

RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME FOR FLOOD DAMAGE  
IN WESTERN JAMAICA CONSEQUENT ON JUNE 12 FLOOD RAINS

Members of this Honourable House will recall that on the 12th of June, 1979, Western Jamaica was ravaged by flood rains. The Meteorological Division of the Ministry of Public Utilities estimates that over 85 billion gallons of water were released in this area within a 24-hour period and that the return period of this phenomenon varies from between 50 to 150 years. The severe hydro-geological and drainage problems which ensued, were caused by the combination of this tremendous rainfall, together with the less spectacular, but very damaging rains which had been falling in the disaster area during April and May. The results are well known. Forty-one persons lost their lives. Houses were washed away, crops destroyed, bridges wrecked, roads severely scoured, blocked or demolished and, indeed, even now, while the flood waters have receded from Leamington, Enfield, Exeter and Chigwell, the town of New Market still lies buried under 80 feet of water.

2. The Government took immediate steps to assist the communities in the disaster area.

At the national level, the Honourable Prime Minister established and chairs a National Committee consisting of representatives of the Government, the Opposition, the Clergy and the Voluntary Services. At the ministerial level, I have the honour to chair an inter-ministerial committee which receives and considers reports from the two organizations to which was allocated the task of undertaking and facilitating action in the disaster area. The first of these is the Emergency Operations Centre which was mobilized at and by the Ministry of Social Security, and the Honourable Minister of that Ministry has tabled a report which will bring to the House's attention the very excellent work done by all concerned with the Centre. The second is the Reconstruction Task Force, established so as to facilitate the formulation and implementation of a co-ordinated reconstruction programme. Both of these were assisted at the parish level by Parish Committees, established on a bi-partisan basis, which were able to give valuable and much needed guidance and advice.

3. The Task Force was established on the 19th of June, 1979. Its functions were set out as follows:-

- i) co-ordinate all reconstruction proposals and prepare plans for implementation in short,

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- medium and long terms;
- ii) identify technical assistance needs and seek assistance on a comprehensive basis through relevant channels;
- iii) projectize plans so as to facilitate quick funding by local, bi-lateral and international funding agencies;
- iv) ensure that implementation proceeds as quickly as possible.

4. Initially, the Task Force included the widest range of Government Agencies which would be involved in the reconstruction exercise. It was subsequently expanded to include non-governmental agencies such as the Council of Voluntary Social Services, the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica and the Jamaica Council of Churches, which contributed considerably to the discussions and decision-taking process. The Task Force, --- the members of which are listed at Appendix I, defined its areas of operation as follows:-

- 1) Comprehensive planning at the local, parochial and regional levels
- 2) Roads, bridges and drains
- 3) Water and sewerage
- 4) Public utilities
- 5) Health
- 6) Housing
- 7) Agriculture
- 8) Amenities and facilities

Action teams were established, where necessary, to facilitate quick planning and implementation. A list of these action teams is at Appendix II. A provisional programme was established, as follows:-

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| a) data collection and collation                 | - 2-3 weeks   |
| b) plan preparation                              | - 1-6 months  |
| c) projectizing of plans and funding of projects | - 1-8 months  |
| d) implementation                                | - 1-24 months |

Task Force meetings have been held regularly, and to date seventeen progress reports have been issued.

I will now set out for information, the progress made in the abovementioned areas to date.

#### 5. Data Collection and Collation

Data collection was the first priority of the Task Force. Most of the agencies involved responded magnificently to

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the challenge and data regarding degree and type of damage in all areas listed at paragraph 4 above, were collected and collated, most of this being done within the first two months of the establishment of the Task Force. More detailed analysis continues to be done, however, and this forms an important part of the medium and long term planning which is underway. A list of studies done so far is as follows:-

- 1) "Hydrological Appraisal of Damage in Western Jamaica caused by June 12, 1979 Flood Rains - Vols. I-IV" prepared by Water Resources Division of the Ministry of Local Government
- 2) "Assessment of Flood Damage in Western Jamaica" - Interim Report July 1979 prepared by the Geological Survey Division of the Ministry of Mining and Natural Resources
- 3) "Preliminary Statement on Flood Stricken Areas" prepared by the Town Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning
- 4) "The New Market Area" prepared by the Town Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning
- 5) "The Final Report of Flood Rains in Western Jamaica 12th June, 1979" prepared by the Climate Branch of the Meteorological Division of the Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport
- 6) "General Outline for the Structuring of a Strategy and Elaboration of a Plan of Reconstruction", prepared in June 1979 by General Ricardo Peralta Mendez, from the Inter-American Development Bank
- 7) "The Churches Response to the June Flood Disaster" by Fred Cuny, prepared by the Jamaica Council of Churches

A critical factor in this area was the completion of aerial survey photographs of the disaster area which is proving most valuable in the planning exercise. And here, I would like to thank publicly Alcan Jamaica Limited, which met the total cost of this exercise. I should also like to mention here Mr. J. S. Tyndale-Biscoe, who, immediately after the flood, produced, free of charge, aerial photographs of the entire flood stricken area, as his contribution to the national effort.

