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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 1980/8 entitled "Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia", the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send a multiagency mission to Ethiopia to assess the extent of the problem as well as the magnitude of assistance required and to mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community for the displaced persons in Ethiopia.
2. The Secretary-General was further requested to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session in 1980 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress achieved on the implementation of resolution 1980/8.
3. The Secretary-General arranged for a mission to visit Ethiopia to consult with the Government on the extent of the problem and the magnitude of the assistance required. The report of the mission, which is annexed, describes the economic and financial position of the country and provides information on the assistance required for the relief and rehabilitation of the large number of displaced persons in Ethiopia.
4. The Economic and Social Council considered the unedited draft report (E/1980/104) of the interagency mission at its second regular session in 1980. The Council adopted resolution 1980/54 on relief and rehabilitation for displaced persons in Ethiopia, in which the Secretary-General was requested to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

* A/35/150.

ANNEX

Report of the interagency mission to Ethiopia
 (6-15 July 1980)

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 9	3
II. GENERAL BACKGROUND	10 - 20	6
III. DISPLACED PERSONS IN ETHIOPIA	21 - 27	7
IV. RELIEF ASSISTANCE	28 - 53	9
A. Food	29 - 46	9
B. Clothing and blankets	47 - 49	11
C. Water supplies	50 - 52	12
D. Vehicles	53	13
V. REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE	54 - 92	13
A. Resettlement	56 - 66	14
B. Children, the elderly and the disabled	67 - 71	17
C. Handicrafts and small-scale industries	72 - 77	17
D. Needs in Eritrea	78 - 92	18
VI. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT FOR SETTLEMENTS	93 - 106	23
VII. SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT	107 - 192	25
A. Agriculture and livestock	107 - 117	25
B. Health	118 - 145	29
C. Water and power supply	146 - 163	39
D. Education	164 - 174	42
E. Transport and communications	175 - 192	45
VIII. INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA	193 - 194	49
IX. ORGANIZATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE	195 - 199	50

CONTENTS (continued)

APPENDICES

	<u>Page</u>
I. Numbers of persons requiring food aid	52
II. Numbers of individual food rations required over a period of three and a half years	54
III. Food aid required	55
IV. Specification of project proposals	57
V. Health facilities	58
VI. Summary of international assistance	59
VII. National budget of Ethiopia - 1979-1980	62
VIII. Balance of payments of Ethiopia - 1976-1980	63

I. INTRODUCTION

1. During the discussion in the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1980 on the item entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance - assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia", the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia made a statement. In the course of his remarks he drew attention not only to the effects of drought in certain parts of the country, but also to the efforts being made to resettle more than 1 million people in fertile lands in north-west, west and central Ethiopia. Despite these efforts, he said, more than half a million people remained to be resettled, and the problem was made more acute by the addition to their numbers of war-displaced persons. The result had been that the task grew heavier as peace came to the area. He expected the Government's efforts to provide lasting solutions, but short-term help was needed for the emergency phase. Appealing for international assistance in that area, he noted that arrangements were being made for an interagency mission to evaluate his country's immediate and long-term needs.

2. The Council adopted resolution 1980/8 under the agenda item entitled "Humanitarian assistance programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Somalia and other countries in the horn of Africa". This resolution mentioned the statement of the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner for Refugees:

(a) to send a multi-agency mission to Ethiopia to assess the extent of the problem as well as the magnitude of the assistance required; and

(b) to mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community for displaced persons in Ethiopia.

3. The Government of Ethiopia asked the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to send a mission to evaluate Ethiopia's immediate and long-term needs in the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia, and this mission visited Ethiopia from 27 May to 7 June 1980. The mission was led by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO); an appeal was issued by telex on 12 June 1980 and the full report was published on 13 June 1980. Copies were circulated on that day to selected Governments, intergovernmental organizations, and other potential donor sources; in addition, a briefing meeting was held at Geneva for representatives of those donors. The report emphasized the real importance of long-term measures to remove or reduce the effects on unfavourable climatic patterns. It also posed the question of the possibility of establishing some new form of organizational machinery within the United Nations system designed to deal with cases in which immediate needs stemming from both natural and man-made circumstances coincide with each other and with urgent requirements for development assistance in both categories.

4. The terms of reference of the mission under resolution 1980/8 were set out by the Secretary-General as follows:

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(a) ascertain in detail the situation of the displaced persons in Ethiopia through discussions with the Government;

(b) visit the affected areas under arrangements made by the Government in order to obtain a clear appreciation of their conditions and needs;

(c) receive from the Government any proposals which it may have for dealing with the situation;

(d) assess the needs of displaced persons and draw up a comprehensive programme of assistance for them on the basis of the submissions received from the Government and the mission's assessment of the situation.

5. The Government of Ethiopia asked that the mission should include people with particular expertise in land use, rural settlement schemes, cottage industries, adult literacy, and the development of water resources, and this range of interests indicated that the mission's report was not expected to be limited to the immediate problem.

6. The mission visited Ethiopia from 6 to 15 July 1980 and was comprised of representatives of the United Nations, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the World Food Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It was led by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, who had been requested by the Secretary-General to undertake this task on his behalf. A list of mission members is shown in appendix I.

7. The leader of the mission had the honour of being received by the Head of State, His Excellency Mr. Mengistu Haile Mariam. The mission itself was received by the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia, who emphasized the magnitude of the difficulties facing his Government and the amount of assistance expected from the international community.

8. The members of the mission had group and individual meetings with ministers, officials and technical staff in various departments of the Government. Visits were made to settlement camps, both permanent and temporary, in the administrative regions of Sidamo, Bale and Hararghe, and a small group was able to spend a short time in and near Asmara and Massawa, Eritrea. The names and titles of the principal persons met by the mission are shown in appendix II.

9. The mission wishes to record its appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Government of Ethiopia in the provision of air and land transport and the offering of relevant statistical and other information. The mission also wishes to acknowledge the help given by the staff of United Nations organizations serving in

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Ethiopia who were not themselves directly involved in the mission's assessments and recommendations. A particular mention is made of the Secretariat staff who worked long hours to ensure completion of a draft report before the mission left Addis Ababa. Their help made it possible to present an unedited version of the report to the Economic and Social Council before the close of its second regular session of 1980.

II. GENERAL BACKGROUND

10. Ethiopia has a surface area of about 1.2 million square kilometres and an estimated population of nearly 32 million. Of these, almost 90 per cent are living in rural areas.

11. The country is divided into 14 administrative regions. However, only three of them, namely Hararghe, Bale and Sidamo, are of particular concern for this report, although mention is also made of problems in Eritrea. The three southern regions cover together nearly 40 per cent of Ethiopia's surface, and some 16 per cent of the total population live in these regions.

12. Since the revolution in 1974, the Government has made determined efforts to improve the economic and social conditions of the population with the proclamation of an ambitious programme, the main objectives of which are the building up of an independent and strong centrally planned economy, an accelerated economic development, the provision of adequate health services and the eradication of illiteracy.

1. Gross domestic product (GDP)

13. The GDP showed stagnation from 1973 to 1976, declined slightly in 1977, and has shown definite signs of recovery in the years 1978 and 1979. The Government's latest estimate of GDP is at 4,000 million Ethiopian birr (in constant (1961/62) factor prices).

14. Although the economy still shows serious weaknesses, the GDP rose by 5.2 per cent and 7.3 per cent in 1978 and 1979, respectively. This economic success is linked with the improved security situation in the country and the Government's consequent ability to focus attention on economic issues and the allocation of funds to reconstruction.

15. Approximately one half of the GDP originates from agriculture, nearly one fourth from services and 7 per cent from transport and communications. The remaining economic sectors such as construction, handicrafts, electricity, etc., contribute about one fourth.

16. In order to rectify the existing economic deficiencies, the Government is preparing at present its third development campaign country programme which will stress the following major objectives: elimination of food shortage, improved distribution system, abolition of unemployment and improvement of housing.

2. External sector

17. Foreign exchange earnings come from a few agricultural products only, with coffee accounting for more than two thirds. Hides and skins are the second largest foreign exchange earner.

3. The need for external assistance

18. Ethiopia is the country with the lowest official development assistance figure per capita. This fact, as well as the effects of events in the horn of Africa generally have made it difficult if not impossible for the country to devote its efforts and financial resources to productive internal development. A real concentration of material and human resources would have been essential to give momentum to a much needed rural transformation process. The programme of relocation and concentration of rural people in viable settlements appears to be the only long-term constructive solution to prevent famine under recurrent drought conditions. Increased external assistance is needed to support the Government's reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts for displaced people in the south and south-east of the country. A recent paper (TD/B/AC.17/15 of 16 January 1980), summarizing the salient points of a report of the Central Planning Supreme Council of Ethiopia, dealt with the problem of absorbing additional international assistance in the following terms:

"It has been argued that there is a limit to the amount of external resources that can be productively absorbed by a developing country like Ethiopia. But it should also be remembered that absorptive capacity is itself a function of the composition of the external resources received, since the limit to absorptive capacity is set mainly by shortages of complementary inputs - which themselves can be made the subject of aid. In the case of Ethiopia, absorptive capacity is likely to be constrained by shortages of skilled manpower and of key material inputs like cement and power. The existence of such bottlenecks, however, calls for more rather than less aid, in order to push the absorptive limit upward and make accelerated growth possible."

19. The same paper continued by examining the priority areas for assistance in the 1980s. Identified, but not in order of priority, were agriculture, industry, power, food supply, water supply, manpower training, health, housing, mining, transport and communications, and telecommunications.

20. Of the priority assistance areas identified in the paper just quoted, agriculture, food supply, water supply and health services are fundamental in any examination of the needs of displaced persons; the remainder have important, if less immediate, impacts on any programme designed to meet those needs. Each area will be examined separately in later sections of this report.

III. DISPLACED PERSONS IN ETHIOPIA

21. The mission concentrated its attention upon the requirements for assistance in the administrative regions of Sidamo, Bale and Hararghe because these were the areas which were indicated by the Government as meriting the highest priority.

22. The mission was asked also to note the probable need for additional aid when refugees returned to Ethiopia.

23. In the three regions, people are to be found who have, for various reasons, been compelled to leave their homes, and in some places there are now permanent settlements for people who are moving voluntarily from drought-stricken and/or badly eroded and unproductive areas in the region of Wollo.

24. In April 1980, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission of the Government of Ethiopia estimated the numbers of people in need in the three regions as being 1,858,000, but in its more recent assessment now puts the figure at between 2,100,000 and 2,400,000. This compares with an estimated total population of 6,759,000, of whom 524,000 are classified as urban dwellers: on this basis therefore some 38 per cent of the rural population has been affected over-all. When it is remembered that the land surface area of the region is as much as 500,000 square kilometres, it will be realized how the low population density is of itself an additional difficulty in organizing relief and rehabilitation work. Some concentration of the population into temporary or quasi-permanent camp/settlements is essential if any real effect is to be felt from the work of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

25. The mission agreed with the Government to use these figures as "best estimates" based upon a compilation of returns from local officials responsible for relief activities: no official population figures have been issued in Ethiopia for many years and, indeed, the taking of a census in so large an area inhabited in part by nomadic people would be a major undertaking.

26. The displaced people in the camps come from one of the poorest regions in the world, subject, in recent years, to repeated droughts and deficient in almost all social services. As a result they suffer from malnutrition and disease. In addition, many of them have travelled long distances with inadequate food and water. Many, particularly the children, arrive at the camps with virtually no belongings, not even clothing. Many cases of extreme malnutrition and children suffering from eye and skin diseases were noted. The general situation has been made worse by conditions in the regions; some people may have been refugees at an earlier stage and then returned to Ethiopia.

27. The Government of Ethiopia explained in detail the amount of physical destruction experienced in Sidamo, Bale and Hararghe and the need for assistance for a reconstruction programme. This aspect of the problem was not specifically mentioned in the mission's terms of reference, although it might be considered that, if the displaced persons are to return to their homes (or at least be permanently resettled in more promising locations), then "a comprehensive programme of assistance for them" might well include elements for the provision of social and economic infrastructure. These elements might be replacements for those previously existing, or they might be completely new.

IV. RELIEF ASSISTANCE

28. The Government estimates that over one-half of the approximately 2.4 million displaced persons in the three affected regions are either in temporary shelters or regularly come to feeding stations. These temporary shelters and stations are under the administration of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission of the Government of Ethiopia, and are to provide for the basic needs of the people for food, water, shelter as needed, and medical attention.

A. Food

1. General

29. The food deficit that Ethiopia has been facing over the last few years has further deteriorated as a result of several consecutive droughts combined with a vast displacement of population in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the country.

30. The average consumption of food grains and pulses has been steadily declining over the last few years, now falling much below the internationally recognized daily famine ration of 400 grammes per head. It reached the sub-standard level of 357 grammes for the year 1978-79. For the year 1979-80 it is estimated that the average consumption has again decreased and may now have reached the low level of about 350 grammes per head per day.

