitivity to the institutional framework of the affected state, contrived functional expansion of international agencies, and the creation of regional policy co-ordinators.

Linnér, Sture. Katastrofbistånd för utveckling : några fakta och synpunkter. En utredning på uppdrag av Utrikesdepartementet och SIDA: huvudrapport. (Ds UD, 0346-5659; 1986:2) SIDA, Stockholm, 1986. 155 pp. ISBN. 91-586-0044-2

Linnér, Sture. Disaster relief for development: a study commissioned by the Foreign Ministry of Sweden and SIDA. Swedish International Development Authority, Stockholm, 1986. (Ds UD, 0346-5659; 1986:8). 46 pp.

Deals with disaster relief, particularly famine relief in Africa, and the role and impact of Swedish emergency aid. It examines what is meant by disasters, their causes, social factors, and population development. The connections between disaster relief and long-term development co-operation are discussed, focusing on issues like advantages and risks of emergency assistance, preparation for and prevention of disasters, the specific character of famines, refugees, food assistance, political factors in disaster relief, and research and education. The report concludes that, by and large, Swedish emergency relief works very well. However, it ought to be increased, at an even pace; channelled, more than hitherto, through private organizations and the UN; linked more closely with long-term development work, to affect the social injustices which strongly add to the devastating effect of disasters; and give more importance to the co-operation of the victims themselves, to the population development, and to the role of women.

Overseas Development Institute. Recent changes in the international relief system. London, ODI, 1993

Patten, Christopher. Disaster relief. Overseas Development Administration, London, 1989. 16 pp.

Peterson, L. Disaster relief: a bibliography. Vance Bibliographies, 1990. Public administration series: bibliography no. P 2902. ISBN. 0-7920-0582-1; ISSN 0193-970X. 8 pp.

Covers sources since 1976; US.

ROWSHAN, Rabeya. Women and disaster. *Journal of Social Studies* no. 57 (1992), pp. 81-88.

SIDA. Svält och katastrofbistånd : en annoterad bibliografi. SIDA, Stockholm, 1985. c. 100 pp.

Sinha, D. K. (ed.) Natural disaster reduction for the nineties : perspectives, aspects and strategies. International Journal Services, Calcutta, 1992. xv + 750 pp. ISBN. 81-900189-0-6

Smith, A. Oliver-. Natural disasters and cultural responses. *Studies in Third World Societies* vol. 36, 1986. 256 pp.

Anthropological studies of disaster which are based on long-term research and which are holistically oriented in their analysis of disaster impacts, responses and both short- and long-term aid. The articles seek to understand disaster and aftermath not solely in the environment or the society, but in the interplay between these elements through time. The articles look at natural disasters in Peru, Mexico, Alaska, Israel, Bangladesh, Sudan and sub-Saharan Africa.

Smith, Peter Macalister-. International humanitarian assistance : disaster relief actions in international law and organization. Nijhoff, Dordrecht, 1985. Scientific collection of the Henry Dunant Institute. xiv + 244 pp. ISBN. 90-247-2993-9

United Nations, Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator. Disaster prevention and mitigation: a compendium of current knowledge. United Nations, New York, 1984. UNDRO/22/76 v. 11. vi + 218 pp.

United States Congress, House of Representatives, Select Committee on Hunger. Decade of disasters : the United Nations response : hearing before the Select Committee on Hunger, House of Representatives, 102nd. Congress, 1st. session, July 30, 1991. US Government Printing Office, Washington DC, 1991. iii + 176 pp. ISBN. 0-16-037113-9

Wagner, K. P. Food crisis and famine relief management. *Zeitschrift für Ausländische Landwirtschaft* Jan./Mar. 1983, pp. 69-79

Walker, P. Foreign military resources for disaster relief: an NGO perspective. *Disasters* 16 (June 1992), pp. 152-159.

Outlines types of military involvement, key issues, and arguments for and against.

Weeks, E. J. and Jones, B. G. The social and economic aspects of earthquakes and other natural disasters: risk assessment, hazard mitigation, emergency management, reconstruction and recovery. Vance Bibliographies, 1983. Public administration series: bibliography no. P-1260. ISBN. 0-88066-630-7; ISSN. 0193-970X. 92 pp.

Prepared for the third international conference on "The social and economic aspects of earthquakes and planning to mitigate their impacts," Bled, Yugoslavia, June 29-July 2, 1981.

Weiss, Thomas G. (ed.) Humanitarian emergencies and military help in Africa. St. Martin's Press, New York, 1990. xxi + 136 pp. ISBN. 0-312-04735-5

2. ADMINISTRATION OF DISASTER RELIEF AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

Beinin, Lazar. Medical consequences of natural disasters. Lazar Beinin Springer, New York, 1985. xi + 160 pp. ISBN. 0-387-15506-6

Borton, J. and Shoham, J. Experiences of non-governmental organizations in the targeting of emergency food aid. A report on a 'Workshop on Emergency Food Aid Targeting' at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London 4-6th January 1989. *Disasters* 13(1) 1989, pp. 77-93

The workshop was held at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and supported by a grant from the Health and Population Division of the Overseas Development Administration. This was part of a study of the methods used by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in targeting emergency food aid in Africa, carried out jointly by the Relief and Development Institute and the Human Nutrition Unit, LSHTM. The workshop produced an opportunity for participants to share their experiences in targeting emergency food in Africa during 1983-86; it obtained feedback on the overview paper and additional details on the 13 case studies which had been prepared as part of the overall study. Areas of consensus on issues raised by the study were discussed and other areas requiring follow-up and further research were identified.

Boyd, Ben. Getting it there : a logistics handbook for relief and development. World Vision International, Monrovia, Cal., c. 1987. 112 pp. ISBN. 0-912552-59-X

Bradstock, M.K. Health issues in the African drought: The role of nutritional assessment in famine disaster assistance. 113th Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, 17-21 Nov. 1985. American Public Health Association, Washington, DC [1986].

Butler, James R. G. and Doessel, Darrell P. Efficiency and equity in natural disaster relief. *Public Finance* 36(2), 1982, pp. 193-213.

Campbell, John R. and Chung, Joseph. Post-disaster assessment. East-West Center, Honolulu, 1986. (Pacific disaster preparedness and mitigation manual series ; 2). ISBN. 0-86638-073-6

Clay, E. and York, S. Information and emergencies: a report on the 5th IDS Food Aid Seminar, 21-24th April 1987, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex. *Disasters* 11(4) 1987, pp. 257-261. ISSN. 0308-5864

The fifth IDS food aid seminar, The use of information in emergencies, attempted to cover the wide range of attempts made at information collection and management, including early warning systems, nutritional surveillance systems, food donation and logistic management systems. An overview is presented which briefly summarizes the seminar discussions, and an agenda is outlined for further discussion. This includes: (1) development and using in-country information resources; (2) a plurality of information systems; (3) professionalization and the 'expert'; (4) from emergency to rehabilitation; (5) the concept of

a structural emergency. The full seminar report will be published by the IDS as a Discussion Paper.

Clay, E. and York, S. Information and emergencies. A report on the 5th IDS Food Aid Seminar. Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Oct 1987. ISSN: 0308-5864. 62 p. Available from British Library Document Supply Centre

Comfort, Louise K. (ed.) Managing disaster : strategies and policy perspectives. Durham, Duke University Press, 1988. xii + 420 pp.

David, G. Training of young Europeans for disaster assistance or prevention. International Congress and Exhibition for Emergency, Disaster Preparedness and Relief, Washington, DC, 21-24 May 1985. [Can be ordered from] Hazard Monthly, Bethesda, Md.

D'Souza, F. Information and professionalism in disaster relief programmes. *Disasters* vol. 9 (Supplement) 1985, pp. 22-26

Suggests that education in a broad sense might be useful to agencies in combatting the lack of coherence in overseas relief programmes.

Presents an 'ideal system' citing the Karamoja famine relief programme for the kind of problems that can occur.

Duffield, M. NGOs, disaster relief and asset transfer in the Horn: political survival in a permanent emergency. *Development and Change* 24(1) 1993, pp. 131-157

Famines have winners and losers. Conventional analysis has concentrated on the losers: what has been neglected is that famines can result from the conscious exercise of power in pursuit of gain or advantage by the politically strong. This article is an attempt to analyse the process of political survival in the context of permanent emergency. Through examples of local asset transfer, and indicating how this process articulates with a wider regional parallel economy, the paper offers an analysis of political survival in the arc of crisis that runs from Sudan through southern Ethiopia to Somalia. The roles of donors and NGOs are examined in terms of the way they relate to the weak and the strong within the asset transfer economy. Donors are seen to have supported the strong while the position of NGOs is more contradictory. A review of trends since the end of the Cold War suggests that the chances of preventing the further consolidation of a transfer economy within the region are negligible.

Eduards, K. et al. Responding to emergencies. The role of the UN in emergencies and ad hoc operations. Stockholm, 1990

Einhaus, H. Emergency planning and management for disaster mitigation at the international level. *Regional Development Dialogue* 9(1), 1988, pp. 1-12

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) began operations in 1972, with a mandate to mobilize, direct, and co-ordinate aid to disaster-stricken developing countries, to assist their governments with emergency preparedness programmes, and to promote disaster prevention and mitigation. The author outlines the stages of the

disaster management cycle UNDR0 works in; describes what happens when disaster strikes; and looks more specifically at the Office's role in the area of disaster mitigation.

Guha-Sapir, D. and Lechat, M. F. Information systems and needs assessment in natural disasters: an approach for better disaster relief management.

Disasters 10(3), 1986, pp. 232-237

Addresses the issue of information in disasters relief. Begins by establishing the need for planning and systematic organization in disaster action, in order to produce a long term effect on the vulnerability levels of communities. Information is introduced as a key element in any phase of disaster management. The different informational needs are described by phases; information types and possible sources are briefly described. The organizational network of information collection is presented and the immediate need for research in this field is emphasized.

Health services organization in the event of disaster. Pan American Health Organization, Washington, D.C., 1983. (Scientific Publication, Pan American Health Organization, 0555-8913; 443) xii + 107 pp.

Housing survey for disaster relief and preparedness: Latin America. Evaluation Technologies Inc., Arlington, Va., 1981. 154 pp.

Comprehensive profile of the Latin American housing sector aimed at assisting US development organizations in planning relief operations and permanent housing assistance programmes. The report characterizes current housing and settlement patterns, construction techniques and materials, funding for low cost housing, and the kinds of emergency shelter provided in the past for 10 countries which are prone to natural disasters and frequent recipients of US relief: Bolivia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru. It also discusses disaster mitigation techniques in earthquake and wind-resistant housing.

Kelly, C. Drought disaster assistance in a developing country: assessment and assistance under conditions of scarcity. U.S. Agency for International Development, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. International Congress and Exhibition for Emergency, Disaster Preparedness and Relief, Washington, DC, 21-24 May 1985. [Can be ordered from] Hazard Monthly, Bethesda, Md.

Maskrey, Andrew. Disaster mitigation : a community based approach. Oxfam, Oxford, 1989. (Development guidelines no.3). x + 100 pp. ISBN. 0-85598-122-9

Mitchell, John and Slim, Hugo. Registration in emergencies. Oxfam, Oxford, 1990. 48 pp. ISBN. 0-85598-128-8

Mumière, C.-H. la. Managing the UN's emergency operations in Africa: lessons for organizational development. *Public Administration and Development* 7(2), 1987, pp. 195-214

In December 1984 the Secretary-General established the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa to ensure that the United Nations

would respond to the emergency needs of the affected countries in a timely and optimally effective manner. This is a brief review of the manner in which these mechanisms operated through 1985-1986 and the main outcome of relief operations during that period.

Peretie, O. L'épopée des "French Doctors." *Nouvel Observateur* no. 14/20 (1991), pp. 4-6

History of Médecins sans Frontières, 1971-90.

Rattien, S. The role of the media in hazard mitigation and disaster management. *Disasters* 14(1), 1990, pp. 36-45

The International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, which began in January 1990, will embrace efforts to reduce death, injury and property losses stemming from rapid-onset natural disasters. Our expanding science and technology base makes possible this concerted co-operative international effort, and communications are a central part of that effort - for public education, early warning, evacuation and co-ordination of post-disaster relief. Mass communication is inextricably linked with disasters and hazard mitigation. Reflecting the public's great interest and concern, the electronic and print media extensively cover natural disasters and significantly affect how and what the public learns about and how it perceives natural hazards. Improving the linkages between the media and disaster-mitigation researchers and practitioners could prepare the public to act promptly on warnings, helping to mitigate disasters. This could also accelerate the shift of the societal emphasis from post-disaster relief toward pre-disaster initiatives.

Reddy, A. V. S. Integrated early warning systems for disaster management and long term development. *Journal of Rural Development* (Hyderabad) 11(3), 1992, pp. 265-289

First, discusses the activities related to disaster management which can be divided into two categories: (i) activities related to prevention and protection from disasters known as pre-disaster operations or advance operations, and (ii) activities related to relief and rehabilitation of the victims in the post-disaster situation, known as post-disaster operations. After outlining the Indian model of drought management, the author concludes that: the warning system should be taken seriously and the information gathered at each stage should be used appropriately to decide the priorities in relief and mitigation planning and implementation; complementarity exists among all EWS and this should be utilised to achieve maximum success in disaster management; and following the occurrence of a disaster, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction should be in a continuum and these activities should be planned as overlapping phases of an integrated development process.

Scott, M. F. The role of non-government organizations in famine relief and prevention. In Glantz, M.H. (ed.), Drought and hunger in Africa: denying famine a future. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1987, pp. 349-366

The first section reviews the range of activities that NGOs undertake to deny famine a future in Africa. The second differentiates areas of

chronic and periodic famine and supports the analytic framework of food systems as a means of achieving better understanding. The third discusses the comparative advantages of NGOs. The fourth discusses the obstacles and difficulties encountered by NGOs, focusing particularly on the relationship between NGO and 'home' and 'host' governments. The last section discusses food aid, the need for greater autonomy in delivery of this assistance and the need for more development assistance. It is argued that NGOs have a three-part role in building food security in Africa. First, NGOs have the moral obligation to make and defend the case for humanitarian assistance, broadly defined as relieving human suffering, regardless of political considerations. Second, NGOs must actually provide relief, reconstruction and development assistance in ways that are consistent with building long-term food security. This task raises many programmatic questions, including issues of food aid, self-reliance and access. Third, NGOs should defend the dignity and the cultural integrity of those people with whom they work, paying particular attention to low-status groups defined ethnically, politically, by gender, or by other criteria.

Seim, Anita. Katastrofbistånd : en genomförandestudie. Etapp 1. Statsvetenskapliga institutionen, Uppsala universitet, 1984. 41 pp.

Shoham, J. Does nutritional surveillance have a role to play in early warning of food crisis and in the management of relief operations? *Disasters* 11(4) 1987, pp. 282-285

A synthesis of the broad spectrum of views on the role nutritional surveillance could or should have in early warning of food crises. Conceptual problems and technical difficulties are reviewed in the light of recent experiences in Africa and Asia.

Shoham, J. and Borton, J. C. Targeting emergency food aid. Methods used by NGOs during the response to the African food crisis of 1983-86. Overseas Development Institute, London, Apr. 1989. 119 pp.

Final report of joint study by the Relief and Development Institute and the Human Nutrition Unit, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine.

Shoham, J. and Clay, E. The role of socioeconomic data in food needs assessment and monitoring. *Disasters*, 13(1) 1989, pp. 44-60

Reviews six case studies examined as part of a project to review targeting methodologies employed by NGOs in Africa during the 1984-86 food crisis. Most agencies have not yet fully evaluated the role of data in informing policy decisions during their respective emergency programmes. The case studies presented reflect a wide variety of approaches to targeting emergency food aid that are based largely on the use of socioeconomic data. The recent emergency relief operations in Africa seem to indicate a change in relief agencies' approaches to the assessment and monitoring of needs of the affected populations. Earlier dependence on nutritional data has given way to an increasing reliance on the use of socioeconomic indicators. There was a wide variation in

the case studies of the type of indicators collected and utilized in needs assessment and monitoring.