#### 6. Plan Preparation

The planning action team was, naturally, very involved in the data collection and collation exercise. An immediate priority was to identify flood prone areas, indicating level of risk involved. This was urgently needed so as to ensure that reconstruction did not take place in high risk areas. Similarly, the team gave high priority to identifying lands on which relocation could proceed. These exercises were completed within the

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first four months. Concurrently, work proceeded on detailed planning for short and medium term reconstruction works and on outline planning for longer term reconstruction including comprehensive drainage plans which would help to reduce the intensity of damage from future flood rains and hurricanes. In this connection, it should be noted that plans have been prepared for a new settlement in the New Market area at Mocho. These plans have been discussed and agreed with the people in the area. A similar plan has been prepared for Leamington and will be discussed with the people in the area shortly. A plan in respect of Chigwell is now in preparation. A comprehensive plan of development for the region requires further in-depth studies, and should be ready by April, 1980. At this point, I would like to pay tribute to the many professionals who, individually and through their Associations, made known their interest and ability to assist in both the planning and implementation exercise, some of whom went so far as to present in writing their ideas for the planning process and so contributed to the work that has been and still is proceeding.

#### 7. Financing

As is well known, many countries and international agencies rendered valuable assistance to us in our hour of need.

--- Details of such assistance are at Appendices III and IV. Appendix III sets out assistance, both in cash and kind, received on a general basis for the reconstruction programme, and Appendix IV shows sources of project financing. It will be seen that approximately \$44.7 million has been mobilized with a further \$13 million being in process. These amounts will meet our requirements for this financial year and are reflected in the Second Supplementary Estimates.

#### 8. Implementation

Implementation has been proceeding in all the various fields as is set out below:

Roads, Bridges and Drains: There are two main programmes in this area. Main roads and related infrastructure works are dealt with by the Ministry of Works, while local authority works are dealt with by the relevant Local Authorities under the aegis of the Ministry of Local Government. The Ministry of Works initially identified a programme for the West, costed at \$13,650 million. So far, funds totalling \$11.8 million have been or are in the process of being finalized. It is expected that the remaining \$1.78 million can be obtained from budgetary sources. In every

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case, the funding agency has been requested to agree to retro-active financing. This has enabled the Ministry to proceed with works on the basis of urgency and need. So far, approximately \$5.3 million has been spent. The initiatives taken by the Ministry together with the highly valued assistance received from the Bauxite Companies, enabled us to reopen main roads and bridges in a relatively short time and I would like to pay tribute to all involved in this exercise. Special tribute must also be paid to the Construction Battalions of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, who came to this country in September and, between them and the end of November, undertook ten projects in the parish of Westmoreland. These included a variety of works ranging from repairing wash-outs, to construction of major drainage structures in the following sites:-

- 1) Barham Bridge
- 2) Sweet River
- 3) Water Works
- 4) Route A-2 wash-outs (Bluefields to Sav-la-mar)
- 5) Cave Lower Switchback
- 6) Cave Gully
- 7) Auchindown
- 8) Ormiston
- 9) Bluefields

All the work agreed on for these projects has been completed except for the construction of the super-span at Bluefields. A team of ten men is being left behind for three weeks to complete this project. The Sea Bees also arranged for a team of two engineers to visit and advise on a methodology for dealing with the New Market Lake. The Government is most grateful for this assistance from the U.S.A., which has resulted in the speedy completion of urgent infrastructure works at a comparatively low cost. At this point, I wish to say thanks also to the Kaiser Bauxite Company which, by transporting urgently needed materials at very short notice, enabled the Sea Bees to complete these works.

Local Authorities initially identified damage to the tune of \$13.4 million in the disaster area, of which \$4.7 million were required for expenditure up to March of 1980. Since then, the September rains have created additional damage in the area. We were fortunate to be able to negotiate a loan of \$6.7 million from the Caribbean Development Bank to undertake these works. The Bank responded promptly and with sensitivity to our need and has been of great assistance, not only in approving the loan, but also in setting terms that spoke to our needs rather than to the criteria normally imposed for such infrastructure loans.

