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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1	3
II. MAIN PROGRAMME RECORD	2 - 55	3
A. Disaster relief co-ordination	2 - 18	3
B. Pre-disaster planning and related activities	19 - 32	8
C. Public information, data processing and communications	33 - 40	11
D. Interagency co-operation	41 - 42	12
E. Organizational and financial issues	43 - 55	13

* A/37/50/Rev.1.

CONTENTS (continued)

ANNEXES

- I. Brief descriptions of major relief operations
- II. Final appropriations for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, 1980-1981, by object of expenditure
- III. Trust fund for disaster relief assistance
- IV. Status of pledges to the trust fund for disaster relief assistance as at 31 December 1981
- V. Summary of international assistance provided for relief and other operations in which the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was involved, 1 January 1981-31 March 1982

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present annual report covers the role and activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), as derived from its mandate, for the period ending 31 March 1982. The report contains the information specifically called for in General Assembly resolutions 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and 3532 (XXX) of 17 December 1975. The General Assembly, in its resolution 36/225 of 17 December 1981, requested the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary progress report on the implementation of that resolution to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. At the time the present report was prepared, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) had just completed the definition of the role of the lead entity in exceptional or complex disaster situations, as called for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 36/225. 1/ In addition to defining the role of the lead entity at the international level, the decision also determines the responsibilities of the appropriate entity of the United Nations system to be designated by the Secretary-General to co-ordinate and/or carry out relief operations at the country level, in accordance with paragraph 10 of the General Assembly resolution.

II. MAIN PROGRAMME RECORD

A. Disaster relief co-ordination

2. In 1981 the role and the mandate of UNDRO were thoroughly re-examined by the appropriate legislative bodies and the Secretary-General in response to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/36/73/Add.1). The legislative bodies confirmed the mandate of UNDRO, reasserted its role as the focal point of the United Nations system for disaster relief co-ordination, and called for the strengthening and improvement of the capacity and effectiveness of the Office.

3. The current functions of UNDRO in individual disaster situations might be summarized as follows:

(a) Gathering information from many sources, including the resident co-ordinators/UNDP resident representatives (in their capacity as UNDRO representatives in the field), and, after comparing, collating and synthesizing it, disseminating the information in the form of situation reports to the Governments of Member States and to other potential donors;

(b) Organizing and leading assessment missions composed of representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and, in some cases, of voluntary agencies;

(c) Making direct contact with potential donors, mobilizing relief contributions in cash and kind, and ensuring the rapid transport of relief supplies to the disaster-stricken countries at minimum cost;

1/ See ACC/1982/DEC/1-12, decision 1982/1.

(d) Seconding relief co-ordination officers to the offices of resident co-ordinators/UNDP resident representatives for as long as necessary, but normally for the duration of the emergency phase;

(e) Assessing, sometimes with the assistance of interagency missions, the impact of major relief programmes;

(f) Keeping contact during the post-emergency phase, with a view to advising Governments on the inclusion of disaster prevention concepts in rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes and on the improvement of disaster preparedness planning generally.

4. In response to the call for the strengthening and improvement of the capacity and effectiveness of the Office, UNDRO has now reinforced its role in the mobilization and co-ordination of international disaster relief in the following areas:

(a) Multi-agency missions have been initiated and co-ordinated by the Office with increasing frequency in order to achieve two main purposes - first, to provide an assessment of disaster consequences and emergency needs, and secondly, to make an objective and analytical evaluation of the impact of relief programmes, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of international relief activities in future. An example of this development can be found in the case of the drought and floods in the Hebei and Hubei Provinces in China. UNDRO initiated and led two multi-agency missions in January 1981 and January 1982 whose reports provided, respectively, the basis for the international community's responses to those disaster situations and the post facto evaluation of the international relief programme and of its impact on the affected population;

(b) More and more concerted emergency relief programmes are being developed in consultation with the Governments and agencies concerned, as a basis for the mobilization of resources. The approach is best illustrated in the case of Chad, for which a special meeting was convened at Geneva on 5 and 6 April 1982;

(c) Information meetings are held regularly with governmental representatives to provide a forum for the exchange of information on current relief operations and developments in the preparedness and prevention components of UNDRO's programme;

(d) A first meeting of heads of special units set up by Governments or international governmental or non-governmental organizations to intervene abroad when aid was required as a result of a disaster was convened by UNDRO from 27 to 29 April 1982. The main objective of the meeting was to exchange information and experience, with a view to strengthening individual units, as well as to achieve closer co-operation in the field if necessary with the help of UNDRO. The meeting agreed on a number of recommendations which, inter alia, aim at strengthening further UNDRO's role in the co-ordination of disaster relief efforts and in the provision of information.

1. Disaster alerts and early warnings

5. The alert and early warning messages received by UNDRO from various sources are monitored to help the Office in Geneva and its representatives in the field to mobilize and co-ordinate disaster relief activities. While UNDRO is not itself operating an early warning system, it makes full use of all available sources, which include the specialized agencies, to build up a comprehensive picture of potentially disastrous phenomena. The main sources of information in the relevant areas are as follows:

(a) Earthquakes. UNDRO currently receives prompt data on earthquakes from two sources: the Hagfors Observatory in Sweden and the National Earthquake Information Service (NEIS) in the United States. Both provide information on earthquake magnitude and location within approximately 24 hours of the event;

(b) Severe storms. Information on severe storms is being received through the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). This information is based largely on observations made by synchronous meteorological satellites. It reaches UNDRO via Zurich and the Global Telecommunications System and gives the location and intensity estimates of storms within 6 to 24 hours after the observations are made;

(c) Droughts/agricultural disasters. Data in this area are obtained from the Environmental Data Information Service (EDIS) of the United States and from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The information received is based on ground and satellite observation related to crop growth, as well as on economic factors. FAO analysis in particular enables UNDRO to be aware of disastrous and potentially disastrous crop conditions in critical regions;

(d) Floods. Currently, a global flood alert system does not exist, although such a system appears technically feasible. Most, if not all, of the necessary components of such a system - gauging stations, satellite observatories and global telecommunication system - are already in place throughout the world. UNDRO is developing plans with WMO for arrangements and international agreements which would consolidate existing capabilities into a flood alert system. Such a system would ultimately also provide flood forecasting;

(e) Tsunamis. A Tsunami Warning System already exists under the International Tsunami Information Centre based in Honolulu. At UNDRO's request the Centre will in the near future broaden the dissemination of its alerts by telex.