31. It is clear that even if the Government had the financial and logistical resources available, it would not be able to provide from local production the food required to combat the extreme misery and hunger. It is only too obvious that external assistance is most urgently needed in order to relieve the immense suffering of the affected populations.

2. Food assistance provided by the Government

32. The Government, to the detriment of its development programme in other parts of the country, has since 1978 used a substantial part of the available resources to feed displaced persons in the three administrative regions of Hararghe, Bale and Sidamo. Food distributions normally take place fortnightly and are based on a daily ration of 300 grammes of grain plus a small amount of supplementary food for the vulnerable groups, when such supplies are available.

33. When compared to the established famine ration of 400 grammes per head per day, this gives a clear indication of the extremely serious situation in Ethiopia today.

3. Food aid required

34. The figures used in the document presented to the mission by the Government are based on what it defines as a famine ration. The Government's policy is to avoid creating a dependency on straight relief hand-outs, and instead to develop a rehabilitation programme, combined with relief assistance to those who, for one reason or another, are unable to undertake any kind of work. /...

35. It is the opinion of the mission that a time-frame of 3.5 years should be used in the calculation of food aid requirements in order to avoid repeated requests for additional assistance.

36. It is proposed that modified rations be adopted which would comply with the standards generally applied by international food aid agencies. The mission furthermore proposes that needs should be calculated for 3.5 years, the minimum period needed to rehabilitate all the displaced persons in Ethiopia.

37. The rations now proposed are as follows:

- (i) For agriculturalists and pastoralists, a basic ration of 500 grammes of cereals, 40 grammes of supplementary food (corn/soy/milk mixture, dried skimmed milk, faffa or other high-protein foods) and 20 grammes of edible oil;
- (ii) For those staying in temporary shelters, a subsistence ration of 400 grammes of cereals, 20 grammes of supplementary food and 20 grammes of edible oil. This ration will be provided until the beneficiaries can be permanently resettled and/or rehabilitated;
- (iii) For vulnerable groups among the displaced persons, supplementary feeding with an additional 25 grammes of dried skimmed milk (DSM) per head per day. This assistance will be for the approximately 15 per cent of the total number which suffer from severe malnutrition and require additional high-protein foods;
- (iv) These rations will have the following energy and protein/fat contents:

	<u>Calories</u>	<u>Protein (gr)</u>	<u>Fat (gr)</u>
Basic ration	1,980	68.0	29.9
Subsistence ration	1,574	52.0	27.2
Supplementary DSM	90	9.0	-

38. Provided all necessary inputs for the rehabilitation programme are made available in time, the mission considers it feasible to complete the whole programme in a period of 3.5 years. This is only with regard to reaching self-sufficiency in food; for other requirements the required time may be longer.

39. Appendix I shows the rehabilitation plan for the whole period and the number of people in need of assistance.

40. On the basis of the above, the total food aid requirements have been calculated. It is estimated that 721,862 tonnes of cereals, 50,448 tonnes of supplementary foods, 33,440 tonnes of edible oil and 6,431 tonnes of DSM will be required. The detailed calculations are presented in appendices II and III, parts A and B.

41. Certain commodities have been grouped in order to provide donors with some flexibility in providing assistance and to allow some flexibility in purchasing commodities with cash contributions.

4. Administration and logistics support

42. The mission refers to the recent report of the UNDRO Interagency and multi-donor mission to Ethiopia, from 27 May to 7 June 1980, and in particular to paragraphs 76-77 of the report.

43. The quantities of food involved will no doubt impose a heavy strain on the economy of the country and the mission recommends that donors consider providing funds for the internal handling, including transportation, of donated foods. The mission has made no detailed calculations of the costs involved but suggests a cash contribution of \$US 60 per tonne which, according to the experience gained in other relief operations in the country, would correspond to about 50 per cent of the average total cost.

44. In view of the large food needs, the mission hopes that the international community will use the World Food Programme (WFP) as the channel for all emergency food aid contributions. The mission believes that WFP should use its administrative and logistic experience in the field of food aid both to appeal for additional pledges of commodities and cash for their procurement and to arrange, in co-operation with other organizations, for logistical support for food distribution and storage. As Ethiopia is a food-deficit country, this would allow relief food shipments for the displaced persons to be co-ordinated with other food consignments.

5. Conclusions

45. As can be seen from the above, substantial quantities of food aid are required. It is, however, the mission's opinion that these quantities constitute a fair estimate of the actual needs or, rather, the minimum required to avoid widespread suffering and even starvation.

46. It is essential that the quantities indicated for each year arrive in time. Otherwise, the whole programme will be disrupted and the result will only be a need for emergency assistance on a large scale at much higher costs.

B. Clothing and blankets

47. The Government initially estimated that clothing and blankets would be needed for 25 per cent of the people affected. Applying this factor to the approximately 2.4 million people in the three regions, the requirement would be:

Blankets	600,000
Adult clothing for	169,000 males
and	169,000 females
Children's clothing for	131,000 boys
and	131,000 girls

48. At a later stage, however, the Government requested clothing to meet the needs of about half of the affected population, viz:

Adult clothing	722,000
Children's clothing	482,000

49. So far as clothing is concerned, the UNDR0 mission recommended donors to consider the supply of cloth, either cotton, or cotton and wool mixture, which could be made up locally into traditional dress. Funds for the local purchase of cloth would be equally welcome. The possibility would then exist for the introduction of small producer co-operatives under the auspices of the Handicraft and Small Industries Development Agency and/or with the assistance of non-governmental organizations working at grass-roots level in the camps and settlement areas.

C. Water Supplies

50. The Government appeals for a total of 28 water tankers of 1,000 litres capacity, 56 of 2,000 litres capacity, 132 of 4,000 litres capacity, and 284 of 10,000 litres capacity. These it is planned to allocate as follows:

<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Hararghe</u>	<u>Bale</u>	<u>Sidamo</u>
1,000 litres	16	8	4
2,000 litres	28	20	8
4,000 litres	72	36	24
10,000 litres	148	100	36

51. The assumption has been made by the Government that one tanker of 10,000 litres capacity could, by making six journeys, serve 12,000 people with 5 litres of water each per day. On this basis, and reducing pro rata the delivery capability of the smaller vehicles, water could in theory be supplied to 2,208,000 persons daily in Hararghe, 1,430,400 in Bale and 571,200 in Sidamo. This greatly exceeds the number of 2,400,000 said to be in need of assistance, but in fact takes into account some of the water required for livestock as well as arguing a realistic usage rate, allowing for breakdowns, and operating to ensure a sufficient service.

52. From observations made during the field visits, the mission did not gain the impression that many of the settlement areas/camps depended on trucked water for the necessary supplies. Most locations were provided with permanent water from either boreholes or rivers, the camps having been placed in those locations for that very reason. However, there is a need for water supplies also at distribution

points, where temporary accommodation is set up for people who have to travel some distance to receive their rations. The mission was informed that there were 550 of these places and that for them tanker vehicles and trailers with a total capacity of 2,200,000 litres were available. On the daily water ration proposed, this would be sufficient for 440,000 people only. Additional tanker vehicles and trailers are therefore needed and the request is supported. (The question of the development of water resources is discussed later in this report.)

D. Vehicles

53. The Government has asked for a total of 60 trucks, 24 10-seater landrovers or similar vehicles, and 12 one-tonne landrover pick-ups for use in the three regions. At present 50 trucks and 58 landrover-type vehicles are in use, which is a reasonable proportion of the total fleet of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). Transport is always at a premium and additional vehicles were recommended by the UNDRO mission. That recommendation, however, covered the whole country, and was for distribution trucks. The mission would propose a favourable response to this request, but recognizes that it may be difficult to find immediate supplies of vehicles to meet the emergency need.

V. REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

54. Timely rehabilitation of displaced persons to economic self-sufficiency is an important principle both from the point of view of restoring a sense of well-being to the people themselves, and from that of reconstruction and further development of the affected region. The RRC's rehabilitation programme for displaced persons, which includes both the resettlement of former agriculturalists and nomads who choose to become farmers, has been the major focus of attention of this mission.

55. Resettlement schemes are located for the most part in the areas where displaced persons previously lived, and will form part of the reconstruction activities for the region. This being so, attention should be paid to the placement of permanent facilities in locations appropriate for long-term development. In view of the large number of displaced people, the low level of economic and social development, the persistence of drought conditions in the region, and the vast areas involved, it must be appreciated that many of the rehabilitation and development programmes identified by the mission are long-term in nature and will need to be carried out over a number of years as part of the continuing development programme of the Government of Ethiopia. However, unless these long-term needs are identified, and resources mobilized to meet them, there is a grave danger of successive crises and continual appeals for emergency assistance.

A. Resettlement

56. Generally speaking, the resettlement projects so far undertaken by RRC are patterned after the low-cost rainfall agricultural scheme, which has been developed through resettlement experience elsewhere in Ethiopia. In this scheme, each settler family is allocated between 1.5 and 2.5 hectares of land, a bullock to cultivate it, and tools, seeds, fertilizers and insecticides are required. In those locations where tsetse infestation precludes the use of draught animals but agricultural potential is high, machinery is provided for cultivation rather than oxen. Farming is to be carried out co-operatively.

57. Initial site selection on the basis of agricultural potential and the availability of water is in principle done by a three-person team, consisting of an agriculturalist, an economist, and a land-use planner. The addition of a sociologist would be advisable in the future. This team also develops an appropriate cropping pattern. However, the need to resettle displaced persons as quickly as possible has resulted in this procedure not being followed in some cases, the team arriving only after the settlement has been established.

58. So far, RRC has resettled 708,000 people in 280 settlements in the Bale and Sidamo administrative regions. These settlements are in the preliminary stages of development at present, and they do not yet have all of the inputs listed above. As is shown in table 1, agricultural settlements are projected for approximately 1.4 million people. In addition to those already settled, therefore, sites for an additional 700,000 people must be developed as soon as possible.

Table 1

Rehabilitation measures proposed

	Number of people to be resettled (agriculturalists)	Number of people to be settled (nomads)	Number requiring restocking of nomadic herds
Hararghe	430,000	55,000	796,000
Bale	650,000	2,640	172,000
Sidamo	246,900	1,320	107,000
Total	1,326,900	58,960	1,075,000

59. Over and above the rudimentary inputs for agricultural production, it will be most important that close attention is paid to soil conservation measures in these settlements. Settlement establishment constitutes intensification of land use, in that the former extensive farming system incorporating regular fallow periods is now being changed to a system of continuous rotational cropping. While soil surveys

and land-use studies may indicate that this transition is technically possible, it will be necessary to pay close attention to controlling grazing on the remaining pasture lands, establishing mechanical and vegetative erosion control measures as necessary and producing fuelwood for cooking nearby woodlots.

60. The cost of this resettlement scheme for 1.3 million people, or 301,600 families, is approximately \$106 million (see table 2 for component costs).

61. In addition to the components listed above, settlements must be provided with food until self-sufficient, water, medical services and basic education facilities. These items are discussed in other sections of this report.

62. In addition to the resettlements described above for former agriculturalists, RRC has proposed four separate schemes for pastoralists. One of these, the Wabi Shebelle settlement project in the Hararghe administrative region contained 4,000 hectares of irrigated land. The development of an additional 6,000 hectares is proposed, allowing for the resettlement of 44,000 people. Also proposed are the Daro Lebu settlement, in Hararghe region, for 11,000 people; the Dollo settlement project in Sidamo region for 1,320 people; and the Galana settlement project in Sidamo for 2,640 persons (table 3). In all, these settlements will accommodate approximately 59,000 people, or that 20 per cent of the current nomadic population which is expected to be willing to settle and become agriculturalists.

Table 2

Summary of resettlement costs

Agricultural inputs	
Tractors (n = 330)	4,100,000
Tractor running costs for 1 year	1,000,000
Plough oxen (n = 119,000)	35,700,000
Ploughs (n = 119,000)	1,800,000
Hand tools	22,500,000
Settlement stores	5,400,000
Afforestation	500,000
Fertilizer	20,000,000
Water supply	
Boreholes (n = 65)	5,000,000
Shallow wells (n = 260)	9,000,000
Radio transcribers	130,000
Vehicles	
10-seater 4-wheel drive vehicles (n = 25)	400,000
1-tonne 4-wheel drive vehicles (n = 15)	300,000
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Total	105,830,000
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63. The agricultural schemes for nomadic pastoralists are estimated to cost \$33 million, including training in agricultural techniques for former nomads (table 3).

Table 3

Summary of cost estimates for agricultural settlements for nomadic pastoralists

Administrative region	Settlement site	Settlement families	Total settlers	Hectares to be developed	Cost estimate (in thousands of US dollars)
Hararghe	Gode	10,000	44,000	10,000	28,000
	Daro Lebu	2,500	11,000	5,000	3,000
Sidamo	Dollo	300	1,320	300	1,000
	Gelana Valley	600	2,640	600	1,000
	Total	13,400	58,960	15,900	33,000

64. The per family costs of these resettlement programmes average \$350 for the low-cost rainfall scheme, and \$2,700 for the irrigation schemes for former nomads. In both cases these figures are relatively modest in comparison with settlement schemes elsewhere.