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Immediate work to reopen roads and bridges was undertaken and so far approximately \$1.4 million has been spent. Consultants have prepared and agreed programmes with the relevant responsible officers and work in all four parishes is proceeding. The majority of the programme is scheduled for completion in six months.

Major Water Supplies: The National Water Authority indicated that \$2.4 million were required for this item. This loan has been granted by the Caribbean Development Bank and works are proceeding. So far, approximately \$500,000 has been spent, and it is expected that the programme will be completed by November of 1980.

Minor Water Supplies: These require an expenditure of approximately \$1 million. Of this, the Inter-American Development Bank has approved rescheduling of approximately J\$0.827 million for purchase of materials and equipment for the project. An application for an additional \$0.356 million is now being sought from another international agency. At this point, I would like to pay tribute to the officials and Boards of the World Bank and the inter-American Development Bank who sent a team to Jamaica shortly after the flood and who worked out with us a programme of rescheduling of approved resources which enabled us to proceed with the necessary works in good time.

Public Utilities: The Jamaica Public Service Company recorded damage of \$2.2 million. Approval was given by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to apply existing loan funds to meet these costs and the work is well underway.

Damage recorded by the Jamaica Telephone Company was minimal and has been met from their own resources.

The Jamaica Railway Corporation required funds to the tune of \$1.3 million, which has been obtained from the Caribbean Development Bank. \$133,186 has been spent to date and it is estimated that the works should be completed by May of 1980

Health: The Ministry of Health has done an excellent job in prevention of epidemics in the disaster area. Personnel from the Ministry, including Medical Officers of Health at the parish level and WHO personnel, worked round the clock to ensure a high level of preventive care. The Ministry has prepared two projects for epidemiological surveillance and environmental control, which have been submitted for funding to the Swedish Government and are to be administered by the World Health Organization. These programmes require expenditure of approximately \$400,000. In addition, approaches have been made to a local

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bauxite company to fund a leptospirosis surveillance programme at a cost of about \$150,000. The Ministry was fortunate to receive donations in cash as well as in equipment and materials.

--- A list of these is attached at Appendix V. These materials and donations were used to implement the immediate disease control programme, which was critically necessary immediately after the flood. The three programmes identified above will, hopefully, begin shortly, and will enable the Ministry to maintain their high standard of preventive work in the disaster area. A site for one new health clinic has been identified in New Market and construction of this should be started early in the new year.

Housing: The Housing Task Force, after its initial investigations, recommended against temporary housing and prepared a programme for mobilizing the majority of the housing required within six months. The programme called for the construction of 582 new houses, 300 of which are for indigents. The units for indigents are prefabricated by the Ministry of Housing and erected by the Local Authorities, under the guidance of the Ministry of Local Government. The units for sale are shell houses which are available in wood or cement in two sizes, 24x10 and 20x10. An experimental unit made of aluminium has been built by Alprojam in combination with the Urban Development Corporation. This unit is now located at Truro Pen, Westmoreland, and is being tested in terms of acceptability and marketability.

The mobilizing of materials has been a major problem in this programme. The Task Force has received valued assistance from Messrs. Ted Warmington and Peter Moss-Solomon, in organizing the ordering and scheduling of lumber. Caribbean Construction Company has assigned a member of its staff to the Task Force on a part-time basis for three months to assist in monitoring the distribution of lumber and cement. The army also has given invaluable assistance in the collection, storage and transportation of cement.

Despite many problems, this ambitious programme which is set out at Appendix VI is proceeding well, with implementation being undertaken by the Ministry of Housing, the Ministry of Local Government, the Local Authority, Sugar Industry Housing Limited, the National Housing Trust and the UDC. I would like here to pay tribute to the Board and staff of the National Housing Trust which reacted immediately and positively by assigning \$5 million for loans to flood sufferers for mortgages for new houses and for repairs. Loans are available to non-contributors as well as contributors to the Trust, and in order to assist

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further, mortgagees are required to pay only 10% of income for the first year of the loan. In addition, the Trust has relaxed the requirement to allocate by random selection in this particular case. Credit must also be given to Mutual Life, which made available a loan of \$250,000 for the housing programme. I also wish to pay special tribute to Alcan Jamaica Limited, which has indicated its willingness to allocate grant funds to a maximum of \$356,000 for housing for indigents on the basis of agreed criteria.