Stephenson, R. S. Action for long-term improvements in relief response. *Disasters* 10(4), 1986, pp. 242-246

In the aftermath of the Ethiopian and Sudanese emergencies of 1984-1985, many relief workers became aware that public discussions were neglecting some crucial constraints on relief effectiveness. This lack of public awareness was paralleled by a shortage of funding to reduce these constraints. This paper identifies some of these 'invisible' constraints, and makes some suggestions for dealing with them more effectively. All the problems illustrated here could be managed by small, well-planned expenditures by international organizations and the larger relief agencies.

Taylor, A. J. Co-ordination for disasters. *Disasters* 10(1), 1986, pp. 70-73

This paper was prepared in 1978 on the basis of a review of sociological and anthropological fieldwork conducted up to that time. Conclusions are formulated in accordance with the author's own extensive observations of organizational response to natural disasters in developing countries. Practical implications for co-ordination agencies and pre-disaster training are drawn.

Thompson, P. Issues in disaster management training. *Disasters* 7(1) 1983, pp. 2-4

Relief agencies have come to recognize that their staff need two sets of specific skills: one to plan disaster mitigation and preparedness programmes and the other to manage a disaster response. Training must be available to a wide range of people from a variety of backgrounds and it must be available where and when it is needed.

UNDP, Central Evaluation Office. Disaster and emergency management. A study on UNDP's role, responsibilities and institutional memory. By K. Curtin and J. Klenk. UNDP, Geneva, 1992

United Nations. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. UNRWA: a brief history, 1950-1982. Vienna International Centre, Vienna, 1983. xvi + 304 pp.

Wells, M. We can improve relief efforts - if we try. *Ekistics* 51(309), 1984, pp. 501-506

The author's personal experiences in Karamoja, Uganda, during the 1979 disaster are outlined along with an assessment of the failures in the relief operation mounted by the UN. These included failures in logistics - communication, transport, distribution. Lessons learnt from the disaster are discussed, including emergency procedures, effective co-ordination and information channels.

Western, Karl A. Epidemiologic surveillance after natural disaster. Pan American Health Organization, Washington, D.C., 1982. Scientific publication, Pan American Health Organization, no. 420. xi + 94 p. ISSN. 0555-8913; ISBN. 92-75-11420-X

3. DISASTERS AND DEVELOPMENT: RECOVERY FROM DISASTER

Adams, M. E. and Hawksley, E. Merging relief and development: the case of Darfur. *Development Policy Review* 7(2) 1989, pp. 143-170

The post-emergency programmes in Darfur, Western Sudan, have had much in common with those elsewhere in Sudano-Sahelian zone aimed at post-drought rehabilitation of agriculture. They have been marked by: (a) a proliferation of agencies, multilateral and bilateral, large and small, government and non-government, many of them entering the area for the first time and each with their own logistic and support problems; (b) a proliferation of projects doing little to support government services, which were in any case in an advanced state of decline prior to the emergency; (c) hurried and inadequate planning by aid agencies under pressure to move from relief to development programmes; (d) failure to learn the salutary lessons of past attempts to develop shifting agriculture and pastoralism in areas of low and uncertain rainfall; (e) reluctance on the part of larger donors to tackle long overdue infrastructural development, which could reduce the risks and uncertainties faced by the people; for example, research into sustainable food production systems, maintenance of strategic food reserves and the construction of road links with surplus food producing areas; (f) a macroeconomic background which imposes severe constraints on the type and amount of foreign aid which can be effectively absorbed in agricultural development projects. By examining Darfur's experience with relief and development institutions in this process of post-drought recovery, this article seeks to illuminate general issues and wider lessons relevant to other drought-prone areas in the Sudano-Sahelian zone, and to draw conclusions regarding strategies for external support that can contribute to a smooth transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation and sustainable development.

Adams, M. E. Merging relief and development: the case of Turkana. *Development Policy Review* 4(4) 1986, pp. 314-324

Aid for the drought-prone regions of sub-Saharan Africa is channelled through both development and relief programmes. Since the Sahelian drought of 1973-75, the resources allocated to relief have increased significantly. Long-term programmes aimed at improving crop and livestock production have continued throughout the period, usually with little, if any, measurable impact on the standard of living of rural people. It is argued that the capacity to respond to drought-related emergencies will continue to be needed in the foreseeable future and that the customary separation of food aid and financial aid is a false dichotomy in areas where the opportunities for achieving significant increases in production are extremely small and where drought will surely recur. Appropriately administered food aid could reduce the risk and uncertainties faced by the population and help prevent the periodic collapse of programmes (and governments) aimed at longer-term improvements. However, the deployment of food aid in a measured way, to forestall famine, requires a level of management and control which has rarely been feasible in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. Lessons are drawn from an aid programme in Turkana, northern Kenya.

Anderson, M. B. A reconceptualization of the linkages between disasters and development (relief programmes). *Disasters* vol. 9 (Supplement) 1985, pp. 46-51

The victims of disasters in the Third World are also, too often, victims of relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development programmes. These programmes that purport to address the economic and social conditions that leave people vulnerable to famine, earthquakes, floods, or human-caused disasters seldom succeed entirely. Are people, then, locked into a cycle of vulnerability? Is it possible to restructure both disaster emergency aid and long-term development aid so that vulnerability is genuinely reduced? The article explores the relationships between disasters and development and proposes a reconceptualization of these relationships which may prove useful in realizing the opportunities that exist for addressing vulnerability. It also discusses the implications of this new approach for the policies and programmes of the international relief and development agencies.

Anderson, M. B. and Woodrow, P. J. *Rising from the ashes: development strategies in times of disaster*. Unesco, Paris and Westview, Boulder, Co., 1989. x + 338 pp. ISBN. 92-3-102618-6 (UNESCO) and 0-8133-7828-1 (Westview)

The book explores the relationships and linkages between relief and development, and derives lessons for future project design and implementation, based on case studies developed by the International Relief/Development Project (IRDP), a collaborative effort among non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Part I presents the lessons learned and guidelines derived from 30 case histories and through discussions and meetings with the NGOs which participated in the process. Part II presents 11 of the cases themselves, selected to represent the breadth of NGO experience in disaster relief. Within Part I, the first chapter describes the purposes of the book and presents a framework for analysis which provides a map for understanding and analysing the project histories. Chapters 2-7 examine a series of decisions and choices in disaster relief programming. The conclusion to Part I turns to a discussion of the relationships between principles, policies and practice within a relief or development agency, within the wider NGO community, and between NGOs, governments, and donors. Within Part II, three sets of cases are offered. The first set of three cases examines projects which provided relief, but in an innovative and developmental manner. The second set of cases involved situations where agency development work was interrupted by a disaster, causing the agency to change to relief work. The final four cases illustrate creative approaches to work with refugees or displaced people.

Aseffa, A. (London School of Hygiene and Trop. Medicine, London, UK.) Some observations on transition from famine relief/rehabilitation to development. Development Studies Association, Annual Conference 1986, University of East Anglia, Norwich, [1986], 8 pp.

Following the 1984/85 famine crisis in Africa, a shift in attention from famine relief/rehabilitation to development is discernible. One tendency is to maintain that much could have been done if the victims of famine crisis in famine-stricken countries were restored to the ex-ante position.

The other is, in studying issues connected with the transition to development, for researchers to concentrate only on 'researchable' issues at the lowest level. The paper comments on those points of view. It is suggested that, although bringing back famine crisis victims to the pre-crisis position is necessary, it is inadequate because it stops short of solving the underlying causes that led the victims to the crisis situation in the first place. While they need to be directed towards development, the development process implies equitable access to and distribution of resources/income, and people's participation to generate self-sustained improvement in the capabilities and well-being of the affected people, and participation itself suggests redistribution of economic and political power in the process of development in favour of the intended beneficiaries. The economic structure of a famine-stricken society needs to be understood in its own specifics and without presuppositions. Such a society might be in transition to development, or it might be generating further, and even more desperate, famine crises. A fuller recognition of this is necessary if the research effort is to achieve any meaningful outcome.

Barbiero, V. Ecological and health issues of the African drought and famine: the interface of disaster and development assistance. 113th Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, 17-21 Nov. 1985.

American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, [1986].

Cuny, F. C. and Abrams, S. Disasters and development. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1983. xv + 278 pp. ISBN. 0-19-503292-6

Sponsored by Oxfam America. How aid and rebuilding after a disaster can be used to further a country's development; includes a case study of the housing reconstruction programme conducted by Oxfam in Guatemala.

Drabek, Thomas E. Human system responses to disaster : an inventory of sociological findings. Springer, New York, 1986. Springer series on environmental management. xvii + 509 pp. ISBN. 99-0185950-6

Hagman, G. From disaster relief to development. Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1988. HDI studies on development no. 1, 1988. 185 pp.

Working papers from a joint session of the Development and Disaster Relief Commissions of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, held in Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 1987. Examines how relief measures undertaken by the International Red Cross can produce a development impact both on the disaster-stricken communities and on the operating national societies' services and structures.

Hay, R. W. (Food Studies Group, Oxford). Food, aid and relief development strategies. *Journal of Social Development in Africa* 4(2) 1989, pp. 7-25

This paper explores the usefulness and feasibility of using emergency aid and food aid to stimulate development processes during periods of famine in Africa. The proposition is made that relief aid can be utilized in creative ways that directly benefit individual households by

increasing the value of their assets. Diversified sources of rural income resulting from this strategy reinforce the capacity of the most vulnerable households to protect themselves against the effects of future drought. This may seem a somewhat ambitious objective. However, even under considerable personal stress, people have a tremendous will to survive and to invest in their future if given the chance. If this is true, then the bulk of emergency food aid supplied to African countries is used inefficiently because it does not offer families this possibility. This is an edited version of a paper first presented to the World Food Programme/African Development Bank Seminar on Food Aid for Development in sub-Saharan Africa.

Holm, J. D. and Cohen, M. S. Enhancing equity in the midst of drought: the Botswana approach. *Ceres* Nov./Dec. 1986, pp. 20-24

Distributional effect of its relief and agricultural recovery programmes.

Linnér, Sture. Katastrofbistånd för utveckling : några fakta och synpunkter. En utredning på uppdrag av Utrikesdepartementet och SIDA: huvudrapport. (Ds UD, 1986:2) SIDA, Stockholm, 1986. ISSN 0346-5659. 155 pp.

Linnér, S. Disaster relief for development: a study commissioned by the Foreign Ministry of Sweden and SIDA. Swedish International Development Authority, Stockholm, 1986. (Ds UD, 1986:8). ISSN. 0346-5669. 46 pp.

Deals with disaster relief, particularly famine relief in Africa, and the role and impact of Swedish emergency aid. It examines what is meant by disasters, their causes, social factors, and population development. The connections between disaster relief and long-term development co-operation are discussed, focusing on issues like advantages and risks of emergency assistance, preparation for and prevention of disasters, the specific character of famines, refugees, food assistance, political factors in disaster relief, and research and education. The report concludes that, by and large, Swedish emergency relief works very well. However, it ought to be increased, at an even pace; channelled, more than hitherto, through private organizations and the UN; linked more closely with long-term development work, to affect the social injustices which strongly add to the devastating effect of disasters; and give more importance to the co-operation of the victims themselves, to the population development, and to the role of women.

Mollett, J. A. Post-emergency planning in sub-Saharan Africa: the agricultural sector. *Food Policy* 11(1), 1986, pp. 71-82

When their current food emergencies have ended, many African countries will face very difficult choices as they move from relief to rehabilitation and then hopefully to development. At the same time, they should be taking steps to protect themselves against possible future disasters. Resources to accomplish all this and to meet other problems will be severely limited. It is a situation calling for 'post-emergency planning' to be undertaken as soon as possible.

Morgan, R. From drought relief to post-disaster recovery: the case of Botswana. *Disasters* 10(1) 1986, pp. 30-34

Discusses the initiative of the Government of Botswana in formulating and introducing a programme to assist recovery in rural areas after the present drought period as an important aspect of the national development effort. It examines the process by which this Post Drought Recovery Programme was arrived at, its limitations, the extent of its appropriateness to longer-term factors which render rural households more vulnerable to drought, and suggests conclusions which may be drawn to inform the design of similar programmes elsewhere.

Toulmin, C. Drought and the farming sector: loss of farm animals and post-drought rehabilitation. *Development Policy Review* Jun. 1987, pp. 125-148

Impact of livestock losses on crop production in Africa. Indigenous strategies for rehabilitation pursued by producers themselves; policy options open to governments and development agencies and their relative costs.

TOYOMANE, N. et al. Natural disasters and development. [Tokyo], International Development Centre of Japan, 1991. Staff Occasional Note, no. 2. 26 pp.

4. FOOD AID AND FAMINE RELIEF

Bjornerstedt, J. Drought aid and interdisciplinary research. Scandinavian Institute of African Studies [Uppsala], 1985. Seminar Proceedings no. 16, pp. 27-33

Reformulates existing research on drought related famines in order to bring them closer to policy discussions, suggesting some fields of future study.

Blanckenburg, P. von et al. (eds). Origin, relief, prevention of food crisis. (8 papers). *Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture* 22(1) 1983, pp. 3-107

Examines experiences in the last major food crisis 10 years before and earlier crises. It discusses the specific ecological, political, socioeconomic, agricultural and infrastructural background of famines and gives some examples of strategic approaches for dealing with them. The first paper (D. Klaus, pp. 8-26) deals with geographical and climatological aspects of drought based crises; the next paper (J.N. Schubert, pp. 27-45) is historical and looks at the political and sociocultural background of earlier famines in Europe and Asia. The next two papers (D. Prinz, pp. 46-56, G. Tacher, pp. 57-68) look respectively at crop and animal husbandry aspects of drought. Farmers with mixed crop and animal production are shown to fare best under drought conditions, though the activities can also be competitive. The next three papers deal with famine relief operations from various points of view. K.P. Wagner (pp. 69-80) points to the need for the type of relief management to vary according to the state of development of the country affected and the stage the food crisis has reached. U. Kracht (pp. 80-94) points to the need to give higher priority to food production in national development policy and makes a critical review of recent international approaches such as early warning systems, building food reserves and providing

food financing facilities. While much progress has been made since 1974 many efforts remain fragmented and weak. The final paper by E. Luhe (pp. 95-107) deals with the role of food aid in emergency situations, stressing the importance of speedy initiation of government requests for aid and speedy response (the average response time to 84 emergency requests to the WFP was 172 days in 1977-79).

Brune, S. Agrarian development, famine and foreign aid: the Ethiopian experience. *African Spectrum* 3/1988, pp. 255-71

Contents: Economic growth and agricultural performance; Agrarian development: the nature of the problem; Villagization and resettlement.

Clay, E. (Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex). In the fading shadow of Africa's food crisis: European food aid reform. Development Studies Association, Annual Conference 1986, University of East Anglia, 1986. Norwich [1986], 16 pp.

The provision of emergency aid and support for development raise different issues. However, timely and appropriate responses to emergencies minimize the disruptive effects of food crisis whereas late and then probably excessive responses hamper rehabilitation and involve high risks of disincentives to local agriculture. Consequently, the EC needs to improve its capacity to respond rapidly and appropriately to food emergencies. The establishment of an initially small operational reserve of commodities under the management of the EC Commission is seen as a necessary element of an effective emergency programme. It would provide support through international channels such as the International Emergency Food Reserve supporting the actions of NGOs and direct aid to affected countries. The problems to be overcome in establishing such reserves are not so much significant budgetary costs as budgetary practice and overcentralization of responsibility at a political level. These obstacles can be surmounted, if in the wake of recent experiences there is a genuine political commitment to create an effective emergency response capacity within the Community.

Clay, E. and Everitt, E. Food aid and emergencies : a report on the third IDS Food Aid Seminar. Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, 1985. IDS Discussion Paper, no. 206. 61 pp.

