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ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER AND OTHER DISASTER SITUATIONS

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report, which was prepared at the beginning of April 1974, some two years after the creation of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), is submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 (j) of General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 which called upon the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly. It also responds to the requests contained in the decision taken by the General Assembly at its 2206th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1973, that the Secretary-General report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session (a) if, in his opinion, the reduction of \$201,000 made in the estimates submitted by him under section 17 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975 impaired the effectiveness of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (see para. 28 below), and (b) on the alternative methods of financing emergency assistance to Governments in cases of natural disaster (see para. 29 below). 1/

2. During the period covered by the report, the Office has taken action in 35 natural disasters, has given assistance in pre-disaster planning and preparedness to six countries and has promoted a number of studies in connexion with the prevention of disasters. These two years have seen some of the most devastating natural catastrophes, causing loss of life on a large-scale and grave set-backs to the economy and development of the stricken countries. These events have shown how essential it is to attack the deeper causes of disasters and to initiate concerted international action to prevent or mitigate their destructive effects.

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 79, document A/9450, para. 64.

II. PRE-DISASTER PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

3. In 1973, the Co-ordinator had at his disposal, under resolution 2959 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, \$25,000 to assist Governments in the elaboration of national preparations to meet natural disasters. In that resolution, the General Assembly reaffirmed the vital importance, in order to lessen the impact of disasters, of assistance to disaster-prone countries in preventive measures, disaster contingency planning and preparedness. With this sum of \$25,000, supplemented by a gift of \$3,750 from a Government, the Co-ordinator was able to provide the assistance of experts for three months to both Afghanistan and Madagascar and for one month each to Algeria, Iceland, Morocco and Tunisia. In addition, a contribution was made to the financing of a joint mission with the World Meteorological Organization and the League of Red Cross Societies for a survey of pre-disaster arrangements in countries of the south-west Indian Ocean.

4. Under the terms of resolution 3152 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the Secretary-General was authorized, as an interim measure, to draw on the Working Capital Fund in the amount of \$45,000 for 1974 and \$60,000 for 1975 for assistance to Governments, at their request, ... in the elaboration of national preparations to meet natural disasters. As of April 1974, the Co-ordinator had received three more requests for assistance, and discussions were in progress to provide similar assistance on a regional basis to seven countries of Latin America. Several additional requests had been the subject of preliminary discussions and were anticipated.

5. In resolution 3152 (XXVIII) the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to continue to explore various means, including support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), of making adequate provision for this purpose in future. Conversations with UNDP have revealed that UNDP resources for much of the country programmes for the current five-year planning period are fully committed, with the result that the inclusion of pre-disaster planning activities in UNDP country programmes is not likely in the immediate future. Other possible means of support will continue to be explored, but it seems clear that broader action is necessary if, in the long run, the destructive impact of disasters on the economies of developing countries are to be prevented or reduced.

6. When disaster strikes, the absence of disaster-preparedness and preventive measures in many of the countries results in extensive set-backs to their development. For many of the most disaster-prone developing countries the cost of damage caused by natural disasters considerably exceeds in absolute value the total of the aid which they obtain from abroad. Expressed as a percentage of gross national product, this damage is often greater than the real rate of growth of these countries. This is tantamount to saying that as a result of natural disasters the net development of these countries is negative.

7. Disasters can therefore no longer be considered as exclusively a humanitarian and social problem: they also constitute a development problem of great magnitude and the time may now be ripe to develop an international strategy for disaster prevention, which would provide a conceptual framework for all international action in this field and aim at making maximum use of available resources for the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters. In the field of disasters, as in

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others, it costs considerably less to prevent than to cure. It has been estimated that in the next 20 years the number of dwelling units constructed may be as high as in the whole past history of humanity. Such estimates of growth underline the importance of ensuring that the necessary preventive measures are taken in areas vulnerable to disasters.