Agriculture: The loss to the agricultural sector was estimated at \$16.0 million. This includes loss of crops, livestock and farming infrastructure. The cost of rehabilitation and reconstruction in the short and medium terms is set at \$8.2 million and the long term \$7.6 million. Funding for the agricultural sector to date has been organized from grant and loan programmes. Grants of approximately \$4.3 million and loan of \$11.5 million have been identified to finance the effort of reconstruction.

The grant funded elements came from international institutions and a number of friendly countries, while the loan programme constituted, in the main, a re-organizing of priorities within our own resources.

The main thrust after the disaster was to quickly put back economic life into agriculture and this took the form of land preparation, the establishment of crops, the distribution of livestock feed, fertilizers, chemicals, medication, farm tools and planting materials. The above effort affected approximately 10,000 farmers covering about 15,000 acres of land.

Apart from the direct rehabilitation programmes, the Ministry of Agriculture has also concentrated on special programmes designed to improve utilization of resources (e.g. resiting of farms on the basis of an integrated community), and to establish a more efficient organizational framework. In other words, the objective sought was not so much reconstruction, properly speaking, but the re-deployment of activities on more efficient bases. In this regard, the acceleration of the First Rural Development Project, the Self Supporting Farmers Development Programme and other structure programmes in agriculture was re-mobilized. In addition, the UNDP special project of \$1.78 million came on stream as a new programme to consolidate the re-construction efforts. The U.N. has, as is well known, assisted us in many

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areas in the relief programme. In the reconstruction programme, the grant of \$1.78 million so generously approved by the 34th Session, is being used to implement an integrated rural development project at Chigwell. It is an exciting project and one which will set guidelines for future projects of this kind.

Amenities and Facilities: Damages to Ministry of Education installations were estimated at \$2.4 million. I am pleased to note here that the USAID were extremely helpful in this matter, and quickly agreed to reallocate \$1.4 million for repairs in the disaster area. The remainder of funds required is being provided through the budget. Similarly, funds for the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Natural Resources Conservation Department and Post and Telegraphs are being funded through the Supplementary Budget to the tune of \$676,000.

The Task Force is, of course, not a permanent body. It is expected that by March of next year, it will have fulfilled its function, and will accordingly be phased out, except for the CDB programme in which it is named as having a specific responsibility.

P. J. Patterson  
Deputy Prime Minister and  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
11th December, 1979.

MFA File No. 155/04



REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION TASK FORCE

Agency for Public Information  
Jamaica Development Bank

Ministry of Agriculture and the following Agencies  
Jamaica Agricultural Society  
National Sugar Company  
Sugar Industry Authority  
Sugar Industry Housing

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Finance and the following Divisions and Agencies  
Development Division  
Land Valuation Division  
National Planning Agency  
Negril Area Land Authority  
Projects Analysis and Monitoring Company  
Town Planning Department

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Housing

Ministry of Industry & Commerce and the following Department & Agencies  
SEDCO  
Jamaica Nutrition Holdings  
State Trading Corporation  
Trade Administrator's Department

Ministry of Local Government and the following Agencies  
Hanover Parish Council  
St. Elizabeth Parish Council  
St. James Parish Council  
Westmoreland Parish Council  
National Water Authority

Ministry of Mining & Natural Resources and following Divisions & Agency  
Geological Survey Division  
Natural Resources Conservation Authority  
Water Resources Division  
Metereological Office

Ministry of National Security and the following Department  
Jamaica Defence Force

Ministry of Pensions and Social Security and the  
Emergency Relief Committee

Ministry of Public Utilities and the following Agencies  
Jamaica Railway Corporation  
Jamaica Telephone Company  
Jamaica Public Service Company



Ministry of Regional & Parliamentary Affairs and the following Agency  
United Sugar Workers Co-operative

Ministry of Works

Ministry of Youth & Sports and the following Agency  
Social Development Commission

Prime Minister's Office and the following Agency  
National Housing Trust

Urban Development Corporation Personnel

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Council of Voluntary Social Services

Jamaica Council of Churches

Private Sector Organization of Jamaica

Professional Societies Association of Jamaica



APPENDIX II

FLOOD REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

ACTION TEAMS

PLANNING:

Mrs. Blossom Samuels, Town Planning Department, Chairman  
Other representatives of Town Planning Agency  
Representatives of National Planning Agency  
" " Water Resources Division  
" " Metereological Office  
" " Geology & Mines  
" " Ministry of Housing, Sites and Services  
" " Urban Development Corporation  
" " Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Purpose: Identify areas safe for rebuilding and prepare a comprehensive development plan for the disaster areas.