2. Disaster assessment

6. UNDRO naturally places primary and indeed heavy reliance on resident co-ordinators for information on relief needs. The resident co-ordinators, in turn, while trying to make their own assessment, have frequently to rely heavily, if not exclusively, on governmental data. In addition to the information provided by the resident co-ordinator, UNDRO takes full advantage of such governmental and non-governmental sources as the League of Red Cross Societies, the World Council of Churches, Unites States/OFDA and news agencies that share their news with UNDRO.

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By such means a comprehensive picture can be built up and communicated to the international relief community.

7. Those working in United Nations and non-governmental organizations on damage assessment and the co-ordination of relief operations are as a rule more concerned with the accuracy of information than with mere immediacy. The development of the comprehensive and accurate appreciation of a situation so necessary for an adequate, planned and timely relief operation cannot always be achieved instantly.

8. Recent developments in satellite technology should make it possible, within the next two years, to obtain high-resolution images of a disaster site within five or six days after an event, compared with the current capability which allows only lower-resolution images to be obtained on average 30 days after an event. Pictures of this kind will be of great assistance in determining the extent of certain types of major disasters or, for example, the rate of change in the extent and severity of widespread flooding.

9. Damage assessments are as a rule undertaken in very close co-operation with the government authorities of the affected country, and usually agreed figures are made known to the international community. In order to enhance the accuracy of data on relief needs, the question of developing objective and broadly acceptable criteria for assessment is being studied. More often than not, estimates of the size of the affected population in a post-disaster situation are difficult and consequently very approximate; they must continually be refined as the situation evolves. As to the specific relief needs of an affected individual, it is determined on the basis of such standard criteria as daily food rations. Other elements to be taken into account in determining over-all relief needs are the actual distribution capability, health conditions in the affected areas and age profile of and labour demand on the population.

10. Assessments of the impact of sudden disasters are made either by in-country teams organized by the United Nations resident co-ordinator, often with the participation of an UNDRO specialist delegated from headquarters, or by UNDRO-led multi-agency missions, including appropriate United Nations and other international relief organizations. This depends on the complexity and extent of the reported disasters. For major "creeping" disasters, however, usually an interagency assessment mission will be organized to report upon the situation and the needs. UNDRO appreciates the co-operation extended by individual agencies in releasing key personnel, often at very short notice.

11. As regards the issue of situation reports, UNDRO has made further improvements in its system. Three types of report have been established - the "alert", used when a major event has taken place but before any request for international assistance has been made; the "information report", used when a country has suffered a disaster of a magnitude warranting international attention but the help of the United Nations system in mobilizing assistance has not been formally requested; and the "situation report", used when a formal request has been made for the full range of United Nations and international assistance.

12. Paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 36/225 provides a legislative framework for a practice recommended by UNDRO in its guidelines to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) resident representatives - namely, the convening of meetings of the concerned organizations of the United Nations system to plan, monitor and take immediate action to provide assistance. The International Red Cross and other appropriate voluntary organizations might be invited to join these "country teams". An immediate function to be discharged by these teams prior to their assessment of damage and co-ordination of relief is preparedness planning, which should be carried out before any disaster actually occurs. Planning the pre-disaster phase is crucial to increasing the speed and efficiency of post-disaster response.

3. Disaster relief operations

13. Annex V to the present report contains details on the assistance given through, mobilized by and/or reported to UNDRO. As can be seen, in the latter part of 1981 there were comparatively few disasters requiring international help. By contrast, the early months of 1982 have seen an unusually large number of emergencies, some of which - such as that in Chad - have excited very considerable donor interest.

14. There have been no reported cases of unsuitable, outdated or otherwise inappropriate relief having been supplied. This in itself is a considerable improvement and may indicate something of a success for UNDRO, at least in so far as the operations undertaken by recipients of its situation reports are concerned. There has always been, and probably always will be, a warmhearted and generous response by the donors, particularly when disasters strike suddenly and arouse widespread interest and full coverage by the information media. However, not all individual donors are well informed about what should be sent and what should not. But in so far as individuals use the channels of established major non-governmental organizations which are in receipt of UNDRO's reports, there is the possibility of filtering out unsuitable supplies - which may, after all, be able to be retained against a later need in a different kind of disaster.

15. UNDRO has continued its efforts to build up expertise in the provision of low-cost or free transport of emergency relief supplies. These efforts were undertaken in close liaison with the International Airline Traffic Association (IATA) airlines, and road and other transport organizations and resulted in substantial savings over the year. The expertise of the Office in this area is at the disposal of other governmental, intergovernmental and voluntary relief agencies.

16. For some years now, reference has been made in the annual reports on UNDRO to attempts to expedite the flow of international relief. During the year under review, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) undertook a study of this problem with co-operation and assistance from many expert sources, including UNDRO. Early in 1982 UNITAR published the results of the study under the title "Model rules for disaster relief operations". UNDRO intends to use the study as a basis for consultation with Governments, with a view to making official recommendations through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at a later session.

4. Evaluation

17. It is important to assess and evaluate the impact of major emergency relief programmes. Useful lessons can be learned from the experience gained (international and national), which should lead to more effective procedures on the next such occasion. Moreover, if relief contributions could be accounted for in a detailed manner and their impact assessed, donor countries would certainly be encouraged to increase their contributions.

18. It is also important to study the longer-term effects of disasters and relief operations on development programmes. The assessment of the economic effects of a given disaster is a matter which is being explored on the basis of a study concerning island developing countries conducted jointly by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and UNDRO.

B. Pre-disaster planning and related activities

19. Under its mandate, UNDRO is required to promote the study, prevention, control and prediction of natural disasters, to collect and disseminate information in this area, and to provide Governments that request it with assistance in pre-disaster planning.

20. Several comparatively recent disasters have led to governmental requests to UNDRO for assistance in developing measures to prevent, mitigate or prepare for the effects of possible future events of the same kind.

21. In the last annual report (A/36/259, paras. 17-20), information was given on the types of action taken and the resources available for their support. Here, examples and descriptions illustrative of those activities are provided.

