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SPECIAL ECONOMIC, HUMANITARIAN
AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present annual report covers the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) for the period from 1 April 1983 to 31 March 1984, and has been prepared in response to General Assembly resolutions 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 3532 (XXX) of 17 December 1975 and 36/225 of 17 December 1981.
2. In its resolution 37/144 of 17 December 1982, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of that resolution to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983. That comprehensive report (A/38/202-E/1983/94) dealt with the implications of Assembly resolutions 36/225 and 37/144. In its resolution 38/202 of 20 December 1983, the Assembly took note with appreciation of that report and requested the Secretary-General to submit specific proposals to follow up the conclusions and problems identified in his comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984. The Secretary-General's report responding to that request is contained in addendum I to the present document.
3. Addendum II contains the draft text of a proposed international convention on expediting the delivery of emergency assistance, as foreseen in the report of the Secretary-General for 1980-1981 (A/36/259, para. 40).

II. BACKGROUND

4. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade declared that:

"Recognizing the detrimental effects of disasters on the development of developing countries, the international community will take measures to improve and strengthen arrangements to provide developing countries with adequate and timely assistance in matters of disaster relief, prevention and preparedness."
5. Accordingly, UNDRO endeavours to bring about measures and arrangements aimed at reducing the economic and social impact of disasters on developing countries. The main elements of a comprehensive programme of disaster management serving this purpose are hazard and risk assessment, preventive and mitigating measures, prediction and warning, preparedness, on-site assessment of damage and needs once a disaster strikes, and emergency and disaster relief. (The following phase of rehabilitation and reconstruction does not fall with the mandate of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator.) Up to and including the preparedness stage, those elements are sometimes classed as "pre-disaster planning", while afterwards they are post-disaster activities, reacting to the event.

6. In the present report, activities under the four subprogrammes as set out in the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, namely, (a) disaster relief co-ordination, (b) disaster preparedness, (c) disaster prevention and (d) information, are described briefly, and examples are given on the types of actions carried out during the year.

III. PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

A. Disaster relief co-ordination

7. This subprogramme constitutes the core of the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in line with its mandate established by the General Assembly and, as such, is given the highest priority in the allocation of the human and financial resources of the Office. A short description of individual relief operations is presented in annex I below. Some issues of a general character and major importance are discussed hereunder.

1. Assessment of needs and mobilization of relief assistance

8. UNDR0 has continued to provide 24-hour global monitoring of natural disasters and emergency situations as they have occurred. A total of 442 alerts were recorded during the reporting period and were brought to the attention of the international community when warranted; in 43 cases, such alerts developed into disaster situations involving the Office, following a request from the stricken country, as against 35 such cases during the preceding 12 months. Altogether, 235 information and situation reports were issued, compared to 217 such reports in the preceding 12 months.

9. Once a disaster situation calling for international assistance is recognized and a request from the Government of the affected country is received, the representative of UNDR0, namely, the United Nations Development Programme's resident representative, often assisted by an UNDR0 relief co-ordination officer, reviews the damage and the immediate relief needs with the competent local authorities and communicates the findings to Geneva. Often the extent and the compound nature of a disaster call for an assessment by specialists in various spheres, and multi-agency missions are organized in which representatives of specialized agencies and other relief organizations take part. During the year, 23 relief assessment missions were undertaken either by UNDR0 or jointly with other agencies, sometimes covering more than one country.

2. Co-ordination of disaster relief

10. The number of disasters calling for the attention of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator further increased, probably as a result of the difficult economic and social situations which many countries have been experiencing; when those have been exacerbated, serious emergency situations requiring international assistance have often been the consequence.

11. In exercising its mobilization and co-ordination function, UNDRO worked in close co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as with those other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations involved in humanitarian relief. Co-ordination of the activities of these various agencies was further improved through meetings at Headquarters, field missions and meetings in the affected countries.

12. Revised Disaster Management Guidelines (UNDP/PROG/73/Rev.1 of 12 October 1983) were prepared by UNDRO and issued by the Administrator of UNDP in October 1983 for the benefit of UNDP resident representatives/resident co-ordinators. These Guidelines incorporated the policy changes decided by the General Assembly in resolutions 36/225 and 37/144. Briefings were also given to some 20 individual UNDP resident representatives/resident co-ordinators at the Office at Geneva, as well as to annual meetings of resident representatives/resident co-ordinators organized by the regional bureaux of UNDP. In nearly all disaster cases in which UNDRO was involved, meetings at the country level were organized under the chairmanship of the resident representative/resident co-ordinator, bringing together potential bilateral governmental donors, representatives of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Those meetings permitted joint evaluation of needs and developments pertaining to the disaster situation and established the UNDP resident representative/resident co-ordinator as the focal point at the country level for international disaster relief co-ordination. National authorities of the affected countries were fully associated with those meetings.

13. Contacts were maintained with international airlines under the provision of IATA resolution 788, section 2B, in order to secure free transportation for both freight load and passenger travel for disaster relief officers proceeding on emergency missions. The major carrier operating from Geneva has granted UNDRO special status in this connection on a par with that for Swiss national humanitarian organizations.

(a) Information as a prerequisite for the co-ordination of relief

14. The task of mobilizing and co-ordinating international emergency relief is largely contingent on obtaining and disseminating all relevant information in good time. While UNDRO, as the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief co-ordination (see General Assembly resolutions 2816 (XXVI), para. 3, and 36/225, para. 3) has at its disposal a system (see sect. D, "Public information, data processing and communications") whereby information can be immediately relayed to potential donors and relief organizations, its effectiveness depends entirely on the completeness and timeliness of the information received on (a) the extent of the disaster event and its impact, (b) the resources required from external donors and (c) the assistance being both given and planned. It is therefore essential that the Government of the afflicted country and donors of all kinds should communicate all these data either directly to UNDRO or to the UNDRO/UNDP representative in the country.

15. Only on the basis of this information is it possible for UNDRO to give initial attention in its mobilizing activities to those needs not likely to be covered and also to identify areas in which over-supply might occur, thus making possible a

continual adjustment of the balance between needs and assistance. UNDR0 can then advise donors, in the light of the current situation, whether a particular planned response is likely to be useful or likely to be a misallocation of resources.

16. Information on the timing of the planned response is of great importance in order to determine when the relief will actually reach those in need. In the first place, the authorities in the afflicted country need to know, so that reception and distribution of the relief can be planned. Secondly, it may be that the assistance planned is appropriate in kind and quantity, but its late arrival - for example, because of time in transit - may make it necessary for UNDR0 to seek a more rapid source of supply of the same items and advise potential donors accordingly.

17. To the extent that a full exchange of information takes place, a more effective and efficient co-ordinated and concerted relief programme can be developed. If information is withheld or if it is transmitted late, there is a considerable risk that donors' resources will be wasted and those requiring relief adversely affected.

(b) Concerted relief programmes and donor contributions

18. In major disaster situations, UNDR0 develops concerted relief programmes through inter-agency consultations. These programmes serve as a framework for multi-agency action, ensuring that the needs in areas of critical importance are met, even though they have not at first been covered by the individual programmes of participating agencies. Often the areas involved are logistics and the availability of transportation facilities for the distribution of relief supplies to and within the affected country. In this connection, mention should be made of the prompt and generous co-operation extended to the United Nations system by bilateral and multilateral donors in appreciating the importance of concerted relief programmes and providing resources for filling in critical gaps.

19. The dollar value of the total donor contributions reported to UNDR0, in connection with disaster emergency situations in which the Office was engaged, fell below the total reported in the preceding 12 months (1 April 1982-31 March 1983: \$385 million; 1 April 1983-31 March 1984: \$318 million). However, nearly all the contributions recorded by UNDR0 for relief operations in Chad and Lebanon were made in 1982 and the first three months of 1983. Moreover, many donors sending assistance in kind do not ascribe monetary values to their help. Therefore, the decrease in the dollar figures noted does not necessarily imply a corresponding reduction in international assistance itself.

(c) Co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

20. Alongside and in addition to co-operation with organizations of the United Nations system (see paras. 10-13) there was in the period under review a marked expansion of co-operation and joint action with other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the area of disaster preparedness and emergency relief. Among intergovernmental organizations, special mention should be made of the European Economic Communities, the League of Arab States and the Organization for African Unity. To improve relations further, a staff-exchange scheme has been initiated with these organizations, liaison officers have been nominated and a number of joint seminars have been held or are planned.

21. Consultations and practical co-operation with non-governmental organizations have also received increased attention. Among the actions taken to this end, contacts have been maintained with such representative non-governmental bodies as the EEC Non-Governmental Liaison Committee for Development in Brussels, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) and the LICROSS VOLAGS Steering Committee at Geneva and the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service (ACVAFS) in New York.

22. A growing number of non-governmental organizations were associated with concerted relief programmes of UNDRO and some were sub-contracted to execute UNDRO-financed relief operations, for example, the Red Cross of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Middle East Council of Churches, OXFAM and World Vision International.