ROADS & DRAINS

Mr. Bunny Kirkpatrick, Ministry of Works, Chairman  
Other representatives of Ministry of Works  
Representatives of the Ministry of Local Government  
" " Local Authorities  
" " Urban Development Corporation  
" " National Planning Agency  
" " Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Purpose: Clear all roads wherever possible. Identify medium and long-term construction necessary to maintain and/or establish a rational road network in the disaster areas.

Special Team  
for CDB Loan:

Mrs. Gloria Knight, Urban Development Corporation, Chairman  
Other representatives of the Urban Development Corporation  
Representatives of the Ministry of Works  
" " Ministry of Local Government  
" " National Planning Agency  
" " Jamaica Railway Corporation  
" " National Water Authority  
The Mayor )  
The Secretary ) Parishes of St. Elizabeth,  
The Superintendent ) Westmoreland, Hanover and  
St. James .

Purpose: To act as a directorate of the Task Force to monitor CDB funded projects in the work being implemented by Local Authorities, Jamaica Railway Corporation & The National Water Authority.



- WATER & SEWERAGE: Mr. Vin Hemming, National Water Authority,  
Chairman  
Representatives of the Ministry of Local  
Government  
" " Local Authorities  
" " Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
" " National Planning Agency
- Purpose: Undertake immediate repairs to all  
water systems and identify medium  
and long-term construction  
necessary to provide a suitable  
water system in the disaster areas.
- HOUSING: Mr. Robert Stephens/  
Mr. Dennis Wong, National Housing Trust,  
Chairman  
Representatives and Consultants of the  
Sugar Industry Housing  
Representatives of the Ministry of Housing  
" " Ministry of Local Government  
" " Local Authorities  
" " Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
" " National Planning Agency  
" " Town Planning Department  
" " Urban Development Corporation
- Purpose: To assess housing damages and loss  
and to determine needs in respect of  
new units and repairs to existing  
units.
- AGRICULTURE: Hon. Desmond Leaky, Ministry of Agriculture,  
Chairman  
Other representatives of the Ministry of  
Agriculture  
Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs  
" " National Planning Agency  
" " Urban Development Corporation
- Purpose: To assess the nature, and costs of  
flood damage and identify the means  
for rehabilitation.
- HEALTH: Action Team operating as part of Emergency  
Relief Operations.
- PUBLIC UTILITIES: Action by Jamaica Public Service Company,  
Jamaica Telephone Company and the Jamaica  
Railway Corporation well underway - no need  
for team.
- AMENITIES AND  
FACILITIES: No need for team.



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED - FOREIGN AND LOCAL

Source	Received	Value
Australia	72 tons livestock feed	\$ 26,000
UNICEF	Drugs, utencils, first aid kits etc.	\$ 78,750
USAID	Building materials, food	
Connecticut Group thru' Jamaica Consulate	Lanterns, nails, pipe fittings	
Alcoa	Building materials, food	\$ 350,000
Central Soya	Animal feeds	\$ 2,704
Jamaica Livestock Assn.	Day old chicks	\$ 21,887
Thermo Plastics Ltd. and Kingston Industrial Works	Materials	\$ 5,000
Citibank	Building materials	
Alcan	Prefab aluminium for health clinic	
Kaiser	Building supplies, spare parts	
Alpart	1,100 ft. 4' 8" armco culvert	
Reynolds	Materials	
I.C.D.	Materials (housing)	
O.A.S.		\$ 100,000
Dutch		\$0.36 million
Australian		\$0.05 million
C.A.D.E.C.		\$0.03 million
I.D.B.		\$0.18 million
E.E.C.		\$0.32 million
Shell Co.	50 tons fertilizer	
Reynolds Jamaica Mines	Hay, forks, etc.	
Trinidad	325 tons mixed fertilizer	
Kaiser Chemicals Savannah	13,000 tons fertilizer	