1. Study, prevention and control

22. In this area fall, in general, a wide range of scientific activities which may be monodisciplinary or multidisciplinary, but which usually involve interagency and/or international co-operation. That this is so is demonstrated in the report of the UNESCO/UNDRO International Advisory Committee on Earthquake Risk, which held its fourth meeting in Paris in September 1981. Its recommendations included:

(a) Promotion, by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNDRO, in co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), of the development of a methodology for assessing vulnerability with an emphasis on applications to risk assessment, physical planning and economic analysis;

(b) According a high priority to arranging earthquake reconnaissance missions following destructive earthquakes, in collaboration with Member States; such

missions should study the geological, seismological and engineering aspects of a recent or historical earthquake as fully as possible;

(c) Approaching possible host Governments concerning the initiation of a feasibility study on the creation of international experimental sites for earthquake prediction research;

(d) The organization in late 1982 of an international seminar on earthquake prediction cases for the purpose of reviewing the experience in this area and to summarize:

- (i) The scientific and administrative criteria used to issue predictions and warnings;
- (ii) The courses of action taken after a prediction;
- (iii) Various consequences of actions taken.

23. Means of evaluating predictions were proposed and consideration was given to the levels of warning and to the responsibilities of scientists. The seminar also discussed the social and economic impacts of spurious predictions.

24. UNDRO is associated with two seismological projects executed by UNESCO and Habitat for reducing earthquake risk in the Balkan region; in these projects the Office is mainly responsible for the implementation of vulnerability studies and the development of a methodology for analysis of vulnerability and risk, as well as for the organization of a seminar on public information and education as a part of emergency planning. UNDRO will also be involved in similar projects now being prepared by UNESCO for seismic regions in North Africa and Asia.

1. Preparedness planning

25. The Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project was initiated in September 1981 with the appointment of a team leader and the establishment of a project office in Antigua. Serving all the island States of the Caribbean (15), the programme for the first 9 months includes 33 separate activities, of which 8 relate to the updating of emergency plans, 13 to training operations and exercises, 9 to the stimulation of public awareness and 3 to vulnerability analysis and risk mitigation. UNDRO is responsible for the general co-ordination of the project, including the appointment of staff and supervision of technical activities. Other agencies involved in the provision of funding and/or services within the framework of the project include the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the League of Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Red Sun Societies (LICROSS), the Organization of East Caribbean States and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

26. In response to a request from the Government of Ecuador for assistance with volcanic emergency preparedness, UNDRO sent a staff member on a joint mission with two UNESCO consultants in October 1981. The request arose as a result of the renewal of mildly eruptive activity at Pichincha Volcano, which is situated close to the city of Quito and has had three major historical eruptions. The UNDRO representative took part in field investigations of the hazard and vulnerability, in the preparation of a report on these subjects and on appropriate emergency preparedness measures.

27. From 6 to 10 March 1982, an International Seminar on Disaster Preparedness and Relief, sponsored by UNDRO and the League of Red Cross Societies and hosted by the Government of Pakistan, was held at Islamabad. Senior government officials from seven South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Burma, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand), national Red Cross and Red Crescent officials, and representatives from several United Nations organizations and donor Governments attended. The seminar reviewed the state of disaster preparedness and relief in South-East Asia and discussed possibilities of strengthening regional co-operation. The recommendations adopted by the seminar called for the integration of relief into development schemes and the recognition of community preparedness as the cost activity of all counter-disaster planning and invited Governments to send regularly disaster relief officials to annual sessions of the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones.

28. In April 1981 UNDRO initiated a small project to produce tsunami hazard maps for populated areas of the central Peruvian coast in the vicinity of Lima, in order to assess vulnerability and identify appropriate evacuation routes. Coastal areas exposed to damage by different magnitudes of tsunami are being mapped, and the extent to which buildings and utilities are likely to be damaged in each hazard zone is being evaluated. The information obtained will provide a basis for specific planning by civil defence authorities as to which areas should be evacuated in response to warnings of different magnitudes of tsunami, for establishing the number of people to be evacuated, the nearest safe localities to which they can be moved and the routes which they should take.

29. Within its disaster preparedness subprogramme, UNDRO has provided technical assistance to a number of Governments in developing national disaster plans, with the possibility of integrating some of them in a regional or subregional context. Among the Governments concerned are the Comoros, Egypt, Mozambique, Nepal, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Samoa, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Tonga and the United Republic of Tanzania.

30. UNDRO is continuing its participation in the Typhoon Operational Experiment (TOPEX) which is a project of the ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee. The project's goal is to mitigate the damage caused by typhoon and related disasters by improving the forecasting and warning capabilities through the conduct of an operational test of various systems used for typhoon forecasting, flood forecasting and warning dissemination during all stages of typhoons in the area. UNDRO is the co-ordinator for the Warning Dissemination and Information Exchange Component; in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies an expert was made available for six months

to help Member States review their disaster preparedness plans and find ways to overcome problems identified by the review. The "pre-experiment" was undertaken in 1981; the first experiment will be undertaken in 1982 and the second in 1983.

2. International Strategy on Disaster Prevention

31. Work is continuing on the two main components of the International Strategy for Disaster Prevention. The compendium on the state of the art in disaster prevention and mitigation has been expanded through the publication of additional monographs (see para. 35 below).

32. The other major input is the planned "World survey of disaster damage". Progress in the compilation of the required data is slow, however, since relevant figures from the disaster-prone countries have been difficult to obtain and very little data and knowledge are readily available in these countries or from such other sources as research institutions dealing with this specialized subject.

C. Public information, data processing and communications

1. Public information

33. The expansion of UNDRO's activities during the period under review - notably its more frequent involvement in disasters stemming from other than wholly natural causes - considerably increased the workload in the public information sector. The number of major press conferences given by senior UNDRO staff more than tripled as compared with the previous year, as did the number of requests from press and radio correspondents for individual interviews during relief operations.

34. Comprehensive disaster assessment reports were published for the following relief operations or technical assistance projects: China (drought and floods); Chad (civil strife and drought); Angola (displaced persons and drought); Iran (earthquake); Gambia (civil strife); Peru (disaster preparedness and prevention); and the Comoros (disaster preparedness).

35. The following monographs were prepared for publication in the period under review: "Building and engineering aspects of disasters", "Sanitation aspects", "Emergency shelter" and "Disasters and the disabled". The first three are part of the UNDRO/UNEP "Compendium on disaster prevention and mitigation".