23. To exchange experience and further strengthen co-operation with governmental or non-governmental groups organized for intervention in relief activities at disaster sites outside their country of origin, preparations for the second international meeting of these "Mobile Disaster Units" were completed. As recommended at the first meeting of this kind, held from 27 to 29 May 1982 at Geneva, the meeting will examine the question of stockpiles of relief goods and logistics.

24. In accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 38/202, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to consider the establishment of a small consultative group composed of executives of these major relief organizations, in their individual capacity, to provide advice, upon request, to the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in the assessment of relief needs and in the preparation and execution of concerted relief programmes", the Co-ordinator has established the terms of reference for such a group and has undertaken preliminary contacts with regard to its composition; it is planned to hold the group's first meeting before the end of 1984. Members of the group will be asked to bear their own travel expenses.

(d) Evaluation

25. In keeping with the views put forward by the Secretary-General in his reports entitled "Evaluation of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator" (A/36/73/Add.1) and "Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to natural disasters and other disaster situations" (A/38/202), endorsed by the General Assembly in resolutions 36/225 and 37/144, UNDRO has introduced a systematic evaluation procedure for its relief co-ordination activities. By this procedure, the relief co-ordination desk officer is required to review and evaluate for internal use the critical elements of the relief activities in a specific country. Those evaluations are examined by an internal working group, which is, in this connection, identifying specific aspects of the modus operandi of UNDRO which might benefit from this evaluation. The group is also exploring means by which, with the help of bilateral donors and other relief organizations, the total impact of international relief activities on emergencies might be jointly reviewed as a basis for further improvement. Close contacts are maintained with members of the Joint Inspection Unit in order to make use of their experience in this area.

(e) Secretary-General's initiative for Africa

26. As a member of the Secretary-General's Advisory Group and Task Force for Africa, UNDR0 has from the outset been associated with this initiative. An information meeting was held for the Geneva representatives of the international donor community on 2 February 1984 to inform them of the critical situation in Africa and the actions envisaged by UNDR0. A senior staff member was sent to Nairobi to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the establishment of his Office.

27. At the same time, measures were taken to monitor more closely the development of crisis situations and to step up the mobilization and co-ordination of relief assistance for the African countries most seriously affected.

28. When the present report was prepared, concerted relief programmes, in keeping with the Secretary-General's initiative, were being pursued in six countries, while the situation in 12 countries was being closely followed. 1/ Not counting important contributions of food and in kind, the total donations for the six countries (Benin, Chad, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Mozambique and Somalia) so far reported amounted to \$124 million, including \$4 million in cash through UNDR0.

(f) Secretary-General's appeal for Latin America

29. On 10 August 1983, the Secretary-General issued an appeal for international assistance to the victims of natural disasters in three Latin American countries: Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. In Bolivia, 1.6 million persons in the highlands were severely affected by drought. As a result of the same phenomenon, 450,000 people were in need of urgent assistance in Peru. In Ecuador, 200,000 persons suffered from the adverse effects of widespread floods.

30. UNDR0 was entrusted by the Secretary-General with the mobilization of the donor response and the co-ordination of the international relief effort. Appeals for international assistance were transmitted to the donor community by UNDR0 in the form of situation reports, in which relief needs were identified on the basis of the evaluation mission conducted by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro, to the three countries in June/July 1983. The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), UNDP and UNDR0 participated in that mission.

31. The appeals resulted in contributions reported to UNDR0 for the three countries exceeding \$87 million, the totals for each country as of 31 January 1984 being the following: Bolivia, \$49,591,996; Ecuador, \$5,073,876; and Peru, \$33,109,105. A comprehensive report on those operations has been issued under the symbol UNDR0/84/8.

B. Disaster preparedness

32. The concept of disaster preparedness, as advocated by UNDR0, is the integration of human and material resources and of different skills and disciplines

into an effective national system of readiness in order to minimize the loss of lives and damage when a disaster strikes. Consequently, the objective of technical assistance programmes of UNDR0 in disaster preparedness aim at the establishment and strengthening of sound national structures capable of immediate action. These structures should, whenever possible, be backed by special emergency legislation, national disaster relief plans and the necessary resources. The existence and maintenance of reliable communication channels between the central and local disaster preparedness units, as well as an accurate damage-reporting system to determine the amount of relief assistance to be provided by the affected country and the international community, are areas of equal importance for the attention of UNDR0. Early-warning systems and public education to cope with natural and other hazards are integral parts of disaster preparedness.

33. During the reporting period, the number of requests for UNDR0 assistance in disaster preparedness planning has considerably increased, whereas contributions to the sub-account for technical assistance of the UNDR0 Trust Fund, from which relevant activities are usually financed, have been falling away for several years past. Thus, it has become necessary for UNDR0 to identify donors prepared to finance individual projects before it can respond to such requests.

34. A summary review of current preparedness projects, some of which also include a disaster prevention component, is set forth below.

1. Preparedness projects at the national level

Chad

35. The Co-ordination and Information Centre for Emergencies at the Ministry for Disaster Relief, set up by UNDR0 with assistance from the Swiss Disaster Relief Unit, became fully operational in 1983. The Centre gathers information on the arrival and movement of relief goods and publishes a monthly statement of stocks and distribution by donor and region. Continued assistance is envisaged to enable the Centre to operate as a collector and disseminator of information on disaster needs.

Indonesia

36. A relief and rehabilitation project was drawn up in co-operation with UNDP after the eruption of the Mt. Galunggung volcano in 1982. A specialist in disaster management, seconded by the Swedish Stand-by Force for Disaster Relief, was provided to review, with the Government, relief and rehabilitation activities bearing on that emergency. The recommendation contained in his report led to the further development of a three-year project proposal by which disaster management in Indonesia is to be strengthened within the context of the UNDP country programme.

United Republic of Tanzania

37. At the request of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, UNDR0 sent an expert, from 9 June to 8 August, to assist in strengthening the activities

of the Tanzanian National Disaster Relief Committee (TANDRO), a central body created as a result of previous recommendations by the Office. Following the expert's mission, proposals were submitted to the Government for a Tanzanian Emergency Operational Plan, which provided working procedures for TANDRO, other concerned ministries and the Tanzanian Red Cross. A Plan was also elaborated for an in-service training programme for key personnel of TANDRO.

2. Preparedness projects at the subregional, regional and international levels

(a) Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project

38. This multi-agency project, covering 28 island countries and territories, was started, with UNDRO as the co-ordinating agency, in October 1981. In April 1983, the project entered its second phase, at which point the administrative responsibility for the project was handed over to the secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). UNDRO retained responsibility for the technical supervision of disaster prevention, preparedness and communication work, which involves at present three full-time experts. Preparedness activities have developed considerably along the following lines:

(a) Country visits to identify priorities for and assist in the development of national emergency plans. Within the past year, visits have been made to, and reports published on the level of preparedness in, seven island States and areas of the region (Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Christopher and Nevis and Saint Lucia);

(b) Workshops and seminars to review with disaster management officials such topics as the role of the mass media, organization of emergency shelter, communication in case of emergency, role of the security forces and co-ordination of search and rescue activities. These workshops, five of which have been held in the period under review, have provided opportunities for an exchange of ideas and experience, and the development of a stronger commitment and capacity to furnish mutual assistance;

(c) Fellowships for Caribbean disaster-management officers to attend training courses outside the region.

39. Prevention activities have included a workshop for the construction industry to illustrate and discuss earthquake vulnerability, the preparation of public awareness and education material on ways of mitigating risks, and the carrying-out in four areas (Antigua, Dominica, Saint Christopher and Nevis and Saint Vincent) of a field survey on the suitability of hurricane shelters and a feasibility study on an earthquake-monitoring network for Haiti.

40. The main objective of the emergency-communications programme is to establish island-to-island emergency radio links and, in consultation with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), to provide for links between national meteorological and emergency offices of the region. Once completed, the

communications programme will also provide for local links in each country between essential services and the national emergency headquarters. Equipment has been specified and will shortly be installed in six countries (Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines). Other countries will be similarly equipped later in 1984.

41. The Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project has been instrumental in the creation of national emergency offices in several of the smaller States and areas of the region (British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat and Saint Lucia), with the permanent commitment of at least one government officer to develop a national disaster preparedness and prevention programme.

42. The total budget for the UNDRO component of the project during the past year has been almost \$US 600,000, provided mainly by grants from the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development and USAID/OFDA. The agencies responsible for other components of the programme are CARICOM, the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) and the League of Red Cross Societies. Phase II of the project is scheduled to be completed by December 1984; discussions on activities beyond this date have been initiated.

(b) Typhoon Committee

43. The Typhoon Committee is an intergovernmental organization established in 1968 to reduce the effects of typhoons through improved typhoon forecasting, flood forecasting and disaster prevention and preparedness.

44. The Typhoon Operational Experiment (TOPEX), a four-year project of the Committee, was started in 1981 and completed at the Evaluation Meeting in Tokyo in March 1984. UNDRO and the League of Red Cross Societies, as joint co-ordinators for the Warning Dissemination and Information Exchange (WD/IE) component, presented an evaluation report to the meeting on their component and proposals on follow-up action to be taken in the post-TOPEX period (TOPEX/EVAL/DOC.4 of 20 February 1984).