65. The provision of health and social services in these settlements is discussed later in the report.

66. At present the implementation of the settlement schemes is carried out by the RRC, the technical Ministries of Government becoming involved only when the settlement is converted into a formal agricultural producers co-operative, which experience shows to be three to five years after settlement. It would seem, however, advisable to consider a more integrated action in the planning and implementation phases between RRC and the technical agencies with relevant competence. The RRC could continue to implement the over-all programme, but benefit more from technical support in such fields as crop and livestock production and marketing, elementary education, primary health, and transport and communication. Duplication and overlap of limited resources should be avoided by all means. It is hoped that whatever the institutional arrangements, an innovative scheme such as resettlement will remain flexible and adapt its activities as experience is gained.

B. Children, the elderly and the disabled

67. As in all developing countries, the demand for scarce resources by productive sectors of the economy and the public service tends to starve of funds those agencies responsible for the care of "vulnerable groups". Inevitably, therefore, such agencies tend to turn for support to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and international non-governmental organizations who are able to raise funds precisely because of their known concern for the most needy and their demonstrated ability to deliver an appropriate service.

68. As in all developing countries too, the proportion of children in the population is not only alarmingly high, but steadily rising, with all that that implies for the future need for expansion of employment opportunities. Moreover, as health care improves, the number of elderly will tend to increase also, placing an additional burden on families already in, or on the edge of, poverty.

69. For children who have lost parents, homes or both, various projects are in train. The Government seeks assistance for the construction of a children's village, designed to house and train over 5,000 children in a location about 200 kilometres south of Addis Ababa. Over 40 per cent of the capital cost of \$US 15.3 million has already been raised, leaving a balance of \$US 9.15 million to be found. Other projects planned include 10 residential homes to accommodate 5,200 children, and 16 day care centres and kindergartens for 1,200 children. The capital cost per child varies between \$US 6,020 for residential homes, and \$2,938 for day care centres: the total project cost is estimated at \$34,831,000, and this figure excludes any element for running costs. The major constraint is likely to be the availability of properly trained and motivated staff.

70. For the elderly, the Government proposes to erect 16 nursing homes to accommodate 1,800 people at an initial per capita cost of \$12,345, or a total capital investment of \$22,221,000.

71. The incidence of physical disablement is very high in Ethiopia. The schemes for civilian disabled inevitably incur heavy capital costs. Accommodation for 1,000 disabled, for example, is estimated at \$13,458,000 for a single centre.

C. Handicrafts and small-scale industries

72. Eight vocational training centres with small-scale manufacturing elements also proposed to be established. They are:

- 2 units of ready-made garments
- 2 units of metal implements and fittings
- 2 units of stone ceramic and porcelains
- 2 units of leather products

and together they are expected to employ 1,234 people.

73. The capital cost of the eight proposals is 7,406,000 birr (\$US 3,577,800), broken down as follows:

Machinery and equipment	2,776,000 birr (\$US 1,341,650)
Buildings/7,220 sq.m.....	1,610,000 birr (\$US 777,500)
Working capital	2,728,000 birr (\$US 1,317,875)
In-country training	292,000 birr (\$US 140,775)

74. Individual manufacturing units will be organized as industrial co-operatives for disabled persons. The location of each unit will be selected after a study to be made within the preliminary stage of the project implementation.

75. The lead time required for the implementation of individual projects is 18 months (21 months for the metal implements unit).

76. Although the Government's proposals suggest that the expected surplus revenue (gross sales minus operating costs), will be available to the co-operatives, and hence that the initial investment will be treated as a grant, the surplus (as will be seen from the table in appendix IV) is proportionately so large that donors may wish to consider offering soft loans, with the purpose of encouraging prudent financial control of the enterprises.

77. The mission recommends that the International Labour Organization and possibly UNICEF might consider a follow-up mission to examine in detail the needs of disabled persons and children.

D. Needs in Eritrea

78. Eritrea is located in the north of the country and covers an area of 117,600 square kilometres which can be divided broadly speaking into the highland areas around Asmara, and the low-lying flat lands of the Red Sea littoral and the western region descending towards the Sudan.

79. Some years ago, the population of the region was estimated to be around 2,181,500 and density per square kilometre was around 18.5 persons.

80. There was a wide range of economic activity in the region covering agriculture (farming and livestock breeding both for local consumption and export), industry (textiles, liquors, beer, mineral water, salt, cement, fishing and glass) and mining (minerals in the area include copper, lead, gold, nickel and iron ore).

81. Health services and educational facilities were relatively well developed. Compared with most of the other regions of Ethiopia, there was a good communication network: roads connecting the region to other parts of the country, an international airfield, a railway and the second largest seaport of the country, Massawa.

82. Eritrea is now both physically and economically devastated. Several hundreds of thousands of the population have sought refuge in neighbouring countries, the Sudan, Yemen and the Red Sea area, and others abandoned their homes to settle in other parts of the region. Agriculture and industry have been destroyed. Food shortages have been aggravated in recent months by the effects of drought in several areas. Urban dwellings, hospitals and clinics, water and power supply installations, schools and many roads in the region need to be repaired or replaced.

83. The requirements for immediate relief and rehabilitation were evaluated by the Government at some 150,000,000 Ethiopian birr (\$US 72,500,000).

84. Estimates for relief food and other immediate needs, including especially agricultural inputs and domestic items, were not totally available during the mission's visit. However the details provided are presented below. In recent months, the regional authorities have also been faced with problems relating to the resettlement and rehabilitation of returnees from the Sudan and other displaced people.

85. The Government reported that the total number of returnees and displaced persons in the Eritrea region requiring immediate relief and rehabilitation assistance was between 60,000 and 70,000. According to the regional authorities, these were concentrated in a number of localities including Tessenne, Keren, Seraye, Massawa and Asmara. The daily influx in some localities was reported to be as high as 100 to 120 persons (Tessenne) and 100 to 150 (Seraye). Government officials thought that this inflow could be accelerated as relations between Ethiopia and the Sudan improved. A far greater influx into the region might well occur during the cooler months of September to December.

86. Two small "transit" shelters have been set up in the region at Asmara and Tessenne. These shelters each have a capacity of about 2,000 persons and the period of transit was reported to be on average about three months. Most of the people were afterwards able to trace and rejoin their families or places of origin. Food rations, health care and clothing were provided at the shelters. In Asmara, there is a literacy programme for the returnees, but facilities in Tessenne are reported to be more modest. General conditions were described as being difficult, because of the paucity of supplies: transport difficulties, security problems and lack of resources are the chief logistic problems.

87. Although it is difficult to make precise forecasts, it is possible that in 1980-81 more than 100,000 Ethiopians may return from the Sudan and another 20,000-30,000 from other neighbouring countries including Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Larger and better organized reception facilities will therefore be required, especially at the major points of entry from the Sudan, e.g. Tessenne, Sebderat and Omhajer, and at the district centres, e.g. Keren, Agoradat and Massawa. Organized repatriation might facilitate reception arrangements.

88. Government plans for resettlement and rehabilitation in Eritrea were outlined to the mission in very broad terms. Populations returning to the highland areas

would be encouraged to re-establish themselves in their places of origin and be assisted to restore their homes, communal facilities, etc. Similar assistance would be provided to people returning to large towns or urban areas such as Massawa, Keren, Seraye and Agoradat.

89. In the lowland areas, especially in the fertile west, the Government envisaged large agricultural settlements for the returning populations.

90. The mission was given an outline of the assistance required for the reinstallation and rehabilitation of returnees and displaced persons within Eritrea, including requirements for replacement of essential infrastructures a/ as follows:

1. Food

(a) Grain	53,000 metric tonnes
(b) Supplementary	8,000 metric tonnes

2. Clothing

(a) Cloth (traditional)	50 bales
(b) Dresses	65,000 sets

3. Agriculture

(a) Handtools

hatchets	10,000
axes	5,000
sickles	50,000
spades	10,000
pickaxes	10,000
hoes	11,000
hammers	5,000
crow bars	5,000
saws	5,000

(b) Other implements

oxen	10,000 (pairs)
ploughs	25,000
tractors	10
tractor-trailers	5
wheel-barrows	200

(c) Seed and fertilizers

a/ The regional officials with whom the mission met indicated that the estimate of assistance requirements resulted from a very preliminary study of the situation in the region and that a more thorough study would be undertaken in due course.

	<u>E. birr</u>
4. <u>Health</u>	6,399,345
Repairs of basic facilities (clinics, hospitals)	
Provision of medical equipment and supplies	
Provision and training of medical personnel and auxiliaries	
Immunization programme	
5. <u>Water Supply</u>	800,000
Renovation or repair of damaged installations and domestic water supplies	
6. <u>Social Services</u>	60,000
Specialized facilities for the handicapped, orphans etc.	
7. <u>Education</u>	12,300,000
Repair or construction of schools	
Provision of books and materials	
Training of teachers and instructors	
8. <u>Communications</u>	3,960,000
Replacement of microwave services	
9. <u>Bridges and roads</u>	12,700,000
Repair of rural access roads and bridges	
10. <u>Other infrastructures</u>	20,000,000
Administration buildings	
Port facilities etc.	
11. <u>Administrative support</u>	8,388,866
Salaries	
Operational costs (vehicles) etc.	
Total (excluding food, clothing and agriculture)	<u>64,608,211</u>
	<u>(\$US 31,212,000)</u>

Concluding remarks on Eritrea

91. Any assistance programme will face a number of difficulties because of:

- (a) the magnitude of assistance required;
- (b) the absence at this stage of full information concerning requirements, the scale and nature of the needs;
- (c) the numerous difficulties of organization.

92. For these reasons, it is recommended that:

- (a) very quick action should be taken to meet the needs of the present known numbers requiring assistance;
- (b) existing reception centres (and social facilities) should be reinforced, and new ones set up progressively to cope with expected large numbers of returnees, populations;
- (c) a further study should be undertaken to assess fully the needs of the affected populations taking into account the evolution of the situation.

VI. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT FOR SETTLEMENTS

Immediate action programme

1. Proposed rural training projects

93. Ethiopia is precariously short of trained manpower to work at the grass-roots level, especially in view of the new needs arising from rehabilitation and settlement programmes. The coverage in rural areas with extension staff was always much too sparse to have a marked impact on farming practices and the situation has been aggravated by substantial staff losses.

94. In order to remove this obstacle to progress in agriculture the Government plans to establish three types of training programmes which intervene at the level of farmers' co-operatives, and which are outlined below.

2. Settlement training

95. Although the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission has been engaged in settlement work over the past few years, the smooth functioning of its various programmes, particularly in the agricultural sector, has been hampered by the lack of trained manpower in the various agricultural activities which are necessary for an efficient utilization of resources.

96. The settlements, in accordance with Government policy, are gradually to be transformed into self-reliant producers' co-operatives fully managed by the settlers themselves. After the initial period of 36 months, the management and technical support provided to these settlements by RRC through staff resident at the site and from headquarters will be phased out. Thereafter these producers' co-operatives will have to depend on advisory services from the Ministry of Agriculture.

97. The 1980 interagency mission led by the World Food Programme to the large-scale settlement schemes had looked into the managerial requirements of these institutions and highlighted the shortage of skilled staff and inadequate capacity of specialized training institutions. It also indicated how these limited the model approach of RRC with regard to both the numbers and qualifications of required staff for each producer co-operative (unit leader, agricultural technician, accountant/administrator, mechanic). In addition, settlers connected with the management of the producer co-operative (chairman, agricultural technician, secretary, leader of work-unit, book-keeper) would also need some minimum training.

98. The settlement training project is intended to alleviate this serious problem by launching a realistic and comprehensive training programme that will improve the settlers' skills. It will be located in areas where there is already an intensive settlement and rehabilitation programme.

99. Since most of the western and south-western regions are infested with malaria and trypanosomiasis, agricultural work must of necessity be mechanized as the

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introduction of draught animals will not be feasible. The training of settlers in the operation and maintenance of farm machinery will therefore be conducted in strategic areas in these regions. Five such centres are proposed at a total cost of \$US 7.2 million.

3. Establishment of multi-purpose peasant training centres

100. The existing training services for peasant associations and co-operatives are insufficient. Intensive and mass training programmes which require the establishment of multi-purpose peasant training centres in strategically located zones are therefore envisaged. One training centre will be established in the southern zone which includes the regions of Bale, Sidamo, Arssi and Gamo Gofa. A second training centre will be in the central-eastern zone which includes the regions of Hararghe and Shoa. The two training centres will cost approximately \$US 46.8 million.

4. Training centre for field development agents and peasant association representatives

101. With the objective of gradually building up the depleted trained manpower in the regions of Hararghe, Sidamo and Bale, and also to revitalize the agricultural development activities elsewhere in the country, a provision for an intensive training programme for field-level technicians and representatives of peasant associations is recommended.