36. UNDRO's public information letter, UNDRO NEWS, continued to appear every two months. In addition to its review of recent disaster situations and the assistance provided by the United Nations system, UNDRO NEWS carried background articles on such varied topics as disaster research, post-disaster reconstruction, the economic impact of tropical cyclones, disasters and the disabled, earthquake risk, and the management of volcanic emergencies.

2. Data processing and communications

37. UNDRO's data processing activities encompass the Co-ordination Centre, the Data Bank and the Map Library.

38. During the reporting period the design and implementation of the UNDRO Data Base and the computerization of several previously manual disaster emergency functions and procedures were undertaken. Three computer terminals now permit the computerized services to be directly available to all staff members. Progress was made in the establishment of the UNDRO Data Base, which encompasses disaster-related information of all kind, such as profiles of disaster-stricken countries; data on experts in disaster preparedness and relief; stockpiles and potential suppliers of relief material; disaster histories; and a register of concessions for the transport of relief goods in emergency situations.

39. The Co-ordination Centre of UNDRO dealt with 263 disaster alerts during the period; more than 20 of those eventually involved UNDRO in the co-ordination of relief efforts, with consequent use of Co-ordination Centre facilities. For those disasters, a total of 91 situation reports were automatically transmitted by the Unit's computerized transmission system to a total of more than 9,000 potential donors of relief goods around the world. A cost-effectiveness study was carried out to determine for each potential addressee the appropriate means of transmission, with a resulting reduction in total transmission charges, in spite of a near doubling of outgoing traffic. Apart from its use for relief co-ordination, over the year the UNDRO Co-ordination Centre hosted 55 training sessions and seminars attended altogether by 200 participants.

3. Field communications

40. To improve UNDRO's capabilities to communicate with its representatives in the field, a method is being investigated to transmit signals through satellite systems being developed and soon to be launched by a United States/USSR/French/Canadian Consortium. Demonstration tests are being developed and will be carried out when the satellites are in place, about the end of 1982.

D. Interagency co-operation

41. Since the completion in 1980 of the series of "Memoranda of understanding" between UNDRO and the organizations of the United Nations system involved in disaster prevention, preparedness and relief, these continue to provide the framework for an increasing number of joint activities: they range from UNDRO-led interagency missions to assess relief requirements on the progress of relief operations initiated earlier, through UNDRO participation in projects dealing with specialized aspects of preparedness, to joint technical projects in disaster prevention.

42. Interagency co-operation is also the essential element in the recently introduced arrangements for dealing with exceptional or complex emergencies. These arrangements were outlined in General Assembly resolution 36/225 of 17 December 1981 and have since been elaborated in more detail by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its decision 1982/1.

E. Organizational and financial issues

1. Organization

43. As a result of a review undertaken by the Administrative Management Service, the substantive work of UNDRO has, since August 1981, been divided between two Branches. The Relief Co-ordination and Preparedness Branch and the Prevention and Support Services Branch, which includes the Data and Communications Unit, work under the Office of the Co-ordinator, which is in turn assisted by the Administrative Support Unit and the Liaison Office at United Nations Headquarters.

44. In accordance with recommendations by the Administrative Management Service, the distribution of staff resources between the two major units, the Relief Co-ordination and Preparedness Branch and the Prevention and Support Branch, is handled in a flexible way so as to permit immediate adaptation to work requirements and an effective response to emergency situations by the appropriate deployment of personnel, both in Geneva and in the disaster-stricken country.

2. Training with UNDRO

45. As the very nature of UNDRO's work may at any time make it necessary for staff to undertake emergency duties, training programmes have been instituted for Professional and General Service staff, in line with the relevant recommendations of the Administrative Management Service. General Service staff are trained in the use of communications and electronic data processing equipment with the assistance of the International Computing Centre. For Professional staff, system flow charts have been developed showing co-ordination procedures at headquarters and in the field; the charts are embodied in operational manuals.

46. A lecture programme has also been initiated covering several aspects of disasters largely from the scientific and operational points of view. The aim is to continually widen the expertise and specialized knowledge of the Professional staff in the area of disaster relief. The programme is open to personnel of other organizations in Geneva who are involved in any kind of disaster-related work.

3. Financial issues

Regular budget

47. The General Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, approved the final budgetary appropriation for the biennium 1980-1981 of \$4,482,500. This figure is

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\$347,600 less than the sum previously appropriated for the biennium. A breakdown of the final appropriation by object of expenditure is given in annex II to the present report.

48. For the biennium 1982-1983, the General Assembly appropriated for UNDRO an amount of \$5,136,700.

Trust Fund

49. In 1974, the General Assembly authorized the establishment of a special trust fund to strengthen UNDRO's expanding activities. In the next year, two further subaccounts were created: one for technical co-operation in disaster prevention and preparedness, and the other to supplement funds provided under the regular budget for disaster relief assistance. The life of the trust fund has since been extended, and the General Assembly, in its resolution 35/107 of 5 December 1980, decided to maintain the trust fund for a further period of two years as from 1 January 1982.

50. Additional subaccounts of the trust fund are opened on a temporary basis as necessary. For example, the Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project has its own subaccount and a similar practice is followed for the management of financial resources pertaining to each major disaster.

Strengthening of the Office

51. An amount of \$1,464,200 in voluntary funds was allocated to UNDRO for the 1980-1981 biennium. From this allocation the sum of \$1,065,400 was utilized. In addition, expenditures of \$28,900 were incurred for UNDRO/UNEP projects, thereby bringing the total expenditures recorded under this subaccount to \$1,094,300.

4. Technical co-operation in disaster prevention and preparedness

52. The subaccount of the UNDRO trust fund devoted to programme costs of technical assistance to Governments in disaster prevention and pre-disaster planning was established by General Assembly resolution 3532 (XXX) of 17 December 1975.

53. The total amount expended from this trust fund subaccount for technical co-operation in the biennium 1980-1981 was \$331,900 comprising mainly consultants' fees and travel and certain expenses connected with the Pan-Caribbean Project mentioned in paragraphs 25 and 50 above.

5. Disaster relief assistance

54. As noted above, the emergency relief subaccount of the UNDRO trust fund has as its main purpose the supplementing of regular budget contributions (which, at the time the subaccount was authorized, were limited to a normal maximum of \$20,000) to allow for a maximum grant of \$30,000 per country in the case of any one disaster.