8. A decision by the international community to adopt a concerted international strategy would involve, inter alia, technical surveys and studies, the identification of specific projects in individual developing countries and the allocation of a proportion of funds normally earmarked for development purposes. The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator has initiated the promotion of several studies aimed at providing contributions pertinent to the question. The Co-ordinator has obtained financial support for two of these studies from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). One deals with the effects of natural disasters on human settlements, and will include for the benefit of the authorities of developing countries subject to disasters manuals which will set forth steps that must be taken at the three stages of development of human settlements - i.e. the planning stage, the construction stage and the maintenance renewal or enlargement stage of the settlement - in order to reduce their vulnerability to disasters to a minimum. The other study seeks to compile data on the current state of knowledge in regard to disaster prevention, in order to identify those elements which can be directly applied in developing countries and gaps which require urgent and concerted action by the international community. It is hoped that the decision of the Governing Council of UNEP at its second session to include natural disasters among the priority areas for action will make it possible to initiate similar work. Direct application of the results of such studies to specific country situations is envisaged in due course, and a number of activities planned for the future, including seminars and training courses, will complement this action. In promoting the prevention or mitigation of disasters through pre-disaster planning, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator seeks to act as a catalyst and to co-operate closely with Governments, the various programmes and organizations of the United Nations system and other international agencies concerned. In this connexion, the Office has participated in a number of seminars on disaster preparedness and prevention sponsored by Australia, Norway, Sweden and the United States of America and in other meetings, including the first and second sessions of the Environment Co-ordination Board and of the Governing Council of UNEP and the Seventh World Civil Defence Conference. Given a modest strengthening of the staff, more rapid progress in developing specific programmes for concerted action by the international community would be possible, particularly for the benefit of those developing countries which are most vulnerable to disasters.

III. MOBILIZATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF RELIEF

A. General

9. The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator has initiated action in a number of emergency disaster situations since March 1973 when the last report was prepared for the Economic and Social Council (E/5303) and the General Assembly (A/9063). Co-ordination and liaison between the Office and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization, as well as with the League of Red Cross Societies, has become increasingly close and effective. As UNDRO's role becomes more widely known, more and more donor Governments, intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies are approaching the Office for information about disaster situations and for guidance as to how best they can respond to emergency relief requirements. There has thus been substantial progress towards the objectives of mobilization and co-ordination of disaster relief as set out in General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI).

10. Experience has shown that it is difficult to predict the duration of a disaster emergency and the precise moment at which the Co-ordinator should begin to phase out relief operations, as laid down in Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI). Every disaster has its variable characteristics, and the speed of transition from the emergency stage into that of rehabilitation and reconstruction is governed by numerous factors. In some instances, the Co-ordinator has been able to phase out his operations after a few weeks, in others his assistance has been necessary for five or six months. Assistance to Pakistan following the floods in August 1973 lasted for more than six months. In the drought situation in Ethiopia, the emergency phase continues. UNDRO has been involved for nearly a year and is likely to be involved through most of 1974. The frequency of the disasters in which the Co-ordinator is called upon to act and the unavoidably extended duration of the emergency phase in some of these situations, has meant that while UNDRO's resources may have been conceived in terms of meeting the needs of one disaster situation at a time, the Office has found itself engaged simultaneously in as many as five or six.

11. The basic procedures adopted by the Office for the mobilization and co-ordination of disaster relief, while perhaps still bearing a skeletal aspect with respect to the available staff resources, have proven to be sound. In association with the official government disaster relief authority in the disaster-stricken country, the UNDP Resident Representative, who is also the representative of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, endeavours to draw together as a team personnel of other United Nations agencies in the country to work together with the Red Cross or Red Crescent and with representatives of potential donor Governments and voluntary agencies. However, the staff of UNDP offices have many other responsibilities and, in the case of major or prolonged disasters, it is normally necessary for the Co-ordinator to supplement United Nations staff already on the spot by sending out experienced relief specialists drawn from or specially recruited by his office. Much field work is

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involved if donors are to receive specific information on relief supplies or services needed as a direct result of the disaster, with reasonable assurances that priorities have been established, items accurately identified and distribution channels assured. Such field missions by UNDRO staff play an important role in ensuring the proper discharge of the office's responsibilities not only to the disaster-stricken country but also to the donors by ensuring that relief needs are properly defined so that contributions are put to the best possible use and waste and duplication avoided.

12. During the period under review, the Co-ordinator's office has sought to refine its relationships with the relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to pursue the development of advance arrangements individually with donor Governments, intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies. Arrangements are being recorded in UNDRO's Information Bank, which is being built up, to include details as to the kinds and quantities of relief supplies, equipment or services, including cash, which a donor is able and ready to furnish and the channels of communications desired. With its own communications system operating on a continuous basis, UNDRO receives rapidly advice as to emergency requirements directly from its representatives in a disaster area. In turn, it transmits to potentially interested donors telexed situation reports on the disaster, and makes requests to selected donors for specific relief items on the basis of data from the Information Bank. As donors report back to UNDRO on their action, it is possible to feed back to the disaster area details of shipments of the relief aid dispatched and thus avoid duplication.