The Ethiopian famine and the crisis facing sub-Saharan Africa provide the backdrop for the seminar which focusses on three case studies: Ethiopia and the massive media coverage its famine has received; Somalia, epitomizing the continuing emergency; and South Asia, providing an example of food security systems that work. A wider debate focussing on weaknesses in the emergency aid system and how these could be overcome is presented. Attention is focussed upon the limitations of information systems and assessment procedures; the need to strengthen in-country capacity to manage food crises; and for food aid and disaster relief organizations to find ways to respond more appropriately to emergencies. The need for a more comprehensive approach to early warning of impending disaster is considered crucial. Dangers concerning over-responding with food aid from abroad, and from agencies becoming locked into prolonged relief operations which provided no way out for those involved are discussed, with Somalian

refugees and Afghan refugees in Pakistan given as examples. The need for more consultation and efforts at consistent and timely action on the part of the international community and affected countries is recognized. The seminar programme and a bibliography are included.

Clay, E. and Stokke, O. Food aid: assessing the impact on third world countries. London, Frank Cass, 1990

Club du Sahel. Aide alimentaire: compte rendu de la réunion de concertation sur l'aide alimentaire tenue à Dakar les 14 et 15 juin 1982. [Food aid - report of a joint CILSS-Club du Sahel meeting on food aid held in Dakar, 14-15 June 1982.] OECD, Paris, [1982]. OECD Order no.: Sahel D(82)178

Contains the final report of the meeting and the documents presenting the two main agenda items. These concern (1) the problem of the evaluation of needs, estimation of food stocks and variations in stocks; (2) the effects of food aid on production, marketing and prices; food aid and storage - the problem of food security; food aid and transport - the problems of emergency aid; suitability of aid for the needs of the population; the management of counterpart funds; the planning of food aid; assistance to the most vulnerable population groups. The meeting concluded that better control of the estimates of needs and of available resources is necessary, the information to be collated by ecological zone and by social group. The estimates should be made for the short term (annually) and for the medium term. There should be more exchange of information between the member countries of CILSS and the meeting indicated its interest in the CILSS proposals for action statistics, household budget/consumption surveys, evaluation of stocks and available resources at producer level - use of a methodology; and an overall picture of the food crop economy at regional level. On the question of food aid it was concluded that in spite of its negative effects on local production, it must be retained to ensure food security. Emergency food aid, and the most vulnerable groups for whom it is indispensable, must be better defined. Various other points regarding the positive use of food aid were made and the question of the alternative uses of funds which may replace food aid was discussed. Nine recommendations were made.

Coate, S. Cash versus direct food relief. *Journal of Development Economics* 30(2) 1989, pp. 199-224

The usual method of providing relief to a famine region is to import food and distribute it to the needy (direct food relief). If there are markets for food in the region, however, a relief agency could just as easily distribute money to the needy and let them purchase food in the market (cash relief). This alternative has been much discussed in the famine literature recently. The purpose of this paper is to clarify the conditions under which cash relief will be more or less effective than direct food relief by analysing the relative effectiveness of the two policies in a formal model.

Coate, S. Should food aid be given away or sold during a famine? Center for Mathematical Studies in Economics and Management Science, Northwestern University, 1989, Discussion Paper No. 701R. 39 pp.

This paper investigates whether selling food aid can be more effective than giving it away in a famine situation in which distinguishing needy and unneedy individuals is difficult and there is an active private market for food. A simple formal model of a region in a state of famine is constructed. The major finding of the paper is that selling at a price less than market price can never improve the distribution of food aid and will, if the selling price is sufficiently high, worsen it. The result does not, however, imply that selling at less than market price increases expected mortality. If the selling price is low, selling can actually increase the needy's market purchases and thereby decrease expected mortality.

Coate, S. Three essays on famine relief policy. Thesis, Northwestern University, 1988, available from University Microfilms, Inc. 136 pp.

The last decade has seen an enormous amount of research on the subject of famine. A significant proportion of this research has focused on the problem of how best to relieve famines. However, this literature, which relies on intuitive arguments supplemented by case studies, has produced little in the way of concrete policy prescriptions. In this study, a number of important issues in famine relief policy are analyzed using formal economic models. This approach yields both a clearer understanding of the issues and precise policy prescriptions. The first essay examines the controversial question of what type of relief, cash or food, should be distributed during a famine. The remaining two essays are concerned with the problem of how best to distribute relief. Essay II examines the old debate concerning the effectiveness of distributing relief through public works projects and Essay III examines the merits of a recent proposal that food should be sold in some famine situations.

Cole, R. The impact of food aid on cereal and livestock prices in Red Sea Province, the Sudan: 1980-89. *Development in Practice: An Oxfam Journal* 1(2) 1991, pp. 109-119

Drought-induced cereal price inflation and the consequent turning of the terms of trade against livestock was the principal mechanism identified in the Red Sea Province, Sudan, that upset existing exchange entitlements and contributed to higher than normal mortality rates among the rural Beja populations. The terms of trade of goats to sorghum declined from about one to one in the very early 1980s to about six to one in 1984, according to a report by Oxfam (1987). The article was written as a result of new data collected since 1986, and synthesizes those data collected in the past with the new data. On the basis of data on cereal and livestock prices from markets in the Sudan, covering the years 1980-89, the article assesses market performance, especially that associated with the drought and famine in the mid-1980s in the Red Sea Province, and examines how the inflationary period from 1988-90 differed from or resembled the early to mid-1980s.

Drèze, J. Famine prevention in Africa. London School of Economics, 1988. Development Economics Research Programme Discussion Paper series, no. 17. 82 pp.

Drèze, J. and Sen, A. The political economy of hunger. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1990, 3 vols. WIDER studies in development economics. ISBN. 0-19-828635-X; 0-19-828636-8; 0-19-828637-6.

Papers presented at a conference on food strategies, part of a World Institute for Development Economics Research project, and held in Helsinki, July 1986. Vol. 1, Entitlement and well-being; v. 2, Famine prevention; v. 3, Endemic hunger. Focuses on sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Eberstadt, Nicholas. Famine, development, and foreign aid. (In) Foreign aid and American purpose. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, Washington, DC and London, 1988. AEI Studies, no. 474, pp. 69-91.

Eldredge, E. and Rydjeski, D. Food crises, crisis response and emergency preparedness: the Sudan case. *Disasters* 12(1), 1988, pp. 1-4

All response mechanisms in developing countries can be expected to be swamped in times of a major food emergency. During major crises international relief assistance will continue to play a crucial role. Attempts at imposing centralized, institutional social security systems that address the normal 'pockets of need' syndrome will be extremely expensive, not self-sustaining, and prone to failure. In that these efforts may undermine natural response mechanisms and draw scarce resources away from more logical, decentralized relief agencies these efforts may prove dangerously counter-productive.

Eldridge, C. Thought for food: suggestions for a systematised approach to emergency food distribution operations. *Disasters* 13(2), 1989, pp. 134-152

A synopsis of a longer report, under the same name, aimed at the people responsible for implementing relief food operations. The report attempts to fill a perceived need for a manual covering the organisation of relief operations from planning to evaluation stages. Following the initial planning phase, the distribution of relief food can be viewed as a logistics operation sandwiched between two phases of data acquisition - one before the distribution of relief to targetted destinations, and the other after the distribution, to assess its efficacy and to indentify problems.

Freebairn, J. W. Drought assistance policy. *Australian Journal of Agricultural Economics* 27(3), Dec. 1983, pp. 185-199.

Glantz, M. H (ed.) Drought and hunger in Africa. Denying famine a future. Cambridge, CUP, 1987

Green, R. H. Hunger, poverty and food aid in Sub-Saharan Africa: retrospect and potential. *Disasters* 10(4), 1986, pp. 288-302

An attempt is made to outline the overall context within which food aid needs to be used to have a greater developmental impact. Section II provides a sketch map of how recession and lagging food production - with cyclical weather crises superimposed - affect the human condition of poor people. Section III reviews the interaction between 'standard' IMF stabilization and World Bank structural adjustment strategies and

poverty/hunger. Section IV reviews aspects of facing a continuing series of emergencies and of designing life support programmes to facilitate rehabilitation of the households affected as well as the national economies. It explores a series of elements in achieving renewed development. The concluding Section explores the strengths, limitations and potentials of food aid. Criteria for improving the effectiveness of food aid - especially in respect to rehabilitation, recovery and renewed development - are set out.

Hackett, K. Will the tragedy be repeated? *Africa Report* Jul./Aug. 1984, pp. 19-23

Role of food aid from the perspective of a private voluntary organization.

Haider, S. Z. Food recovery and food security measures in Bangladesh - a case study. (In) Food security in the Muslim world, ed. Qasem, S.. Proceedings of a seminar, Amman, 1987. Islamic Academy of Sciences, Amman, 1988, pp. 499-507

The agricultural sector in Bangladesh contributes about 50% of the country's GDP, and 60% of the population are engaged in this sector. Yet Bangladesh is one of the large receivers of food aid in the world due to many reasons, most important of which are emphasis on cash-crop production, natural disasters, and mismanagement of agricultural land. The paper summarizes the food insufficiency situation in Bangladesh and suggests some measures towards achieving self-reliance. Among those measures are minimizing land damage, better management of resources and the application of proper scientific and technological methods.

Hopkins, Raymond F. Reform in the international food aid régime: the role of consensual knowledge. *International Organization* 46(1), winter 1992, pp. 225-64

The principles adopted by the food aid regime in the 1950s have changed substantially, largely because of the efforts of an international epistemic community of development specialists, agricultural economists, and food aid administrators. Originally, food aid was provided from the donors' surplus stocks and given under short-term commitments to meet the recipients' emergency needs and the donors' political as well as humanitarian goals. Critics charged, however, that food aid often had the unintended effects of reducing local food production and exacerbating hunger. The epistemic community not only devised more efficient methods for supplying food aid and avoiding these problems, but also pushed for the use of food aid in development-oriented projects targeted for long-term alleviation of hunger. The community's ideas have increasingly received support from international organizations and from donor and recipient governments and have led to an incremental reform of regime principles.

Ingram, J. (World Food Programme, Rome). Food and disaster relief: issues of management and policy. *Disasters* 12(1), 1988, pp. 12-18

Based on a lecture delivered at UNDR0, Geneva, on 7 October 1987. It focuses on disasters of a protracted kind, namely famines caused by crop failure, a lack of purchasing power among affected communities or the

displacement of people. It discusses the role of the World Food Programme (WFP) as a development and humanitarian agency and looks at the complexity of disaster management, politics as a complicating factor, and some of the main management issues arising from the provision of food aid in protracted disasters (information requirements, mobilization of food aid, internal problems of delivery in recipient countries, and security). The final section deals with the long-term effects of emergency food aid, looking in particular at two vital issues: free distribution of food, and untimely delivery of food. Finally, it is emphasized that people are hungry because they are poor and that, in consequence, the famine problem will never be dealt with on a lasting basis unless the problem of poverty can be dealt with.

Jackson, T. Failures in food aid theory. *Crown Agents Review* 1/1985, pp. 11-13

Controversies related to project food aid and emergency food aid.

Kennes, W. (Commission of the European Communities, Directorate General for Development). Food aid and food security, approach and experience of the European Community.

Tijdschrift voor Sociaal Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek van de Landbouw, 3(2) 1988, pp. 138-157

The effectiveness of food aid in coping with emergency situations in developing countries is seldom questioned. Other forms of food aid, which account for some 80% of the total, are often criticized. Following a review of major arguments criticizing non-emergency forms of food aid, it is argued that food aid can be administered and distributed in such a way as to act not only as an instrument for dealing with emergencies but also as a development tool. The manner in which EC food aid has been adapted in a variety of ways to become a development strategy is described. Its objective has been to complement available resources and contribute to national food security.

Li, L. M. Famine and famine relief: viewing Africa in the 1980s from China in the 1920s. In Glantz, M.H. (ed.), *Drought and hunger in Africa: denying famine a future*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1987, pp. 415-434

In many respects the problems faced by Africa today resemble those experienced by China in the first half of this century. First, recurrent African famines take place in a physical environment whose natural instability and vulnerability have been exacerbated by human behaviour. In the Sahel, the effect of drought has been greatly magnified by the spread of the desert southward, which, in turn, has probably been caused by overgrazing of livestock, deforestation, and other land-use practices. In north China, similarly, since at least the mid-19th century, the natural tendency of the Yellow River to overflow its bank had been greatly increased by neglect of dike repairs, and also by silting generated by continual deforestation of the upland areas. Second, famine in Africa occurs in the context of a population explosion, which is sometimes mistakenly taken to be the cause of the famine itself. Third, the very low standard of living of large sectors of the population in Africa was also found in China in the 1920s and 1930s. Fourth, low productivity in agriculture is held largely responsible for Africa's

increasing inability to feed itself, but the reasons for this low productivity are disputed. Similarly, both Chinese and foreigners in the 1920s and 1930s agreed that Chinese agriculture could be more productive, but disagreed about the causes of agricultural stagnation. Fifth, wide income inequalities in Africa are intensified by a growing urban-rural disparity in living standards and opportunities. Finally, Africa's serious economic problems are unfolding in a political context that is, in most African countries, quite unstable. Likewise, China between 1911 and 1949 was in a state of political disorder, in which the major actors were militarists whose primary concern was their own survival. The paper argues that the role of state policy together with the political capability to enforce it, are the transferable lessons of the Chinese experience of famine.

McApllin, M. B. Famine relief policy in India: six lessons for Africa. In Glantz, M.H. (ed.), *Drought and hunger in Africa: denying famine a future*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1987, pp. 393-413

For the last hundred years the governments of the dry and drought-prone areas of India have been evolving a series of policies for managing the social impact of droughts. These policies are now strikingly successful in three ways, as the recent experience of Maharashtra illustrates. First, they have been able to prevent significant elevations of mortality, even during severe and prolonged droughts. Second, government policies have been able to prevent major disruptions in the ongoing agricultural processes. Third, the crisis-management policies of the state of Maharashtra and the Government of India have been able to leave the region of the drought with more infrastructure and more fixed capital in agriculture. The article outlines six major principles of famine relief policy, drawn mainly from the Maharashtran experience, which could serve African policy makers in drought-prone zones: (1) to intervene early in the drought episode; (2) early intervention requires local knowledge; (3) relief should be in the form of employment that generates money incomes (employment should be created in ways and on projects that facilitate the development of the affected area); (4) working capital for agricultural and pastoral populations must be rebuilt at the end of the drought; (5) the government of the affected region must be in charge with all other actors' efforts supporting and supplementing governmental efforts; and (6) development of successful policy takes time - possibly a generation or more.

McIntosh, C. E. Methods of increasing food self-sufficiency following disasters in the Commonwealth Caribbean. *Disasters* 8(4), 1984, pp. 273-278

In the Caribbean, catastrophic events take their toll on food availability through loss of food crops and livestock, disruption in the channels of distribution, and loss of foreign exchange earnings from export crops, which are used to procure imported foodstuffs. Nutritional consequences such as protein energy malnutrition among children, pregnant and lactating women, and hard-working males and females are likely to follow. Choice of crops and livestock systems following disasters should be such as to allow for a rapid rehabilitation of the agricultural production and distribution system to eliminate prolonged dependence on food aid. Opportunities should be provided for balanced meal plans

including staples, legumes, vegetables, food from animals, fruits, oils, and fats.

Patnaik, U. Food availability and famine: a longer view. *Journal of Peasant Studies* 19 (Oct. 1991), pp. 1-25.

Proposes that food production trends and trade terms be carefully monitored as part of long-term famine prevention strategy for Third World countries; focuses on food production in India.

Pausewang, S. Durre, Hunger, und Vorsorge. Ein Vorschlag zur Vorsorge vor Durrekatastrophen durch eine internationale Versicherungsordnung, die Hilfsmassnahmen effektiver und billiger machen konnte. [Drought, hunger and precautions. A proposal for provisions for drought catastrophes through an international insurance arrangement which could make aid measures more effective and cheaper.] Fantoft, Chr. Michelsens Institutt, 1989. DERAP Working Papers no. A 387.

The example of Ethiopia is used to illustrate the paradox that it is the villages, where food is grown and where aid supplies are most difficult to distribute, which are most badly hit by famine. Villages may still be required to make procurement deliveries to the state and pay taxes in kind even in bad years when it would be much easier to leave available supplies in the rural areas and supply the towns from aid resources. A crop insurance scheme backed by international aid agencies is suggested which would allow reserve stocks to be built up locally for use in drought years with the reduction in town supplies being made up through aid imports.

