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CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION
IN AFRICA

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agenda**
REVIEW OF THE IMMEDIATE AND
LONGER-TERM ASPECTS OF THE
CRITICAL ECONOMIC
SITUATION IN AFRICA AND
THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE
RESPONSE BY THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY
AND THE UNITED NATIONS
SYSTEM

Critical economic situation in Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The General Assembly, in resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984, requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures for the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, to assess the needs and the responses thereto and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session through the Economic and Social Council. As indicated in the introduction to the report of the Secretary-General on the critical economic situation in Africa (A/40/372-E/1985/104, para. 4), a status report on the emergency situation in African countries and action undertaken by the United Nations would be contained in addendum 2 to that report.
2. The report prepared by the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa is submitted herewith.

* A/40/50/Rev.1.

** E/1985/100.

ANNEX

Status report on the emergency situation in African countries
and action undertaken by the United Nations

(Prepared by the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa)

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background information

1. As an immediate follow up to the Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa held at Geneva on 11 and 12 March 1985, the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, in prior agreement with African countries, United Nations organizations and donor countries, organized a series of country-specific consultation meetings for the purpose of bringing the dimensions of the emergency situation in individual drought-affected African countries into sharper focus. The initial assessment of the African emergency situation prepared by the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa for the main Conference (document SG/CONF.2/1 of 7 March 1985) had provided a preliminary indicative estimate of the large-scale emergency needs that remained to be covered. However, given the urgency with which international concerted response needed to be organized on the basis of up-to-date, comprehensive and factual information for each affected country, the Office, supported by United Nations organizations at Headquarters and at the field level, undertook with concerned African Governments the following series of donor consultation meetings:

Geneva (13-15 March):	Meetings for Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger and the Sudan
Dakar (1-2 April):	Meetings for Cape Verde, Mauritania and Senegal
Lusaka (10-12 April):	Meetings for Angola, Botswana, Lesotho and Zambia
Nairobi (2-4 April):	Meetings for Burundi, Rwanda, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania
Ouagadougou (2 April):	Meeting for Burkina Faso

2. This report provides an evaluation of the outcome of these meetings and of the general conclusions arising from them. Brief executive summaries are provided for each country for which a consultation meeting was held. The report then deals with operational perspectives in a setting of changing emergency conditions. The first three appendices to the report provide aggregated data on the initial estimates of needs, on the changes that have taken place and on needs that remained to be covered at the time the report was finalized. However, the Office continues to monitor the situation and updated reports will be made available in the future. Appendix IV provides summary updates for a number of countries.

B. Evaluation and conclusions

3. Although the country-level meetings had to be undertaken at short notice, the affected countries concerned, assisted by the local representatives of United Nations organizations, made every effort to come fully prepared and to present comprehensive, up-to-date and factual information to their respective meetings. Government delegations were all of a high level, never less than ministerial rank. In some countries, the Head of State had personally ensured that the highest government official dealing with the emergency situation would lead the national delegation. In almost all cases, both the documentation and the presentation by African government delegations specifically included and referred to national policies and programmes designed to lessen the impact of drought on the economy and to prevent the extent of human suffering and the likelihood of recurrence in the future. Hence it was possible to assess and discuss general and sectoral emergency needs in the larger framework of specific national policy measures of preparedness and prevention. In several cases this took the form of comprehensive, well-structured programmes or "emergency plans", specifically prepared for these individual meetings and now available to the donor community.

4. African government delegations explicitly confirmed what had already been implied in their careful preparation and by their high-level representation, namely that their respective Governments are fully committed to close co-operation with the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa in the consultation process and to support the United Nations in bringing about concerted action at policy and operational levels.

5. Donor representation at these meetings was at best uneven. Especially in the meetings held at Nairobi, participation by donors and non-governmental organizations was much less significant than the Office had been led to expect. Furthermore, in a number of cases donor representatives stated that they had not received specific notification or instructions from their respective capitals and were therefore not in a position to make any commitments or even comment on proposals by respective affected countries.

6. This weakness notwithstanding, the general view of the international community at the Geneva Conference that there would be distinct advantages in holding donor consultations at the country level has been confirmed. At the conclusion of each country-level meeting, participants were unanimous in agreeing that these initiatives were an important step forward in what should become a continuing, organized process of dialogue and consultation at the field level, using locally available United Nations system capacity to the fullest extent possible. Donors, however, will need to take specific steps to ensure that their representatives are in a position to participate actively and productively in such country-level consultations.