13. Much important work remains to be done to complete the Office's basic structure with regard to its functions of mobilizing and co-ordinating relief. The frequent and grave disasters which have occurred during the period under review have taken all available staff time so that it has not been possible to proceed with the development of the advance arrangements described above and the ongoing formulation of detailed procedures. Consequently, the Office is still obliged to deal with disaster situations on a somewhat limited and ad hoc basis.

B. Disaster relief activities

14. Since the last report of the Secretary-General (A/9063), the Co-ordinator has taken action in the disasters described below:

Algeria

15. Torrential rains occurred in March 1973 in Algeria causing widespread flooding in four districts and affecting some 60,000 persons. The Algerian authorities mobilized all national resources and made a request to UNDRO for international assistance. Based upon an assessment reported by the Resident Representative of UNDP in Algiers, UNDRO informed potential donors of the need for tents, blankets and water containers. An allocation of \$20,000 from the United Nations Working Capital Fund enabled UNDRO, through UNICEF, to purchase 250 family tents which were airlifted free of charge to the disaster area. Other relief items were supplied by

Governments, voluntary agencies, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and the League of Red Cross Societies. The World Food Programme granted food aid valued at \$229,100 for 60,000 persons and the World Health Organization undertook preventive health measures.

Tunisia

16. In March 1973, continuing heavy rains caused extensive flood damage in northern Tunisia in which there were 52 fatalities, over 41,000 people rendered homeless, much livestock lost and crops destroyed. Prompt, large-scale assistance for rescue and relief was provided by various Governments, the League of Red Cross Societies and other voluntary agencies. During the emergency, reports received from the Resident Representative in Tunis were transmitted by UNDRO to potential donors. The World Food Programme granted assistance to the value of \$242,800. Additional bilateral aid was reported forthcoming for reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Tonga

17. In April 1973, an appeal was made by the Prime Minister of Tonga, through the UNDP Regional Representative based in Western Samoa, for disaster assistance in money and food for the low-lying Haapai group of islands which was hit by a cyclone. Several persons died, hundreds were made homeless and most food and cash crops were destroyed. The relief needs were communicated to donors by UNDRO and were rapidly met by several donor Governments; a sum of \$12,000 was allocated from the United Nations Working Capital Fund for procurement of food and kerosene.

The Sudano-Sahelian Zone

18. The drought emergency in Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta during 1973 led the Secretary-General to designate the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to serve as the focal point for United Nations emergency relief operations in the six countries affected. UNDRO assisted by a cash grant of \$100,000 from the United Nations Working Capital Fund to the FAO Sahelian Zone Trust fund, and by handling arrangements for the airlifting of supplies on behalf of UNICEF and the World Health Organization free of charge or at reduced-rates. A total of 124 metric tons of relief goods were transported, representing a saving of more than \$157,000.

Pakistan

19. Heavy rains in Pakistan in the early part of August 1973 resulted in one of the most devastating floods in the area's history. According to official government estimates there were 500 fatalities, 5 million persons displaced, 885,000 houses destroyed or damaged, about 10,000 villages inundated and 54,000 livestock lost. Some 10 million acres of land were flooded, 4 million acres of crops damaged and the irrigation system, roads, railways, telecommunications, public buildings and other infrastructure were seriously affected. A Flood Relief Committee was established by the Prime Minister of Pakistan and all national resources were mobilized for the