(c) Panel on Tropical Cyclones

45. The documents prepared by the UNDRO-organized Joint Mission on Disaster Preparedness (September to November 1982) were discussed at the tenth session of the Panel on Tropical Cyclones, in March 1983. The Panel reviewed, in particular, the recommendations made by the Mission in its Policy Paper on the State of Disaster Preparedness in the Panel Region, and requested technical assistance for their implementation. A consultant was subsequently attached to the Technical Support Unit of the Panel at Colombo (WRD/PTC 10/4, appendix 3, of 7 March 1983).

46. On the basis of the mission's country reports, three countries (India, Sri Lanka and Thailand) requested technical assistance in the areas of institution-building and public education on cyclone risks. Consideration is at present being given to those requests and the possibility of their financing is being explored.

47. A Regional Seminar on Disaster Preparedness was organized jointly with the League of Red Cross Societies and USAID/OFDA, in co-operation with the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones, and held from 28 February to 3 March 1984, in Male, Maldives. Disaster managers from Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand attended the seminar, which adopted a number of recommendations on actions to be taken by national, regional and international bodies.

(d) Tropical Cyclone Committee for the South-West Indian Ocean

48. UNDRO is a participating organization in this regional body, which groups eight countries and was created by WMO to reinforce national capabilities and regional co-operation in forecasting tropical cyclones and in the dissemination of warnings.

49. In September 1983, the sixth session of the Committee was held in Réunion. UNDRO presented, in co-operation with the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Component of a Technical Plan. In adopting the Plan, the Committee made some recommendations on the dissemination of warning, disaster-damage assessment and the strengthening of disaster preparedness organizations.

50. The Committee also requested UNDRO, jointly with the League of Red Cross Societies, to organize a training seminar in disaster prevention and preparedness for disaster management personnel from the member countries. This was held from 21 to 25 May 1984 in Mauritius.

(e) Disaster management training programme for South Asian countries

51. Following a workshop in disaster management in 1980, the Administrative Staff College of India, supported by UNDRO, launched a regular training programme in disaster management, open to participants from neighbouring countries.

52. UNDRO has agreed to finance the participation of two disaster relief officials from each of five neighbouring countries, namely, Bangladesh, Burma, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand, over a period of three years from 1983 to 1986. The first course was conducted in June 1983 and the following course is scheduled for mid-1984.

53. Experience gained and the benefits derived from this regional training programme will serve as a basis for similar exercises in other disaster-prone regions.

(f) Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

54. The fifth ASEAN Disaster Experts Meeting was held in Singapore from 6 to 8 October 1983. Among recommendations made by the Meeting to the ASEAN Committee for Social Development was the establishment of an UNDRO-supported regional disaster research and training centre in the Philippines. Proposals for the creation of such a centre were drawn up in 1979 by UNDRO, which has now been

requested to approach donors for assistance, pending the finalization of the project document by the Government of the Philippines.

(g) South-West Pacific

55. A seminar on disaster-preparedness strategies was co-sponsored with the Pacific Islands Development Programme (PIDP), the Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB) and USAID/OFDA and held at Suva, Fiji, in March 1983. The main topic of discussion was the vulnerability of the different economic sectors (housing, agriculture and infrastructure) of island countries. A set of recommendations was adopted.

56. At present, a regional project is being formulated in consultation with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC), PIDP, ADAB and United Nations organizations concerned. As a first step a Regional Disaster Adviser, funded by the Government of Australia, is to be assigned to SPEC, will work in close co-ordination with the UNDRO/UNDP Resident Representative. Before he assumes the post, it is planned that he will be given orientation/training at the UNDRO office at Geneva, and in the Caribbean to take advantage of the experience and achievements of the Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project.

(h) Regional Meeting on Disaster Prevention and Preparedness in Africa

57. A meeting was organized jointly with ECA and OAU and held at Addis Ababa on 24 and 25 February 1984, following recommendations of the Meeting of the United Nations system and the OAU secretariat. Representatives from 21 African countries, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations participated. The meeting assessed the current situation with regard to natural disasters other than drought in Africa and considered measures to mitigate their harmful impact on economic and social development on the basis of a discussion paper prepared by UNDRO in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa entitled "Natural disaster prevention and preparedness in Africa" (E/ECA/SDEHSD/NDPPA/84/WP.1 and UNDRO 84/1). The meeting adopted the strategy and recommendations formulated therein.

3. Removal of legal obstacles to the delivery of international relief

58. Following the consideration of this subject by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session and the request addressed to the Co-ordinator by the Council in resolution 2102 (LXIII), UNDRO undertook a wide-ranging study of the whole question of expediting the flow of international relief, with particular reference to the principles of international law involved, present practice and the difficulties experienced. The study concluded by offering alternative solutions to these problems.

59. The proposals were examined at a meeting of an informal group of experts in August 1983 at Geneva, attended also by observers from the United Nations agencies concerned, and a draft international convention was prepared. The draft convention is presented to the Council in addendum 2 to the present report, with the proposal

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that it now be submitted to a group of governmental experts for consideration and finalization.

C. Disaster prevention and related activities

60. Disaster prevention has been defined as a set of long-term measures designed to prevent natural or other potentially destructive phenomena from causing, or resulting in, disasters or emergency situations. Prevention requires an assessment of the existing hazards, the vulnerability of various elements exposed to those hazards, and of the economic and social losses. It also comprises various regulatory measures, physical and land-use planning, and public education. By providing technical assistance to individual countries, UNDRO promotes the embodiment of the most cost-effective mitigation technologies in national development plans, in order to reduce future economic and social losses.

61. Although the design of programmes varies according to the needs expressed by individual countries, the foregoing general objectives are those of the same long-term strategy. Most of these combine prevention and preparedness (see sect. B above) and are implemented in co-operation with other United Nations agencies, Governments or intergovernmental bodies. The following are descriptions of activities limited to prevention only, in which UNDRO is involved.

1. Earthquakes

(a) Earthquake risk reduction in the Balkan Region

62. As the associated agency of this project of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNDRO co-sponsored the Seminar on Earthquake Vulnerability, held at Bucharest from 5 to 8 December 1983. The conclusion of the Seminar indicated that a wide gap still existed between theoretical and applied vulnerability analysis and that further studies needed to be promoted.

63. The proceedings of another Seminar on Earthquake Preparedness, organized within the project by UNDRO and UNESCO and held at Athens from 11 to 14 January 1983, will be issued shortly by UNDRO.

64. A permanent International Governmental Committee for Earthquake Risk Reduction has been established as a follow-up to the project, which ended in April 1984.

(b) Seminar on Seismicity and Seismic Risk in the Ibero-Maghrebian Region

65. The seminar, held in November 1983 at Cordoba, Spain, is one of a series organized by the Ibero-Maghrebian Working Group of the European Seismological Commission to promote and co-ordinate research on the seismic characteristics of the area and on the reduction of losses from earthquakes in the region. The seminar brought together for the first time scientists and civil defence officials from Algeria, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia. The Office contributed papers on vulnerability and risk assessment and on problems of relief management.

(c) Physical Planning in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, Yugoslavia

66. As an associated agency of this HABITAT project, UNDR0 assists the Yugoslav authorities in incorporating the seismic-risk-reduction dimension into the physical-planning process. The Office has also provided expert services for two workshops in Titograd on vulnerability and seismic-risk analysis. A workshop on the application of microzoning vulnerability analysis to physical planning at the levels of the Republic and the communes, with particular reference to six coastal communes and Cetinje, has been organized by UNDR0 and will take place in June 1984. The provision of technical services will continue throughout 1984 in the form of ad hoc advisory services, and a study on earthquake vulnerability based on data obtained as a result of the 1979 earthquake in Montenegro.

2. Floods

(a) Argentina: post-flood reconstruction and flood protection

67. A joint HABITAT/UNDR0 mission visited Argentina to assess the impact on human settlements of the 1982-1983 floods and to formulate technical recommendations related to urban development and the prevention of flood damage. Problems in flood-prone areas were identified and a number of flood-mitigation measures proposed. As a result, it is expected that a pilot study on flood-risk assessment and flood prevention will be undertaken.

(b) Egypt: protection against flash floods

68. UNDR0 continued to provide technical advice to the Government of Egypt for the implementation of hydrological studies and flood protection for villages in Upper Egypt. The project is to prepare plans for reconstruction and flood protection of settlements subjected to flash floods. UNDR0 provided a staff member to advise on flood-risk analysis and flood-prevention techniques.

(c) Mozambique

69. Assistance was provided to the Government of Mozambique for strengthening national disaster prevention and counter-disaster operations. An expert spent two months in Mozambique in February-March 1984 to advise on the assessment of vulnerability to flood and drought, the formulation of disaster prevention and preparedness plans, the organization of disaster-management units, the definition of responsibilities, operational planning and in-service training and related matters.

(d) Poland

70. During the course of the year, the Office's contribution to the UNDP/WMO project on the prevention of ice-jam floods on the Lower Vistula River was completed. Assistance took the form of training courses in Finland and the Netherlands for hydrologists working on the Polish Government's Vistula Development Project and the provision of certain specialized equipment.