Ravallion, M. Towards a theory of famine relief policy. *Journal of Public Economics* 33(1) Jun. 1987, pp. 21-39.

A model is proposed of how individual survival chances during a famine are affected by changes in food consumption. Uncertainty in survival prospects arises from the errors made by any observer in assessing health at given current consumption. The theory is used to explore two policy issues in famine relief: the choice of mortality minimizing budgetary rules for allocating emergency aid and the case for price stabilization policies during famines. Applications to data for two famines in South Asia suggest that successful price stabilization would have had substantial benefits in reducing mortality.

Rodale, R. Save three lives: a plan for famine prevention. Sierra Club Books, 1991. ISBN. 0-87156-621-4. xvii + 253 pp.

View that current relief programmes fuel long-term famine; case for a return to small plot, organic farming, particularly in Africa and the Third World.

Schuftan, C. The role of the PHW in famine relief (public health workers). *Disasters* 9(3), 1985, pp. 183-184

Public health workers have a key role in relief operations, both at the early warning stage, when they should report trends, and during a declared disaster, eg help prepare censuses and arrange storage for supplies.

Singer, H. The role of food aid (In) Pickett, J. and Singer, H. (eds.) Towards economic recovery in sub-Saharan Africa. Routledge, London, 1990, pp. 178-193

Discusses food insecurity in sub-Saharan Africa against the background of the Indian experience in increased food grain production and national reserves. The author argues that current preoccupation with 'getting prices right' is misplaced in the African context, and that low prices for imported food and recession in the industrialised countries have been much more damaging to African agriculture. There is, however, still a significant role for food aid as a development tool, and seven measures are suggested to make it as effective as possible. These include broadening the concept of 'emergency', promoting triangular transactions, linking food aid with structural adjustment, and using the additional resources obtained from food aid on long-term agricultural development (eg infrastructure, credit).

Singer, H. Some problems of emergency food aid for sub-Saharan Africa. *Institute of Development Studies Bulletin* 16(3), 1985, pp. 9-13

Nobody feels happy about the way sub-Saharan African emergencies have been handled. Doubts extend from whether these could have been prevented or mitigated by timely action to using the potential of food aid as a developmental rather than an emergency tool. Stresses the need to develop more timely and co-ordinated early warning systems, clearly demarcated agencies and NGOs. Suggests a two phased approach to food aid and the need to integrate 'special' aid into financial and technical assistance packages.

Smith, M. Buchanan-. Food security planning in the wake of an emergency relief operation: the case of Darfur, Western Sudan. Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, 1990. Discussion paper no. 278. 34pp. ISBN. 0-903715-32-5, ISSN. 0308-5864

The paper examines the differences between an emergency relief operation and food security planning with a long term perspective which typically follows afterwards. It argues that the approach usually aimed for in long term food security planning is almost the exact opposite of the approach adopted in emergency relief planning, and that institutional responsibilities are very different between the two. The different approaches can make for an uneasy transition to the long term food security planning mode when the emergency has ended. Certain institutional biases like the shift in responsibility away from local to international institutions during the emergency can further hinder the transition. A model is developed for developing countries facing conditions of chronic and acute food insecurity, where resources are limited, and where there is major donor involvement in relief and food security activities. This is the case in many countries in the Sahel and Horn of Africa. The model is applied to Darfur region in Western Sudan where an emergency relief operation was launched in response to famine in the mid 1980s followed by a period of longer term food security planning. Two years after the emergency ended another relief operation was launched, the Western Relief Operation (WRO), although this time not in emergency conditions. However, the WRO ran into a number of serious problems with the result that very small quantities of relief

were distributed far behind schedule. These problems are analysed. Finally, a number of recommendations are made as to how to ease the transition in practice.

Soule, M. J., Nelson, G. C. and Due, J. M. (University of California, Berkeley, USA.) Is there an alternative to famine relief? An example from the Sahel. *Food Policy* 16(3) 1991, pp. 235-244

Aid agencies spend large sums on short-term famine relief and are typically unwilling to provide project support for long periods. Yet in at least one case in the Sahel, the Activités Paysannes project in Mali, it would be cheaper to provide a long-term subsidy for expert management at an existing irrigation project than to provide periodic famine relief. The project does not fare well using standard cost-benefit techniques, but if the opportunity cost of domestic production is measured by the cost of periodic famine relief, continued support is justified.

Stephens, T. W. After the famine. Food aid policy and management issues in sub-Saharan Africa. *Food Policy* 11(3) 1986, pp. 193-196

The large amount of food aid that was required to meet Africa's emergency food situation resulted in the postponement of some fundamental decisions that were being taken about food aid use in sub-Saharan Africa. Now the donor community and recipient governments are again giving priority to integrating food aid with other available resources in order to meet longer-term food policy and wider development objectives. This paper looks at some of the policy and management issues which need to be addressed if the effectiveness of food aid assistance is to be improved in the current African context.

Waal, A. de and A. Is famine relief irrelevant to rural people? *IDS Bulletin*, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, 20(2) 1989, pp. 63-67

This article argues that food relief can be much less relevant to rural people's survival strategies during famine than is generally supposed. Evidence from the 1984/85 famine in Darfur, Sudan, suggests that it neither saved thousands of lives nor created a dependency syndrome. Excess deaths were related to 'health crises', precipitated by population movements, lack of water, and breakdown of health facilities. Food relief did not act as a pull factor. Rather, people concentrated around towns primarily for employment and because of lack of water in home villages. Farmers often walked away from relief aid when they needed to cultivate. They regarded relief as an incidental bonus rather than a reliable source of food around which to plan. The contribution of food relief to the success of rural people's survival strategies was significant but small.

Wagner, K. P. Food crisis and famine relief management. *Zeitschrift für Ausländische Landwirtschaft* Jan./Mar. 1983, pp. 69-79

World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Bank and International Food Policy Research Institute. Evaluation of food aid for price stabilization and emergency food reserve projects: a study of WFP-assisted projects in Tanzania, Botswana, Mauritania, Niger and Mali. Geneva, World Food Programme, 1985. Occasional Papers, no. 2. 52 pp.

This sectoral evaluation examines certain uses of food aid to strengthen food security in developing countries. It looks at the role of food aid in support of two particular aspects of food security: (1) price stabilization projects; and (2) the establishment and maintenance of emergency food reserves. The report is based on WFP evaluation missions that made on-site visits to projects in five countries: Botswana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Tanzania. It represents a first effort to measure and document, at the field level and on a comparative bases, the extent to which these particular projects have operated as intended and have achieved their defined objectives. The results point out limiting factors and constraints in their design and operation which in turn suggest possible measures to improve project performance, as well as highlighting a number of broader policy issues. The evaluation indicates that a clear distinction should be drawn between price stabilization schemes and emergency food reserves. With respect to the former, the report proposes guidelines for the assessment and designs of future projects, drawing on the findings of the mission. Of the five projects evaluated, the one in Mali for food security, price stabilization and a restructuring of the cereal market is shown to stand out conceptually and operationally as an important advance in the use of food aid.

5. DISASTER PREVENTION AND MONITORING

Anderson, M. B. and Woodrow, P. J. Reducing vulnerability to drought and famine: developmental approaches to relief. *Disasters* 15(1) 1991, pp. 43-54

The article presents salient lessons learned through the International Relief/Development Project about the relationships between disasters and development. It discusses approaches to famine response and prevention, including the impact of global food distribution efforts on the capacities of people affected by famine, and offers criteria for planning famine relief so that it will promote systemic, long term development of these capacities. It begins by describing a collaborative research project in Ethiopia which showed that it is possible for international famine assistance either to promote the capabilities of people who suffer from famine so that they are better able to handle future food crises, or to leave those it purports to help worse off and even more vulnerable to subsequent disasters. Alternative strategies for promoting development in the midst of crisis by presenting information about a number of famine response programmes and analysing their impact on capacities and vulnerabilities are illustrated.

Campbell, John R. Community preparedness : public awareness and training. East-West Center, Honolulu, 1988. (Pacific disaster preparedness and mitigation manual series ; 5). ISBN. 0-86638-100-7

Campbell, John R. Vulnerability assessment : information for counter-disaster planners. East-West Center, Honolulu, 1987. Pacific disaster preparedness and mitigation manual series, 3). ISBN 0-86638-099-X

Curtis, D. Hubbard, M. and Shepherd, A. Preventing famine: policies and prospects for Africa. Routledge, New York and London, 1988. xi + 250 pp. ISBN. 0-415-00712-7.

Nine papers summarize experience in dealing successfully with the threat of famine, describe the shortcomings that lead to failure, illustrate short-term measures that can be applied to counter famine threats, and examine long-term preventive policies. Papers specifically discuss famine and the national and international economy; case studies of famine in Sudan and Ethiopia; case studies of famine prevention in Botswana, Bangladesh, and Gujarat; emergency measures for food security and the relevance of the South Asian model to Africa; livestock policy in the Sahel; agricultural technology; famine and the control of assets; and the roles of government, aid agencies, and local non-governmental agencies in famine prevention. Contributors are E. Clay, C. Goyder, H. Goyder, B. Harris, R. Morgan, C. Toulmin, and the authors. Curtis, Hubbard, and Shepherd are at the University of Birmingham.

Cutler, P. and Stephenson, R. The state of food emergency preparedness in Ethiopia. International Disaster Institute, London, Nov. 1984. 56 p. Report prepared for the Ford Foundation. Available from British Library Document Supply Centre

Famine prevention. Journal of Disaster Studies and Management. Sep. 1991

Oyebande, L. Drought policy and drought planning in Africa. Water Resources Development 6(4) 1990, pp. 260-269

The Sahelian droughts of 1968-73 and 1982-84 and their disastrous consequences compelled the people of Africa to focus on the problem of drought menace. Drought cannot be prevented, but there are possibilities of predicting it to provide the necessary information for early warning and preparedness. Individual countries also need a drought policy which expresses the criteria forming the foundation of governmental actions in drought mitigation and relief. As an offshoot of policy objectives, well-articulated plans for drought prevention, preparedness and management are also needed by African nations, possibly within the framework provided by the current International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

Quarantelli, E. L. Regional development planning for disaster prevention. Regional Development Dialogue Spring 1988, pp. 1-150

Based on papers presented at an expert group meeting sponsored by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development, held in Tokyo, Oct. 13-16, 1987. Training and education, planning assessment, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities; Philippine and Chinese experiences.

United Nations, Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator. Disaster prevention and mitigation: a compendium of current knowledge. United Nations, New York, 1984. UNDRO/22/76 v. 11. vi + 218 pp.

Walker, P. Famine early warning systems: victims and destitution. Earthscan, London, 1989. 196 pp.

Commissioned by the Red Cross as the first in-depth examination of famine early warning systems, this book surveys the warning techniques now in use, emphasising the role of people who are caught up in the process of famine. It proposes a system not based exclusively on information of a technical kind (food prices, climatic data, crop production data) but on the perceptions of those who have been coping for many years with food shortage. By investing in strategies that people have mapped out for themselves, the slide into non-sustainable livelihoods and the need for emergency food aid could be reversed. Those in the developed world must learn to see famine as a process, not an event. Two areas of increasing concern are examined in the final chapter - population growth and global warming.

Wilhite, D. A. Planning for drought: toward a reduction of societal vulnerability. Westview, Boulder, Colo., 1987. 597 pp. ISBN. 0-8133-7255-0.

Papers presented at the "International Symposium and Workshop on Drought", sponsored by the Center for Agricultural Meteorology and Climatology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln and the Illinois State Water Survey, Fall 1986. Long range planning for natural disasters on a global scale. Contents are grouped under the headings: Background; Prediction; Monitoring and early warning; Impact assessment; Special papers; Adaptation and adjustment; Planning and response by government; The role of donor organizations in responding to drought and famine; Summary address; Workshop summary.

6. DONOR COUNTRY POLICIES

Australia, Australian International Development Assistance Bureau. Co-operation: a review of the Australian international aid program. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1988. ISBN. 0-644-08899-0. iv + 92 pp.

Partial contents: Why give aid? World distribution of Australia's aid; Emergencies and refugees; Food aid.

Borton, J. et al. ODA emergency aid to Africa, 1983-86. Overseas Development Institute, London, 1988

Borton, J. UK food aid and the African emergency 1983-86. Food Policy, 14(3) 1989, pp. 232-240

The UK Overseas Development Administration (ODA) administers a bilateral food aid programme of approximately 150 000 t of cereals annually, which formed an important component of the UK's response to the African emergency. The way this programme operated during the period is examined, and the respective roles of non-governmental organizations, the World Food Programme and agencies of recipient governments are reviewed. The ODA attempted to provide appropriate commodities through triangular transactions. Some implications for emergency aid are considered.

Brown, B. *et al.* Assessment of the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. (? US Government Printing Office) Washington, D.C., 1988

Einhaus, H. Emergency planning and management for disaster mitigation at the international level. *Regional Development Dialogue* 9(1), 1988, pp. 1-12
The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) began operations in 1972, with a mandate to mobilize, direct, and co-ordinate aid to disaster-stricken developing countries, to assist their governments with emergency preparedness programmes, and to promote disaster prevention and mitigation. The author outlines the stages of the disaster management cycle UNDRO works in; describes what happens when disaster strikes; and looks more specifically at the Office's role in the area of disaster mitigation.

European Communities, Commission. Commission report on co-operation with European non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in fields concerning developing countries. European Communities, Office for Official Publications, Luxembourg, 1989. COM (91) 52 final/1,2,3. 270 pp. ISBN. 92-77-69591-9; ISSN. 0254-1475.

Covers co-financing of development projects, food aid, emergency aid, special programmes, and liaison between NGOs. Includes a country-by-country survey of programmes supported and level of EC funding.

European Communities, Commission. The European Community's humanitarian aid: food, emergency and refugee aid. Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, 1992. Background Report no. ISEC/B9/92. 3 [?] pp.

In 1991, EC humanitarian aid was 800 million ECU. Representing 21% of total development aid, over the period 1986-90, 5.3% was allocated for emergency aid and emergency food aid, and 3.5% for refugee aid, the remaining 12.2% represented food for free distribution and Central and Eastern European aid. The organization responsible for co-ordinating humanitarian aid is the Commission. The European Development Fund is the financial body which finances humanitarian aid for the Lome Convention signatories. The amount is agreed for a 5 year period. In 1991, 81% of all EC humanitarian aid was aimed at combatting the consequences of civil strife and drought. The remainder went to various causes such as the victims of earthquakes, floods and epidemics. The EC ensures the effective use of this aid through allocation to 3 categories: food aid; emergency aid; and refugee aid. Improvements have been made to speed up the provision of the right kind of aid.

Jackson, T. A triumph of hope over experience: an assessment of the recent evaluation of the EEC food aid programme. *Institute of Development Studies Bulletin* 14(2) 1983, pp. 53-55

This latest evaluation of EEC food aid is critical of its workings. One of the main objectives, supporting balance of payments, is only a very modest success. Project food aid must be approached with great caution: sales of the food are preferable. This review notes, however, that it is more important to begin asking the right questions about what causes

poverty than to concentrate on food aid which (apart from emergencies and refugees) is not a solution.

Katastrofbiståndet 1989/90. SIDA, Stockholm, 1991. 20 pp.

Kristiansson, Kurt. Svenskt statligt finansierat katastrofbistånd : en studie. SIDA, Stockholm, 1990. 62 pp.

Mumière, C.-H. la. Managing the UN's emergency operations in Africa: lessons for organizational development. *Public Administration and Development* 7(2), 1987, pp. 195-214

In December 1984 the Secretary-General established the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEAO) to ensure that the United Nations would respond to the emergency needs of the affected countries in a timely and optimally effective manner. This is a brief review of the manner in which these mechanisms operated throughout 1985-1986, and the main outcome of relief operations during that same period.