7. Since the initial country-specific meetings, several major follow-up consultation meetings of this type have already taken place or are now being planned (Ethiopia on 23 April and Somalia on 30 April; Burkina Faso, the Sudan and others will follow). It is emphasized, however, that to be really effective these efforts will require full, sustained, moral and material support and backstopping. In turn, this will require effective co-ordination and communication of information

within and between concerned African Governments, donor countries and United Nations organizations, of the type demonstrated in the work of the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa and supported by the inter-organization African Emergency Task Force.

8. One particular area that needs urgent consideration for improvement is the communication and reporting by donors of their many and various contributions and pledges through bilateral and multilateral channels. The Office for Emergency Operations in Africa will approach donors on this particular point separately, because interpretation of vague and confusing information concerning donor pledges and contributions continues to create difficulties. Some degree of conformity in providing information by different sources is necessary if the Office is to provide accurate reports on emergency needs.

9. During country-specific meetings, most African Governments stressed the importance of national policies and programmes that address the emergency situation and its effects and give priority to actions and measures that would, in future, prevent drought conditions from sliding into famine and disaster. Even in countries with large-scale acute emergency situations, where the survival of parts of the population is at stake (such as Chad, Ethiopia, Mozambique and the Sudan), Governments, while trying to cope with the catastrophic situation, are looking at ways to integrate emergency aid with rehabilitation and urgent socio-economic development activities. As noted earlier in this report, the proposals and projects contained in the documentation submitted by African Governments to donor representatives during the meetings deal in many cases with packages of emergency and short-term needs requiring a multidimensional response. This approach was generally supported by local donor representatives who in many cases confirmed an interest in further reviewing specific sectors and in considering possible future assistance, either by modifying ongoing assistance programmes or through special support.

10. The need for the international community as a whole to take into account the linkages between emergency and longer-term development dimensions, so that it is possible to tackle simultaneously both the causes and the effects of the emergency, has several implications:

(a) It reaffirms the need for affected countries to maintain an intensive and sustained level of consultation with the international community, either in the form of specific sectoral follow-up meetings, or in the broader context of established donor consultation mechanisms, such as World Bank-sponsored consultative groups or round tables organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In most cases the extensive documentation now prepared for the country-specific meetings, if elaborated and regularly updated, would be of considerable value in such subsequent meetings;

(b) It reaffirms the need for concerted action and close co-ordination between Governments and international programmes and institutions dealing with the emergency and short-term issues, as well as those concerned with longer-term development;

(c) It also emphasizes the need for emergency monitoring and information systems to take account of these linkages.

C. Financial aspects

11. A major task of the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, assisted by United Nations field offices and by concerned United Nations organizations, is the monitoring of the emergency situation, which includes constant updating of estimates of emergency requirements in critical areas for affected countries. This process takes place in a continuously changing setting of evolving drought and emergency conditions, of responses being adjusted and readjusted and, as a net result, of changes in needs that remain to be covered. This is evident from the financial information being provided with this report, firstly in the country executive summaries and accompanying tables and secondly in the appendices, namely, appendix I, which reflects need estimates at the time of the Geneva Conference, appendix II, which reflects the modified needs as an outcome of the country-level meetings, and appendix III, which reflects a preliminary assessment of contributions and pledges of support announced at the country meetings.

12. The data show that although the overall total of remaining needs for the 18 countries concerned taken together has decreased slightly - by approximately \$48 million - significant shifts have taken place between sectoral components, both for some individual countries and collectively. In some cases, country totals have also changed considerably. Overall trends are summarized below.

(a) With regard to food aid requirements, thanks to the encouraging response given by the donor community, the supply seems to be assured for the next few months. However, several bottle-necks exist or are developing at different levels of the delivery chain;

(b) Needs for urgent inputs to meet agricultural and pastoral needs have increased from \$213 million to \$285 million, which reflects the high priority that affected Governments assigned to the urgent recovery of agricultural production. It should be noted that these reflect only the most urgent needs. On 29 March, in its Conference for Agricultural Rehabilitation in Africa, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimated rehabilitation requirements at \$107 million, including short- and medium-term programmes;

(c) In the health sector, remaining needs increased marginally by \$3 million, but of serious concern is the fact that this sector as a whole remains considerably under-funded and that as appendix III clearly shows, the pledged support amounts to less than a quarter of the needs. This obviously has not been adequate;