(e) ESCAP region: Seminar on Flood Plain Management

71. UNDR0 co-operated with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in organizing a Seminar on Flood Plain Management, held from 17 to 23 October 1983 at Bangkok, which technical personnel from eight Asian countries attended. A discussion paper was provided on flood-hazard and risk assessment as preventive tools in flood-plain management and the development of risk-assessment techniques. A pilot study on cyclone and flood-risk analysis is planned as a follow-up to the seminar.

(f) Interregional course on flood control

72. In co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WMO and the European Space Agency, UNDR0 sponsored a training course, held from 7 to 18 November 1983 in Rome, on satellite applications to flood control and forecasting for flood-management personnel from 24 countries. The Office provided two lecturers on the principles of flood prevention and preparedness, flood-plain mapping and flood-control measures and on using space technology for those purposes. In addition, UNDR0 contributed to the travel expenses of several participants from developing countries.

3. Volcanic eruptions

Papua New Guinea

73. The provincial disaster plan for East New Britain, containing detailed provisions for the evacuation of the provincial capital Rabaul (30,000 inhabitants) in the event of volcanic eruption, was completed in June 1983, following expert advice provided by the Office. Early in 1984, the typical precursors to eruptions at Rabaul Volcano continued to develop, and the first two stages of the four-stage plan were implemented. This detailed plan is one of the most comprehensive that exists for volcanic emergency. Its existence and successful implementation did much to establish confidence among the authorities and the population that the impact of the impending disaster was being properly monitored and was likely to be kept under control.

4. Use of space technology for disaster-related matters

74. An Expert Meeting on Space Applications for the Acquisition and Dissemination of Disaster-Related Data was held at Geneva from 14 to 17 June 1983 in co-operation with the Outer Space Affairs Division of the Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and WMO and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

75. The Meeting was attended by disaster managers from six disaster-prone countries, representatives of international disaster-assistance organizations and technical specialists from Member States and relevant United Nations and international agencies. The Meeting specified the priority needs for data

acquisition and dissemination in disaster prevention and preparedness programmes, evaluated the applicability of currently available space technologies in those applications and outlined concepts of future systems which can more effectively and efficiently satisfy the requirements.

76. A number of recommendations were adopted concerning research development and the implementation of space techniques for disaster management. It was recommended that the United Nations should maintain a co-ordinating role in ensuring that the disaster-management community is kept informed of relevant advances in communications, remote sensing and meteorological satellite application. The proceedings of the meeting were published.

5. Industrial accidents

77. During the year under review, UNDRO has been associated with three endeavours relating to preparedness for industrial accidents: (a) the preparation by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of a "Handbook for Assessing Off-Site Consequences of Accidents in Nuclear Power Plants"; (b) the compilation, also by IAEA, of "Guidelines for Mutual Emergency Assistance Arrangements in connection with a Nuclear Accident or Radiation Emergency" (issued under the symbol IAEA INFCIRC/310); and (c) the joint UNIDO/UNDRO/WHO/UNEP project for the Institution and Co-ordination of National Contingency Plans for Emergencies associated with Industrial Installations in the West and Central African Region. A regional workshop related to the latter project was held at Dakar in February 1984, at which 15 Governments were represented. The final report contained many recommendations for future action (UNEP/16.50/INF.4 of 19 March 1984).

6. Health and housing

78. UNDRO has been co-operating with the medical faculty of the University of Bordeaux II on a research project, entitled "Health and housing in a rapidly urbanizing city" (situated at Maradi, Niger), and has been providing lecturers for that faculty's annual course on disaster medicine. A staff member of the Office is advising the Bordeaux research team on the technical aspects of building climatology, land use and risk analysis.

D. Public information, data processing and communications

79. The year under review saw a further strengthening of this essential component of the activities of UNDRO. This involved the collation and processing of up-to-date information on disaster-prevention technology, pre-disaster planning, public education, assessment of relief needs and other aspects of disaster management. This information was made available to the international community and widely disseminated through the UNDRO News and other publications.

80. During 1983, UNDRO continued to strengthen and expand all three basic components of its disaster information sub-programme: (a) regular publication of

up-to-date manuals, reports, bulletins and monographs on new technological developments, (b) the information base composed of the Data Bank, Reference Library and Registry and (c) communication facilities.

(i) Public information, technical publications

81. Information on recent technical developments in disaster prevention and preparedness was made available to national experts and policy-makers by means of periodic publications and monographs reporting the studies and proceedings of specialized meetings. These included the proceedings of the UNDRO/UNESCO Seminar on Earthquake Prediction Case Histories (UNDRO 83/33), aimed at alerting disaster-management authorities and government officials in earthquake-prone countries to the possible social and economic consequences of predictions, and the proceedings of an expert meeting on Space Applications for the Acquisition and Dissemination of Disaster-Related Data. Two other publications, the proceedings of a Seminar on Earthquake Preparedness in the Balkan Region and a Sourcebook on Volcanic Emergencies are in print.

82. Work was also completed on the last two volumes of the joint UNDRO/UNEP Compendium on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation - Preparedness Aspects (UNDRO/22/76, vol. XI) and Social and Sociological Aspects (UNDRO/22/76, vol. XII) - as well as on the revised and updated version of Building and Civil Engineering Aspects (UNDRO/22/76, vol. VI). Two other UNDRO publications in great demand are Sanitation Aspects (UNDRO/22/76, vol. VIII) and Disasters and the Disabled (UNDRO/82/31) which were translated into French and Spanish; a third, entitled Shelter after Disaster (UNDRO/82/17), was translated into Spanish.

83. In a major drive to publicize the 24-hour emergency telephone number of UNDRO among United Nations-agency field offices and government officials, a poster was printed in Arabic, English, French and Spanish and distributed world-wide.

84. During the year, the bi-monthly publication UNDRO News was expanded and further improved in presentation and content. The number of pages was increased from 12 to 24, a new cover was designed and the press run was raised to meet a growing demand, particularly from disaster-management officials throughout the world. In addition to providing factual information about the activities of UNDRO in disaster relief, prevention and preparedness and on current disaster situations, the UNDRO News has sought to keep its readers abreast of technical developments in disaster-related fields.

85. The media were kept informed through periodic press releases and press briefings of emergency operations undertaken by the Office.

(ii) Data Bank, Reference Library and Registry

86. The UNDRO Reference Library has been built up into a storehouse of information on virtually every type and aspect of disasters and other emergencies as well as of management reference material. It has now over 3,000 volumes and, in addition to United Nations personnel, many external researchers use its facilities.

87. The Registry maintains historical records of disaster events as well as an extensive filing system which facilitate access to information on any relevant topic.
88. The information and data processing activities of UNDR0 were further expanded. Several system enhancements were implemented during the period, leading to a further improvement in computerized services. As the key support element in all aspects of the work of UNDR0, this improvement in the information and data-processing capabilities has been a contributory factor in increasing the effectiveness of its operations during 1983.
89. The capacity and information volume of the Disaster Information Data Base were increased, and programmes for the computer production of standard reports enhanced. The operational trial of a new system for direct access on computer terminals to commercially available data bases both in Europe and the United States was continued, with a view to increasing the quantity and quality of disaster-related information available to UNDR0 and, through UNDR0, to other United Nations organizations, governments and other members of the disaster-management community.
90. The Country Profile Data Base, established in 1982, had by the end of 1983 been enlarged to contain basic information on more than 100 countries. Requests for the UNDR0 Country Profiles produced by this system were received regularly throughout the year from governments, United Nations and other organizations, as well as interested individuals in many parts of the world. The Consultants' Roster of UNDR0 was also enlarged during the year, and it now contains data on approximately 150 disaster-management specialists available for technical assistance or assessment missions. The computerized Country Profiles are supplemented with documents containing information on disaster-prone countries as well as UNDP country/field information, disaster-emergency plans and technical-assistance projects. A map library and a number of films/slides/cassettes on disaster emergencies are also available and, in 1983, an extensive new collection of education and training materials on disaster management was established.
91. The preliminary design of the new Suppliers/Stockpiles Profile Data Base was completed in 1983 and input prepared for approximately 75 suppliers of specialized relief items. These data contain specifications, prices, ordering characteristics etc., for suppliers of such items and for stockpiles of relief goods which UNDR0 can draw upon for disaster-relief use. The design of the Bibliographic Data Base of disaster publications was also initiated during 1983. The cataloguing of the Reference Library was completed and will be entered into this Data Base during 1984. This will allow instantaneous display, on any of the UNDR0 computer terminals, of abstracts of preselected documents in the Reference Library collection.
92. In keeping with its role as the focal point, within the United Nations, for the dissemination of disaster-related information, UNDR0 provided the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), at its request, with direct access to the Disaster Information Data Base by directly linking it to the UNICEF computer terminals.