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rescue and relief operations. In mid-August, when the floods reached disaster proportions, UNDRO was officially requested by the Government of Pakistan to mobilize international assistance. A senior officer from UNDRO went immediately to Pakistan to render assistance in local co-ordination and in the assessment of emergency relief requirements. As reports were received from the disaster area, UNDRO disseminated information to potential donor Governments, intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies, and convened several meetings with them to review the situation and consider the action required. Co-ordination in the disaster area was effective, with a task force grouping representatives of various elements of the United Nations system rendering valuable assistance. Close liaison was maintained in Geneva between UNDRO and the League of Red Cross Societies in respect of the assessed needs, the requests made and the responses of the international community. On 23 August, the Secretary-General issued a statement expressing his grave concern over the disaster and calling upon the international community and the organizations of the United Nations system to furnish massive assistance for the emergency and the subsequent phase of rehabilitation and reconstruction. On 17 September, the Co-ordinator presented a report and assessment of the disaster to a special session of the Economic and Social Council. Early in October, the Co-ordinator visited the disaster area and met with the President of Pakistan, the Prime Minister and other Government officials. As a result of these consultations, the Co-ordinator was able to convey to donors during a meeting at Geneva, on 18 October, a further assessment of the emergency and of medium- and long-term needs. By the end of October 1973, the international response to the Pakistan flood emergency as reported to UNDRO was valued at more than \$60 million. Contributions in goods and services from the organizations of the United Nations system included in this amount were: UNDRO - \$32,000 (including \$20,000 from the United Nations Working Capital Fund); UNDP - \$1,000,000; UNICEF - \$680,420; FAO/WFP - \$1,686,000; WHO - \$120,000, and \$500,000 from the United Nations Pakistan Displaced Persons Fund.

Ethiopia

20. Upon receipt of a request for assistance from the Government of Ethiopia, on 31 August 1973, UNDRO undertook action to mobilize and co-ordinate emergency relief aid. The Co-ordinator dispatched a special representative to Addis Ababa on two occasions to assist the Government in establishing a central relief co-ordination office and to further assess the situation. An allocation of \$20,000 was made for the purchase of equipment required to protect donated grain supplies. As needs were identified, situation reports were disseminated to a large number of potential donors. Special relief projects were developed by UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, FAO and WHO, and FAO accepted to monitor large-scale pledges, shipments and deliveries of food-stuffs. The international community responded generously to the tragic situation both directly and through UNDRO, and relief was brought to large numbers of people, despite enormous internal difficulties in respect of road communications and transport facilities. In April 1974, UNDRO was still deeply engaged in what must be regarded as a continuing emergency situation, especially in light of the famine conditions which have lately been reported in the country's southern provinces.

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Yemen

21. At the beginning of August 1973, a flood in the Hugaryah area of Taiz province, which was caused by the successive rupture of three natural water catchments after two days of continuous rain, resulted in 60 fatalities, 612 other casualties and 2,250 persons rendered homeless, as well as considerable damage to livestock, crops, homes and utilities. In liaison with the UNDP Resident Representative in Sana'a, it was ascertained that blankets and food-stuffs were being provided by the Red Crescent and voluntary agencies in sufficient quantities and that no additional assistance from the United Nations was required.

Republic of Viet-Nam

22. On 21 November 1973, the observer of the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations Office at Geneva conveyed a request to UNDRO for emergency disaster assistance, because of the typhoon which had struck the country in the previous week and resulted in severe floods in three of the central provinces, destroying crops and cattle and leaving 150,000 persons homeless. The UNDP Resident Representative in Saigon promptly reported an assessment of priority requirements, which UNDRO communicated to potential donors. UNICEF made a contribution from a stockpile in Singapore, and additional food-stuffs, medicines, blankets and clothing were supplied by Governments, voluntary agencies and the Red Cross.

Bolivia

23. During January 1974, a number of persons lost their lives and many thousands were rendered homeless by widespread flooding in numerous areas of Bolivia. Extensive destruction occurred in agricultural areas, affecting livestock and crops, and to roads, railways and other infrastructure. The Co-ordinator dispatched a senior staff member to Bolivia to assist in the co-ordination of relief and in the further assessment of emergency needs. In response to a request for assistance from the Bolivian Government, the Co-ordinator made an allocation of \$16,000 from United Nations funds for the provision of medicaments, through WHO, and other relief supplies through the UNDP Resident Representative in La Paz. The World Food Programme made an initial allocation of food, providing 50,000 beneficiaries with rations for 20 days, at an approximate value of \$116,100. This was subsequently extended for an additional 20 days. Substantial contributions were made by Governments, non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies in response to UNDRO's situation reports, and additional aid was furnished through the League of Red Cross Societies. An important programme of water-purification and emergency environmental sanitation was undertaken by the Government in four affected areas, in co-operation with WHO and with the aid of a contribution of some \$35,000 received by UNDRO from a donor Government.

Syrian Arab Republic

24. As of April 1974, UNDRO was engaged in mobilizing and co-ordinating emergency relief aid to Syria, in response to a request for assistance by the Syrian Government for the victims of extensive floods in the north of that country.