Pettersson, Christer. Där hjälpen behövs : svenskt katastrofbistånd. SIDA, Stockholm, 1989. 35 pp. ISBN. 91-586-0070-1

Search, H. Emergency food aid from the European Community. *Disasters* 10(4) 1986, pp. 247-249

The procedures through which non-governmental organizations can obtain European Community (EC) Food Aid for use in emergency situations are reviewed, weaknesses in the system are examined, recommendations for change are made and official proposals for reform under consideration are summarized. A report commissioned by Oxfam, who were concerned at the time taken by the EC Commission to process requests for emergency food aid, is summarized and updated.

Statens räddningsverk. Den svenska räddningsinsatsen i Armenien december 1988. Statens räddningsverk, Karlstad, 1989. 109 pp.

Statistik över katastrofbiståndet 1976/77-1984/85. SIDA, Stockholm, 1985. 60 pp.

USA, Congress, House of Representatives. Foreign disaster assistance: AID has been responsive but improvements can be made. Report by the General Accounting Office. [US Government Printing Office], Washington, D.C., 1992

Williams, C. *et al.* Humanitarian aid. *Development Canada* winter 1986/1987, 36 pp. + 36 pp.. (Numbered Whole)

This issue of the Quarterly Review is devoted to Canada's part in international humanitarian assistance. It contains the following brief articles: When the earth trembles . . . (the Mexican earthquake) (C. Williams); Can we prevent disaster? (M. Cornellier); Bhopal, two years later (S. Waslekar); The volcano awakens . . . (Colombia) (C.A. Chica); From the heart (L. Michon); Bangladesh: under the cyclone (H.U. Chowdhury); CIDA's humanitarian aid; Afghan refugees move toward self-sufficiency (T. Radford); The Red Cross: help and relief around the

world; Delegate to Sudan (G. Ockenden); Emergency food aid: feeding the millions.

7. CASE STUDIES OF INDIVIDUAL DISASTERS

Alberts, T. and Eduards, K. Drought and destabilization. An evaluation of Swedish disaster relief in Mozambique 1983 to 1985. Swedish International Development Authority, Stockholm, 1987. SIDA Evaluation Report Series, no. 1987/3. 81 pp. ISBN. 91-586-7088-2

The report concludes that even if peace existed in Mozambique, the country would still face a deep crisis and emergency situations would develop. Within the foreseeable future, unless significant quantities of food are imported, a major part of the urban population will starve. There is, however, a danger that the needs of the more articulated urban population receive a higher priority than do those of the rural population which has suffered the most. For their survival, the people of Mozambique depend on a massive influx of foreign aid. Significant improvements in the economic and social situation of Mozambique within the next five years are considered very unlikely. On the contrary, the situation is likely to remain serious, and could even deteriorate rapidly. It is concluded that a long-term perspective has to be applied to the planning of disaster relief to Mozambique. A further shift of emphasis of relief operations in Mozambique is proposed. Much more effort should be geared into the rehabilitation of displaced and otherwise affected populations and to the creation of increased disaster awareness. The government's endeavours in this direction should be welcomed and supported by foreign aid. It is also concluded that further deliveries of relief supplies will be necessary, at least as long as an acute shortage of essential food and other items prevails on a national level.

Andrén, Ulla. Flyktingar i eget land : katastrofbistånd till jordbruket i Angola. Sida, Stockholm, 1987. (Bistånd utvärderat, 0280-4220; 87:8) 15 pp.

Appleton, J. C. Drought relief in Ethiopia. Planning and management of feeding programmes; a practical guide. Save the Children, London, 1987. 186 pp. ISBN. 1-870322-04-5

Aseffa, A. A review of Band Aid funded agricultural inputs distribution projects in Tigray, Ethiopia. Band Aid, London, 1987. 101 pp.

Reviews the performance of Band Aid funded agricultural inputs distribution projects in Tigray, Ethiopia, during 1985, 1986 and 1987. The Relief Society of Tigray (REST) was responsible for the distribution of inputs. In 1985 inputs were distributed partly in cash and partly in kind. Some 26 569 benefited from the distribution, but its effectiveness was hampered by its late arrival. In 1986 a further 53 043 households benefited from the programme. Crop yields during the period were good due to adequate and well-distributed rainfall. In distributing inputs, priority was given to the most affected households in the worst-hit areas. Beneficiaries unable to make full use of the inputs were given emergency relief instead. Detailed household surveys were conducted to determine who should benefit from the programme and through a

lengthy but democratic process, villagers were able to sanction who among them would be assisted. REST's control of the programme is concluded to have been comprehensive and efficient.

Baitenmann, H. NGOs and the Afghan war: the politicization of humanitarian aid. *Third World Quarterly* Jan. 1990, pp. 62-85

Non-governmental organizations' work with refugees in Pakistani camps, assistance in war zones, and lobbying for the Afghan cause.

Baron, A. R., Hammond, P. and Swartzendruber, H. D. An evaluation of the American emergency food assistance program in Mali, 1984-85. US Agency for International Development, Washington, 1987. AID Evaluation Special Study no. 49). xx + 57 pp.

Analyses the impact, timeliness and appropriateness of the 1984 and 1985 emergency food aid efforts in Mali and derives recommendations of practical measures to improve future programming and impact. The US Agency for International Development (AID) role in particular was examined. The evaluation shows that the mechanisms for commercial and emergency food distribution were well conceived and worked to provide badly needed food to millions of people. In rural areas, over 2 million persons benefited from free distributions of US grain in 1985. However, food needs for rural areas were seriously under-estimated by the Malian Government and donors. As a result, early deliveries fell considerably short of the amount needed. The consequent human suffering cannot be accurately evaluated because of lack of data, although it was extensive and severe in many areas during March-July 1985. The evaluation found that US intervention and assistance were decisive in helping Mali avert massive famine and rural exodus and sufficient to substantially achieve its objectives. Several measures to improve the cost-effectiveness of future US emergency food aid in Mali are suggested.

Bhatia, B. Official drought relief measures: a case study of Gujarat. *Social Action* (New Delhi), 38(2) 1988, pp. 138-161

It is considered that drought relief programmes in Gujarat, India, are divorced from rural development programmes in general, that the model underlying the measures is one of welfare rather than of development, and that there is no attempt to involve the people directly in the process of planning the relief measures and 'works'. The present drought relief policy is based on the Gujarat Relief Manual, 1982, which is an almost completely unchanged from the Bombay Scarcity Manual of 1902. The colonial preference for building roads and digging tanks is continued as a result of unbroken bureaucratic tradition as well as being compounded by planners' ignorance of conditions in the rural areas. The Government's claim that the villagers are involved in the planning is based on the fact that the panchayats send in suggestions for the site of relief works and the kind required in its area. The rural élite which controls a panchayat has interests of its own including a vested interest in not applying for any relief works at all. Despite the third consecutive (and in some areas the fourth) year of drought in many parts of the state, the seventh five year plan (1985-90) does not in any way reflect

the urgency of a long-term plan and its implementation to combat drought.

Bommer, J. The politics of disaster - Nicaragua. *Disasters* 9(4), 1985, pp. 270-278

The occurrence of natural disasters, such as floods and earthquakes, are, in themselves, beyond our control. However, careful preparation before such events, and the correct management of the problem once it occurs, can both lead to major reduction of the suffering involved. Disaster preparation and emergency planning are both inextricably linked to politics and economics, both on a national and an international scale. Disasters themselves raise a number of issues of a political or economic nature, and the response to a natural disaster both in the short and the long term is largely determined by the political relations within a country, and between that country and the international community. This paper examines these issues by taking the examples of the earthquake of Managua, Nicaragua in 1972 and the flooding that occurred in Nicaragua in 1982. These two natural disasters occurred under different administrations in Nicaragua, and this allows some interesting comparisons.

Borton, J., Nichols, N., Shoham, J. and Mukhier, M.O.
Concern's 1990-91 emergency programme in Kosto Province, Sudan. An evaluation. Overseas Development Institute, London, 1992

Britton, N. R. Disaster in the South Pacific: impact of tropical cyclone 'Namu' on the Solomon Islands, May 1986. *Disasters* 11(2), 1987, pp. 120-133

Discusses the major events of the disaster episode by employing the Powell and Rayner model of 'disaster-time'. Factors relating to current disaster planning and management within the Solomon Islands are outlined. Also highlights assistance provided by Australia during the post-impact sequence and illustrates the type of general disaster preparatory support which Australia provides to the South Pacific.

Brochmann, G. and Ofstad, A. Mozambique: Norwegian assistance in a context of crisis: country study and Norwegian aid review. Bergen, Chr. Michelsens Institutt, 1990. xxiii + 173 pp. ISBN. 82-90584-14-8

Mozambique has a war-ravaged economy and faces a rising population in extreme poverty today. This book presents an assessment of the Norwegian aid policies and programmes in the country since independence, in the context of continuing war and economic crisis. It provides an analysis of the development of these conditions in Mozambique, of their devastating human effects and of economic and political reforms undertaken in recent years. Chapters 1 and 2 examine the situation and review the main features of the ambitious programme for social transformation after 1975. Chapter 3 shows how this phase was superseded by an intensifying war. The next two chapters deal primarily with the social, economic and political changes that are taking place as a response to the crisis, and the possible outcomes of these changes. An analysis of Norwegian aid programmes is pursued in the ensuing chapters, together with guidelines for the programme under aid conditions.

Buckley, R. Food targeting in Darfur: Save the Children Fund's programme in 1986. *Disasters* 12(2), 1988, pp. 97-103

Emergency food aid has usually, if at all, been targeted through feeding centres. In Darfur, Sudan, Save the Children Fund (SCF) targeted food aid to the population on the basis of comprehensive household data. The decision to use this approach was taken in 1986 following the failure of both feeding centres and general distribution to meet emergency needs in 1984/85. This report outlines the development of the food targeting system and the types of data used for making allocations.

Caviedes, C. N. Emergency and institutional crisis in Peru during El Nino 1982-1983. *Disasters* 9(1), 1985, pp. 70-74

From December 1982 through July 1983, Peru was plagued by disastrous consequences of El Nino/Southern Oscillation phenomenon. While the northern part of the country was devastated by torrential rains and floods, central Andean Peru endured landslides and flash floods, the southern Altiplano suffered a severe drought. Hazard preparedness was non-existent, and official disaster relief unco-ordinated and slow in coming. Administrative inefficiency magnified the stress upon the populations under disaster conditions. Provisions of disaster training from specialized international organizations is recommended as a preventive measure and as a policy to improve catastrophe-coping abilities in developing nations.

Chande, M. Othman-. The Cameroon volcanic gas disaster: an analysis of a makeshift response. *Disasters* 11(2), 1987, pp. 96-101.

Disaster relief assessment should continue to be a top priority, no matter who performs it initially. Accurate assessment and immediate and appropriate satisfaction of the needs of victims are imperative if relief actors are to have credibility. For international relief to be effective there is a need to expand existing contacts between a stricken government and its foreign counterparts, NGOs and the media.

Christensen, H. Afghan refugees in Pakistan: from emergency towards self-reliance. A report on the food relief situation and related socio-economic aspects. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1984. 87 pp.

Examines the socioeconomic conditions of the Afghan refugee communities as well as those of the host localities, and shows how refugee groups differ in their capacity to achieve self-reliance. Reveals in what way refugees and local people interact in social and economic terms, and how they contribute to the development process of Pakistan. Makes programme oriented recommendations to spur on the self-reliance process, especially for those groups who have achieved only partial self-reliance.

Clement, David B. An analysis of disaster : life after Gilbert. Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica, 1990. (Working paper ; no. 37) viii + 57 pp. ISBN. 976-40-0025-8

Cook, D. Kembell- and Stephenson, R. Lessons in logistics from Somalia. *Disasters* 8(1) 1984, pp. 57-66

By February 1981 the refugee relief operation in Somalia was close to breakdown. The Governor of Somalia and the UNHCR contracted the agency CARE to manage the logistics of the operation. By August 1981 over 99% of food received at Mogadishu was reaching the camps. Describes this apparent success, and attempts to diagnose the contributing factors. The most important conclusion is that there is a prime need for logistics to be centralized in a single organization at the start of major emergencies. Points to the current inadequacy in an international relief system which fails to ensure this, and suggests that a new or existing part of the UN family be given a 'brief' for in-country logistics.

Cooper, M. H. International relief agencies. Editorial Research Reports 25 Jan. 1985, pp. 63-80

Evolution of the agencies; relief operations in Ethiopia; problems, criticism of previous efforts.

Cruz, José da. Disaster and society: the 1985 Mexican earthquake. Lund University Press, Lund, 1993. Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Geografiska Institutioner, Avhandlingar, no. 116. 242 pp. ISSN. 0346-6787

Cutler, P. and Mitchell, J. An evaluation of Band Aid funded agricultural inputs distribution programmes in Wollo Administrative Region, Ethiopia. Band Aid, London, 1987, 45 pp.

In 1986 Band Aid donated a total of £2 million to a number of agencies in Ethiopia for the purchase of agricultural inputs for the rehabilitation of peasant agriculture in parts of famine affected Wollo Province. These inputs included seeds, fertilizers, oxen and tools. Over 100 000 farmers were assisted in nine districts of Wollo. Transport of all agricultural inputs proved difficult as a result of delayed shipments, physical attrition of trucks caused by poor road conditions and security problems in war zones. Part of the seed delivered was an improved Ethiopian variety, Enkoy, and this proved popular with beneficiaries. Oxen were the most popular input but agencies which undertook large purchases of oxen distorted livestock markets and drove up prices. Hand tools were the least popular items distributed. Fertilizer was an inappropriate input in 1986 as few farmers knew what it was, although since then demand has grown. Women farmers and those in remote areas failed to benefit from the programme. Generally, accounting and monitoring by the implementing agencies was adequate.

Cutler, P., Kamal, A., Kennedy, J. and Lily, F. B. Review of post flood rehabilitation projects of four local NGOs in Bangladesh in 1987-88. Study carried out for NORAD, SIDA and CIDA. [? NORAD], Dhaka, 1989

Dale, K.W. Disaster relief in Romania. CIBSE National Conference 1991, Canterbury, 7-9 Apr. 1991. CIBSE, London, [1991].

Deng, F. M. and Minear, L. (Brookings Institution). The challenges of famine relief: emergency operations in the Sudan. Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1993. ISBN. 0-8157-1791-1

The study focuses on two famine emergencies in the Sudan during the 1980s and the response they generated from inside the country and from the international community. The first famine, triggered by prolonged drought, affected mostly the western and eastern parts of the North during the years 1983-86. The second famine affected mostly the inhabitants of southern Sudan, where a civil war of great ferocity had been raging intermittently since 1955, halted in 1972 and broke out again in 1983. Part I looks at famine, the causes and responses. Consideration is given to the geographic, demographic and political contexts as well as issues of poverty, unemployment, official attitudes, emerging global perspectives, and the challenges. Part II, with its focus on the drought-induced famine of 1983-86, examines the genesis of the emergency, outside intervention, framing the context, coordinating activities, and evaluating the results. The conflict-related famine of 1987-91 is dealt with in Part III. An overview of Operation Lifeline Sudan is followed by a re-examination of outside intervention, the socio-political-economic contexts, coordination of activities and evaluation of results. A look to the future, in Part IV, puts the generic problems in perspective, places new horizons on human imperatives, identifies necessary institutional reforms, assesses relief and the prospects for peace, and presents concluding reflections. Appendices list persons consulted and contributing agencies.

Duffield, M. From emergency to social security in Sudan: the problem; the donor response. Disasters 3 (1990), pp. 187-203, 4 (1990), pp. 322-34

Sees a need to move away from short term emergency measures; focuses on food security.

Dynes, R. Individual and organizational response to the 1985 earthquake in Mexico City, Mexico. Disaster Research Center, University of Delaware, Newark, De., 1990. DRC book and monograph ser. no. 24. ix + 200 pp.

Describes extent of the damage caused and experience gained from remedial activities and restoration work.

Egan, E. (Zambezia Field Office, UNICEF). Relief and rehabilitation work in Mozambique: institutional capacity and NGO executional strategies.