(iii) Communication facilities

93. In conjunction with the Centre national d'études spatiales (CNES) in Toulouse, France, UNDR0 carried out a series of experiments and field trials, during 1983, of a portable satellite transmitting beacon supplied by CNES. The beacon contains a keyboard, which allows the on-site entry, by an UNDR0 Relief Officer, of detailed information on a disaster together with priority relief requirements, and the automatic transmission of this information via satellite to UNDR0 headquarters at Geneva. The results of the experiments so far are encouraging, and testing of the device will continue in 1984.

94. The following table shows some of the results achieved through the improvements and expansion referred to above.

Statistics on disasters processed by the Communication Centre

	<u>Calendar Year</u>			
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Alert events	NA	263	371	442
Disasters with UNDR0 involvement	12	15	31	43
Situation reports issued	88	68	134	235
<u>Communications</u>				
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981 a/</u>	<u>1982 a/</u>	<u>1983</u>
Cost (United States dollars)	50 590	32 673	107 726	114 893
Telex transmission time (hrs)	1 236	892	3 753	3 921
Costs per hour (United States dollars)	40.9	36.6	28.7	29.3
Number of messages transmitted	12 807	9 651	25 579	33 859
<u>Computer usage</u>				
	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1981</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1982</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1983</u>
Computer use from terminals (man-hours/day)	6	16	35	42
Terminals (number)	1	2+	5+	5+

Note: + = plus printer.

a/ Rationalization of the distribution system and transmission techniques, as well as other cost-saving measures introduced during 1981-82, resulted, as shown here, in a 30 per cent reduction of costs/hour by the end of 1982 as compared to 1980.

IV. ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL ISSUES

A. Organization

95. The current organizational structure and functions of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator were set out in ST/SGB/Organization, Section N/Rev.2 of 29 February 1984.

96. The staff table of the Office, reflecting the decisions taken at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, appears in annex 2 below. As can be seen from that table, 36 posts were financed under the regular budget and 18 from voluntary contributions made to the UNDRO Trust Fund - sub-account for strengthening the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was prepared.

B. Financial resources

97. Annexes III, IV and V show the resources available to UNDRO under the regular budget and from extrabudgetary resources. While allocations and expenditures under the regular budget have remained virtually unchanged, expenditures financed from voluntary contributions have increased. The income of the sub-account for strengthening the Office has declined and no unearmarked contributions were received for the sub-accounts for unearmarked emergency assistance, or technical co-operation in disaster prevention and planning.

98. As for the separate sub-accounts for emergency assistance, earmarked for given countries, the total of these has shown in the biennium 1982-1983 a notable increase to \$13,974,156 as compared with \$1,140,438 in the preceding biennium 1980-1981. Similarly earmarked contributions for technical co-operation in disaster prevention and planning, including the Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project, have risen to \$702,686 in the 1982-1983 biennium as compared with \$110,718 in the preceding biennium.

1. Regular budget

99. The final figure for appropriations for the biennium 1982-1983 amounted to \$5,328,000 (General Assembly resolution 38/226 A). For the biennium 1984-1985, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of \$5,236,400.

2. Voluntary contributions

100. As set out in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/38/476, annex II), and in the new brochure entitled "The UNDRO Trust Fund", voluntary contributions to UNDRO are accounted for under the following headings:

(a) Trust Fund for General Disaster Relief (created by virtue of General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971);

/...

(b) UNDRO Trust Fund (created by virtue of General Assembly resolution 3243 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 and expanded by resolution 3532 (XXX) of 17 December 1975) with its subsidiaries:

- (i) Sub-account for the strengthening of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;
- (ii) Sub-account for emergency assistance to supplement regular budget grants;
- (iii) Sub-account for technical co-operation in disaster prevention and planning;
- (iv) Separate sub-accounts for emergency relief assistance earmarked for given countries.

101. Voluntary funds contributed to these Trust Funds and their sub-accounts are administered in conformity with the United Nations Financial Rules and Regulations and the provisions of the Secretary-General's Bulletin (ST/SGB/188). However, as no support costs have been charged for activities financed from sub-accounts for technical co-operation or earmarked for emergency assistance, it has been decided that from 1 January 1984, 2 per cent of expenditures from these sub-accounts will be transferred to the sub-account for strengthening UNDRO to meet handling and communications costs directly associated with these expenditures.

102. Out of the sum of \$1,532,800 allocated in the 1982-1983 biennium from the sub-account for strengthening of the Office, the sum of \$1,395,000 was spent. It should be noted that only \$1,005,467.20 of this expenditure was covered by contributions in the biennium, while \$248,978.98 was covered from other income, mainly interest, resulting in a net excess of expenditure over income of \$140,565.

103. The sum of \$412,755 was expended during the biennium from the unearmarked portion of the sub-account for disaster prevention and planning against a total of governmental contributions to this portion of the sub-account of only \$13,383.39. Savings from previous years covered the difference between income and expenditure. The remaining assets in this sub-account as at 1 January 1984 will not allow similar excess expenditure over income in the current biennium.

104. As heretofore, the Trust Fund for General Disaster Relief was utilized as a reserve and a revolving fund to guarantee, and if necessary, advance sums firmly pledged by donors for particular relief operations in order to allow the gap to be bridged between the date of pledge and the actual receipt of the donation. As at 1 January 1984, that Fund, which is distinct from the UNDRO Trust Fund with its sub-accounts, had a balance of \$783,173.

105. In conclusion it must be emphasized that, in order for the Office to maintain its present level of activity, there is need for requisite resources and the reversal of the unsatisfactory trend in the level of voluntary contributions over the past two years.

Notes

1/ These figures do not take into account relief activities in African countries struck by sudden disasters, such as Guinea (earthquake), Madagascar (cyclones) and Swaziland (floods).

ANNEX I

The Response of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief
Co-ordinator to disaster situations: Brief description of
relief operations

Afghanistan

1. An earthquake occurred in the region of Hindu Kush on the Afghanistan/Pakistan border on 31 December 1983. It measured 7.0 on the Richter scale and struck the north-east provinces of Afghanistan and the adjoining northern regions of Pakistan. Assessment of casualties and damage was difficult owing to the rugged terrain. Several further tremors occurred, with a moderate tremor in the Nangarhar province of Afghanistan on 6 February. The provinces most seriously affected were Baghlan, Logar, Kaubl, Samagan and Nangarhar in Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier Province in Pakistan.

2. A total of 27,440 persons were reported seriously affected, 12 of whom were killed and 483 injured. While some 6,580 persons were evacuated from their homes, 1,316 houses were completely destroyed and 4,712 were partially destroyed, as were several mosques and government buildings. Livestock losses were estimated at 2,541. In Pakistan there were 12 deaths; 30 were injured and considerable material damage was reported. Immediately UNDR0 offered to assist the Governments and issued two Information Reports on 1 and 4 January 1984.

3. At the request of the Government of Afghanistan, UNDR0 launched an appeal for assistance to the international community on 30 January 1984 and made available a cash grant of \$US 20,000 for the local purchase of construction material. As a result, UNICEF provided the total need of blankets; WHO made a cash grant of \$US 10,000 for emergency medical supplies; UNDP contributed \$US 30,000 for construction material, and the United Nations Commission for Human Settlements (UNCHS) provided a technical mission to assist the Government in formulating and implementing a reconstruction plan.

Argentina

4. During the first six months of 1983 torrential rains in north-east Argentina caused severe flooding and rivers to overflow. Material damage was heavy and approximately 150,000 people had to be evacuated. Thousands were made homeless and, after UNDR0 had issued eight Information Reports, a request for assistance from the Government of Argentina was sent to the Secretary-General on 14 July and was passed to UNDR0 for appropriate action.

5. Two cash grants were given by UNDR0 amounting to \$US 21,500 and an international appeal was issued; follow-up information was transmitted through seven Situation Reports up to 6 December. The total amount of international contributions received both in cash and kind amounted to \$US 2,165,693.

Benin

6. Severely deficient and erratic rainfall throughout 1983 led to crop failures and a significant lowering of water tables throughout the country. An UNDRO inter-agency mission, which visited Benin from 11 to 25 February 1984, concluded that, until the following rainy season (May/June 1984), population and livestock in the north of the country would be suffering from severe shortages of drinking water and animal feed.

7. In order to restrict the movement of the population and their cattle to the southern regions or their concentration around the few remaining water resources, the mission formulated at the request of the Government a concerted relief programme covering a period of six months, which included (a) the establishment of mobile teams to draw and transport drinking water from existing or repairable boreholes, (b) support towards the internal transport of emergency food aid and (c) medicines and medical supplies to offset reduced nutritional intake. The resources required for the implementation of this programme amount to \$1 million.

Bolivia

8. In March 1983, torrential rains resulted in heavy flooding in the State of Santa Cruz causing death, destruction of homes and severe damage to infrastructure; 50,000 people required emergency assistance and, on 21 March the Government of Bolivia requested UNDRO to launch an international appeal for aid. UNDRO immediately made available a cash grant of \$US 20,000. The Department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra was declared a national emergency zone; up to 12,000 houses were reported damaged, along with bridges, roads, and severe losses to livestock and crops; and 3,000 families were resettled in a camp outside the city of Santa Cruz.

9. UNDRO issued six Situation Reports based on information received from an UNDRO delegate, who undertook field trips in the area. The international response reported to UNDRO resulted in assistance valued at \$US 2,012,423.