(d) The same conditions hold true for urgent needs for relief survival items. Although, due to modest subsequent contributions, remaining needs have decreased by about 10 per cent, the response during the country-level consultations was minimal;

(e) Urgent requirements for essential water projects have gone up by \$13.5 million to nearly \$95 million. This is due to the priority that Governments now have to give to repair and rehabilitation of wells and watering points, as well as to the installation of water supply systems for the many new camps for persons displaced by drought;

(f) Additional logistics requirements have almost doubled to about \$87 million. Several surveys have now been completed of internal transport and port handling capacities for a number of affected countries, and the increase in requirements reflects the priority to be given to urgent improvement of a system that is to handle an increasing amount of cereal imports, both commercial and aid, not to mention the other emergency items.

13. Some significant changes have taken place in the total emergency aid requirements of a number of individual countries, between their initial estimates as presented at Geneva and the estimates adjusted on the basis of the detailed review of needs carried out in preparation for the country-specific reviews. These are explained in some detail in the country executive summaries. Considerable reductions are to be noted for Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger and the Sudan, ranging from \$61 million (Chad) to \$25 million (Ethiopia). In several cases this is due to African countries having had to adjust emergency requirements to the actual capacity of the delivery system (Chad and Ethiopia). In other cases, rapid donor support and a review of internally held stocks have helped to reduce earlier estimates. Total downward revisions amount to \$233 million.

14. On the other hand, in 10 affected countries total initial estimates were revised upwards for a total of approximately \$182 million. Large increases are notable for Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Zambia. In many instances this is due to countries' having to add an urgent rehabilitation component to the emergency requirement packages as a preventive measure against a recurrence or intensification of the problems they currently face. In general, food aid increases are identified only for a few countries and when present reflect a shift in the duration of the period for which food is being requested, whereas significant upward revisions in infrastructure-related sectors, such as water supply and transport, have been made by several others.

II. COUNTRY SUMMARIES BASED ON COUNTRY-SPECIFIC MEETINGS

A. Angola

15. The country-specific meeting for Angola, held at Lusaka on 11 April 1985, provided the Government with its first opportunity, after the general Conference at Geneva, to present an updated and comprehensive emergency programme, covering the same key sectors as in the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa document. Only programmes leading to early economic returns or rapid developmental impact have been retained.

16. Dated food aid requirements relating to the period from April 1984 to March 1985 have been recalculated and the new, increased estimates now cover the period from April 1985 to March 1986. Logistic support requirements have been reassessed within the same time-frame. During 1984, agricultural production remained very low because of the negative impact of previous droughts and civil strife in certain areas. A large provision of seeds, hand-tools and fertilizers is still urgently required to restore agricultural smallholder production and ensure some degree of self-sufficiency. There is also a clear need for a continuous

supply of basic drugs and for external support to strengthen health services. Urgent delivery of relief survival items remains essential, particularly for displaced populations in the central and southern plateau who suffer from severe climatic conditions. The estimate for essential water projects is still valid. It includes a sizeable capital outlay for water well installations (hand-pumps, essentially) for a vast rural water rehabilitation programme in Cunene Province.

17. Unmet emergency needs for Angola can be summarized as follows:

	OEOA document (<u>Corrigendum 2</u>)	Country-specific meeting, <u>11 April</u>
	<u>(Millions of dollars)</u>	
Food aid requirements (including transport)	8.5	61.3 <u>a/</u>
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	4.3	6.1
Essential health actions	4.5	4.5
Relief survival items	11.1	11.9
Essential water projects	1.8	1.8
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>2.3</u>	<u>10.5</u>
Total	<u>32.5</u>	<u>96.1</u>

a/ Recalculated during the meeting; now includes: cereal requirement: \$43.5 million; vegetable oil requirement: \$5.5 million; and supplementary feeding programmes: \$12.3 million. Total amounts to \$61.3 million.

B. Botswana

18. The country-specific consultations for Botswana took place at Lusaka on 12 April 1985. In introducing a comprehensive emergency programme the Government stressed that Botswana was now entering its fourth consecutive year of drought. This situation has compelled Botswana to introduce severe and continuing cut-backs in normal development activities. Planned programmes for the improvement of water supply, education and health services had to be curtailed, as funds had to be reallocated to cope with the emergency (approximately 20 per cent of the national budget).