102. In this programme it is envisaged to train field development agents and peasant association representatives. In the coming five years it is planned to train 2,000 of the former and 20,000 of the latter.

103. When this initial objective has been reached, the training centre will also serve other regions. A permanent training centre at two sites is therefore recommended, at total costs of \$US 9.5 million. The grand total for launching all three training schemes will be \$US 63.5 million.

5. Co-operative trainers

104. During the discussions which the mission had with the Ministry of Agriculture and representatives of the Department of Co-operatives and the Junior Agricultural College (which is carrying out co-operative training), it emerged that there is a great shortage of trained manpower in the department. The Department of Co-operatives had not only to meet the demand of the co-operative specialists for RRC both for its headquarters and field requirements, but had also to supply trained manpower to other agencies involved in the development of co-operatives in the non-agricultural sectors.

105. It is understood there is a large-scale national programme of development of co-operatives both in agricultural and other fields requiring trained co-operative specialists. In addition to this there will be both urgent and long-term requirements for the proposed rural training programmes of trained co-operative

specialists. To ensure that the trained co-operative specialists are available, the total immediate and future requirements over the next few years, the type of training needed and the existing facilities should be examined in order to work out training programmes both for the short- and longer-term. An immediate follow-up mission should be carried out to study the whole issue and assess the technical and financial requirements.

6. Employment opportunities in the settlements

106. There is a need for an examination of employment opportunities in the settlement areas, including during the period when the peasant farmers will not have much work to do on the land. In and near many settlements rural roads, soil and water conservation works and buildings need to be constructed. Land-clearing and afforestation are required. Many of these could be suitable for labour-intensive methods and it might be possible to develop employment opportunities of this kind for displaced persons. A follow-up mission by the International Labour Organisation and the appropriate technical agency could help in the formulation of detailed plans for this purpose.

VII. SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Agriculture and livestock

107. Ethiopia is predominantly an agricultural country. This dominance is illustrated by the fact that 50 to 60 per cent of Ethiopia's GDP is derived from agriculture, that it provides employment for approximately 90 per cent of the population, and that it contributes 75 to 80 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

108. The Government gives priority to the sector in its development campaign. Its objectives in this sector within the framework of the national revolutionary development campaign are the following:

(a) To reduce and eventually eliminate the food grain shortage and thereby regain self-sufficiency in food grains;

(b) To ensure an adequate and reliable supply of agricultural products for use as industrial raw materials;

(c) To increase and improve the quality and quantity of exportable agricultural products;

(d) To ensure an adequate output of livestock and forestry products required both for household consumption and industrial uses;

(e) To undertake soil and water conservation measures;

(f) To organize agriculture on socialist principles.

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109. The main immediate goal is the elimination of the food grain shortage and the Government anticipates a substantial production increase of grain as a result of the campaign. The importance of developing seed varieties adapted to local conditions provides the background to the Government's sustained interest in agricultural research.

110. Traditionally, most of the crop production has taken place in the highlands of Ethiopia, but the opportunity for increasing production significantly in those areas is limited. On the other hand, the valleys of Ethiopia offer considerable potential for the development of both irrigated and rain-fed agriculture at moderate costs, and the Government therefore attaches priority to the development of irrigated agriculture. Similarly, the need to boost foreign exchange earnings explains the priority attached to coffee and tea development. Much of the chronic food shortage which has affected the country in recent years derives from the severe degradation of the agricultural environment, exacerbated by prolonged drought during the 1970s and poor land-use management in large areas of the country - hence the priority given to soil and water conservation and reforestation measures.

111. Within the agricultural sector, Ethiopia's livestock resource is among the biggest in Africa and contributes 20 to 25 per cent of agricultural output. It also provides a major source of draught power and transportation and over 10 per cent of the protein intake in rural areas. For the nomadic population, numbering some two million, mainly in the south and east of the country, livestock are a mainstay. The recent drought years have seriously depleted livestock numbers and subsequent offtake in affected areas. Other events in the main pastoral areas have further aggravated these negative trends and resulted in the loss of considerable infrastructure supporting both agricultural and livestock development. The Government's efforts to develop agriculture and livestock are seriously constrained by the resources currently being diverted to keep the areas secure, to rebuilding the infrastructure and to providing assistance to those in need.

1. Short-term needs

112. A combination of circumstances has caused widespread loss of public services along with displacement of rural peoples and destruction of homes, crops, food reserves, seed, livestock and grazing resources in the three regions of Bale, Hararghe and Sidamo. Various agricultural projects of the Ministry of Agriculture, such as the livestock II project, the rangeland development project and the minimum package project, have been severely disrupted. Over 80 per cent of the central and field veterinary establishments in the region are no longer functioning and veterinary staff are not available. Moreover, on-farm veterinary facilities have been seriously affected by recent events.

113. The mission was informed that the Gode Agricultural Research Station with its laboratory, irrigation system, agricultural machinery, earth-moving equipment, tools and spare parts, was severely damaged, that farmers had lost some 96 tractors and equipment, and that thousands of draught oxen were slaughtered or killed. The losses are seriously constraining recovery and need immediate replacement.

114. Over-all reconstruction needs are assessed by the Government as follows:

	<u>\$US</u>
(a) Central animal health services	12,512,000
(b) Field animal health services	43,000,000
(c) Vaccination and prophylaxis programme	10,677,000
(d) Livestock II project (repairs)	967,000
(e) Rangelands project (repairs)	1,033,000
(f) Minimum package project (repairs)	9,807,000
(g) Gode Research Station (repairs)	1,521,000
(h) Tractor/draught oxen (replacement)	870,000
(i) Restocking credits	348,550,000
(j) Seed provision programme	<u>9,661,000</u>
Total	438,598,000

Provision of these funds would essentially cover the short-term development needs to restore conditions in the pastoral economy in the south-east to some semblance of their former state. The mission strongly recommends that international donors assist in meeting these needs.

115. The Government's first priority after providing immediate relief to displaced persons in shelters is to repair the infrastructure on farms and in villages, to restore essential public services to pastoralists (of which restoration of veterinary services is considered to be one of the most urgent), and to restock nomadic herds. The Government plans concurrently to settle displaced persons from shelters to settlements as expeditiously as possible and this will require organization of a broad range of agricultural and veterinary services to settlements to ensure their steady development to a self-sufficient status (the latter being an important aspect of the Government's resettlement efforts).

2. Longer-term development

116. In addition to these short-term measures, the Government also wishes to implement in the three regions visited a series of longer-term development projects which have already been identified and partially prepared. Others are in the identification phase. These projects, which the Government wishes to implement as soon as possible, include:

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(a) Regional veterinary services development project (Hararghe)

The objective of this project would be to develop a comprehensive regional veterinary service for Hararghe. This would represent the fifth such regional service to be established as part of a long-term national veterinary development programme. The cost of the project is estimated at \$US 18,840,000.

(b) Fuelwood plantation project (Dire Dawa)

This project would supply fuelwood to that centre and to nearby urban settlements. This would be a forerunner of a larger and more ambitious scheme to develop fuelwood resources, particularly for use by settlements housing displaced persons. The cost of the first phase is estimated at \$US 5,024,000.

(c) National livestock survey project

This would aim at obtaining, for the first time, country-wide statistics on the livestock population on which future national stocking strategy would be based. The Government hopes that an expeditious start might be made on the project in selected areas and the results used to assist in designing and implementing a national restocking programme. The project cost is estimated at \$US 773,000.

(d) Abattoir development feasibility project

This project would seek to provide abattoir facilities as needed, in the south and east, particularly with a view to providing slaughtering and processing facilities for export development. The feasibility study for the project was completed in 1977 and the Government wishes to initiate the project as soon as funds are available. The estimated cost is \$US 6,695,000.

The total estimated cost of the above four development projects is \$US 31,332,000 and the mission strongly recommends that this sum should be provided by international donors.

117. In summary, the shorter-term needs are estimated by the Government at \$US 438,598,000 and longer-term development project funds at \$US 31,332,000, a total of \$US 469,930,000 over-all. It should be noted in this context that significant funds amounting to several million dollars are possibly available from certain projects financed by the International Development Association (IDA) currently under implementation in the south and east. The rangelands development project, financed by an IDA credit for \$US 27 million which became effective in 1977 and is still largely undisbursed, is one such example. The project operates in parts of the Bale and Hararghe regions and provides funds for, among other things, development of veterinary services, boreholes, ponds, trade roads and access tracks. The Government might with advantage investigate the possibility of utilizing finance from this and similar projects to provide at least some of the funds now needed for short-term activities. Although much more ample funding will ultimately be required, the value of this approach would be that such funds

could be used as bridging funds to meet the most urgent and immediate needs, such as providing a water source in a shelter camp or repairing a bridge on an access road to a camp, for example. Such funds are limited, of course, in relation to the over-all need, and it is the mission's recommendation that the total amount requested by the Government of \$US 469,930,000 is fully justified and should be provided as expeditiously as possible by international donors.

B. Health

118. Public health services in Ethiopia have so far been extended to only 15 per cent of the population and are concentrated in and around urban centres. The Government is making efforts to improve conditions by increasing the allocation of resources to the health sector, creating new regional and community institutions, and consolidating and reorienting existing health services. However, much remains to be done to combat communicable diseases (which account for 80 per cent of the major diseases in the country) and nutritional deficiencies. Success in these areas is crucial to the over-all improvement of health standards. It is also intended to establish an effective health services delivery system from central to community levels.

119. The objective of the national revolutionary development campaign in this sector is to produce expanded primary health care, particularly to rural communities. The Ministry of Health has established several divisions which would deal with mother and child health, an expanded programme of immunization and other aspects for the delivery of primary health care. Furthermore, the Government strives to strengthen the delivery structures of existing health services at all levels, as well as to establish new health centres and health stations. The training and involvement of community health agents and traditional birth attendants selected from popular organizations in local communities is designed to form a link between the grass-roots delivery of health services and district-level health stations. These actions serve the purpose of strengthening the machinery for health services planning, for the prevention and control of communicable diseases, for the eradication of malaria and the training of the required health personnel.

120. Standard ratios of population to health facilities, and of facilities of one level to those of another, have been established: one health station for 5,000 people, one health centre for every 10 health stations, and one rural hospital for every 20 health centres. The actual provision of medical facilities in 1980 varies between one sixth and one third of what the Government considers necessary: this is illustrated in appendix VII. The Government is preparing strategies for expansion of health services in the light of the social objective of "health for all by the year 2000" World Health Assembly resolution WHA 30.43 of 19 May 1977 of the WHO and has accepted the principle of primary health care (The Declaration of Alma Ata, September 1978 - E/ICEF/L.1387, annex, sect. V.) It has already established plans to build 200 health stations per year (see appendix IX for the provision of resources for this purpose).

121. The situation of health services in the country being what it is, the events of the past few years have made the conditions in the affected regions even worse and this is particularly reflected in the state of health of the displaced population, especially those in shelters.

1. Health conditions and facilities in shelters

122. The mission has observed that the health conditions of the people in the shelters that it visited are extremely poor: there were clear and, in many cases, extreme signs of malnutrition in children; eye and skin diseases were also noted. The shelters themselves and the clothing of the people are much too poor to give protection from the harsh climatic conditions, especially of the Ogaden. Water is scarce and there are no sanitary facilities. Some shelters have a health post; others receive periodic medical services by health teams organized from the nearest hospitals, the regional health departments or Addis Ababa. But these are inadequate because of the extreme shortage of manpower and medical supplies.

123. The immediate needs of the people in shelters are the following:

(a) Drugs and medicaments

The following amounts at least are needed for about 750,000 people for one year:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Cost</u>
(a) Oral rehydration salts, 150,000 bags x 0.07	\$US 10,500
(b) Ringer's lactate solution with giving set and needles 10,000 x 0.78	7,800
(c) Ampicillin capsules 500 x 6,000 x 20.45	122,700
(d) Bactrim tablets 1,000 x 5,000 x 60.00	300,000
(e) Water disinfectant tablets 1,000 tins x 10,000 x 2.77	27,000
(f) Eye ointment 50,000 tubes x 0.50	25,000
(g) Vitamins (multi) 1,000 tins x 20,000 x 2.98	59,600
(h) Anti-tuberculosis drugs	
(a) adult: Thiacetazone 150 mg INH 300 mg 1,000 tins x 5,000 x 7.52	37,600
Streptomycin 1 g vials 100,000 x 0.11	11,000
(b) children: Streptomycin 1 g vial 100,000 x 0.11	11,000
Isonizid INH 100 gm 1,000 tins x 10,000 x 2.89	28,900
(i) Ferrous sulphate tablets 300 mg 1,000 tins x 5,000 x 1.27	6,000
(j) Dextrose injection 25 o/o box of 10 x 30,000 x 4.32	129,600
Total:	\$US 776,700

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(b) Expatriate health teams

The needs for medical and public health care of the people in the shelters cannot be met by the health workers that the Government is able to provide at present. Therefore there is a very urgent need to provide teams of health personnel from outside the country (physicians, nurses, nutrition and sanitation workers, if possible, including eye, skin and infectious disease specialists). These teams, in addition to providing more and better health care, should advise in the organization and management of health services in the shelters and also provide additional training to the Ethiopian health personnel.