Chad

10. UNDRO maintained a delegate in N'Djamena until November 1983 to assist the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator in the implementation of the emergency programme defined at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held at Geneva in November 1982. Cash contributions received through UNDRO for this programme totalled \$3.5 million and contributions reported to UNDRO during this period amounted to \$165 million.

11. An Emergency Action Committee under the Ministry for Disaster Relief, with the participation of United Nations agencies, bilateral donors and major non-governmental organizations, was set up for in-country relief co-ordination.

12. The UNDP/OPE project of Logistic Support to the Disaster Relief Minister became operational in April 1983 and proved an essential and reliable complement to

the private sector for transport of food aid (over 1,000 tons/month). A total of 19 trucks were handed over to the project. Two regional logistic bases were established with the assistance of the Swiss Disaster Relief Unit. In N'Djamena, eight additional warehouses were reconstructed with a grant of \$225,000 from USAID to double the storage capacity of the capital. Cash contributions received by UNDRO from the United States, Canada, EEC and World Vision for inland transport costs made it possible to move over 15,000 tons of food from N'Djamena to the interior. Close to 40,000 tons of food were thus distributed in 1983 averting a drastic deterioration of the situation. The Central Hospital in N'Djamena was enabled to resume its functions and was provided with urgently needed drugs and medical equipment.

13. During the period from March to June 1983, UNDRO effectively co-ordinated the repatriation of 8,000 Chad nationals from Nigeria to their region of origin.

14. The results of the 1983-1984 agricultural campaign and capacity of relief delivery were assessed in October 1983 by a joint FAO/WFP/UNDRO mission, which called for 57,000 tons of emergency food assistance in 1984 and increased emphasis on mid-term rehabilitation projects.

15. Throughout that major relief programme, close contact was maintained at field and headquarters levels with United Nations agencies (UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, WMO) and non-governmental organizations operating in Chad (Médecins sans Frontière, League of Red Cross Societies, International Committee of the Red Cross, Médecins du Monde, CARE etc.).

Colombia

16. On 31 March 1983, an earthquake struck the department of Cauca, 300 km south-west of Bogotá, destroying 80 to 85 per cent of the city of Popayan. Over 200 deaths were reported and many people were injured, some permanently disabled; 30,000 people were rendered homeless. UNDRO closely monitored the situation through the UNDRO/UNDP Resident Representative and offered assistance to the Government.

17. UNDRO issued two alert messages on 1 and 2 April. On 6 April, at the request of the Government, UNDRO launched an appeal for international assistance and made an emergency cash grant of \$US 20,000. An UNDRO Co-ordination Officer arrived in Bogotá on the same day to assist the UNDRO/UNDP Resident Representative in assessing the situation and co-ordination of relief. Drinking water supplies, electric power and sanitation were seriously disrupted. In addition, the earthquake severely damaged the nearby towns of Cajibío, Cojati and Julo Mito. Physical damage to housing was extensive and a survey report revealed 2,470 housing units completely destroyed and some 11,385 houses damaged.

18. The international response to the appeal launched by UNDRO for relief needs was quick and generous. Contributions in both cash and kind reported to UNDRO as at 11 May 1983 amounted to \$US 2,310,789, including the proceeds of a United Nations staff collection in both New York and at Geneva, which was matched with a grant from emergency funds of UNDRO.

Ethiopia

19. On 22 April 1983, at the request of the Government of Ethiopia, an appeal was made for international assistance through a concerted relief programme for the benefit of the one million most seriously affected drought victims in Ethiopia's northern regions, Wollo, Gondar, Tigray and Eritrea. The appeal covered the period until the harvest in December 1983.

20. UNDRO organized four relief missions to Ethiopia, including one inter-agency (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO/WFP, ILO and WHO) and assigned two delegates to the Office of the UNDRO/UNDP Resident Representative. Those missions identified logistic constraints as the main obstacle for international relief efforts and, on 27 May 1983, UNDRO launched a special appeal for \$6 million to cover transport requirements. The appeal requested the international community to provide spare parts, tyres, trucks and trailers. Donors' response met the most urgent needs for the first two items. A team of mechanics, made available by the Swedish Special Disaster Unit, assisted the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission in the repair of heavy-duty vehicles. UNDRO also appealed to the international community for cash contributions to subsidize internal transport and distribution costs.

21. A total of 19,000 tons of relief grain were distributed with the financial assistance of Canada, the United States and EEC. In addition, a complementary programme, including the transportation of 8,000 tons of relief grain to the drought-affected population, was undertaken in co-operation with a non-governmental organization.

22. The total monetary value of the international relief assistance to Ethiopia under this programme amounted to \$36 million.

Fiji

23. Between 1 and 2 March 1983, cyclone Oscar hit the Fijian group of islands affecting Kadavu, Onu, Suva, Viti, Levu, Yasaw, Naviti, Vatulele, Bega and smaller islands and causing heavy flooding and wind damage. The breakdown of communications severely affected damage assessment and initial reports received indicated that the cyclone was the most severe in the past decade. After the issue of four Information Reports, the Government of Fiji requested UNDRO to launch an international appeal for emergency relief.

24. Following the UNDRO/UNDP Resident Representative's assessment, UNDRO granted \$US 10,000 for crop rehabilitation. Total damage was estimated at \$US 32,700,000. Contributions reported to UNDRO amounted to \$US 3,808,920.

Guinea

25. Two UNDRO missions visited Guinea after the major earthquake of 22 December 1983, in which 275 people were killed, 1,436 injured and 20,000 rendered homeless. They ensured the assessment and implementation of earthquake emergency

assistance in particular contributions valued at \$185,000 to facilitate the inland transport of relief supplies. Immediately after the earthquake, the Swiss Disaster Relief Unit established a special radio-communications link between the disaster area and the capital of Conakry. In-country earthquake prevention and preparedness measures are among the follow-up activities being undertaken by UNDRO.

Madagascar

26. On 16 February 1984, UNDRO launched an appeal for international assistance on behalf of the Government of Madagascar for emergency assistance to the population affected by the cyclones which had hit the country: Andry on 8 December 1983; Cahoto on 5 January 1984; and Domoina on 20 January 1984. An UNDRO delegate visited Madagascar on 26 February 1984 and made a field trip to Majunga, a severely affected province in the north-west. An assessment of the situation was made after consultations with concerned government officials, bilateral donors, non-governmental organizations and organizations in the United Nations system.

27. Extensive damage was reported resulting from rainfalls, which exceeded 200 per cent above average. The combination of direct cyclone damage and effects of flooding created an emergency situation. As the communication system, roads and bridges were destroyed, the most urgent need was to assist the affected population totally cut off in areas. The loss of most of the rice crop aggravated the food situation.

28. Damage is initially estimated at \$25 million. Madagascar has not yet recovered from the effects of previous disasters, which have affected the entire economy and infrastructure.

Mauritania

29. In response to a request received on 14 December 1983 from the Government of Mauritania, UNDRO organized an inter-agency mission which visited the country from 14 to 21 February 1984 to review the implementation of the emergency action plan prepared by the Government to combat the effects of the persistent drought and to identify means of strengthening the ongoing relief effort, particularly for the benefit of vulnerable groups. The mission was composed of representatives of UNDRO, UNICEF, UNDP, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, WFP, ILO, FAO and WHO.

30. The mission called for additional food aid, trucks and contributions towards transport costs, assistance in nutritional monitoring and strengthening of medical facilities, as well as short-term measures in the field of agriculture, cattle raising, hydrology and utilization of labour.

Mozambique

31. Mozambique has been suffering from prolonged drought since 1980. UNDRO co-ordinated relief assistance for the coastal provinces in the north during the

period from March to December 1982 and, since January 1983, for the central and southern provinces.

32. A supply of water by means of ground-water-drilling is urgently required. In May 1983, at the request of the Government, UNDRO appealed for assistance for the water supply project to drill 80 wells in and around Maputo. The total cost of the project was \$US 1.5 million, which was almost met by July 1983.

33. One of the major relief operations which UNDRO undertook was the logistic support for Inhambane province. UNDRO and WFP drew up a contingency plan to transport 10,000 tons of food, stocked in Maputo, by ship to small ports. (UNDRO made an urgent appeal in August 1983 for \$US 360,000 to cover the cost of that project. An UNDRO delegate visited Maputo in early September to finalize arrangements.)

34. As a result of the generous and prompt response of donors, the project started in October, with WFP as Executing Agency, and it was successfully completed by early 1984. A second phase of the same operation was undertaken, using additional funds from WFP and the balance of the contributions already made.

35. In January 1984, an inter-agency mission, headed by UNDRO, with representatives from UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO and WHO, was organized to assess the emergency situation and, in particular, to establish unmet relief needs. Field visits were made to the drought-affected provinces of Gaza and Inhambane. The mission also identified problems in the distribution of relief goods and confirmed that, in spite of generous contributions from donors and relief operations, the situation remained serious, especially in Maputo and the above-mentioned provinces and an estimated 750,000 persons were still in need of urgent assistance.