As a result of action by the General Assembly, 2/ the regular budget normal maximum figure has, since 1 January 1980, been raised to \$30,000. It is now proposed to the General Assembly that the Co-ordinator should be authorized, in the event of major disasters, to exceed the normal ceiling of \$30,000 granted under the regular budget, up to a maximum grant of \$50,000, the difference being financed from voluntary funds that may be available.

55. The total income and expenditure of the UNDRO trust fund, broken down by the various subaccounts, are shown in annex III.

2/ See General Assembly resolution 34/55 of 29 November 1979, para. 8.

ANNEX I

Brief descriptions of major relief operations

Angola

In July 1981 the Government of Angola requested international assistance for its displaced population in the southern provinces and in the Central Plateau. Further, the Government drew attention to the needs of the population of the provinces of Benguela, Moçamedes, Huila, Cunene, Kuando-Kubango and Bié, whose difficult economic situation was further aggravated by drought.

At the Secretary-General's request, UNDRO organized and led a multi-agency fact-finding mission, composed of representatives of UNDRO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). After extensive high-level consultations the mission visited southern Angola.

It recommended an assistance programme divided into two phases: the first and most urgent one would provide emergency relief to the people most recently displaced; the second phase consisted of a longer-term relief and rehabilitation programme for the entire affected population both in the Central Plateau and in the south.

Total requirements for the emergency programme were estimated at \$12 million for a period of six months, from October 1981 to March 1982. Needs included food, blankets, agricultural tools and equipment, kitchen utensils, seeds, clothing, building materials, transport vehicles and medical supplies.

The Secretary-General designated UNDRO the co-ordinating agency for the implementation of the emergency programme of the United Nations system. Accordingly, a major appeal was launched by UNDRO to the international donor community and a series of briefing sessions was attended by representatives from the United Nations system, Governments and international voluntary organizations.

The UNDP resident co-ordinator in Angola assumed local responsibility for the co-ordination of the programme, including the receipt and distribution of relief supplies. UNDRO sent two of its own staff members for a period of six months and financed, jointly with UNDP, part of the administrative and operational costs of the operation.

In response to the appeal, contributions reported to UNDRO totalled about \$11 million.

In November 1981 a follow-up mission to Angola reported that a number of the recommendations of the previous mission were being implemented. However,

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continuing military operations and civil strife in various parts of the country were hindering the integral implementation of the programme.

To date, phase 1 of the emergency programme has been completed and phase 2 is in the initial stage of implementation.

Chad

In Chad, years of civil strife resulted in a complex and exceptional disaster situation. Much of the country's infrastructure has been destroyed, a large proportion of its population has been displaced, and agricultural production, already affected by the long and persistent Sahelian drought, has declined sharply.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 36/210 of 17 December 1981, requested the Secretary-General to prepare an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Chad. The Secretary-General launched an appeal to the international community on 23 November 1981 and designated UNDRO the co-ordinating agency to mobilize and co-ordinate emergency relief. UNDRO sent a representative to N'Djamena, who reported that the movement of relief supplies in itself required large additional resources and a special logistic effort.

After the dispatch of two assessment missions to the country, UNDRO formulated, in co-operation with UNICEF, WFP, UNDP and WHO, an emergency programme consisting of co-ordinated components for food aid, seeds, medicines and medical supplies, educational materials and transport requirements, to a total value of \$6.8 million.

An international meeting on emergency and humanitarian assistance to Chad was called by UNDRO on 5 and 6 April 1982 in Geneva to consider such a programme of assistance to the affected population. The response of the donors was encouraging, and it is expected that the implementation of the emergency programme can ultimately be ensured in a satisfactory way.

The Geneva meeting also served as a step for the preparation of the international conference on assistance to Chad, called for in General Assembly resolution 36/210 of 17 December 1981, now planned for June 1982.

China

An UNDRO-led multi-agency mission, comprising representatives from UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO and WHO, visited China in January 1982 to assess relief operations undertaken in the course of the previous year following the heavy flooding and the prolonged drought which occurred in late 1980 in the Hubei and Hebei Provinces respectively.

More than 20 million people were seriously affected by losses in agricultural production, housing and infrastructure, and the Government of China had requested UNDRO to launch a limited international appeal for the provision of food aid, fertilizer, clothing, blankets, and medicines and medical supplies. Contributions in response to UNDRO's appeal, which was launched in March 1981, reached a total value of some \$25 million; they were almost entirely shipped, delivered and distributed during the latter part of the year.

At the invitation of the Government of China, the multi-agency assessment mission travelled extensively throughout the Hubei and Hebei Provinces. Through direct observation and through interviews with disaster victims, the mission acquainted itself with the distribution procedures and relief and reconstruction programmes established by the Government. In addition, the mission was presented with detailed evidence on the use made of the relief items provided by the international community. The report of the multi-agency assessment mission, which was released to donors in April 1982, contains a detailed accounting of the distribution of international relief goods, down to the single individual.

The mission's assessment revealed that the disastrous effects of the floods in Hubei Province had been almost completely overcome and that an excellent autumn harvest had substantially increased agricultural production revenues. In contrast, however, the mission observed that drought conditions persisted in parts of Hebei Province and could be aggravated by the current very cold and dry weather.

On 24 January 1981 an earthquake measuring 6.9 on the Richter Scale occurred in Daofu county in the western part of Sichuan. More than 100 people were killed, over 20,000 were made homeless and most houses in the city collapsed. The Government's relief efforts - air drops of food-stuffs and clothing - were supplemented by mobile rescue and medical teams dispatched by the Chinese Red Cross.

Foreign assistance included UNDRO's maximum allocation for medicines and food, supplies of blankets and household items from UNICEF, and contributions from several national Red Cross Societies following an appeal by the League of Red Cross Societies.

Democratic Yemen

Democratic Yemen was hit by heavy floods twice in 1981. In March unprecedented heavy rains affected 286,000 sq kms of land in both the south and parts of the north. The resulting flash floods killed 70 persons, left 64,000 persons homeless, destroyed many buildings and inundated thousands of hectares of agricultural land, damaging standing crops; 13,000 head of livestock were lost.

The Government, through the UNDRO representative, requested international aid, and UNDRO issued an appeal for food and medical supplies which resulted in reported contributions of up to \$2 million.