124. The health teams (Ethiopian and expatriate) will need logistics and equipment support. The mission recommends that expatriate teams should be self-sufficient and self-supporting: if not 10 four-wheel vehicles and 10 sets of standard field medical equipment will be required, which should be distributed as follows: four for Hararghe, and three each for Bale and Sidamo. The total cost is estimated to be \$US 120,000. The equipment for the health posts in 550 shelters will cost \$US 151.00 each, giving a total cost of \$US 83,050. Physician's kits UNIPAC code No. 99002700 are suggested.

2. The health infrastructure

(a) Reconstruction of health facilities

125. In order to restore health service facilities, 84 health institutions have to be reconstructed and equipped, the cost of which would amount to \$US 4.8 million (see also table 1).

126. The mission also supports the plan to upgrade four health centres to the level of rural hospitals and the expansion of the hospital in Kebri Dehar, Hararghe region, to provide the increased health services required in the area. The cost of these undertakings including equipment is approximately \$US 14.6 million (see also table 1).

(b) Transport, drugs and miscellaneous

127. To meet the immediate transport requirement of the health institutions, six station wagons, five ambulances, two lorries, spare parts and cash for the operation for one year are needed. The estimated cost is approximately \$US 400,000 (see also table 2).

128. The yearly cost of medicine required by these 89 health institutions is about \$US 2.0 million. The Ministry of Health has worked out standard lists of equipment and drugs for health stations, health centres and hospitals.

129. The total estimated cost for enabling the Government to provide the people in the three regions with minimum health services is \$US 23.9 million, the breakdown of which is as follows:

(in millions of US dollars)

(a) Reconstruction of health institutions	4.8
(b) Upgrading of health institutions	14.6
(c) Transport	0.4
(d) Drugs	2.0
(e) Miscellaneous	<u>2.1</u>
	<u>23.9</u>

Table 1

Cost in thousands of US dollars					
Activity	No.	Construction	Supplies and equipment	Total	Grand total
<u>A. Reconstruction</u>			(per unit)		
Health stations	76	14.5	1.4	15.9	1 212.2
Health centres	6	96.6	19.3 a/	115.9	695.4
Hospitals	2	996.0	480.0	1,446.0	2 892.0
Subtotal					4 799.6 (\$US 4.8 million)
<u>B. Upgrading/expansion</u>					
Health centres	4	1,930.0	994.0*	2,924.0	11 696.0
Hospitals	1	1,930.0	994.0*	2,924.0	2 924.0
Subtotal					14 620.0 (\$US 14.6 million)
<u>C. Total</u>	89				\$US 19.4 million

a/ Including generators.

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Table 2

Transport requirements	Unit cost (in US dollars)	Cost (in US dollars)
1. 6 station wagons, 4-wheel drive, for health centre	12 100	72 600
2. 5 ambulances, 4-wheel drive, for hospitals	19 300	96 500
3. 2 lorries for transport of medicine	72 500	145 000
4. Spare parts		82 000
5. Running cost		9 700
Total		405 800

(c) Revival of programme for expansion of health services (1975-76 to 1979-80)

130. The five-year plan for the rural health development programme, 1975-76 to 1979-80 was partially discontinued in the three regions in 1977. A further delay in the resumption of this programme will create a vacuum in the development of the health services and the mission recommends that 21 health stations and two health centres should be constructed and equipped. The cost of implementing this development programme in the three regions is approximately \$US 600,000.

3. Health programmes

131. In addition to the health services carried out by the basic health institutions, the Ministry of Health has embarked on several programmes, some of which are new and others old. Not all the programmes at present reach most parts of the affected regions, and they reach none of the displaced people. They are as follows:

- (a) Expanded programme of immunization (EPI)
- (b) Control of diarrhoeal diseases
- (c) Control of malaria
- (d) Kebele health services
- (e) Screening and treatment of tuberculosis
- (f) Provision of maternal and child health services (MCH).

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(a) EPI

132. The objective of this programme is to immunize all children under five years of age against the six major child killers: measles, tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and poliomyelitis. The target group among displaced people in the three regions will be about 400,000 children. The cost of immunizing each child is about \$US 2, which means that the total cost will be close to \$US 800,000.

(b) Control of diarrhoeal diseases

133. The Government has fully realized the necessity for preventive measures e.g. expanding the provision of clean water and improving the sanitation facilities in all parts of the country, as highest priorities in combating the high prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases. On the curative side there will remain, however, for many years to come, a great need for the administration of medicine for the treatment of diarrhoeal cases. The cost of yearly requirements of oral rehydration salt, intravenous fluid and antibiotics for the population at risk in the three regions is about \$US 200,000. For the period 1981-85, the cost would then be \$US 1 million.

(c) Control of malaria

134. The objective of the Ethiopian Government in this field is to control and reduce the prevalence of malaria and to gradually integrate these operations with the primary health care services. The plan for the next five years for the three regions is to have some 360,000 houses sprayed with insecticides twice a year and the administration of chloroquine for treatment of malaria cases. The funds needed for the 1981-85 period amount to \$US 2.8 million, the breakdown of which is as follows:

<u>Component</u>	(In millions of US dollars)
(a) Insecticides	1.0
(b) 28 station wagons, 4-wheel drive	0.5
(c) Drugs	0.1
(d) Operation cost, e.g., salary, wages per diem, fuel	<u>1.2</u>
Total	<u>2.8</u>

(d) Kebele health services

135. As part of the primary health care programme, the Government has started the Kebele health services programme using community health agents and traditional birth attendants selected by the Kebele and peasant associations. In this programme, only the training part (three to six months) and the technical supervision and guidance are the responsibilities of the Government. Remuneration, drug and equipment supplies and other costs are the responsibility of the associations.

136. This programme has not been functioning in most parts of the three affected regions. The people in these regions should not be left out of this programme which has most of the elements that should lead to self-reliance in health development.

(e) Screening and treatment of tuberculosis (TB)

137. Tuberculosis is one of the most prevalent endemic diseases in Ethiopia and provided that funds can be secured, the Ministry of Health is prepared to expand the anti-TB programme to the displaced people. For the screening and treatment of TB cases in the three regions during the next five years, transport, supplies and equipment, as well as medicaments worth \$US 900,000, would be needed.

(f) Maternal and child health services (MCH)

138. The Government's plan is the following:

(a) To develop a comprehensive and effective programme of MCH service delivery at all levels of the health structure;

(b) To provide the required organizational frame and logistics mechanisms to implement adequate MCH services;

(c) To mobilize support for primary health care at the community level of mass organizations and institutions involved in the welfare of mothers and children;

(d) To educate the general public in proper child care;

(e) To establish MCH units at different levels.

139. The target group for MCH services in the regions of Hararghe, Bale and Sidamo is about one million, and the financial requirements for implementing this programme would be almost \$US 5 million, the details of which are given below:

<u>Component</u>	(In thousands of US dollars)
(a) Drugs and dietary supplements	4,830
(b) Two station wagons and spare parts	25
(c) Health education material	50
(d) Operation cost, e.g. per diem and fuel	<u>50</u>
Total	<u>4,955</u>

4. Health manpower

140. As in all other aspects, the situation of health manpower, which is critically short (e.g. less than 600 doctors, about 50 per cent of whom are expatriate) throughout the country, is much more severe in the three affected regions.

(a) Construction of training institute

141. The Government has requested the establishment of a training institution (in one of the regions) with an intake capacity of 1,000 students: nurses, technicians (x-ray, laboratory), sanitarians and health assistants. The Government has estimated the cost of construction, including dormitories and equipment, to be \$US 3,380,000.

(b) Staff of training institute

142. In addition, the Government needs 18 expatriate staff to teach in the school for a period of at least three years. The details are given below:

<u>Staff</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount required in thousands of US dollars</u>			
		<u>One year</u>		<u>Three years</u>	
1. Anaesthesiology					
M.D. specialist	1	52		156	
technician	1	<u>24</u>	76	<u>72</u>	228
2. Laboratory					
Ph.D. specialist	1	52		156	
technician	1	<u>24</u>	76	<u>72</u>	228
3. Radiology					
M.D. specialist	1	52		156	
technician	1	<u>24</u>	76	<u>72</u>	228
4. Nursing					
with B.Sc.	12	290	290	870	870
5. Sub-total expatriate staff	18				1,554
6. Travel cost for 18 expatriate staff for three years	18				<u>156</u>
Total					1,710
7. Local staff all categories including trainers for health assistants					<u>50</u>
Grand total					<u>1,760</u>

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143. The total cost for the health manpower programme amounts to \$US 5.1 million. The mission noted that recently-announced plans of the Government and Addis Ababa University will result in the graduation of 200 Ethiopian doctors in 1983. The medical facilities in Addis Ababa and Gondar have been greatly increased in size, and now enroll some 600 students at one time. Staff, equipment, and the training of future teachers at Gondar Public Health College are provided from the aid programme of a donor Government.

144. The estimated cost of implementing the various health activities indicated under sections 1 to 4 above is \$US 41.1 million, the breakdown of which is as follows:

<u>Components</u>	<u>(In millions of US Dollars)</u>	
1. Immediate needs of the people in shelters:		
(a) Drugs and medicaments	0.8	
(b) Transport and equipment for mobile health teams	0.1	
(c) Equipment for health post in shelters	<u>0.1</u>	1.0
2. Health infrastructure:		
(a) Reconstruction and upgrading of health institutions	19.4	
(b) Transport, drugs and miscellaneous	4.5	
(c) Revival of expansion programme	<u>0.6</u>	24.5
3. Health programmes:		
(a) Expanded programme of immunization	0.8	
(b) Control of diarrhoeal diseases	1.0	
(c) Control of malaria	2.8	
(d) Kebele health services	not known	
(e) Screening and treatment of tuberculosis	0.9	
(f) Provision of maternal and child health services	<u>5.0</u>	<u>10.5</u>
4. Health manpower:		
(a) Construction of training institute	3.4	
(b) Staff of training institute	<u>1.7</u>	<u>5.1</u>
Total		<u>41.1</u>

5. Long-term plans

145. The Government's plans for expanding the basic health services and most of the public health programmes have been indicated. These will be further clarified in the strategies that are currently under preparation in connexion with the goal of "health for all by the year 2000". The mission was informed that those strategies would take into consideration the special situations of settlement projects. In particular, health services for settlements would not be bound by the health units to population ratios because of their special situations, e.g., geographic location, population concentration, demographic structure, etc. The mission strongly supports this.

C. Water and power supply

1. Water

146. The short-term needs for water supply in resettlement and displaced persons' camps have been described in an earlier section of this report. Attention must however be given to the longer-term aspects of this important matter.

147. The report of the UNDRO mission referred to the requirement of the Ethiopian Water Resources Authority (EWRA) for additional drilling equipment. The relevant passage of that report read as follows:

"The Ethiopian Water Resources Authority is already receiving United Nations and bilateral assistance in its work in rural areas. A priority activity from the relief/settlement point of view is the creation of permanent water supplies for drinking and domestic uses as well as for irrigation and livestock. For the whole country, the EWRA has only 15 operational drilling rigs, and even these are twenty years old: another 15 are unserviceable. Over the whole country again, the average depth of borehole is 130 metres, but in the most needy Ogaden area that average increases to 350 metres.

Although the provision of new boreholes implies concurrent training of pump operators and the institution of livestock control (a difficult educational process in communities where wealth is measured by numbers of cattle rather than by their quality) it was repeatedly stated to the Mission by Ethiopian officials that the settlement of nomadic populations would be accompanied by a major shift away from the amassing of new herds and the pastoralist tradition.

In these circumstances, the Mission would recommend the early provision of further DTH drilling rigs, not only to provide for immediate human need (and to reduce the dependence on, and heavy expense of, trucked supplies) but to assist also in the development of the new settlements."

148. The present mission has been given considerably more details of EWRA's proposed programme for the rehabilitation of installations and for the longer-term development of water supply in the three regions. It is estimated that financial requirements for the programmes of rehabilitation and long-term development amount to birr 23,696,000 (\$US 11,447,342) of which direct replacement costs of equipment, materials and reinstallation of facilities are birr 3,414,200 (\$US 1,649,372).

(a) Rehabilitation activities

149. Hararghe region: In parts of Hararghe close to 40 water supply points are non-operational. This has created serious shortages of potable water, but many of these supply points could be brought back to working condition with replacement of

pumping units. The principal need is, therefore, for pumping units, but generators, drilling rigs, trucks, light vehicles and equipment facilities are also necessary to enable EWRA to carry out a successful programme of reconstruction. Details of equipment, vehicles, buildings and construction materials which need to be replaced, together with estimated costs of installation for water supply facilities, were made available to the mission.