36. In addition to the immediate relief needs, medium- and long-term needs identified by the mission were being incorporated in the UNDP Country Programme. Those included agriculture, health, transport (shipping and roads), water supply and shelter.

37. Cyclone Domoina, which hit southern Mozambique on 29 and 30 January, seriously compounded the situation; 109 persons died and approximately 300,000 persons were affected. Agricultural land, irrigation systems and water supply for Maputo were severely damaged. UNDRO launched further appeals for assistance. The Government of the United States granted \$550,000 to repair the Maputo waterworks.

38. Contributions reported to UNDRO totalled \$87,422,322 as at 24 February 1984.

Nepal

39. In September 1983, heavy rains resulted in severe flooding and caused extensive damage to property, public utilities, communications and standing crops. Heavy loss of livestock and substantial damage to farms was reported.

40. The number of deaths was estimated at 165 with 191 injured. Over 5,000 houses were destroyed and nearly 10,000 cattle were lost. One hundred and twenty-two

bridges were destroyed along with many roads, highways, water supplies and irrigation canals. Some 200,000 persons were reported to have been affected by the floods. UNDR0 offered assistance to the Government and issued three Information Reports.

41. After a formal request from the Government, UNDR0 launched an appeal to the international community on 26 October 1983, and the Co-ordinator released a cash grant of \$25,000 for local purchase of emergency relief items.

42. As at 9 February 1983, contributions reported in cash and kind totalled \$506,585.

Nicaragua

43. On 11 October 1983, a huge oil tank and, shortly afterwards, a second tank exploded in the city of Corinto. The fires spread rapidly and eventually eight tanks were on fire and the Government decided to evacuate the town. On 14 October 1983, the Government requested UNDR0 to launch an international appeal for assistance.

44. UNDR0 issued four situation reports and gave cash grants amounting to \$30,000. The response of the donor community as at 9 January 1984, amounted to \$155,786 in cash.

Paraguay

45. Continuous heavy rain during the year caused severe flooding of the Parana and Paraguay Rivers leading to a critical and unprecedented situation. The total affected population was estimated at 120,000, including 36,000 children under five years of age. Livestock losses were heavy and damage to infrastructure, particularly electrical power, was high. The Government established a national co-ordinating committee as the focal point for operations and UNDR0 sent a delegate on a field assessment mission, after receiving an official request for assistance on 27 March 1983. Two Information Reports and eleven Situation Reports were issued, commencing with an international appeal.

46. The cash grant of UNDR0 of \$20,000 was used for the purchase of essential medicines through PAHO/WHO. Up to September 1983, a total of \$704,742 was recorded as contributions in cash and kind from the international community.

Portugal

47. Following storms and heavy rains on 18 and 19 November 1983, flash floods caused heavy damage to northern and western areas around Lisbon. Government surveys estimated that over \$95 million worth of damage had been caused to infrastructure, agriculture, industry, commerce and housing. A relief officer visited the affected areas and UNDR0 assisted in obtaining international assistance

towards emergency care and shelter for 450 families left homeless by this disaster. UNDR0 gave a cash grant of \$25,000.

Somalia

48. Following a government request, a mission was undertaken to Somalia from 6 to 13 February 1984. It was determined that the critical situation in the country was primarily due to below normal rainfall in 1983 and to the fact that Somalia's livestock could not be exported because of animal disease. The resulting increase in livestock aggravated the shortage of water for human and animal consumption.

49. On 14 February 1984, an appeal was launched requesting relief assistance for the most seriously affected areas in the north-west of Somalia until the rainy season in April 1984.

Swaziland

50. Swaziland was hit by cyclone Domoina, which crossed the country on 29 and 30 January 1984 and produced torrential rains causing serious flooding of the rivers. Infrastructural damage was heavy, particularly to roads, railways, bridges and other communication facilities. Most of the rural areas were cut off.

51. UNDR0 was in contact with the UNDR0/UNDP Permanent Representative in Mbabane from the outset and closely monitored the situation. A first Information Report was issued on 1 February 1984.

52. The UNDR0/UNDP Permanent Representative held the first co-ordinating meeting on 1 February 1984 with representatives of the United Nations system and local international community.

53. At the request of the Government, UNDR0 launched an appeal to the international community on 2 February 1984.

54. The UNDR0/UNDP Resident Co-ordinator, acting on behalf of UNDR0, promptly and effectively co-ordinated local relief efforts and provided UNDR0 with up-to-date damage assessment, as well as relief needs, as the situation developed.

55. Destruction of major bridges and roads prevented access to rural areas and made immediate assessment of relief needs difficult. UNDR0 allocated a cash grant of \$US 20,000 to cover the cost of air drops of relief supplies. The death toll as a result of the floods was estimated at 52 with 10 missing. The rural water supply was badly damaged and total infrastructure damage was estimated at \$47,541,000.

56. Repair work was immediately undertaken for roads and railways and, by the end of February, the repair of roads was almost complete and virtually all of the country accessible. Distribution points were set up for food, blankets and tents. National and international response and relief operations of local non-governmental organizations were encouraging. UNDR0 issued five Situation Reports over a period

of four weeks. In response to the international appeal launched by UNDRO, total contributions reported in cash and in kind as at 29 February 1984 amounted to \$US 862,320.

Turkey

57. A major earthquake hit Erzurum and adjoining provinces in northern Turkey on 30 October 1983. Intensive damage occurred between Erzurum and Kars and entire villages were flattened; 1,346 persons died, 1,137 were injured and there were heavy losses of cattle. Some 33,000 persons were rendered homeless and extensive damage was caused to the infrastructure.

58. Relief operations were promptly initiated by army rescue squads, the Turkish Red Crescent and the local population.

59. The Government of Switzerland sent two rescue teams on 30 and 31 October 1983 and the Norwegian Red Cross arrived in Erzurum on 1 November. An UNDRO representative arrived on 31 October to assist the UNDRO/UNDP Resident Co-ordinator in assessing the damage and co-ordination of relief. On 2 November, the Government of Turkey requested UNDRO to launch an international appeal. UNDRO issued two Information Reports, followed by seven Situation Reports.

60. A significant contribution was made by a number of donors in response to the appeal, which covered all relief needs within one month of the earthquake. Saudi Arabi gave \$10 million in cash and in kind. Total contributions reported to UNDRO amounted to \$21,033,957.

Viet Nam

61. Since the beginning of October, four typhoons have hit Viet Nam resulting in extensive damage in the northern and central provinces. A total of 658 people were killed or are missing and a further 508 persons suffered injury. Heavy damage to buildings, agriculture, fishery and infrastructure was caused by strong winds and rains. Food loss was estimated at 341,500 tons. On 26 October, at the request of the Government, UNDRO launched a further appeal for assistance to the affected population. In response to those appeals, contributions in cash and in kind totalled \$2,363,086.

ANNEX II

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

Staffing table

	Regular budget	Extrabudgetary resources	Total
	1984-1985	1984-1985	
Professional category and above			
USG	1	-	1
ASG	-	-	-
D-2	1	-	1
D-1	3	-	3
P-5	5	2	7
P-4	6	1	7
P-3	3	2	5
P-2/1	3	-	3
Total	22	5	27
General Service category			
Principal level	2	-	2
Other levels	12	13	25
Total	14	13	27
Grand total	36	18	54

ANNEX III

Regular budget: Final budget appropriations and expenses
for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief
Co-ordinator (including New York Liaison Office) 1982-1983,
by object of expenditure

(thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1982-1983 Final appropriations	1982-1983 Final expenses
Salaries:		
Established posts	2 923.2	2 822.7
Temporary posts	24.8	18.0
General temporary assistance	102.9	85.7
Consultants	12.6	12.6
Overtime	10.9	6.5
Common staff costs:		
Representation allowances	7.9	7.9
Other common staff costs	944.5	945.1
Travel of staff	247.2	246.6
General operating expenses and communications	88.2	87.0
Hospitality	1.2	1.0
Grants	960.0	960.0
External printing and binding	4.6	4.6
Total	5 328.0	5 197.7

ANNEX IV

Trust Fund for General Disaster Relief

A. Statement of assets, liabilities and unencumbered
 fund balance as at 1 January 1984

(Biennium 1982-1983)

(United States dollars)

I. Assets	
Interest-bearing bank deposit	783 173
Accrued interest receivable	-
Accounts receivable	-
Due from United Nations general fund	-
Imprest cash	-
	<hr/>
Total assets	783 173
	<hr/>
II. Liabilities and reserve	
Accounts payable	-
Unliquidated obligations	-
Due to United Nations general fund	-
	<hr/>
Total liabilities and reserve	-
	<hr/>
III. Unencumbered fund balance	
Balance available as at 1 January 1982	452 841
Excess of income over expenditure	330 332
	<hr/>
Balance available as of 1 January 1984	783 173
	<hr/>
Total liabilities and unencumbered fund balance	783 173
	<hr/>

ANNEX IV (continued)