During September 1981, torrential rains struck the fertile Abyan Governorate along the southern coast of Yemen. Flash floods from rivers caused heavy damage to housing, agriculture and the country's infrastructure. Owing to effective early warning and evacuation by local authorities, loss of life was avoided. Of particular concern was the complete destruction of the major Batais dam and spillway, which collects water and regulates irrigation systems for no less than 80 per cent of the cultivated land in the Abyan delta, which by itself supplies almost half of the country's entire agricultural production. The resident co-ordinator in Aden, reported to UNDRO that total damage had been estimated at more than \$16 million and that emergency measures were needed to rehabilitate the irrigation system to avoid compromising future crop production.

The Government appealed to UNDRO for international assistance in the form of shelter, food and medical supplies. A hydrogeologist from the UNDRO staff was dispatched to the country to assist in the assessment of those needs and to advise on flood control measures. Emergency grants from UNDP and UNDRO allowed for the immediate procurement of blankets, beds, stoves and kitchen utensils, while WFP provided emergency food rations sufficient to assist the homeless for a period of three months.

Djibouti

In March-April 1981 exceptionally heavy rainfall caused extensive flooding in Djibouti, where some 100,000 people, representing almost one third of the total population, were left temporarily homeless. The Government appealed through UNDRO for international assistance. Most emergency needs for power generators, pumps, mobile kitchens, tents, food and medicines were covered by a number of international organizations, and Governments, and during the following two weeks the situation gradually improved. Contributions reported to UNDRO reached almost \$1 million.

Gambia

In July 1981, civil unrest caused heavy loss of life and considerable damage to the country's vulnerable economy and infrastructure. In response to the Government's appeal, the Secretary-General requested UNDRO to mobilize and co-ordinate emergency assistance by the United Nations system. UNDRO organized a multi-agency assessment mission (United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), UNICEF, WFP, FAO and WHO), which visited the country in August 1981.

The Government and the mission agreed on a three-month emergency food assistance programme for the 120,000 most severely affected persons (one fifth of Gambia's population). The World Food Programme met a large part of the food needs by granting emergency assistance for 70,000 people, at a total cost of \$862,600. An UNDRO emergency allocation was used to buy 83 tons of rice.

WHO supplied surgical equipment and medicines, and sent a surgeon who assisted in the treatment of a large number of thoracic, orthopaedic and abdominal gunshot injuries.

The multi-agency mission also assisted in ensuring the speedy repair of the country's main radio station in Bakau, as well as in the replacement of a number of damaged transport vehicles. UNICEF provided two ambulances, and FAO six vehicles for the Ministry of Agriculture.

The emergency operation was successfully completed and virtually all emergency needs were met within one month. Contributions recorded by UNDRO exceeded \$12 million, of which the United Nations system contributed well over \$1 million.

Greece

A strong earthquake reaching an intensity of 6.6 on the Richter Scale shook the regions of Attica and Corinth on the evening of 24 February 1981 at 20.53 Greenwich mean time, causing important material damage. Several further tremors caused widespread panic among the population for several days. Twenty-two persons were killed, 80,000 were left homeless, and a great number of houses collapsed in the affected area.

The Greek Government's assistance programme to the victims was launched immediately after the first tremor, with the Army providing tents and other relief assistance. At the request of the Greek Government, UNDRO issued four situation reports detailing damage and relief needs and launched an appeal for 2,000 tents. The generosity of the international community covered most of the requested needs.

Guinea

In August 1981 the Government of Guinea appealed to the Secretary-General as a result of the flooding caused by the filling of the Selingué reservoir in Mali. UNDRO dispatched a staff member who visited the affected region to assess the damage.

Emergency assistance was provided by UNDRO, UNDP and UNICEF in the form of food, tents and blankets. UNDRO also called WHO's and UNESCO's attention to threats to the health of the affected population and to cultural and archaeological sites.

Indonesia

An earthquake, registering 6.8 on the Richter Scale, struck a remote area of Irian Jaya Province on 20 January 1981. The earthquake and several related shocks seriously affected some 3,000 persons, killing 138 and destroying half the dwellings and most of the agriculture in the stricken area.

While no international appeal was necessary, UNDRO issued two situation reports for information. The Office's representative in Jakarta - the UNDP resident representative - worked with the Indonesian Government to define emergency needs. UNDRO contributed to the cost of United Nations participation in an official assessment mission and allocated \$10,000 towards construction of emergency shelter.

Iran

The Kerman province was hit by two strong earthquakes in June/July 1981. The first one, which measured 6.8 on the Richter Scale, struck on 11 June in the region of Golbaf, caused more than 1,000 deaths and left 7,000 homeless. Emergency assistance at the international level was co-ordinated by the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, through which UNDRO channelled its maximum grant.

A second earthquake measuring approximately 7 on the Richter Scale, struck the Province of Kerman, in east-central Iran on 28 July. More than 1,000 people were killed and some 30,000 were rendered homeless in a large number of widely scattered villages. Initial rescue and medical relief activities were carried out by the national Red Cross Society.

UNDRO assistance was requested by the Government. An UNDRO representative visited the affected area and, in close collaboration with Iranian authorities, reported on the extent of the disaster and the type and quantity of relief assistance needed from the international community.

Following UNDRO's appeal, several United Nations organizations, 20 Governments and many non-governmental organizations responded.

Madagascar

A series of tropical storms hit Madagascar between December 1981 and March 1982, causing heavy damage to crops, infrastructure (especially transport and communications) and housing.

UNDRO immediately offered to assist the Government in co-ordinating relief assistance governmental authorities reported urgent needs for food, medicines, petrol and spare parts for transport vehicles. On 28 January 1982 an international appeal for emergency assistance to Madagascar was launched by UNDRO, and one of its staff members was seconded to assist the UNDP Office in Antananarivo in the assessment of damage and the co-ordination of international relief. The staff member visited the affected areas in February and held co-ordinating meetings with the National Relief Council, the delegations of the main donor countries, agencies of the United Nations system and other international relief organizations.

The UNDRO mission found that while casualties were fortunately limited, in the Antananarivo area about 100,000 people (roughly 20 percent of the capital's population) were rendered homeless; while some found shelter with relatives and friends, more than 64,000 had to be sheltered in churches, schools and the like. Serious damage was caused to roads, bridges and railways, and the capital was cut off from the provinces as well as from the port of Tanatava. All these circumstances have aggravated an already serious situation with regard to food and fuel supplies. As sanitation facilities were disrupted, the danger of epidemics arose, and the acute shortage of medicines enhanced that danger. The most urgent relief requirements were assessed to include food, reconstruction material, transportation of relief supplies to outlying stricken areas and medical supplies.