## APPENDIX IV

## PROJECT FINANCING

CATEGORY	ESTIMATED DAMAGE	NON-GOVERNMENT FUNDING APPROVED	NON-GOVERNMENT FUNDING IN PROCESS	NON-GOVERNMENT REALLOCATED	BUDGET REALLOCATION	SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET
<u>I. ROADS &amp; DRAINS</u>						
(a) Ministry of Works	13.650	-	10.2 (EEC (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	.890 (IADB)	.780	1.78
(b) Ministry of Local Govt.	13.400 <sup>1</sup>	6.7 (CDB)	-	-	-	-
<u>II. WATER SUPPLY</u>						
(a) National Water Authority	2.429	2.429 (CDB)	-	-	-	-
(b) Ministry of Local Govt.	1.0	-	.356 (UNICEF)	.827	-	-
<u>III. PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>						
(a) Jamaica Public Service	2.2	-	-	2.2 (World Bank & IADB)	-	-
(b) Jamaica Telephone Co.	.030	-	-	-	.030	-
(c) Jamaica Railway Corp.	1.331	1.331 (CDB)	-	-	-	-
<u>IV. HEALTH</u>						
Materials & Equipment	.915	1.334 (Contributions as at App. V.)	-	-	-	-
Environmental Health & Epidemiological Survey Projects	.568	-	(.418 Swedish Govt. (.150 Kaiser Bauxite	-	-	-
Building Repairs	.250	-	-	-	-	.250
New Buildings	.250	-	-	.250 (World Bank)	-	-
<u>V. HOUSING</u>						
Indigent	1.0	.356 Alcan Ja. Co. .250 Public Contributions	-	-	-	.250
Ministry of Housing Infrastructure	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.7
Farm Housing	2.022 <sup>1</sup>	-	-	1.7 (World Bank)	-	-
Other Housing	5.0	5.0 Nat. Housing Trust	-	-	-	-
<u>VI. AGRICULTURE</u>	18.9 <sup>1</sup>	(1.7 UNDP (.9 Donors listed at App.	1.7 EEC	4.7	3.9	2.9
<u>VII. AMENITIES &amp; FACILITIES</u>						
(a) Ministry of Education	2.489	-	.526 UNESCO	1.4 USAID	-	.563
(b) Ministry of Youth & Sports	.057	-	-	-	-	.057
(c) Natural Resource Conservation Dept.	.524	-	-	-	-	.524
(d) Post & Telegraphs	.095	-	-	-	-	.095
	67.81	20.00	13.35	11.967	4.71	8.119

1. Gap to be funded in 1980/81 = \$10 million.



APPENDIX VLIST OF MATERIALS - HEALTH

SOURCE	ITEM	QUANTITY	APPROX, COST
Ayerst Liberation thru' St. Paul's Church	Vitamin Tablets	20,000	-
British Government	Drugs		J\$47,610
British Red Cross	Alalzone Tablets	637	Sw Frs \$7,128
Haiti	Drugs	not available	-
UNICEF	Drugs, Surgical Instruments etc		J\$30,867.05
USSR	Medicines		Sw Frs \$200.00
Spain	Medical Supplies		Sw Frs \$1,000,000
USAID	Medicines		J\$101,720
Inter Alliance Trading Corp.	Chlorine	10 drums	-
Finland	First Aid Kits	40	J\$1,400
Sweden	First Aid Kits	60	J\$2,100
EEC	Livestock Medication		J\$90,000
Belgium	Malathion, Diazinon - 6 drums Chemicals - -3 drums		J\$17,500
National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees	Vaccine		-



FLOOD DAMAGE - HOUSING PROGRAMME

Type of Programme	Estimated Number Required	Amount completed to date	Amount in process	Estimated completion date	Comments
<u>NEW UNITS</u>					
Indigent	300	30	58	End of February	This programme was delayed in starting because lumber was not available. When the lumber arrived in August, it had to be treated. Construction was therefore started in October.
Build on own Land	50	-	50	End of February	This project has been delayed by difficulties experienced by the applicants in providing evidence of land ownership.
<u>HOUSING SCHEMES</u>					
Shrewsbury	66	26	40	End of December	
Truro Pen	51	39	12	First week of December	
Bluefields	17	7	10	First week of December	
Newmarket	50	-	-	End of March	This project was delayed because of difficulties in securing and purchasing land. This problem has now been solved and the project is with the Local Authority for approval.
Leamington	18	-	-	Mid February	This project was delayed because of difficulties in securing land. This problem is now solved and the project is with NHT and the Local Authority for approval.
Chigwell	30	-	-	End of March	This is part of the U.N. \$1 million project and approval is awaiting agreement of project co-ordinator
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Total New Units	<u>582</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>170</u>		
<u>REPAIRS</u>					
Indigent	500	-	70	End of February	This programme was delayed by non-availability of treated lumber.
Loans	100	-	-	End of March	This programme has been delayed by difficulties in establishing security for loans.
Total repairs	<u>600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70</u>		