Trust Fund for General Disaster Relief

B. Statement of income and expenditure for the biennium 1982-1983
(United States dollars)

I. Income	
Contributions from Governments	51 883
Public donations	700
Subventions from United Nations agencies	1 517
Bank interests	357 449
Savings prior years	37 483
Miscellaneous income	76 100
Total income	<u>525 132</u>
II. Expenditure	
Personnel services/salaries	-
Travel	470
Contractual services	3 737
Training, fellowships, grants and others	157 854
Equipment and supplies, acquisitions	-
Other operating expenses	32 739
Total expenditure	<u>194 800</u>
III. Excess of income over expenditure	<u>330 332</u>

Trust Fund of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinatorA. Statement of assets, liabilities and unencumbered fund balance as of 1 January 1984

(Biennium 1982-1983)

(United States dollars)

	Sub-Account for Strengthening of UNDRO	Sub-Account for Unearmarked Emergency Assistance	Sub-Account for Technical Co-operation a/	Sub-Account for Earmarked Emergency Assistance b/	Total
I. Assets					
Interest-bearing bank deposit	689 874	-	693 644	1 690 275	3 073 793
Accrued interest receivable	1 361	-	6 096	-	7 457
Accounts receivable	-	-	149 774	1 354 717	1 504 491
Due from United Nations general fund	107 962	10 000	26 601	3 500 516	3 644 979
Imprest cash	-	-	324	-	324
Total assets	799 097	10 000	876 439	6 545 508	8 231 044
II. Liabilities and reserve					
Accounts payable	-	-	214 157	-	214 157
Unliquidated obligations	16 056	-	85 562	680 106	781 724
Due to United Nations general fund	-	-	70 352	2 982 610	3 052 962
Total liabilities and reserve	16 056	-	370 071	3 662 716	4 048 843
III. Unencumbered fund balance					
Balance available as at 1 January 1982	923 606	5 607	573 017	380 512	1 882 742
Excess of income over expenditure	(140 565)	4 393	(66 649)	2 502 280	2 299 459
Balance available as at 1 January 1984	783 041	10 000	506 368	2 882 792	4 182 201
Total liabilities and unencumbered fund balance	799 097	10 000	876 439	6 545 508	8 231 044

ANNEX V (continued)

Trust Fund of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

B. Statement of income and expenditure for the biennium 1982-1983 - (United States dollars)

	Sub-Account for Strengthening of UNDRO	Sub-Account for Unearmarked Emergency Assistance	Sub-Account for Technical Co-operation ^{a/}	Sub-Account for Earmarked Emergency Assistance ^{b/}	Total
I. Income					
Contributions from Governments	1 005 467	-	702 686	13 974 156	15 682 309
Public donations	-	15	101 072	139 315	240 402
Subventions from United Nations agencies	-	10 000	21 875	1 129 204	1 161 079
Bank interests	246 337	-	188 548	40 782	475 667
Savings prior years	1 030	-	46 403	4 409	5 842
Miscellaneous income	1 612	-	-	3 668	5 280
Total income	1 254 446	10 015	1 060 584	15 291 534	17 616 579
II. Expenditure					
Personnel services/salaries	1 131 665	5 622	553 638	225 124	1 916 049
Travel	37 468	-	223 739	57 026	318 233
Contractual services	5 511	-	8 198	23 942	37 651
Training, fellowships, grants and others	-	-	208 221	11 866 233	12 074 454
Equipment and supplies, acquisitions	-	-	42 517	555 631	598 148
Other operating expenses	220 367	-	90 920	61 298	372 585
Total expenditure	1 395 011	5 622	127 233	12 789 254	15 317 120
III. Excess of income over expenditure	(140 565)	4 393	(66 649)	2 506 673	2 299 459

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

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

ANNEX VI

Summary of international contributions provided for relief and other assistance in which the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was involved

(1 April 1983-31 March 1984): Breakdown by beneficiary countries

(United States dollars)

Country	Disaster	Date	UNDRO	United Nations System	Governments	IGO's	Other	Total
Chad	Civil strife	81/83	-	10 009 240	563 120	562 500	52 445	11 187 305
Mozambique	Drought/floods	82/84	25 000	14 849 500	57 961 163	7 207 975	5 021 278	85 064 916
Lebanon	Civil strife	6/82	-	4 592 105	13 579 870	1 260 000	1 421 045	20 853 020
Ecuador	Floods	12/82	10 000	2 081 700	4 671 301	-	1 570 855	8 333 856
Nigeria	Expelled aliens	1/83	-	3 344 100	1 965 868	202 312	115 470	5 627 750
Peru	Floods	1/83	-	3 273 350	10 570 513	297 600	865 519	15 006 982
Bolivia	Floods	2/83	-	170 000	1 338 748	93 000	222 210	1 823 958
Fiji	Cyclone	3/83	-	-	661 608	-	-	661 608
Colombia	Earthquake	3/83	20 000	150 000	1 741 782	184 000	261 537	2 357 319
Ethiopia	Drought	3/83	-	7 756 000	21 159 939	1 845 000	2 804 110	33 565 649
Argentina	Floods	3/83	20 000	58 000	1 064 727	212 500	734 469	2 089 696
Paraguay	Floods	5/83	20 000	25 000	472 943	97 000	123 697	738 640
Bolivia	Drought	8/83	25 000	487 862	46 192 214	1 095 701	-	47 800 777
Peru	Drought	8/83	20 000	1 820 000	29 561 578	-	1 707 527	33 109 105
Nepal	Floods	9/83	25 000	95 000	249 064	-	137 521	506 505
Nicaragua	Oil tanker fire	10/83	30 000	-	125 786	-	-	155 786
Turkey	Earthquake	10/83	25 000	30 000	17 084 954	1 006 907	2 483 057	20 629 918
Viet Nam	Typhoons	10/83	20 000	65 000	1 274 300	-	1 010 786	2 370 086
Portugal	Floods	11/83	25 000	-	72 650	82 200	3 650	183 500
Guinea	Earthquake	12/83	30 000	292 000	6 610 996	437 601	127 083	7 497 680
Mauritania	Drought	12/83	25 000	11 400 000	5 193 000	500 000	-	17 118 000
Afghanistan	Earthquake	1/84	20 000 ^{a/}	60 000	-	-	-	80 000
Madagascar	Cyclone	1/84	30 000	30 000	30 875	10 000	-	100 875
Swaziland	Floods	2/84	20 000	40 000	774 564	83 000	92 721	1 010 285
Benin	Drought	2/84	10 000	-	21 665	-	10 000	41 665
Somalia	Drought	2/84	25 000	-	-	-	-	25 000
Burma	Fire	3/84	-	-	22 115	-	-	22 115
TOTALS			425 000	60 629 457	222 965 343	15 177 296	18 764 980	317 962 076

a/ Disbursed in April 1984.

ANNEX VII

Total contributions by donor country (all disasters) for which value reported to UNDRD (1 April 1983-31 March 1984)

(United States dollars)

Country	Total Contributions	Country	Total Contributions	Country	Total Contributions
Argentina	a/	Greece b/	3 000	Niger	119 048
Australia	8 466 250	Holy See	65 000	Norway	5 381 073
Austria	163 063	Hungary	30 000	Pakistan	310 000
Belgium b/	449 859	India	513 133	Panama	a/
Brazil	24 775	Iran, Islamic Republic of	a/	Peru	a/
Canada	25 862 396	Ireland b/	47 226	Portugal	179 935
Cape Verde	10 000	Israel	4 500	Saudi Arabia	20 000 000
Chile	77 669	Italy b/	21 301 518	Senegal	23 810
China	110 000	Ivory Coast	238 095	Sierra Leone	a/
Colombia	a/	Japan	4 143 309	South Africa	6 250
Congo	238 095	Jordan	a/	Spain	167 114
Cuba	a/	Korea, Republic of	661 695	Sweden	6 100 417
Denmark b/	3 836 333	Kuwait	a/	Switzerland	4 498 197
Dominican Republic	25 000	Liberia	a/	Thailand	250
Ecuador	3 150	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5 048	Togo	a/
Egypt	a/	Luxembourg b/	a/	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland b/	5 281 603
Finland	865 839	Mali	a/	United States of America	73 369 828
France b/	2 729 713	Mauritania	a/	USSR	12 944 815
Gabon	357 143	Mexico	a/	Uruguay	a/
Gambia	7 143	Morocco	120 000	Venezuela	a/
German Democratic Republic	40 000	Netherlands b/	13 372 403	Yugoslavia	500 000
Germany Federal Republic of b/	5 776 523	New Zealand	1 788	Zaire	100 000
Guinea-Bissau	23 810	Nicaragua	1 000	Zimbabwe	3 535 353
Total contributions by countries		\$222 092 169			
Total contributions by EEC		\$12 967 952			
GRAND TOTAL		\$235 060 121			

Note. The total contributions by countries does not equal the total "governments" in the table contained in annex VI, \$222,092,169 vs. \$222,965,343, due to errors and omissions amounting to 0.4 per cent in exchange calculations to United States dollars done at slightly different periods.

a/ Contribution(s) reported to UNDRD without corresponding value. Many other countries reported contributions with no corresponding value; these, of course, could not be included in the totals for those countries listed above.

b/ See also EEC.