In meteorological and hydrological terms, the events of 1982 were of a much greater magnitude than those of March 1959, but the flooding was less extensive and less destructive. This was due to the fact that Antananarivo and the surrounding areas were protected by a system of dykes approximately 200 km long, and shows the importance of taking preventive measures to protect lives and property from the destructive effects of natural phenomena.

A global assessment of the damage suffered so far in 1982 is currently estimated at \$250 million, which includes a crop loss of 40,000 hectares. Consequently, rice import requirements for 1982 are now estimated at 300,000 tons, compared to last year's record of 192,000 tons.

Relief operations were initiated promptly by the Government under the supervision of the National Relief Council [Conseil National des Secours (CNS)] in co-operation with local administration. The Government's relief operations were complemented by those of Caritas, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the Red Cross Society. CRS provided the most needy among the homeless with blankets, food and clothing and assisted in maintaining proper sanitary conditions in the refugee camps. The Red Cross Society supplied food to the children in those centres. Co-operation at the local level with the international community was maintained by the resident co-ordinator of the United Nations Development Programme on UNDRO's behalf.

The contributions reported to UNDRO from countries of different regions and economic systems amounted to more than \$9 million. Further international assistance is needed for the reconstruction of roads, bridges, infrastructure, housing, irrigation and drainage installations, as well as for recouping losses in agricultural production.

Mozambique

Heavy rainfall in February 1981 caused extensive flooding in several provinces of Mozambique; crops suffered the heaviest damage. At the Government's request, UNDRO provided emergency relief in the form of financial assistance for the purchase of light boats and medical supplies.

A multiagency assessment mission (UNDP/UNDRO, FAO, WFP, WHO, LICROSS, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Caritas, Christian Council, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) visited the flooded areas in the lower Zambezi valley in March 1981 and reported that approximately 160,000 people had lost their subsistence crops. The organizations participating in the assessment mission were able to contribute most of the relief supplies needed for the emergency period.

Heavy seasonal rains fell in Somalia in March/April 1981. The Shebeli and Juba rivers inundated large areas, causing heavy damage to property, roads and agricultural plantations. Worst affected were Hiran and Juba Provinces, where unexpected flash floods threatened the lives of inhabitants and refugees alike. Hiran's capital Belet-Weyn, was completely cut off, and its 45,000 inhabitants were obliged to be evacuated; widespread inundations rendered life desperate in low-lying refugee camps and disrupted vital food supplies.

The Government appealed to the United Nations system for assistance and established the National Flood Relief Commission, but relief operations were initially hampered by a lack of proper means of transportation. Light boats were supplied by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom; the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Governments of France, Italy and Saudi Arabia made aircraft available for food drops and rescue operations. The UNDP resident co-ordinators requested the co-ordination of emergency relief on behalf of the donor community and assumed responsibility for the receipt and distribution of supplies provided by the Governments and international organizations.

By late May, the situation had somewhat improved in the north, but flood waters were still rising in southern Somalia's Lower Juba Province, where 30,000 people were badly affected and some 120,000 ha of planted maize fields were inundated. Whereas food and relief supplies arrived in sufficient quantities, their transportation and distribution in the disaster-stricken areas was difficult.

Tonga

In March 1982 Tonga was struck by a cyclone which caused widespread devastation to buildings, crops, port facilities, and fishing boats and equipment in the island groups of Vava'u, Ha'apai and Tongatapu. UNDRO quickly alerted the international community, giving information on damage and international relief action, and also sent a representative to assist the UNDP resident co-ordinator based in Fiji and the national and international relief officials in Tonga. Emergency needs for shelter, food, and medical supplies were reported; the situation also required long-term rehabilitation measures.

The total damage was estimated at \$21,200,000, and response from the international donor community, through contributions reported to UNDRO, amounted to more than \$2 million. The UNDRO representative also evaluated the emergency response at both the national and international levels and is expected to return to Tonga later in 1982 to assist the Government in pre-disaster planning in the areas of prevention and preparedness.

ANNEX II

Final appropriations for the Office of the United Nations Disaster
Relief Co-ordinator, 1980-1981, by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1980-1981 appropriation
Salaries:	
Established posts	2 530.3
General temporary assistance	126.8
Consultants	13.4
Overtime	11.6
<u>Ad hoc expert groups</u>	19.1
Common staff costs:	
Representation allowances	9.2
Other common staff costs	747.8
Travel of staff	228.1
External printing and building	9.1
General operating expenses	66.4
Hospitality	0.7
Grants	720.0
Total	4 482.5

ANNEX III

Trust fund for disaster relief assistance

A. Statement of assets, liabilities and unencumbered fund balance as at 31 December 1981

(United States dollars)

	Subaccount for strengthening of UNDRO <u>a/</u>	Subaccount for emergency relief assistance <u>b/</u>	Subaccount for disaster prevention planning <u>c/</u>	Total
I. Assets				
Interest bearing bank deposit	894 059	887 864	845 401	2 627 324
Accrued interest receivable	28 520	135	26 901	55 556
Accounts receivable	56 818	43 318	2 645	102 781
Due from United Nations general fund	40 849	137 179	---	178 028
Imprest cash	---	---	10 000	10 000
Total assets	<u>1 020 246</u>	<u>1 068 496</u>	<u>884 947</u>	<u>2 973 689</u>
II. Liabilities and reserve				
Accounts payable	241	5 000	236 316	241 557
Unliquidated obligations	14 927	132 027	55 235	202 189
Due to United Nations general fund	---	92 509	20 379	112 888
Total liabilities and reserve	<u>15 168</u>	<u>229 536</u>	<u>311 930</u>	<u>556 634</u>
III. Unencumbered fund balance				
Balance available as at 1 Jan. 1980	817 118	406 463	341 792	1 565 373
Adjustments to opening balance	---	148 425	---	148 425
Excess of income over expenditure	187 960	284 072	231 225	703 257
Balance available as at Dec. 1981	<u>1 005 078</u>	<u>838 960</u>	<u>573 017</u>	<u>2 417 055</u>
Total liabilities and unencumbered fund balance	<u>1 020 246</u>	<u>1 068 496</u>	<u>884 947</u>	<u>2 973 689</u>