Numerous casualties have been reported and some 130,000 persons rendered homeless. Heavy losses in livestock and damage to agricultural land and infrastructure are estimated at over \$36 million. A substantial consignment of tents and blankets from one donor was dispatched by two chartered aircraft obtained through UNDRO. The sum of \$20,000 was allocated by the Co-ordinator from United Nations funds for local procurement of food supplements by the UNDP Resident Representative in Damascus, and an additional \$2,500 was allocated from the UNDRO Voluntary Fund for the provision of medicaments through WHO. The Co-ordinator dispatched a staff member from his office to the disaster area for an on-the-spot assessment of continuing emergency requirements, in association with the Government Disaster Co-ordination Committee and the UNDP Resident Representative.

Air freight

25. Under standing arrangements between the World Health Organization and UNDRO, the Office now regularly acts to procure air freight either free of charge or at specially reduced rates for the emergency shipment of vaccines and other supplies to combat epidemics. Airlines offer this facility under a resolution adopted by the International Air Transport Association. During the period under review, UNDRO collaborated with the World Health Organization with respect to epidemics in Bahrain, Malawi, Nepal, Tunisia and the Yemen. Similarly, the Co-ordinator's office secured the shipment free or at reduced rates of a substantial tonnage of relief items to other disaster areas. The total value of air freight savings obtained by UNDRO amounted to over \$734,000.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

26. The table annexed to the present report shows the assistance directly mobilized by UNDRO since its creation and provides an outline of its activities in this respect. The situation reports issued by UNDRO to a wide circle of potential donors, Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, have played a significant role in stimulating the massive and generous relief assistance provided by multilateral and bilateral donors, but the degree to which such assistance is attributable in whole or in part to UNDRO's communications cannot easily be determined. The table records only items which were directly arranged by or channelled through UNDRO.

27. It will be seen from the table that over the two-year period the United Nations own emergency assistance allocations - essentially symbolic in character - consumed virtually all the \$400,000 which could be drawn upon. As mentioned earlier, air freight savings have amounted to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. Another development shown in the table has been the increasing tendency on the part of donors to provide contributions directly to the Co-ordinator, for him to spend, usually in connexion with specified disasters, in the light of the priorities set by him for specific items of relief aid. Nearly one and a half million dollars of such contributions have been channelled through UNDRO.

28. The Disaster Relief Co-ordinator believes that the experience acquired during the period under review has confirmed that his Office can play a useful and effective role and, if adequately strengthened, fulfil the objectives of General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI). In addition to the Co-ordinator's functions in respect of relief assistance following disasters, it is felt that the Co-ordinator's role in relation to disaster preparedness and prevention in developing countries is also of major importance. The far-reaching destructive and retarding effects of natural disasters on development programmes is a matter of the deepest concern to all. To the extent that measures can be taken in developing countries in anticipation of the disasters to which they are prone, in order to prevent or mitigate their effects, the progress and well-being of the peoples concerned will be well served. Further support of all interested Governments and organizations is invited for the Co-ordinator's efforts to broaden the attack on this problem.

29. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on whether in his opinion the reduction made in the estimates he submitted under section 17 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975 impaired the effectiveness of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator. The conclusion has been reached that a reduction of over 25 per cent in the staff provided for in the budget estimates has severely impaired the effectiveness of the Office in discharging its responsibilities as laid down in Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI). With five Professional officers and five General Service staff members, it is exceedingly difficult for the Co-ordinator to cope effectively with the multitudinous day-to-day activities arising from the implementation of those provisions of the resolution relating to the mobilization and co-ordination of relief, as well as those involving the promotion of preparedness and preventive

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planning. It is strongly recommended that at its twenty-ninth session the General Assembly approve the provision of the two Professional and two General Service posts initially requested in his budget estimates for 1974-1975.