150. Bale and Sidamo regions: EWRA does not have many water supply facilities in the south-eastern region, but 14 water supply points in Bale (El Kere area) and in south-eastern Sidamo are out of operation. The most immediate requirement is to repair these working points and reinstall pumping units.

151. Hydrometeorological stations and instruments: The nomadic population of the Ogaden has traditionally been suspicious of river and weather-gauging stations. Almost all stream and weather-gauging instruments in the Wabe Shebelle and Genale-Dawa river basins now need replacement. A variety of hydrometeorological instruments to equip about 60 stream-gauging and weather stations in the Wabe Shebelle basin and about 20 in the Genale-Dawa basin will be required.

(b) Long-term development programmes

152. Hararghe region: The variable geographical, geological and hydrometeorological factors will have to be taken into account in laying out a plan for the successful development of water supplies. The Hararghe region may be very broadly subdivided into three major subregions for this purpose, namely the Ogaden, the Rift Valley and the Highland and adjoining marginal area.

153. Deep well drilling is thought more appropriate for the Rift Valley region (which comprises the area along the Awash River and the Mieso-Djibouti axis following the railway) and the Hararghe Highlands and adjoining areas on both south and north of the highlands. For these regions three additional drilling units are needed to cope with the water supply requirement of the area. The Ogaden in general is an extremely difficult area for the exploitation of ground water by boreholes. Especially in eastern Ogaden, conditions of hydrogeology do not favour the occurrence of ground water at depths which would permit economic exploitation. Successful water supply facilities could only be developed with boreholes at relatively shallow depths near flood routes and dry river beds, in western and northern Ogaden and in areas where limestone formations are predominant. Thus, a change in the technique of water development would be called for. It is considered prudent to embark on a programme of surface water development by direct interception of rainfall and capturing of seasonal floods, by constructing small dams, ponds and cisterns lined with masonry or concrete. Experience over the last 20 years has indicated that this approach should lead to a relatively effective solution of the water problems of the area.

154. The proposed long-term water development activity for the Hararghe region includes a programme of borehole drilling for the Rift Valley and Highland regions, expansion of distribution systems of some existing water points to cope with the

changed settlement pattern and development of surface water with the construction of small dams, ponds and cisterns. Drilling of boreholes would be achieved with the equipment now available and the three additional drilling rigs.

155. Supplementary financial support will be required for the planned expansion of distribution works and for the surface water programme to purchase construction materials and a small fleet of earthmoving equipment.

156. Bale and Sidamo: In these areas water development programmes have only started recently. A five-year programme of water supply construction for Bale and Sidamo (including Gamo Gofa) is under way with assistance from Canada. However the additional requirements that have arisen in Bale and Sidamo as a consequence of the influx of the displaced population are much beyond the scope of this project.

157. An accelerated programme of borehole drilling and construction is therefore proposed for Bale and Sidamo settlements. Drilling equipment, support vehicles and some construction material and equipment are also needed. A small fleet of trucks and personnel carriers are needed for construction crews, hand-dug well and spring development teams.

158. There are areas in south-eastern Ethiopia where the drilling programme to date has been successful and where programmes of surface water development similar to those proposed for eastern Ogaden would meet with better success. Two crews of earthmoving equipment are considered necessary for this exercise.

159. The mission recommends that support should be given to the EWRA programme and that care should be taken to ensure timely availability of suitably trained mechanical staff.

2. Power

160. The Government presented a proposal by the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA) for assistance to repair generating capacity. The work involves making available provisional installations in the towns of Jijiga, Gode and Kebri Dehar, and later the replacement of the complete system in the same places. Costs are estimated at \$US 193,230 and \$US 692,360 respectively for these two phases.

161. Secondly, EELPA requests assistance for projects to expand power supply services in various parts of Hararghe, Sidamo and Bale. One of three conventional methods may be adopted in each place, viz., the extension of the interconnected system, the installation of diesel electric generating stations or of micro-hydroelectric power stations. Unconventional methods such as solar or wind energy, or bio-gas, will also be studied and may be adopted. Provisional estimates for this phase indicate costs of \$US 8,484,100, but each additional installation would cost another \$US 458,500 on average.

162. Finally, EELPA points out that the implementation of these projects depends upon the availability of sufficient trained staff. To this end, they wish to strengthen the EELPA training centre and to send senior technical staff abroad for training at the factories of the suppliers of the equipment. The cost of capital investment, staff salaries for two years and other running costs is \$US 2,616,000.

Summary of costs

(In US dollars)

	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>Foreign currency portion</u>
Phase I Jijiga, Gode, Kebri Dehar	202,900	113,500
Phase II	692,360	520,300
Phase III new centres	8,484,100	5,890,700
Manpower development	2,616,000	1,104,000
Total	<u>11,995,360</u>	<u>7,628,500</u>

163. The mission is of the opinion that these works are essential in themselves. Because phase III involves the bringing of power to new areas to which displaced persons may well return, the mission gives preference to that phase, and the associated manpower development, over phases I and II where some power supplies already exist.

D. Education

164. Education services in Ethiopia are deficient in quality and quantity and are mainly in urban areas. In 1979, there were 4,987 primary schools with about 29,000 teachers, and 807 secondary schools with some 7,600 teachers. Education is provided to only about 1.4 million pupils (15 per cent of school-age children) whereas some 7.9 million have no access to education. Population projections by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development indicate that the number of school-age children will rise by 1990 to 12.26 million, an increase of 34.7 per cent. The Government wishes to restructure the curricula and programmes to make them more relevant to the country's needs. Higher education, despite recent progress, is handicapped by inadequate primary and secondary teaching. Students in higher education number about 13,000, of whom approximately 11,000 attend Addis Ababa and Asmara Universities. The prevailing acute shortage of trained manpower, caused by the inadequate educational system, is constraining the Government's efforts to improve socio-economic conditions in the country.

165. Efforts are in train to democratize education by expanding educational opportunities, redressing imbalances, making educational content relevant to Ethiopia's situation, promoting national literacy and increasing the output of trained manpower. The role of education during the national revolutionary

development campaign is to create the system necessary to achieve the targets of development planning to mobilize and co-ordinate, through popular organizations, the participation of all literate members of the society at regional, subregional, district and community levels to combat illiteracy. The problems of education generally are evident in a more acute form in the territories which were under consideration by the mission. According to official figures, 438 schools in these regions were closed recently. The number of school-age children affected is estimated at 150,000 and the probable cost for the repair and rehabilitation of school facilities is about \$US 17.75 million.

166. As a result of the mission's visits and assessments, its recommendations are presented according to priority and feasibility, i.e. to meet immediate, medium- and long-term needs.

167. Initially, basic education should be reinstated, even if in emergency circumstances similar to those under which adult literacy courses are often organized (transit centres, shelters, etc.). One basic education unit at least should operate in each settlement in close co-operation with adult literacy centres.

168. The adult literacy campaign in Ethiopia is innovative. It encourages broad participation of the population in organizing classes and ensuring their material prerequisites. Strong support of the literacy campaign would facilitate basic education in the affected regions.

169. In this connexion it should be noted that the committee of the Ethiopian national literacy campaign has prepared a list of various material aids required for the next phases of the literacy campaign. If sufficient human resources can be provided locally, the international community can greatly assist with other inputs. Key inputs are supplies, vehicles, camping equipment and utensils.

170. Further technical assistance will also be required. Recent educational innovations should be made available to Ethiopian specialists. Consultants for operational planning, organizing methods and techniques, should be provided, as well as advisory services for staff seminars and improving statistical methods. In addition study visits and other forms of exchanging and disseminating educational experience should be supported. Specifically, a consultant should be made immediately available for two or three months to work with national specialists to solicit and co-ordinate international assistance.

171. The medium-term perspective should aim at the restitution and improvement of buildings, facilities and furniture to rehabilitate educational establishments.

172. In the long term it is recommended that a new system embodying the latest achievements in educational planning, school construction and institutional methods be introduced. Where new establishments are needed, there is an opportunity for innovative educational activity aimed at a closer connexion between school and work and a better relationship between formal and informal education.

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173. The following recommendations are offered as a diversified approach to a serious and complex situation, taking account of the need for an integrated approach to general development and a concerted educational policy. It is recommended that the Government should:

(a) Make full use of the potential of the mass education programme to effect immediate improvements in the educational levels of displaced persons;

(b) Establish at least one basic education unit in each settlement - trying to obtain maximum utilization of school facilities in areas where groups of settlements are located;

(c) Try to convert some existing primary schools, after repair and renovation, into junior secondary schools and to expand facilities at junior schools to enable their conversion into higher secondary schools oriented towards the new needs of the settlement areas;

(d) Expand educational opportunities for the broad masses and the development of the literacy campaign in a co-ordinated and integrated manner on a regional pilot basis in order to maximize benefits;

(e) Construct adequate educational facilities urgently for newly-established settlements, depending on the choice and decision of the educational authorities and the local population as to the type of materials to be used for temporary, semi-permanent or permanent construction. In the two latter cases, adequate provision of equipment, furniture and school material is needed;

(f) Conduct a school population census and prepare projections for a sustained growth of educational facilities based on a maximum settlement population and on long-term development objectives;

(g) Strengthen or initiate a literacy programme in the shelters, especially in those which have a semi-settlement status, until final or permanent settlement is decided upon;

(h) Base the newly-established educational system on a newly-developed curriculum and syllabuses, taking stock of the future development potential of the settlement(s);

(i) Consider the establishment of pre-school facilities where appropriate;

(j) Ensure adequate planning and choice of sites outside settlements for post-primary education;

(k) Co-ordinate interim measures of placing settlement students in the already existing post-primary facilities in nearby towns, and ensure adequate

support for, and strengthening of, those institutions. These measures are necessary in order to cope with the expected flow of settlement primary school leavers and until such time as the final sites of post-primary schools for these settlements are decided upon. In this respect it would be essential to consider additional hostel and boarding facilities for technical and vocational institutions to encourage the growth of these employment-oriented establishments. For some of the settlements only school-transport support should be considered;

(l) Extend the life-span of some transit centres until adequate facilities are provided and not hurry the transfer of pupils or allow the unplanned growth of facilities: this could lead to the establishment of services which were not in line with either the over-all development effort of the country or sound planning;

(m) Consider the present reduced numbers of the secondary school-age population (14 to 18) and the lack of secondary education in the settlements which will ultimately affect the future development and continuity of the settlements which are supposedly planned to solve, among other things, urbanization and to combat unemployment.

174. The efforts made by the Government to maintain and expand its literary and educational programmes in the face of great difficulties were impressive and justify further support from the international community. There has been no attempt to verify the estimates made in government documentation, but it was often apparent that the situations were worse than had been reported.

E. Transport and communications

175. Ethiopia is a vast mountainous country with a limited transport network. Road transport is the most important, accounting for 90 per cent of inter-urban freight traffic and 95 per cent of the country's passenger traffic. The existing road network is limited to some 12,000 km. The all-weather road density is 10 km per 1,000 km² or 0.4 km per 1,000 population, which is one of the lowest in the continent, with large areas inaccessible to modern transportation.

176. The vehicle fleet is estimated at 51,000, out of which 8,610 are trucks, 2,670 buses, 1,500 trailers, some 550 tanker-trailers, 46 tankers without trailers and the remainder are passenger cars. The vehicle fleet is one of the lowest when compared to the size of the country and the population.

177. The Franco-Ethiopian railway line which connects the capital with the harbour in Djibouti is the second most important means of transportation. In the present year, this line is expected to move about 400,000 tons of freight, an increase of about 29 per cent over 1979. The railway suffers from a variety of problems which causes its under-utilization: locomotives and rolling-stock are old and worn out; there is a severe shortage of storage facilities and an absence of

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warehouses; and the hours of operation on the Djibouti-Dire Dawa section are limited.

178. In view of the rough and rugged configuration of the country's land mass, which makes road-building extremely expensive and time-consuming, specific vital services to remote areas have to be carried out by air. For that purpose the Government relies at present on a small fleet of airplanes to provide emergency assistance to isolated settlements.

179. Ethiopia's major proportion of imports and exports are handled at three ports: Assab and Massawa in the country and Djibouti. The capacity of the ports is low due to a number of limiting factors: berth facilities are limited as a result of infrequent dredging; wharves and buildings are old and badly maintained; covered storage and stocking space is inadequate; and efficient cargo handling is inhibited by the lack of proper handling equipment. All these factors contribute to a high berth occupation, congestion in the harbours and increased costs.

180. In the Bale, Hararghe and Sidamo regions, roads, bridges, airfields, vehicles and equipment need to be replaced and other communication services need to be repaired. Work on a number of road projects was suspended.

181. The following is a summary of the Government's assessment of the assistance required for the transport sector and its proposals for dealing with the present situation.

1. Roads

182. The Government is seeking assistance for three categories of road-network improvement: the first involves rehabilitation and reconstruction of road facilities; the second includes rural road projects designed to support relief and rehabilitation efforts; and the third category deals with the replacement of vehicles which are important for relief and reconstruction schemes.