Development in Practice: An Oxfam Journal 1(3) 1991, pp. 174-184

The nature of the Mozambique 'emergency' and its institutional context pose a significant challenge to non-governmental organization (NGO) aid strategies, as these organizations seek to reconcile objectives of short-term effectiveness and accountability with goals of long-term capacity-building and sustainability. The increasing emphasis on the former within the Zambezia Province Emergency Programme may be prejudicing the government's capacity to stimulate economic and social rehabilitation once the Emergency Programme aid declines. Many NGOs working within the Province have shifted from a strategy of executing relief and rehabilitation programmes through existing institutional channels to one which relies heavily on the development of their own parallel structures. The shift has been motivated by the perceived weak

executorial capacity of the government institutions; however, it is unclear whether the modest gains in aid effectiveness and efficiency offset the lost opportunities for institutional change and learning necessary for programme sustainability and for the longer-term rehabilitation of the economic and social infrastructure in the province.

Eldredge, E. and Rydjeski, D. Food crises, crisis response and emergency preparedness: the Sudan case. *Disasters* 12(1), 1988, pp. 1-4

All response mechanisms in developing countries can be expected to be swamped in times of a major food emergency. During major crises international relief assistance will continue to play a crucial role. Attempts at imposing centralized, institutional social security systems that address the normal 'pockets of need' syndrome will be extremely expensive, not self-sustaining, and prone to failure. In that these efforts may undermine natural response mechanisms and draw scarce resources away from more logical, decentralized relief agencies these efforts may prove dangerously counter-productive.

Ethiopia, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. The challenges of drought : Ethiopia's decade of struggle in relief and rehabilitation. Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Addis Ababa, 1985. 279pp. ISBN. 0-946825-01-7

An account of the history of drought in Ethiopia, and of the activities of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission of Ethiopia during the last decade, provides an insight into the problems faced by African countries dealing with the effects of drought, and some of the successes that have been achieved. The roles of domestic and international sources of assistance are examined, including the activities of NGOs in combating the immediate and longer term effects of drought through relief and rehabilitation work.

Ethiopia, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. Review of drought relief and rehabilitation activities for the period December 1984-August 1985, and 1986 assistance requirements. Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Addis Ababa, 1985. 123 pp.

The report reviews relief and rehabilitation activities undertaken in Ethiopia by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and by donor communities since December 1984, to document the results of the December 1984 appeal for international assistance, and to estimate 1986 relief assistance requirements. In addition, proposed regional recovery and rehabilitation projects for 14 administrative regions of Ethiopia are examined. The report contends that the donor community will be able to provide drought affected areas with the food rations required for basic survival. Joint planning between the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and donor agencies is seen as the vital link for effective use of resources. Guidelines aimed at the donor community are drawn up in order to mitigate future disasters. They include recommendations that donors provide financial assistance for port handling and inland transport; provide expanded air maintenance facilities; use relief food aid in structured food-for-work programmes; give priority to orphaned and separated children; consider an augmentation of the Food Security Reserve; and strengthen institutional building within Ethiopia.

Fan Yuchen. Disaster relief in China. *Disasters* 15(4), 1991, pp. 379-381
The present disaster relief system was established in the 1950s. Although it has played an important role, recent societal reforms and the development of a commodity-based economy means that it is no longer suitable to the demands made on it. Suggestions are made for reforming disaster relief in China.

Fuentes Aguilar, L. The seismic disaster in Mexico City, September, 1985. *Geographia Medica* vol. 17, 1987, pp. 63-84

Nothing can be yet done to prevent an earthquake, or predict its date or destructive capacity. The present crucial need is to minimise its impact on the local population by developing a greater understanding of how such events are perceived by those affected and how damage to buildings and other structures might be reduced. The case study of the earthquake of September 1985 sets out the nature of the quake and the manner in which the subsoil on which Mexico City stands was particularly affected, the role of the army, and other relief agencies, and the psychological reactions of survivors.

Godfrey, N. and Kalache, A. (Evaluation and Planning Centre for Health Care, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine). Health needs of older adults displaced to Sudan by war and famine: questioning current targeting practices in health relief. *Social Science & Medicine* 28(7) 1989, pp. 707-713

Reports on the findings of a study of the health needs of older adults who were among those refugees recently displaced to rural relief centres in Sudan in 1984/85 by the war and famine in the Tigray region of Ethiopia. It considers the extent to which morbidity events and migration affected the lifestyle of older adults and the socioeconomic support mechanisms which were available to them. The findings indicate that older adults (those over 45 years of age) were a very small proportion of the population and that over half of those aged 60 years and over had been left behind in Tigray. This may well indicate that disability, illness, or both, forced many older adults, particularly those most in need, to remain in Tigray. Among older adults living in Sudan, high levels of minor disability, social isolation and total economic dependency indicated vulnerability, but older adults had not been specifically considered in health policies and plans. Their primary needs were basic, for clothes, food, shelter, transport, seeds, oxen and farming tools. Priority in relief should be to support individuals, families and entire communities by adequately providing for basic needs. Furthermore, international relief agencies should give equal consideration to those who remain in their homes and those who migrate for assistance. This approach would take into consideration quality of life, not just the number of lives saved among those who reach the camps and shelters, and would assume responsibility for 'Health for All', not just for selected vulnerable groups.

Gohla, H. P. Von Nothilfe zur Entwicklungsarbeit an der 'Graswurzel'. Die Entfaltung einer Partnerorganisation in Bangladesh. [From emergency aid to 'grass roots' development work. The development of a partnership

organization in Bangladesh.] In Bornhorst, B. (ed.), *Misereor-Dialog* no. 7, 1990, pp. 206-225

The work of Caritas and of the Christian Organization for Relief and Rehabilitation (CORR) in Bangladesh since 1947 is outlined. While emergency aid was essential at various times, the negative effects on self respect and initiative of long-term dependency on outside supplies became apparent. As a result, after 1973, CORR decided to concentrate its efforts on rehabilitation. One success was the Jute project which created employment for 10 000 women and now produces exports worth over \$2 million, 85% of which goes to these women. In 1979, with a change of name to Caritas Bangladesh and a shift to lay leadership, the emphasis changed to self help. A new project, Development Extension Education Services (DEEDS), aimed to animate small homogeneous groups to mobilize their own talent and resources for development, and by 1986 some 1530 such groups had been set up. A case study of one such group is described and additional work and future plans of the organization are reviewed.

Haider, S. Z. Food recovery and food security measures in Bangladesh - a case study. (In) Food security in the Muslim world, ed. Qasem, S. Proceedings of a seminar, Amman, 1987. Islamic Academy of Sciences, Amman, 1988, pp 499-507

The agricultural sector in Bangladesh contributes about 50% of the country's GDP, and 60% of the population are engaged in this sector. Yet Bangladesh is one of the large receivers of food aid in the world due to many reasons, most important of which are emphasis on cash-crop production, natural disasters, and mismanagement of agricultural land. The paper summarizes the food insufficiency situation in Bangladesh and suggests some measures towards achieving self-reliance. Among those measures are minimizing land damage, better management of resources and the application of proper scientific and technological methods.

Helland, J. and Vaa, M. Mali: matforsyning og katastrofebistand. Oslo, Utenriksdepartement, 1986

Hossain, M. Natural calamities, instability in production and food policy in Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Development Studies* 18(4) (Dec. 1990), pp. 33-54.

Bangladesh is one of the countries most seriously affected by natural disasters, being chronically prone to floods, droughts and cyclones. This paper assesses the impact of natural disasters on foodgrain production at the national and regional levels during the 1973-90 period. It also evaluates the public policy response to natural disasters. The paper argues that the effect on production has not been severe at the national level because (a) shortfalls in production in affected regions is to a large extent compensated by above normal production in non-affected regions and (b) farmers try to make up the loss through above-normal production in the post-calamity season. The paper also argues that the government responds to a natural disaster by importing foodgrains more than what is needed to mitigate the adverse effects, which inflates the public stocks and depresses prices in subsequent seasons.

The impact of local élites on disaster preparedness planning: the location of flood shelters in Northern Bangladesh. *Journal of Disaster Studies and Management* Dec. 1991

Jean, F. Éthiopie: du bon usage de la famine. Médecins sans frontières, Paris, 1986. 102 pp.

Examines the causes of the 1973 and 1984 famines, the programmes devised for dealing with the problem, and some of the consequences.

Kanji, N. War and children in Mozambique: is international aid strengthening or eroding community-based policies? *Community Development Journal* 25 (Apr. 1990), pp. 102-12

Three social policy approaches to helping children affected by war; effectiveness of government responses.

Keen, D. War, famine and flight in Sudan. III. A disaster for whom? Local interests and international donors during famine among the Dinka of Sudan. *Disasters* 15(2), 1991, pp. 150-165

The 1985-88 famine amongst the Dinka is described and shown to have been rooted in the long term exploitation of the south by northern Sudanese and international interests. This process of exploitation served, and continues to serve, important functions for particular groups. Some of the ways in which the 1985-88 famine was functional - for the central government, the army and merchants - are outlined and the implications for relief operations considered. It is argued that international donors had considerable 'room for manoeuvre' which they could have used to adopt more effective policies. They only did so after the worst of the mortality was over.

Leys, R. Drought and drought relief in southern Zimbabwe. In Lawrence, P. (ed.), *World recession & the food crisis in Africa*, James Currey, London, 1986, pp. 258-274

Examines some of the effects of the drought in Zimbabwe by a detailed examination of four villages within the southern province of Masvingo. It indicates how certain families became increasingly marginalized as a result of the drought, and how other families, and in particular a kind of 'rural salariat', tended to consolidate their position. The drought exacerbated processes of social, economic and political differentiation whose roots lie deep in the colonial past.

Lindt, A. R. Generale hungern nie: Geschichte einer Hilfsaktion in Afrika. Koesel, 1983. ISBN. 3-466-11032-7. 264 pp.

Relief work in the Nigerian civil war, 1967-70, and the role of the Red Cross.

Linnér, Sture. Katastrofbistånd för utveckling. Fallstudier av Etiopien och Bangladesh - Ann Wilkens, Krister Eduards, Anita Seim. SIDA. Stockholm, 1986. (Ds UD, 0346-5659; 1986:3). ISBN. 91-586-0045-0

Lucron, C.-P. Du devoir d'assistance à la tentation d'ingérence: l'aide humanitaire dans la crise du Golfe.

Revue du Marché Commun 1992, pp. 496-503

Humanitarian assistance provided by the EEC and its member states to refugees from Iraq and Kuwait in the framework of the Persian Gulf conflict.

Lyndoh, J. M. Disaster management: a case study of Kosi security system in North-east Bihar. *Journal of Rural Development, India* 7(5) 1988, pp. 519-539

The Kosi Project consists of more than 120 km of flood-protection embankment on both banks of the River Kosi in Bihar State. An attempt is made to view the project from three angles: the hydraulic, the environmental and the demographic. The hydraulic problem is one of efficient drainage of a laggard river, capable of swelling over a hundred-fold. The environmental anxiety is how to prevent the Kosi from migrating west-wards and laying waste the most populous tract of middle North Bihar. The demographic necessity is one of reclaiming 16 000 sq km of Saharsa, Madhepura, Katihar and Purnea Districts buried in coarse Kosi sands and diverting the river to a larger share of the state's population. The necessary flood disaster relief and preparation are described in some detail.

Management of drought relief and impact of drought in Andhra Pradesh. *Agricultural Situation in India* 44(12) 1990, pp. 1019-1020

Following the severe drought in Andhra Pradesh in 1987/88, a study was conducted by the Agro-Economic Research Centre, Waltair, concerning the management of drought relief and the impact of drought. Five districts were selected for the study based on the drought index. Employment generation works were given the greatest importance in all districts, accounting for 59%-89% of total expenditure. However, these mostly covered wells and repairs to minor irrigation works, and their potential to employ a large number of people was limited. Other problems regarding drought management are briefly noted.

Margoluis, R. A. et al. Rapid post-disaster community needs assessment: a case study of Guatemala after the civil strife of 1979-1983. *Disasters* 13(4), 1989, pp. 287-299

Inefficient targeting of relief causes reduced coverage of needy populations and inflated costs. In order to ensure that the most needy populations receive appropriate types and amounts of assistance, collection of assessment data must be at the lowest possible administrative unit. In addition, it is essential that disaster assessment be a dynamic process in which follow-up activities monitor possible changes in vulnerability and need in the targeted populations. This paper presents a method for post-disaster rapid needs assessment at the community level. Indigenous enumerators are used to collect data with which communities are served and ranked according to need. Qualitative and quantitative methods are incorporated to provide rapidly a centralised database with which relief organizations can accurately target specific communities for assistance.

Minear, L. Humanitarianism under siege: a critical review of Operation Lifeline Sudan. Bread for the World/ Institute on Hunger and Development, 1991. ISBN. 0-932415-66-0. xviii + 215 pp.

History of famine relief measures made possible in Apr. 1989 by an agreement negotiated by the UN with rival factions in Sudan.

Mulwanda, M. P. Squatters' nightmare: the political economy of disasters and disaster response in Zambia. *Disasters* 13(4), 1989, pp. 345-350

Despite the frequency with which disasters occur, very few Third World countries have developed elaborate disaster mitigation networks. Governments in these countries focus their attention on disaster relief rather than disaster mitigation and preparedness. It is the contention of this paper that apart from the political and economic instability which will result, lack of sensitivity to the question of disasters and disaster preparedness will result in untold suffering for the millions of our people who live on the urban margins and who are the most exposed to danger.

Noji, E. K. The 1988 earthquake in Soviet Armenia: implications for earthquake preparedness. *Disasters* 13(3), 1989, pp. 255-262

The majority of deaths and injuries resulted from the collapse of inadequately designed and constructed buildings. Analysis of the effects of the Armenian earthquake on the population, as well as of the rescue and medical response, has strong implications for earthquake preparedness and response in other seismically vulnerable parts of the world. Strengthening the self-reliance of the community in disaster preparedness is suggested as the best way to improve the effectiveness of relief operations.

Oliver, J. Determining the future policies for disaster management in the Southwest Pacific. *Disasters* 13(4), 1989, pp. 322-333

In the light of the present economic, social, cultural and political characteristics of SW Pacific island nations, aid donors should shift the emphasis of their activities to the promotion of a greater self-help approach, as against the provision of emergency material aid from outside. The extent to which this policy could be adopted depends on the local resource base. Rather than relying mainly on emergency ad hoc aid delivery following each disaster, donors could improve disaster response through the previous provision of advice, training and funds. This would facilitate the growth and development of internal counter-disaster organizations, and assist countries to make their own decisions on the timing and nature of the aid required. Such a policy could also meet concerns that arise about external interference.

Ono, O. Peace action in Japan: refugee relief 1979-1987. *Peace and Change* 12 (3/4) 1987 pp. 79-87

Administration and activities of the Kampuchean Refugee Relief Program. Some emphasis on the role of women.

Overgy, T. Attitudes toward relief: Lessons from Mali drought. Norwegian Church Aid, Oslo, Norway. International Congress and Exhibition for Emergency, Disaster Preparedness and Relief, Washington, DC, 21-24 May 1985. [Can be ordered from] Hazard Monthly, Bethesda, Md.

Pagulayan, V. R. (Jr.) Towards self-sufficiency in disaster response of a developing country: the Philippine experience.

Regional Development Dialogue 9(1), 1988, pp. 74-105

The Philippines faces natural disasters of typhoons, flooding, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, storm surges and tornadoes. The continuing threat from these disasters has made the Filipinos resilient to their effects; however, increasing destruction has aroused the government to respond by way of attempting to alleviate the suffering. Relief assistance, although inadequate to prevent or mitigate the effects, appeared the only mode open to the government. The author looks at present-day counter disaster organization for pre-disaster, mid-disaster and post-disaster phases, giving the specific example of the eruption of Mayon Volcano in October 1984.

Palm, Risa I. and Hodgson, Michael E. Natural hazards in Puerto Rico : attitudes, experience, and behavior of homeowners. Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., 1993. Program on environment and behavior monograph -B55). xii + 151 pp. ISBN. 1-877943-09-6

Revel, Jean Pierre. The Erzincan (Turkey) earthquake, March 1992: psychosocial consequences and search and rescue teams. Disasters 17 Mar. 1993, pp. 56-60.