30. At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted a recommendation of the Fifth Committee (A/9450, para. 120 (d) (ii)) whereby the Secretary-General, in the light of the views expressed by the Fifth Committee, would submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session a report on the alternative methods of financing emergency assistance to Governments in cases of natural disaster. The Co-ordinator has at his disposal under the regular budget a maximum of \$200,000 for each of the years 1974 and 1975, of which he can allocate not more than \$20,000 to any single disaster. Such an allocation is useful because it can fulfil an urgent relief requirement with great rapidity, but at best it represents a small fraction of the relief assistance required and is essentially symbolic in character. The bulk of disaster relief aid, sometimes running into tens of millions of dollars, comes from donor Governments, intergovernmental organizations, Red Cross Societies and other voluntary agencies, with substantial contributions being often made also by United Nations agencies such as UNICEF and WFP. As far as the source of the small United Nations allocation for emergency assistance is concerned, it can be either the regular budget, as under the existing two-year arrangement, or the Working Capital Fund, as was the case previously. Voluntary contributions might constitute a third possible source of financing for such emergency assistance. This matter is being further studied and the Secretary-General will make an appropriate report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

ANNEX

Relief directly mobilized by the Office of the United Nations
Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

March 1972-April 1974 a/

No.	Country	Date	UNDRO allocation from United Nations Funds <u>b/</u> \$US	Contribution channelled through UNDRO \$US	Airfreight savings obtained by UNDRO \$US
1.	Mauritius (Cyclone)	Mar. 1972	4 000		
2.	Madagascar (Cyclone)	Mar. 1972	7 500		
3.	Peru (Floods)	Mar. 1972	20 000		
4.	Haiti (Floods)	May 1972	7 500		
5.	Philippines (Floods)	July 1972	20 000	178 000	150 000
6.	Haiti (Fires)	Aug. 1972	10 000		
7.	Pakistan (Earthquake)	Sept. 1972	20 000		25 400
8.	Afghanistan (Drought)	Sept. 1972	20 000		
9.	Philippines (Epidemic)	Oct. 1972	10 000	1 295	
10.	Fiji (Hurricane)	Oct. 1972	20 000		
11.	Gilbert and Ellice Is. (Hurricane)	Oct. 1972	20 000		
12.	Democratic Yemen c/ (Floods)	Oct. 1972			

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No.	Country	Date	UNDRO allocation from United Nations Funds <u>b/</u> \$US	Contribution channelled through UNDRO \$US	Airfreight savings obtained by UNDRO \$US
13.	Somalia <u>c/</u> (Cyclone)	Nov. 1972			
14.	Nicaragua (Earthquake)	Dec. 1972	20 000	6 000	5 024
15.	Iceland (Volcanic eruption)	Jan. 1973	12 000		
16.	Ecuador (Floods)	Feb. 1973			6 765
17.	Algeria (Floods)	Mar. 1973	20 000		8 584
18.	Gambia (Fires)	Mar. 1973	10 000		
19.	Tunisia <u>c/</u> (Floods)	Mar. 1973			
20.	Tonga (Cyclone)	Apr. 1973	12 000		
<u>Sudano-Sahelian</u> <u>Drought</u>		May 1973-- present			
21.	Mali				
22.	Mauritania				
23.	Niger				
24.	Senegal				
25.	Chad				
26.	Upper Volta		100 000 <u>d/</u>		157 651
27.	Tunisia (Epidemic)	Jul.--Aug. 1973			3 808
28.	Pakistan (Floods)	Aug. 1973-- present	20 000	417 188	269 017
29.	Ethiopia (Drought)	Aug. 1973-- present	20 000	586 024	45 354

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No.	Country	Date	UNDRO allocation from United Nations Funds <u>b/</u> \$US	Contributions channelled through UNDRO \$US	Airfreight savings obtained by UNDRO \$US
30.	Nepal (Epidemic)	Oct./Nov. 1973			3 607
31.	Yemen (Epidemic)	Oct. 1973			3 930
32.	Bahrain (Epidemic)	Oct. 1973			595
33.	Malawi (Epidemic)	Nov. 1973- Feb. 1974			54 105
34.	Bolivia (Floods)	Jan. 1974- present	16 000	37 106	
35.	Syria (Floods)	Mar. 1974- present	20 000	178 000	336
Total		Mar. 1972- Apr. 1974	409 000	1 403 613	734 176

a/ This table includes only relief assistance directly provided by or through UNDRO: it excludes all multilateral and bilateral assistance furnished in response to emergency requests but not channelled through UNDRO.

b/ Denotes allocation from Working Capital Fund pursuant to resolution 3152 (XXVIII) up to 14 December 1973. Thereafter allocation from regular budget.

c/ In response to UNDRO alert and Government requests, emergency food supplies were provided by the World Food Programme.

d/ Cash contribution to FAO Sahelian Relief Appeal.