(a) Rehabilitation of road facilities

183. The construction of a number of roads and bridges has had to be stopped and, if it is to be resumed, new equipment will be required. The total cost is estimated to be \$US 23 million, of which 75 per cent (\$US 17.25 million) is for the purchase of equipment and the remaining portion is for operational expenses. External assistance is requested to cover the foreign exchange portion estimated at more than \$US 19 million.

(b) Rural roads

184. Agricultural activities are severely hampered by the lack of rural roads, which are also important for the distribution of supplies for relief and rehabilitation programmes. A vigorous programme of rural road building is now under way. It will serve both economic and social objectives. External assistance will be of great help in speeding up the expansion of the network of rural roads.

185. With respect to resettlement schemes in the administrative regions of Hararghe, Bale, Sidamo and Arssi, the Government proposed several rural road projects, but the mission has excluded that suggested for Arssi as it was outside the area being considered.

Estimated cost for new road projects

(In millions of US dollars)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Length</u> <u>km.</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ghinir-Imi-Gode (RR 50)*	337	8.3	5.7	14.0
Mesle-Arjedebo (RR 30)	160	4.3	2.7	7.0
Moyale-Sedi-Dolo (RR 50)	355	8.3	6.0	14.3
Yabelo-Arero-Wachile (RR 30)	150	4.3	2.6	6.9
Abomsa-Guma-Chole) Abomsa-Sodore)	130	8.3	2.2	10.5
Total		<u>33.5</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>52.7</u>

* RR category indicates the strength of the road in terms of vehicles per day.

186. The total cost for these projects is estimated at about \$US 52.7 million, of which nearly two thirds is for the procurement of equipment while the rest is for operational expenditure.

(c) Vehicle losses

187. A great number of trucks and buses used in commercial activities need to be replaced. The Road Transport Authority has so far identified the following number of vehicles to be replaced:

Replacement value

(In thousands of US dollars)

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Trucks without trailers	(117)	6,307.0
Trucks with trailers	(9)	682.6
Tankers without trailers	(7)	541.0
Passenger buses	(35)	2,021.0
Trailers only	(2)	43.5
Tanker trailers only	(2)	57.8
Total	(172)	<u>9,652.9</u>

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2. Railway

188. Ethiopia's major port used to be Djibouti, handling about one third of all imports and exports. However, the operations of the railway line have been frequently interrupted. The following is a preliminary estimate of the necessary repairs to the property of the Franco-Ethiopian railway company amounting to about \$US 6 million:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u> (In thousands of US dollars)
(a) Reconstruction cost of 24 railway bridges	2,657.0
(b) Repairs to locomotives and wagons	1,449.3
(c) Repairs to buildings and replacement of equipment	1,932.4
Total	<u>6,030.7</u>

3. Air transport

189. Because other airfields were out of service, Bole airport in Addis Ababa was used for freight beyond its capacity resulting in damages to the runway. The estimated cost of repairs to the air transport infrastructure amounts to \$US 14.1 million, distributed as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u> (In thousands of US dollars)
1. Repairs of airfields at:	
(a) Gode	11,153.1
(b) Bole (Addis Ababa)	2,415.5
2. Repairs of buildings and property at:	
Gode	45.0
3. Replacement of instruments and equipment of Ethiopian Airline Corporation	497.4
Total	<u>14,111.0</u>

4. Ports

190. The mission is convinced that port facilities need to be improved urgently in order to ensure speedy handling of incoming cargoes which are essential for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced people in the affected regions. So far the Government has not quantified its requirements in the port of Assab, but the UNDRO mission recommended additional equipment to improve the port's bulk handling

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capacity. Forklifts to bring the grain near the conveyor, conveyors to fill the bagging silos and a number of movable silos are particularly urgently required. Neither Assab nor Massawa has been dredged for a long time, although port authorities had foreseen dredging as a necessity in order to receive large ocean-going ships. According to government estimates, dredging would cost \$US 6.28 million in Assab and \$US 2.17 million in Massawa.

5. Telecommunications

191. Two major microwave links need to be replaced - the Addis Ababa-Dire Dawa-Jijiga link and the link between Addis Ababa, Shashamene and Moyale. The cost of repairs to the property of the Ethiopian Telecommunication and Postal Services is estimated at about \$US 3.879 million, including the replacement of equipment and repairs to buildings.

192. The total assistance required in the transport sector is as follows:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Replacement</u> (In millions of US dollars)
(a) Roads (a-c)	85.35
(b) Railways	6.03
(c) Air transport	14.11
(d) Ports	8.45
(e) Telecommunications	3.88
Total	117.82

The mission would like to emphasize that the above amounts are strictly related to rehabilitation of the transport system and do not involve any significant improvement of standards.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA

193. A summary of the assistance provided during 1978, and of the immediate plans of the United Nations system for 1980 and 1981, is given in appendix VI, together with an incomplete listing of humanitarian aid supplied during 1979 (the comprehensive development assistance report for 1979 was being prepared by the United Nations Development Programme, Addis Ababa, at the time of the mission's visit).

194. In the national budget for 1979-1980, just less than half the funds planned for capital expenditures come from external loans or external assistance, and more than half of the external assistance is programmed for agriculture and land settlement. A summary of the relevant budgetary information is given in appendix IX.

IX. ORGANIZATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

195. In language that has remained essentially unchanged since 1974, both the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations General Assembly have appealed each year to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue and increase their assistance to the Government of Ethiopia for relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas of the country. The responsibility for reporting to the Council and the Assembly on the extent to which their resolutions have been implemented has rested with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, even though the emergency element in the assistance actually provided by donors has itself assumed the character of an ongoing, almost normal, operation.

196. The problem in Ethiopia (as indeed elsewhere in the Horn of Africa) has been made more difficult because of the presence of people in the same drought-affected areas who are displaced for other reasons. The assistance provided to those people by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, under the terms of his general mandate and the specific authority of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/39 and 1980/8, must of necessity be combined with that given by other donors, within or outside the United Nations system.

197. The terms of reference of the present mission called for the drawing up of a comprehensive programme of assistance for displaced persons. A programme of this kind cannot be treated in isolation, if only because what benefits one class of people in a given area must necessarily benefit other people also. Nor can it be regarded as sensible to devise only short-term emergency programmes when the problem to be solved is not only deep-rooted but also of long duration: the longer-term development schemes must at least be outlined in order to direct the activities of specialized agencies and others likely to be concerned with their implementation. The action of the Government of Ethiopia in establishing a commission of both relief and rehabilitation shows how the indivisible nature of the problems has been appreciated locally: moreover this commission deals with people who are in need because of natural or man-made causes.

198. Both the Co-ordinator and the High Commissioner have, it is clear, important roles to play in the purely relief assistance programmes needed, as they are needed now, to meet an urgent and substantial humanitarian call for help. However, it is considered that the interests of the Government and people of Ethiopia might be better served if some different institutional arrangements were adopted. In this way, perhaps, a planned programme of assistance over a period of several years could be developed and implemented. So far as the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator is concerned, he must, by the terms of his mandate, phase out his post-disaster activities as the stricken country moves into the phase of rehabilitation and reconstruction. His interest in the work of the United Nations agencies during those phases is limited, in effect, to those aspects which bear upon preparedness for, or the prevention of, any recurrence of the disaster. After a disaster of slow onset and, often, quite long duration, such

as a drought, the recovery phase is not only extended in time, but is almost always a period of agricultural and infrastructural development, a period perhaps of large-scale resettlement of people in new lands in areas not so prone to perennial rainfall deficiency. These activities fall within the areas of competence of certain of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system. They may however require a degree of co-ordination, if only to avoid conflict or overlapping with bilateral development projects or programmes arranged by the Government without any direct intervention on the part of the United Nations.

199. This co-ordination cannot, as has been noted, be provided by UNDR0, and the periodic shifts of responsibility from one co-ordinating body to another according to the degree of intensity of drought, caused in its turn by uncontrollable climatic patterns, may well only hinder, rather than help, the smooth and orderly development of a programme designed, in the words of the resolutions, to assist the Government in the relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas. The mission believes that some action is necessary to co-ordinate both relief and development assistance for displaced people and people affected by persistent drought. The massive problem presented to the Government of Ethiopia is sufficiently large to warrant the making of special arrangements within the United Nations system to assist in meeting this challenge.

APPENDIX I

Number of persons requiring food aid, basic ration or subsistence ration, on the assumption that it will be possible to resettle and rehabilitate all the displaced persons within a period of three and a half years

Period	Number of persons being resettled and/or rehabilitated needing a basic ration		Number of persons needing a subsistence ration	Total number of persons requiring food aid
	Agriculturalists	Pastoralists		
1980-81	900 000	350 000) 18 months	1 150 000	2 400 000
1981-82	200 000	350 000) 18 months	600 000	1 500 000
1982-83	200 000	400 000) 18 months		950 000
1983-84	-	400 000)		400 000
Total	1 300 000	1 100 000		

Explanations:

1. Agriculturalists: an agriculturalist is supposed to become self-supporting in food in 12 months time. Of the estimated number of 1.3 million agriculturalists, an estimated number of 700,000 have already been resettled in permanent settlement sites. They have not, however, received the means to rehabilitate themselves and, therefore, are to receive a basic food ration during a period of 12 months. It is hoped that the remaining 600,000 agriculturalists (1,300,000 less the above 700,000) will be resettled and become productive over a period of three years, at the rate of 200,000 persons per year as from the first year onwards. This means that 900,000 farmers will need a basic ration during the first year and 200,000 during the second and third year.

2. Pastoralists: the mainstay of pastoralists is livestock. Since restocking takes a longer time, it has been proposed to issue to them a basic ration during a period of 18 months. Their number has been estimated at 1,100,000, 350,000 of which will be resettled and/or rehabilitated during the first year, an additional 350,000 during the second year and the remaining 400,000 during the third year. The latter 400,000 pastoralists will have to be assisted with a basic food ration during the first half of the fourth year.

3. Displaced persons in temporary shelters: during the first year, of the 2,400,000 displaced persons, 900,000 agriculturalists and 350,000 pastoralists or, in total, 1,250,000 persons, will be assisted under the rehabilitation programme. The remaining 1,150,000 persons living in temporary shelters have to receive relief food in sufficiency to subsist. At the end of the first year, 900,000 agriculturalists are supposed to have become self-supporting in food, leaving a balance of 1,500,000 persons, and at the end of the first half of the second year another 350,000 pastoralists will have become self-supporting in food. Thus, only 600,000 persons will remain in temporary settlements during the second year and have to receive a "subsistence" food ration. As from the third year, all displaced persons will have been included in the rehabilitation programme or have become self-sufficient and food relief supplies to subsist will therefore no longer be required.

APPENDIX II

Number of individual food rations required over a period of three and a half years

Period	Number of basic rations	Number of subsistence rations	Number of supplementary rations of DSM for vulnerable groups	
1980-81	First half-year Second half	(900,000 x 350,000) x 365/D. = 456,250,000	1,150,000 x 365/D. = 419,750,000	15% of 2,400,000 or 360,000 x 365/D. = 131,400,000
	Subtotal	456,250,000	419,750,000	131,400,000
1981-82	First half-year	(200,000 plus 700,000) x 182/D. = 163,800,000	600,000 x 365/D. = 219,000,000	15% of 1,150,000 or 225,000 x 182/D. = 40,950,000
	Second half	(200,000 plus 350,000) x 183/D. = 100,650,000	= 219,000,000	15% of 1,150,000 or 172,500 x 183/D. = 31,567,500
	Subtotal	264,450,000	219,000,000	72,517,500
1982-83	First half-year	(200,000 plus 750,000) x 182/D. = 172,900,000	-	15% of 950,000 = 149,500 x 182/D. = 25,935,000
	Second half	(200,000 plus 400,000) x 183/D. = 109,800,000	-	15% of 600,000 = 90,000 x 183/D. = 16,470,000
	Subtotal	282,700,000	-	42,405,000
1983-84	First half-year	400,000 x 182/D. = 72,800,000	-	15% of 400,000 or 60,000 x 182/D. = 10,920,000
	Subtotal	72,800,000	-	10,920,000
	Grand Total	1,076,200,000	638,750,000	257,242,500

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APPENDIX III

Food aid required

A. Quantities of food aid required for each group of beneficiaries

Period	Number of individual rations (appendix II)	Cereals required			Supplementary food required		Edible oil required		Addition for vulnerable groups DSM		Total required
		500 g per head per day	40 g per head per day	20 g per head per day	40 g per head per day	20 g per head per day	20 g per head per day	560 g per head per day			
<u>I. For "basic" food rations</u>											
1980-81	456 250 000	228 125	18 250	9 125	-	-	-	225 500			
1981-82	264 450 000	132 225	10 578	5 289	-	-	-	148 092			
1982-83	282 700 000	141 350	11 308	5 654	-	-	-	158 312			
1983-84	72 800 000	36 400	2 912	1 456	-	-	-	40 768			
Total	1 076 200 000	538 100	43 048	21 524	-	-	-	602 672			
<u>II. For the "subsistence" rations</u>											
		400 g per head per day	20 g per head per day	20 g per head per day				440 g per head per day			
1980-81	419 750 000	167 900	8 395	8 395	-	-	-	184 690			
1981-82	219 000 000	87 600	4 380	4 380	-	-	-	96 360			
1982-83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	638 750 000	255 500	12 775	12 775	-	-	-	281 050			
<u>III. Supplementary feeding for the vulnerable groups (in kilogrammes) 25 g of DSM</u>											
1980-81	131 400 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 285 000			
1981-82	72 517 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 812 900			
1982-83	42 405 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 060 125			
1983-84	10 920 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	273 000			
Total	257 242 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 431 025			