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B. Statement of income and expenditure for the biennium 1980-1981
 (United States dollars)

	Subaccount for strengthening of UNDRO <u>a/</u>	Subaccount for emergency relief assistance <u>b/</u>	Subaccount for disaster prevention and pre-disaster planning <u>c/</u>	Total
I. Income				
Contributions from				
Governments	887 564	1 144 922	110 718	2 143 204
Public donations	---	266 338	68 978	335 316
Subventions from				
United Nations agencies	81 622 <u>d/</u>	72 156	25 000	178 778
Bank interests	297 474	175 225	236 678	709 377
Refund from Pension Fund	---	32 378	---	32 378
Miscellaneous income	<u>15 572</u>	<u>2 118</u>	<u>121 726</u>	<u>139 416</u>
Total income	<u>1 282 232</u>	<u>1 693 137</u>	<u>563 100</u>	<u>3 538 469</u>
II. Expenditure				
Personnel services/ salaries	847 427	8 176	198 580	1 054 183
Travel	51 836	10 998	41 843	104 677
Contractual services	33 433	---	---	33 433
Training, fellowships, grants and others	---	1 370 742	82 260	1 453 002
Equipment and supplies, acquisitions	17 273	18 917	6 990	43 180
Other operating expenses	<u>144 303</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>2 202</u>	<u>146 737</u>
Total expenditure	<u>1 094 272</u>	<u>1 409 065</u>	<u>331 875</u>	<u>2 835 212</u>
III. Excess of income over expenditure				
	<u>187 960</u>	<u>284 072</u>	<u>231 225</u>	<u>703 257</u>

a/ Including funds contributed for UNDRO/UNEP projects.

b/ Including funds contributed for UNDRO assistance to displaced persons in Angola, as well as those contributed or accumulated for other relief purposes.

c/ Including funds contributed for the UNDRO Pan-Caribbean Preparedness and Prevention Project.

d/ Previously reported in the United Nations general fund statement III as accounts payable.

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ANNEX IV

Status of pledges to the trust fund for disaster relief assistance, as at 31 December 1981

(United States dollars)

	Unpaid pledges as at 1 Jan. 1981	Pledges for 1980-1981	Pledges for future years	Collection during 1980-1981	Unpaid pledges as at 31 Dec. 1981
I. Subaccount for emergency relief assistance					
Madagascar	-	<u>4 484</u>	-	<u>4 484</u>	-
Total	-	<u>4 484</u>	-	<u>4 484</u>	-
II. (a) Subaccount for disaster and pre-disaster planning					
Madagascar	-	6 726	-	6 726	-
Netherlands	-	12 000	-	12 000	-
New Zealand	-	9 637	-	9 637	-
United Kingdom	-	<u>22 355</u>	-	<u>22 355</u>	-
Total	-	<u>50 718</u>	-	<u>50 718</u>	-
II. (b) UNDR0 Pan-Caribbean Preparedness and Prevention Project					
United States of America	-	<u>60 000</u>	-	<u>60 000</u>	-
Total	-	<u>60 000</u>	-	<u>60 000</u>	-
III. Strengthening of UNDR0					
Australia	-	223 649	-	223 649	-
Bahamas	-	1 500	-	1 500	-
Barbados	-	1 000	-	1 000	-
Belgium	-	70 663	-	70 663	-
Benin	-	2 012	-	2 012	-
Chile	-	3 000	-	3 000	-
Iceland	-	6 000	-	6 000	-
Italy	-	424 242 a/	-	424 242 a/	-
Jamaica	-	2 241	-	2 241	-
Japan	-	100 000	-	100 000	-
Madagascar	-	2 193	-	2 193	-
Norway	-	81 224	-	81 224	-
Philippines	-	5 000	-	5 000	-
Switzerland	-	118 168	-	118 168	-
Turkey	-	11 144	-	11 144	-
United States of America	-	<u>250 000</u>	-	<u>250 000</u>	-
Total	-	<u>1 302 036</u>	-	<u>1 302 036</u>	-
Grand total	-	<u>1 417 238</u>	-	<u>1 417 238</u>	-

a/ \$414,472 of which was received in early 1982.

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Summary of international assistance provided for relief and other operations in which the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was involved, 1 January 1981-31 March 1982

(United States dollars)

Event	Date	Donations through, or reported to, UNDRO					Total contributions
		UNDRO allocation	United Nations system	Governments	Inter-governmental organizations	Other	
Floods - drought	12/1980	-	5 254 915	9 458 563	9 100 000	-	23 813 478
Earthquake	1/1981	30 000	98 000	23 000	-	-	151 000
Earthquake	2/1981	16 200	-	25 000	-	40 000	81 200
Earthquake	2/1981	-	-	323 915	-	459 805	783 720
Floods	2/1981	30 000	313 170	-	-	25 000	368 170
Floods	3/1981	30 000	30 000	352 620	360 000	94 250	866 870
Floods	4/1981	30 000	1 687 300	109 757	-	-	1 827 057
Floods	5/1981	-	-	440 023	45 000	289 680	774 703
Earthquake	6/1981	30 000	-	20 000	-	10 000	60 000
Displaced persons	7/1981	30 000	3 326 100	2 906 642	447 120	4 055 605	10 765 467
Earthquake - Kerman	7/1981	30 000	10 000	171 260	100 000	418 310	729 570
Civil strife	7/1981	30 000	1 007 000	11 180 975	10 000	36 618	12 264 593
Drought	8/1981	4 000	-	-	-	-	4 000
Floods - Abyan	9/1981	30 000	91 700	-	-	-	121 700
Floods	9/1981	20 600	14 962	-	-	-	35 562
Floods	9/1981	-	10 000	-	54 650	226 000	290 650
Civil strife	11/1981	30 000	14 320 730	49 043 575	21 733 333	4 558 606	89 686 244
Cyclone	1/1982	4 000	-	-	-	-	4 000
Cyclone	1/1982	30 000	426 000	7 685 276	298 976	337 911	8 778 163
Floods	1/1982	-	25 000	82 918	-	111 093	219 011
Cyclone	3/1982	30 000	30 000	827 419	100 215	484 118	1 471 752
Total		404 800	26 644 877	82 650 943	32 249 302	11 146 996	153 096 910