Savado, J. R. How peasants in Burkina Faso reacted to the food crisis and their views on aid. Ideas & Action no. 177, 1987, pp. 4-8

Based on the report on Burkina Faso for the 'Image of Africa' project which had its final meeting on 1-5 Feb. 1988 in Rome. The project, which has involved studies in 13 countries (7 in Europe and 6 in Africa) looks critically at the impact of the African food crisis in 1984/85 and the aid that it generated on both the African recipients and the European donors. The project is financed by the Commission of the European Communities and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The article concentrates on the part of the report that summarizes the viewpoints of Burkinabe peasant groups and leaders, government officials, national and international NGOs working in the country.

Schiff, B. N. Between occupier and occupied: UNRWA in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Journal of Palestine Studies Spring 1989, pp. 60-75

Role of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine. Refugees in the Near East.

Shepherd, A. and Maxwell, S. Improving food security at household level; government, aid and post-drought development in Kordofan and Red Sea Hills. In Maxwell, S. (ed.) To cure all hunger: food policy and food security in Sudan. London, Intermediate Technology Publications Ltd, 1991, pp. 218-213. ISBN. 1-85339-087-9

In the 1980s, UNICEF funded a number of programmes in Sudan, in an attempt to reduce food insecurity among rural women and children. This chapter uses data from selected UNICEF efforts in Kordofan and the Red Sea Hills, to assess whether government, assisted by aid, is capable of targeting development interventions on the food-insecure. The

reactions of government and aid agencies to food security problems are also studied to ascertain how sensitive they are to social factors. It is believed that the projects definitely resulted in a reorientation of government bureaucracies towards rural women in Kordofan, despite problems of access and infrastructure in the region. In the Red Sea Hills, the social structure of the government set more acute limits on what could be achieved thereby motivating and guiding the food-insecure nomads.

Simmons, C. and Lyons, S. Rhetoric and reality: the management of Botswana's 1982-8 drought relief programme. Journal of International Development 4(6) 1992, pp. 607-631

Botswana has experienced rapid economic growth over the past two decades, which has attracted much praise. While many of its citizens remained reliant on food aid programmes during the drought of 1982-88, both the coverage and the management of the relief programme were seen as outstanding by development economists and aid planners alike. A more realistic assessment of the effect of the drought relief programme must take on board the relation between the distribution of food aid and the incidence of undernutrition. This lacuna in relating food aid flows to nutritional status and mortality rates was in itself a serious shortcoming of the programme. The article addresses these considerations by examining food aid flows by district and programme type. An outline is given of the national and local regimes of administration. This is followed by a critical account of the Food Resources Department's management experience with respect to procurement, storage and aid distribution to primary schools, vulnerable groups and remote area dwellers. Comments are made on the nature and deficiencies of the reporting system. Conclusions put forward the view that the system has failed to provide for some of the more vulnerable groups, those benefiting least from the much-heralded economic growth rate achieved after the mid-1970s.

Somerville, C. M. Drought and aid in the Sahel. A decade of development cooperation. Westview Press, Boulder, Co., USA, 1986. ISBN. 0-8133-7087-6

The 1968-74 drought in the Sahel was an unprecedented catastrophe for the region, causing extensive crop failures, loss of human and animal populations, political instability, and the destruction of social and cultural structures. The response of the world to the catastrophe began with food aid donations from the Western nations and led to the formation of two co-operative organizations, the Comité permanent Inter-états de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS, formed by the Sahel states) and the Club du Sahel (formed by donors and the Sahel countries). These organizations have attempted to help the Sahel attain regional food self sufficiency and to make the region less vulnerable to drought. The recent recurrence of drought in the last three years, however, raises questions about the wisdom and the suitability of the development strategies being pursued and the impact of foreign aid. The book analyses the successes and failures of the development strategies, aid to the region, and the efforts of Sahelians and donors in overcoming drought and underdevelopment. It concludes that while CILSS has fallen short in meeting some of its goals, it has had some

successes, notably in expanding knowledge of the region. Sectoral analyses have been completed on a number of rural problems, some global policy analysis has been done, some sensitive political questions have been discussed, institutions set up, and frank and sometimes tense dialogue initiated between donors, Sahelians and agencies such as CILSS and the Club du Sahel. However, while there has been an increase in aid to the region, the pattern of funding has been disappointing, especially with regard to dryland crops, ecology and forestry, and fisheries: In 1984/85 the work of the CILSS was assessed by David Palin. The Palin report recommended restructuring of CILSS and a redefinition of its functions. A major recommendation was that CILSS should no longer identify, develop and implement national projects. Future policy for the region needs to concentrate on: reconsidering food aid, improved transport of food aid, avoidance of waste transfers through food aid, and much greater emphasis on food production than on food aid.

Statens räddningsverk. Den svenska räddningsinsatsen i Armenien december 1988. Statens räddningsverk, Karlstad, 1989. 109 pp.

Sztorch, L., Gicquel, V. and Desenclos, J. C. The relief operation in Puno District, Peru, after the 1986 floods of Lake Titicaca. *Disasters* 13(1) 1989, pp. 33-43

The 1985/86 rainy season in Peru was disastrous due to very high precipitation. Because of the unusual level of floods in the Lake Titicaca area and the increasing number of affected people, the Peruvian Government established an emergency relief plan and appealed for international aid. At that time, the situation was already very critical. The lack of preparedness made the implementation of the relief operation difficult. The paper describes the intervention of a French non-governmental organization, Médecins Sans Frontières, requested by the Peruvian authorities. The early phase of the relief programme and its methodology are described. Problems within this relief programme and the further long-term development action that should be undertaken are discussed.

Thomson, A. M. Somalia: food aid in a long-term emergency. *Food Policy* 8(3) 1983, pp. 209-219

From the mid-1970s onwards Somalia has suffered from a number of emergencies - drought, population disruptions, political conflict and minor climatic problems. This article examines the impact of such continuous flows of food aid as a response to such emergencies, both in terms of the recipient government's attempts to stabilize the domestic economy and of donor governments' activities.

Turton, D. Mursi response to drought : some lessons for relief and rehabilitation. *African Affairs* 84(336) 1985, pp. 331-346

Investigates what lessons can be learnt from the present disaster in Ethiopia which might help to prevent its otherwise inevitable recurrence. It draws upon the author's experience as an anthropologist of a part of Ethiopia which has seen, since 1971, its worst drought and famine in living memory and which has not been affected by any

large-scale or sustained relief and rehabilitation programme. The story of Mursi response to drought is shown to be, in many ways, a success story. They have shown great resilience and resourcefulness in responding to extreme ecological and political conditions and have survived with their social and economic institutions intact and with an undiminished sense of their own cultural identity. It is suggested that a condition of this success may have been the failure of outside agencies and authorities to come to their assistance with a full scale programme of relief and rehabilitation. In surveying the need for a new strategy it is concluded that the overriding lesson to be learnt from the Mursi and Ethiopian experience since 1974 is that what is needed is a system of "information feedback" which does not rely on the subjective and inertia producing judgement of individuals. Proposals are put forward for a self-regulating cybernetic system to provide food security for a people such as the Mursi.

United Nations, Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization, and Trusteeship. The emergency situation in Mozambique: priority requirements for the period 1990-1991. UN Sales no. E.90.IV.1. United Nations, Geneva, 1990. ISBN. 92-1-130138-6. vi + 183 pp.

Prepared jointly with the government of Mozambique. Description of the current crisis and assistance requirements for displaced people in rural areas.

United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO). Report on international relief assistance for the earthquake of 7 December 1988 in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia United Nations, Geneva, 1989. 35 pp. + addendum

United States, House of Representatives, Select Committee on Hunger, International Task Force. Famine relief in Ethiopia: an update: hearing, May 8, 1990. 101st Cong., 2d sess.; Serial no. 101-19 (1990). US Government Printing Office, Washington, D C. iii + 92 pp.

United States, Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Affairs. Refugee crisis in the Persian Gulf: hearings, April 16 and May 20, 1991, examining the international humanitarian response to the Persian Gulf crisis, providing an update on the crisis, and focusing on the U.N. humanitarian response. Hearings, 102d Cong., 1st sess.; Serial no. J-102-14; Senate Hearing 102-522. US Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1992, iv + 245 pp. ISBN. 0-16-037800-1.

Valentine, Theodore R. Drought, transfer entitlements, and income distribution: the Botswana experience. *World Development* 21(1), Jan. 1993, pp. 109-126. ISSN. 0305-750X.

Using 1974-75 and 1985-86 income distribution survey data, with the latter supplemented by drought relief data, this paper presents an analysis of intertemporal rural household income distribution in Botswana. Despite the fact that the 1974-75 survey was conducted during one of the best agricultural production periods on record and the 1985-86 survey was conducted in the midst of one of the worst, after the

rural economy had been weakened by a severe and prolonged drought, Botswana's rural income inequality did not appear to have increased significantly. There was no marked reduction in rural household real incomes. The explanation for this outcome is found to lie in the income-maintenance strategy pursued by rural households with strong support from transfer entitlement guarantees from private and public sources supplementing rural household incomes.

VanDomelen, J. Working with non-governmental organizations. In Jorgensen, S. et al. (eds), *Bolivia's answer to poverty, economic crisis, and adjustment: the emergency social fund*. World Bank, Washington, D.C., 1992, pp. 71-84. ISBN. 0-813-2056-4

With the creation of the Emergency Social Fund (ESF), the Government of Bolivia entered into its first experience in financing projects executed by agencies outside of the public sector. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were eligible to present project proposals to the ESF. Due to the high level of funding that went to NGOs and the broad range of organizations and type of projects receiving ESF support, this experiment served to highlight both the risks and the advantages of a more direct relationship between NGOs and the public sector. The chapter explores the experience of the EFG in working with NGOs and draws some general conclusions that may be useful beyond the Bolivian context. It begins by offering a profile of NGOs in Bolivia and sets the context for NGO collaboration with the government. Obstacles to effective collaboration included NGOs' reluctance to work with the government; the number and diversity of NGOs; the rivalry for resources between public agencies and NGOs; and the questionable institutional capacity of smaller NGOs. Lessons from the ESF experience in Bolivia include the discovery that even in a situation where NGOs' attitudes toward the government are sceptical or even hostile, steps can be taken to bring about closer co-operation.

Varnis, S. L. Reluctant aid or aiding the reluctant? US food aid policy for Ethiopian famine relief. Thesis, University of New Jersey, 1989, available from University Microfilms, Inc. 682 pp.

The Ethiopian famine and relief during 1984-86 are analysed by contrasting the postures of donor and recipient governments. Propositions from the dependency paradigm are assessed, examining predictions of food power, normative and diplomacy theories through Ethiopian food policy, US Aid policy formation, and emergency food distribution. The Ethiopian government's failure to adopt policies to improve the domestic food product was the primary famine inducing factor, and militarism was the major thrust for state-sponsorship of famine. Socialist development strategies and ideology converged with military administration to exacerbate food deficits and target groups for famine-risk. Initial US hesitation to provide relief and reluctance to extend emergency aid to developmental assistance are attributed to Ethiopian policy more than donor food power. The institutional morphology of US policy making exercised normative constraints on food power, as democratic politics and rival ideologies placed constituencies in opposition. Interests were incorporated into policy objectives by problem assessments and mobilizing support for solutions. The success

of US relief suggests some openings in Ethiopian society and politics to diplomatic overtures of donor governments. Explaining Ethiopian famine, development, and the US-Ethiopia relationship from the dependency paradigm is problematic. Normative, food power and diplomatic factors evolved throughout the donor-recipient relationship and the relief effort. Mutual obligations from principles of relief paralleled the interdependencies of national development.

Verluisse, Pierre. *Arménie, la fracture : le séisme du 7 décembre 1988*. Stock, Paris, c. 1989. 228 pp. ISBN. 2-234-02210-X

Waddell, E. Coping with frosts, governments and disaster experts: some reflections based on a New Guinea experience and a perusal of the relevant literature (In) Hewitt, K. (ed.) *Interpretations of calamity*, Allen & Unwin, London, 1983, pp. 33-43

Based on an earlier paper by the author, it summarizes the effects of the 1972 drought and the associated frosts. These were seen by expatriates as a disaster and a huge famine relief operation was successfully mounted. As the third such disaster in living memory, the locals knew how to cope - by migration, though this was discouraged by the relief operation and may in future be less willingly adopted. Past models of disaster response (White) are criticized.

Walker, G. Bhopal: five years on. *Geography* 75(2), 1990, pp. 158-160
Repercussions to the world's worst industrial disaster, the background to which is briefly described, are still being felt within India and outside it. So far, little substantive relief and rehabilitation has been provided for the victims, and the compensation settlement, which was not generous, has suffered from bureaucratic delay in its administration. Both the company and the Indian authorities were responsible for blatant failures in hazard management. Although much work has been done on hazard management in the wake of the disaster, turning it into effective local action is not easy. Reservations are expressed about the degree of success achieved to date.

Watkins, R. Famine: Sudan's hidden tragedy; the devastation from the drought and famine in Sudan might have been minimized had donors and the former government foreseen the mammoth logistical problems the relief effort would encounter. *Africa Report* 30 (Nov./Dec. 1985), pp. 19-21

The need to improve Sudan's transportation infra-structure. Some discussion of efforts by the Sudan Railways Corporation (SRC) and private trucking firms to distribute food in the western part of the country.

Webb, P., von Braun, J., and Yohannes, Y. Famine in Ethiopia: policy implications of coping failure at national and household levels. *International Food Policy Research Institute*, Washington, D.C., 1992. Research Report no. 92. 167 pp. ISBN. 0-89629-095-6.

Identifies the principal links between supply failure, distribution failure, demand failure, and famine in Ethiopia at the national, regional, and household levels. Employs primary household-level data with a focus on project experiences and household coping strategies under famine

conditions. Presents an overview of major historical and contemporary famines in Ethiopia. Provides a detailed examination of the household-level effects of famine, considering private coping mechanisms, as well as the production, income, and consumption effects of famine according to household socioeconomic characteristics. Explores the causes of famine, considering both drought-induced production shortfalls and the policy environment in which production takes place. Analyzes the evolution of crop prices and the role of market disintegration in food crises. Assesses local relief and rehabilitation interventions, and costs as reported by project-implementing agencies. Discusses policy conclusions and presents recommendations concerning further steps to be taken for improved famine mitigation as well as prevention. Webb, von Braun, and Yohannes are all with the International Food Policy Research Institute.

Wilkins, Ann. Svältkatastrofen i Etiopien 1984/85 : en dokumentation av nödhjälpsoperationen. SIDA, Addis Ababa, 1985. 172 pp.

Winchester, Peter. Power, choice and vulnerability : a case study in disaster management in South India, 1977-1988. James & James, London, 1992. x + 225p. ISBN. 1-873936-05-2

8. REFUGEES

Argent, T. M. The need for assisted self-settlement: a proposed framework for refugee assistance in sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of Third World Studies* 8 (Spring 1991), pp. 25-52

Programme which maximizes the refugee's ability to achieve integration; role of UN agencies, national governments, and non-governmental organizations.

Carlin, J. L. Intergovernmental Committee for Migration: 35 years of assistance to refugees and migrants. *Australian Foreign Affairs* May 1986, pp. 398-407

Postwar refugee and humanitarian resettlement programmes of the ICM, founded in 1952 as the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM).

Center for the Study of Societies in Crisis. Repatriation during conflict in Africa and Asia. Center for the Study of Societies in Crisis, Dallas, 1992 (Contributions by B. Stein, F. C. Cuny, C. Cuny, J. R. Rogge, J. Sorenson, B. Hendrie, M. Hogan)

Clark, L. Key issues in post-emergency refugee assistance in Eastern and Southern Africa. Refugee Policy Group, Washington, D.C., 1987. 44 pp.

This paper discusses a number of issues concerning post-emergency relief refugee assistance in East and Southern Africa. It is based primarily on information gathered during field visits to Djibouti, Somalia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe during 1986. Emphasis is placed on issues that address major areas of unmet needs including: the burden which refugees create for the host country; refugee participation;

rural refugee settlements; spontaneously settled refugees; the role of liberation fronts in refugee assistance; and approaches to voluntary repatriation.