APPENDIX III

B. Total food aid required
 (In metric tonnes)

Period	Type of ration	Cereals	Supplementary food*	Edible oil	DSM	Total
1980-81	Basic ration	228 125	18 250	9 125	-	255 500
	*Less	71 738	5 375	859	-	77 972
	Balance required	156 387	12 875	8 266	-	177 528
	Subsistence ration	167 900	8 395	8 395	-	184 690
	Vulnerable groups	-	-	-	3 285	3 285
	Subtotal	324 287	21 270	16 661	3 285	365 503
1981-82	Basic ration	132 225	10 578	5 289	-	148 092
	Subsistence ration	87 600	4 380	4 380	-	96 360
	Vulnerable groups	-	-	-	1 813	1 813
	Subtotal	219 825	14 958	9 669	1 813	246 265
1982-83	Basic ration	141 350	11 308	5 654	-	158 312
	Subsistence ration	-	-	-	-	-
	Vulnerable group	-	-	-	1 060	1 060
	Subtotal	141 350	11 308	5 654	1 060	159 372
1983-84	Basic ration	36 400	2 912	1 456	-	40 768
	Subsistence ration	-	-	-	-	-
	Vulnerable groups	-	-	-	273	273
	Subtotal	36 400	2 912	1 456	273	41 041
For 3 1/2 years	Basic ration	466 362	37 673	20 665	-	524 700
	Subsistence ration	255 500	12 775	12 775	-	281 050
	Supplementary feeding Vulnerable groups	-	-	-	6 431	6 431
	General total	721 862	50 448	33 440	6 431	812 181

* The UNDRO interagency mission of May-June 1980 recommended 77,972 tons of food assistance for the three administrative regions with which we are concerned in the present mission. Consequently, this amount of food has to be deducted from the quantities requested for 1980-81.

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APPENDIX IV

Specification of project proposals

Project Number	Project description	Output	Total investment birr	Manpower and employment	Expected annual operating surplus
1	Ready-made garments	177,000 apparels of cotton and mixed garments/jeans and jackets for boys, girls, men and women	1 396 000	177	1 050 000
2	Ready-made garments	- do -	1 396 000	177	1 050 000
3	Metal implements and fittings	150 tonnes agricultural implements 45 tonnes builders hardware 30 tonnes brass sanitary fittings 150 tonnes pipe fittings	1 085 000	175	700 000
4	Metal implements and fittings	- do -	1 085 000	175	700 000
5	Stoneware, ceramic and porcelains	375 tonnes of stoneware jars, glazed potteries, cups and saucers, electroporcelains	510 000	145	378 000
6	Stoneware, ceramic and porcelains	- do -	510 000	145	378 000
7	Leather products (tannery and leather finishing)	90,000 bags, file and briefcases, sports goods, shoes, leather jackets and garments	712 000	120	342 000
8	Leather products (tannery and leather finishing)	- do -	712 000	120	342 000
Total			7 406 000	1 234	

APPENDIX V

Health facilities

Region	Awraja	Population	Health station			Health clinic			Hospital				
			Desirable	Actual	Damaged	Desirable	Actual	Damaged	Desirable	Actual	Damaged		
<u>Bale</u>	El Kere	175 700	35		4	3		1					
	Mendeyo	212 200	42		2	4							
	Genale	153 200	30		2	3							
	Delo	98 400	20		1	2							
	Wabe	231 100	46		-	5							
Total			173	59(34%)	9(15%)	17	4(23%)	1(25%)	1	1	1	-	-
<u>Hararghe</u>	Chercher	452 900	90		3	9							
	Dire Dawa	335 100	67		8	7							
	Gara Muleta	242 100	48		5	5		1					
	Gursum	152 000	30		2	3							
	Harbo	301 000	60		4	6							
	Harar Zuria	356 800	71		7	7							
	Webera	176 700	35		1	3							
	Jijiga	266 900	53		11	5						1	
	Degahabur	366 000	73		5	7		1					1
	Kebri Dehar	86 800	17		3	2							
	Warder	210 900	42		2	4		1					
	Kelafu	77 500	15		3	1		1					
	Gode	77 500	15		3	1		1					
Total			616	118(19%)	50(42%)	60	13(22%)	5(38%)	3	9	9	2	2
<u>Sidamo</u>	Arero	74 700	15		3	1							
	Borena	155 800	31		10	3							
	Gedeo	476 500	95		-	9							
	JemJem	404 900	81		4	8							
	Sidama	848 200	170		-	17							
	Walayita	826 500	165		-	16							
Total			557	106(19%)	17(16%)	54	9(16%)	-	2	5	5	-	-

APPENDIX VI

Summary of international assistance

External assistance

Capital assistance (1978):

<u>Major sources of funding</u>	<u>Main sectors</u>	<u>Amount</u> (\$US)
1. European Economic Community, World Food Programme, United States Agency for International Development	Emergency relief	48 351 778
2. World Bank, Netherlands, Swedish International Development Authority	Agriculture	20 103 419
3. World Bank, bilateral agencies	Transport	11 526 000
4. European Economic Community	Education	11 563 454
Other	Miscellaneous	13 075 349
		<u>104 600 000</u>

Technical assistance (1978):

<u>Major sources of funding</u>	<u>Main sectors</u>	<u>Amount</u> (000 birr)
1. Bilateral	Agriculture	15 516
2. Bilateral	Transport	24 084
3. Bilateral	Education	8 720
4. Bilateral	Health	4 015
5. Bilateral	Industry	2 935
		<u>55 270</u>

United Nations system

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):

Indicative planning figure (IPF) 1972-1976: \$US 20 million

Date of country programme (CP) approval: 1975-1979 (January 1975)

IPF 1977-1981: \$US 42 million

Date of CP approval: 1980-1982 (June 1980)

IPF ceilings: \$US 000

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
	3 194	4 055	8 626	12 255	12 612

	<u>Amount</u> (\$US)
<u>Special measures fund allocation:</u>	4 220 000
<u>Special drought allocation:</u>	2 000 000
<u>Administrative budget, UNDP office:</u>	
1978	336 045
1979	401 480
1980-81	332 415 (excluding salaries, wages and common staff costs)

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Sectoral allocation UNDP IPF resources (1977-1981)

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
	- Planned -				
1. Agriculture	41.7	40.0	38.0	31.1	30.6
2. Education	11.3	3.4	7.1	7.4	6.4
3. Industry	8.9	10.2	11.0	19.8	18.2
4. Health	4.5	2.8	2.0	7.7	7.0
5. Natural Resources	14.5	31.5	24.2	20.1	19.2
Other	19.1	12.1	17.7	13.9	18.6

IPF expenditure:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(\$US)</u>
1972-1976	21 221 856
1977	3 194 257
1978	4 053 000

External humanitarian aid and relief to Ethiopia for 1979
 (including miscellaneous assistance to refugees)

GRANTS

	<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u> (\$US)	<u>Remarks</u>
UNHCR		2 800 000	Relief rehabilitation and local settlement of refugees and displaced persons
UNICEF**		5 323 000	Child health, nutrition, social welfare, education, planning and programme support services
WFP		6 982 000	Food aid
OXFAM		35 141	Blankets and milk, etc.
World Vision		84 349	Tools for rehabilitation in Bale and Sidamo and children's relief
Swedish International Development Authority		2 400 000	Emergency assistance to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, the Extension and Project Implementation Department and the Forestry and Wild Life Development Authority
Lutheran World Federation		141 000	Emergency assistance and feeding for children
Czechoslovakia		163 000	Blankets, milk, etc.: relief
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		2 111 400	Food aid
Italy		3 000 000	-
Christian Relief and Development Association		392 234	Miscellaneous
EEC		4 390 000	
	Sub-total	27 822 124	
Federal Republic of Germany		1 036 800	Workshop for RRC
	Grand total**	28 858 924	

* The UNICEF Board has approved commitments of \$24,000,000 in the 1980-1983 programme, being funds available from several sources for child health, water supply and sanitation, education, nutrition and social welfare. In addition, projects noted but awaiting funding, for \$10,700,000 include sums needed for drought assistance and for expansion of the programmes already approved.

** Figure for United States Agency for International Development not yet available, but in 1978 it amounted to between \$US 8 million and \$US 9 million.

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APPENDIX VII

National budget of Ethiopia - 1979-1980

(In thousands of birr)

EXPENDITURE	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total</u>
National total	1 654 580	710 389	2 364 970
<u>General services</u>	998 776	31 918	1 030 694
of which: Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC)	8 061		
<u>Economic services and development</u>	118 836	595 486	714 323
of which: Agriculture and land settlement	47 193	220 202	267 396
of which: Settlements		50 155	50 155
<u>Social services and development</u>	335 822	82 984	418 806
of which: Health	76 156	16 750	92 907
of which: Rural and provincial services	43 590	8 273	52 223
<u>Labour and social welfare</u>	23 586	5 975	31 361
of which: RRC	10 000		10 000
 INCOME			
Ordinary revenue			1 547 236
External technical assistance			151 579
Capital receipts			8 000
External loans and credits			264 999
of which:			
International Development Association (IDA), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and African Development Fund loans for agricultural projects	26 248		
IDA, People's Republic of China, Federal Republic of Germany and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland loans for water supply projects	30 447		
African Development Bank (ADB), IDA and Czechoslovak loans for industrial construction	49 084		
USSR loan for meteorology programme	886		
IDA, Federal Republic of Germany, People's Republic of China, European Economic Community and ADB loans for road assistance	50 270		
IDA loan for fifth telecommunications project	16 863		
United Kingdom loan for ports and other equipment	605		
USSR loans for mining projects	3 655		
IDA loans for education, etc.	11 938		
International Monetary Fund trust fund and compensatory loans	75 000		

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APPENDIX VIII

Balance of payments of Ethiopia - 1976-1980
 (In millions of birr)

	1976	1977	1978	1979 <u>a/</u>	Projection 1980
1. Trade balance	-271.0	-338.8	-442.3	390.4	-569.6
Exports, f.o.b.	580.6	690.0	633.8	890.8	962.4
Coffee	(324.6)	(519.3)	(502.3)	(604.8)	(685.7)
Non-coffee	256.0	169.7	131.5	286.5	276.7
Non-monetary gold	(-)	(1.0)	(-)	(1.1)	(1.1)
Import c.i.f. of which	-851.6	-1 028.8	-1 076.1 <u>b/</u>	-1 281.2	-1 532.0
Freight and insurance	(-138.1)	(-165.0)	(172.5)	(-198.9)	-230.0
Fuel					(-487.5)
2. Services (net)	71.3	53.9	35.7	21.2	36.8
Travel	-0.3	-3.6	0.9	5.3	5.8
Other transportation	31.6	34.0	17.1	7.2	18.0
Government n.i.e.	40.7	17.6	16.3	2.3	5.5
Investment income	-3.2	-6.9	-3.4	-1.7	-2.0
Other services	2.4	12.8	4.8	8.1	9.5
3. Net goods and services (1 + 3)	-199.7	-284.9	-406.6	-369.2	-532.8
4. Transfer (Net)	131.0	100.6	173.4	168.7	190.0
Private	45.3	29.2	40.2	43.1	45.0
Public	85.7	71.4	133.2	125.6	145.0
5. Balance of c/a (3 + 4)	-68.7	-184.3	-233.2	-200.5	-342.8
6. Non-monetary long-term capital	138.3	75.8	89.7	207.8	240.0
Private	6.9	9.3	-	-	-
Public	131.4	66.5	89.7	207.8	240.0
7. Basic balance (5 + 6)	69.6	-108.5	-143.5	7.3	-102.8
8. Short-term private capital (net)	-26.5	-3.4	-39.2	-75.8	-50.0
9. Net errors and omissions	-10.7	21.9	3.2	37.4	-
10. S.D.R. allocation	-	-	-	9.5	10.0
11. Over-all balance (7 + 8 + 9)	32.4	-133.8	-179.5	-21.6	-142.8
12. Net monetary movements (- increase)	-32.4	133.8	179.5 <u>c/</u>	21.6 <u>d/</u>	142.8

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Adjusted for unrecorded imports and for imports which were paid for during 1977/1978 and could not clear until the second half of 1978.

c/ Includes transfer receipts from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia which previously were not included in the balance of payments.

d/ Excludes bilateral assets.