Clark, L. Post-emergency assistance for refugees in eastern and southern Africa: an overview. Refugee Policy Group, Washington, D.C., 1987. 33 pp.

Provides an overview of the long-term nature of the refugee problem in eastern and southern Africa, focusing on the problems the refugees face and those that they create for their host countries. A statistical summary of refugees in the region is presented and it is revealed that 80% were receiving the post-emergency relief in 1986. Three solutions to the refugee problem, namely resettlement outside the region, local integration within the region and voluntary return to their homeland are considered in the context of the situation in Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.

Godfrey, N. and Mursal, H. M. International aid and national health policies for refugees: lessons from Somalia. *Journal of Refugee Studies* 3(2) 1990, pp. 110-134

Most refugees seek asylum in poor countries where health services are already inadequate. Yet relief has focused almost exclusively on the health problems of refugees, thereby neglecting the consequences of an influx of refugees and the resulting international relief operation for national health policies and services. The paper is based on an analysis of national health policies for refugees in Somalia and the role of international aid in the policy process. Assumptions of temporary asylum greatly influenced policies for the organization and management of separate refugee health services. Key management strategies used to establish a separate system of basic health services which were managed and implemented by Somali nationals and refugees included centralized decision making, standards for the organization and delivery of services, and on-going programmes for the training and supervision of health workers. International support, in the form of foreign health advisers, was essential for management by Somali officials. Nevertheless, this system was unable to ensure good health and nutritional state or the involvement of the refugees in policy and management processes. Nor was this system able to become independent of foreign aid. Conclusions highlight the idealism of recommendations which focus solely on health activities or management mechanisms. Instead, there is a need for a framework which helps in understanding, explaining and working within the political realities of refugee health relief operations.

Gorman, R. F. Beyond ICARA II: implementing refugee-related development assistance. *International Migration Review* 20(2) 1986, pp. 283-298

Reviews the evolution of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, which advanced discussions on the connection between refugees and the development process and provided a forum to address refugee-related development burdens in Africa. A consensus now exists regarding how to address these burdens. But several challenges complicate realization of the ICARA II agenda, including: (1) the need for greater coordination between development

and refugee agencies in the UN system and governments; (2) the need for provision of adequate resources by donors; (3) weakness of host country capacity to absorb and manage assistance in the context of overall development planning; and (4) poor visibility of refugee-related development needs as compared to emergency ones.

Gorman, R. F. Coping with Africa's refugee burden: a time for solutions. United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 1987. UN Sales no. E.87.XV.RS/15. xiv + 206 pp.

Evolution and goals of the second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa; responses of governments, the UN system, and non-governmental organizations.

Harrell-Bond, B. E. Imposing aid. Emergency assistance to refugees. Oxford University Press, Oxford and New York, 1986, ix + 440pp.

There has been little systematic study of rural refugees and rural refugee relief work in Africa or elsewhere. The research reported in this book is a first attempt to make an independent study of an emergency assistance programme, mounted by international agencies in response to an influx of refugees, in this case the Ugandans, who spilled out over the Sudan border in the Yei River district from the early months of 1982. The study used anthropological and participatory methods, and the data included interviews of 6000 households, both in camps and among the great number who struggled to remain outside the aid "umbrella". The book is organized into two parts. The introductory chapter surveys some of the assumptions behind the present approach to assisting refugees, including the author's own assumptions which led to the undertaking of the study, and it discusses the methods which were applied. Chapter (1) describes the characteristics of the Ugandan influx into southern Sudan from 1979. Chapters (2) and (3) look at the operational effects of the assumptions about how best to help refugees, by first describing the way the settlements were organized and the programme was administered and then examine some demographic features of the refugee population. Part 2 of the book looks at the result of the delivery of such services as protection, food, medicine, education and employment. It goes on to consider the question of the vulnerable categories and the psychological problems of refugees. Finally, on the basis of some evidence from the Yei River district, it considers the possible long term impact of the refugees and the aid programme on the district.

Karadawi, A. Constraints on assistance to refugees. Some observations from the Sudan. University of East Anglia, Norwich, School of Development Studies, Aug. 1983. University of East Anglia School of Development Studies Discussion Papers no. 138. 26 pp. Available from British Library Document Supply Centre

Keen, D. Refugees: rationing the right to life: the crisis in emergency relief. Zed Books, 1992. viii + 86 pp. ISBN. 1-85649-092-0.

Based on a symposium entitled, "Responding to the nutrition crisis among refugees: the need for new approaches," held at Oxford, Mar. 1991. Nature and causes of inadequacies in international refugee relief.

Ono, O. Peace action in Japan: refugee relief 1979-1987. Peace and Change 12 (3/4) 1987 pp. 79-87

Administration and activities of the Kampuchean Refugee Relief Program. Some emphasis on the role of women.

Palmieri, V. H. International refugee assistance programs. Department of State Bulletin Jul. 1980, pp. 40-42

Statement before the Subcommittee on International Organizations, Foreign Affairs Committee, U.S. House of Representatives, Feb. 21, 1980.

Pitterman, S. A comparative survey of two decades of international assistance to refugees in Africa. Africa Today First Quarter 1984, pp. 25-54

Reynell, J. Political pawns: refugees on the Thai-Kampuchean border. Refugee Studies Programme, Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford, 1989. ISBN. 0-951226-01-0. xi + 201 pp.

Case study of socioeconomic life in three Khmer refugee camps assisted by the UN Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), 1986. Global context, historical and political background, layers of power and the structure of aid, camp security, and education.

Schiff, B. N. Between occupier and occupied: UNRWA in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Journal of Palestine Studies Spring 1989, pp. 60-75

Role of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine. Refugees in the Near East.

Shook G. and Fos P., An environmental health evaluation tool for locating and assessing disaster relief and refugee camps. Journal of Environmental Health 55(7), 1993, pp. 21-23.

Diseases associated with the environment, such as cholera and malaria, may be minimized by placing disaster relief and refugee camps, from an environmental standpoint, in good locations. To do so, however, is often difficult due to political, military and economic constraints within host countries. Once these camps are established there are often limited resources to provide fundamental services, such as adequate water supplies or vector control services. In order to locate new camps and to assess environmental services in existing camps to prioritize them, a weighted value tree model was developed, using a technique of decision analysis. After being translated into a camp survey form, the tree was tested in existing refugee camps of Thailand. That form demonstrated the model's appropriateness in prioritizing environmental health services, at least for such camps in hot, moist climates.

Simmonds, S. Refugee income generating projects and occupational health. Disasters 12(2), 1988, pp. 169-176

The shift from purely emergency relief for refugees in developing countries to aid within the context of development strategies is slowly gathering momentum. Such a move implies that if self-reliance is to be a realistic goal then employment for refugees is essential a number of income-generating schemes are therefore being both proposed and

developed. Many of these schemes have implications for the health of the refugees, so this paper summarises some occupational health hazards and offers suggestions for future action.

Smith, A. Oliver-. Successes and failures in post-disaster resettlement. *Disasters* 15 (Mar. 1991), pp. 12-23

Focuses on the importance of popular participation for successful resettlement. Cites case material from Turkey, Iran, Peru, and Guatemala.

World Food Programme and United Nations High Commission for Refugees. Report to the Executive Director of the World Food Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the joint WFP/UNHCR mission to Pakistan in July 1986 to assess the 1987 food aid requirements for refugees. Geneva, 1986. 36 pp.

The Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) met in Geneva in April 1985 and agreed on a number of measures to tackle jointly the problem of the increasing number of refugee situations around the world and the lack of adequate resources to meet refugee relief requirements. It was agreed that a new approach was required to the mobilization and programming of food aid for large-scale continuing refugee operations. This involved the fielding of annual joint WFP/UNHCR Assessment Missions from headquarters and the announcement of donor contributions sufficiently in advance to enable WFP to arrange for an orderly flow of the food aid committed. The first joint WFP/UNHCR Mission to Pakistan, to assess the food needs of Afghan refugees for 1986, was fielded in August 1985. In assessing the food aid needs of Afghan refugees in 1987, the 1986 mission primarily considered the total amount of food aid distributed during the 12 months since the 1985 mission visit, the project distribution level for 1986, and the quantity of wheat released by the Government of Pakistan in excess of donor commitments during both time periods. It also assessed the extent to which food aid pledges for 1986 are adequate to meet the requirements of the refugees.

Zarjevski, Y. A future preserved: international assistance to refugees. Pergamon Press, New York and Oxford, 1988. ISBN. 0-08-034262-0. xiv + 280 pp.

Focuses on the development and services of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

9. LEGAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES

Adelman, H. The ethics of humanitarian intervention: the case of the Kurdish refugees. *Public Affairs Quarterly* 6 (Jan. 1992), pp. 61-87

Discusses ethical and practical aspects of a viable definition of humanitarian intervention in international law.

Allen, C. A. Civilian starvation and relief during armed conflict: the modern humanitarian law. *Journal of International and Comparative Law* Spring 1989, pp. 1-85

Based on thesis (LL.M.), George Washington University.

Delpal, Marie-Christine. Politique extérieure et diplomatie morale : le droit d'ingérence humanitaire en question. Fondation pour les études de défense nationale, Paris, 1993. (Dossier no. 50). iii + 127 pp. ISBN. 2-85789-105-9

Du devoir d'assistance au droit d'ingérence. *Relations Internationelles et Stratégiques* 3 (1991), pp. 53-119

Discusses the emergence of the concept of "humanitarian interference" as an outgrowth of international relief efforts; 6 articles.

Gasper, D. Development ethics : an emergent field? : a look at scope and structure with special reference to the ethics of aid. Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, 1992. Working papers General series. no. 134. 23 pp. Availability: SWIDOC, Amsterdam (Nr.63431); Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague (Nr.B9237323)

Smith, P. Macalister-. International humanitarian assistance: disaster relief actions in international law and organization. Nijhoff, Dordrecht, 1985. Scientific collection of the Henry Dunant Institute. xiv + 244 pp. ISBN. 90-247-2993-9

Sommaruga, C. Respect for international humanitarian law: ICRC review of five years of activity (1987-1991) *Transnational Associations* 43 (2) 1992, pp. 62-70.

Focuses on protection of prisoners of war and civilians during armed conflicts.

Weiss, T. G. and Minear, L. Do international ethics matter? humanitarian politics in the Sudan. *Ethics and International Affairs* 5 (1991), pp. 197-214
Describes the obstacles faced by Operation Lifeline, a UN led relief supply effort for civilians caught in the crossfire of the Sudan civil war, 1989-90.

Wilson, H. A. Humanitarian protection in wars of national liberation. *Arms Control* no. 8 (May 1987), pp. 36-51

Application of the international law of armed conflicts to guerrilla wars and wars in occupied territories.

10. TECHNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DISASTER RELIEF

Aysan, Y. and Davis, I. Disasters and the small dwelling: perspectives for the UNIDNDR. James & James Science Publishers Ltd., London, 1992. x + 264 pp. ISBN. 1-873936-07-9

Proceedings of a conference held in Oxford, Sep. 1990. Protecting urban and rural homes through training, education, risk reduction, emergency planning, and risk assessment.

Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V. (DFVLR). Tele-Hestor. Forschungs- und Technologieprogramme fuer ein fernbemanntes Hubschraubersystem fuer den Katastrophenschutz. [Tele-Hestor. Research and technology programme for a tele-operated helicopter system for disaster relief.] Braunschweig, Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, Oct. 1986. DFVLR-IB--111-86/41. 32 pp. Availability: Copy held by FIZ Karlsruhe; available from UB/TIB Hannover.

Granica, K. and Schmitt, U. Feasibility in the use of satellite remote sensing data as a fast reaction tool for natural disaster relief. 25th International Symposium on Remote Sensing and Global Environmental Change: Tools for Sustainable Development, Graz, 4-8 Apr. 1993. Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (ERIM), Ann Arbor, [1993].

Lundahl, A. C. and Brugioni, D. A. Aerial photography: world class disaster fighter. Information Society 4/1985, pp. 327-45

The value of utilizing aerial photographic collection systems along with varied photo interpretation and photogrammetric techniques in connection with disaster management.

Mick, S. and Wallace, W. A. Expert systems as decision aids for disaster management. Disasters 9(2), 1985, pp. 98-101

The capabilities for computer technologies to provide aid in disaster response are now well recognized. Effective response requires managing information flow prior to, during, and after potentially catastrophic events. Information technology can play a vital role in this process. Discusses a relatively new facet of information technology, artificial intelligence. Because of the newness of the technology, we can only illustrate its possible usefulness by describing a system what we have implemented for demonstration and research purposes.

Rose, J. Mobile satellite communications in disaster relief. International Congress and Exhibition for Emergency, Disaster Preparedness and Relief, Washington, DC, 21-24 May 1985. [Can be ordered from] Hazard Monthly, Bethesda, Md.

Vermillion, C. H. and Foster, D. Satellite-aided disaster warning systems for Asia and the Pacific. (In) Proceedings of the National Conference on Resource Management, 1983, San Francisco. Vol. 5. Ed. Y, M. Schiffman et al. CERMA, Springfield, Va., 1984, pp. 33-56

Since 1978, USAID, assisted by NASA and NOAA, has approved and is presently developing an advanced satellite receive and process facility for Bangladesh capable of utilizing every component of environmental satellite technology to monitor local environmental conditions. In addition, USAID has recently approved a similar effort for Fiji which will provide Fiji with data on typhoons and other severe storms by receiving and processing weather photographs from the Japanese GMS and the U.S. GOES satellites which provide coverage of the entire Pacific Ocean. In addition, and even more important, communication schemes are not available for transmitting timely disaster warnings to potential affected population concentrations. Indonesia, with its

domestic communications satellite, called Palapa, meets the need for such assistance and has the infrastructure to support high technology systems. It is the conclusion of this paper that Indonesia should be the next country designated for a project of this nature.

Walter, L. International disaster relief and the role of the United Nations disaster relief. (In) Satellite remote sensing. Applications to rural disasters. Proceedings of the joint ESA/FAO/WMO training course, Rome, 1980.

European Space Agency, Paris, 1981. (ESA-SP-1035)

The application of satellites to rural disasters is introduced. The scope of the problem of disaster relief is defined from the viewpoint of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO). Among the most severe disasters which strike rural areas are floods, famine, storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and epidemic disease. Many of these objectives can be facilitated through improved information and communication provided by satellite technology.

Walter, L. S. The uses of satellite technology in disaster management. Disasters 14(1), 1990, pp. 20-35

Various kinds of satellites, including communications, meteorology, remote sensing and geophysics satellites, are, or may become, useful tools in disaster prevention, preparedness and relief. They already provide operational capability for storm warnings and search-and-rescue efforts. Other capabilities, such as improved flood prediction and global mobile communications during relief, are close within reach. Still others, such as earthquake prediction, require considerable research. Close co-operation and communication between space technologists and disaster-management specialists will be needed in guiding research and designing and testing satellite systems. It is hoped that the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction can provide a framework for such activities.

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 DERES
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 Economic Literature Index (American Economic Association)
 Enviroline (Environment Abstracts/Bowker)
 FHGPUBLICA (Fraunhofer Gesellschaft, Stuttgart)
 FORIS (Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften, Bonn)
 FORKAT (Bundesminister für Forschung und Technologie, Bonn)
 FTN
 GEOBASE (Geographical Abstracts/Elsevier)
 INFOR (Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe und beteiligte Bundesländer)
 LIBRIS (Swedish research libraries' co-operative database)
 PAIS (Public Affairs Information Service, New York)
 Rural development abstracts (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux
 International)
 SESAME (Commission of the European Communities)
 SIGLE (System for Grey Literature in Europe)
 SOLIS (Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften, Bonn)
 TA (Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe und beteiligte Bundesländer)
 UFORDAT (Umweltbundesamt, Germany)
 World agricultural economics and rural sociology abstracts (Commonwealth
 Agricultural Bureaux International)
 VADEMECUM (Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe und beteiligte
 bundesländer)