19. The following facts emerged from a detailed sector-by-sector review and the presentation of the emergency programme. Halfway through the 1984-1985 agricultural season it had become clear that for 80 per cent of the country rainfall had been inadequate to support crop production and recovery of the condition of livestock. Therefore, national food availability will this year reach only about 10 per cent of the requirements, at best. Full-scale relief in this sector will need to continue until the end of 1986, coupled with a significant amount of additional basic agricultural and pastoral inputs. Emergency water supply and health improvement projects recently prepared by the Government will require urgent external assistance, as do programmes for relief survival items and logistics support. During 1984, donor Governments, United Nations organizations, one non-governmental organization and three commercial banks assisted Botswana in drought-relief operations, with combined contributions estimated at \$18 million for food items and \$4 million for non-food items. It is to be hoped that in 1985 the international donor community will support Botswana with assistance of at least a similar order of magnitude.

20. Updated emergency needs for Botswana can be summarized as follows:

	<u>OEOA document (Corrigendum 2)</u>	<u>Country-specific meeting, 12 April</u>
	<u>(Millions of dollars)</u>	
Food aid requirements (including transport)	4.3	3.4
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	-	6.0
Essential health actions	-	2.0
Relief survival items	-	6.4
Essential water projects	-	3.9
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>-</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	<u>4.3</u>	<u>22.8</u>

21. Pledges for food aid were confirmed by the Government of the United States, the representative of Italy announced a new contribution for logistical support (trucks) and ambulances, while the Government of Sweden confirmed its participation in the rural emergency water supply programme.

C. Burkina Faso

22. As requested by its Government, Burkina Faso had its own separate meeting in the capital, Ouagadougou, on 2 April 1985. Due to the very short notice, documentation for the meeting became available only 48 hours earlier, which, as several delegations observed, did not leave much time for prior consultations with respective donor capitals and for local representatives to receive instructions. Documentation was extensive and prepared in close co-operation between government services and local offices of the United Nations system. Throughout the meeting, the Government delegation emphasized that urgency did not only apply to incidental emergency assistance, as identified during the Geneva meeting, but equally to longer-term donor support to national programmes designed to prevent recurrence of the disaster. Hence, in addition to the needs expressed in Geneva, the Government had identified further urgent sectoral emergency needs on which detailed information was made available.

23. Unmet emergency needs for Burkina Faso can be summarized as follows:

	<u>OEOA document</u> <u>(Corrigendum 2)</u>	<u>Country-specific</u> <u>meeting, 2 April</u>
(Millions of dollars)		
Food aid requirements (including transport)	44.5	57.5
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	2.8	2.5
Essential health actions	2.5	3.7
Relief survival items	2.0	2.0
Essential water projects	1.0	4.9
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>0.5</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>53.3</u>	<u>70.6</u>

24. The sectoral discussions that followed showed quite clearly that the requested support would enable implementation of programmes of relief and rehabilitation, particularly for agriculture, health and water supply. Most donors indicated that they would review the Government's requests and proposals and would announce new commitments or contributions at a later date. Only one donor announced additional food aid (3,000 tonnes), and two donors announced financial contributions for seed purchases. Three donors indicated that their regular assistance programmes in part covered the proposed government actions. The government and donor delegations agreed on a number of follow-up actions, which included (a) redrafting a document

for agriculture and livestock (Government and FAO), (b) programming of new contributions (Government and donors) and (c) a sectoral meeting on water supply to mobilize resources for medium- and long-term development (Government and donors).

25. In conclusion, the meeting clearly indicated the need to integrate emergency aid with rehabilitation and economic development.

D. Burundi

26. The country-specific meeting for Burundi was held at Nairobi on 3 April 1985. In presenting the situation and in outlining government strategy to increase food production and establish security stocks, the representative of the Government pointed out that it was especially the poorest segment of the population that had been affected by the price increases in basic food commodities. Such increases were directly attributable to the 1984 drought situation in Burundi and also to an increasing structural food deficit, due to high population growth and a progressive decline in cultivable land caused by erosion problems. The Government of Burundi requires specific support from donors for the establishment of food security stocks for which a target has been set as follows (in metric tonnes):

Rice	15 000
Wheat	15 000
Pulses	15 000
Fish (dry or tinned)	4 000
Dried skim milk	5 000
Oil	<u>5 000</u>
Total	<u><u>59 000</u></u>

27. Unmet emergency needs for Burundi, which do not include the above-mentioned food security stocks, can be summarized as follows:

	<u>OEOA document</u> <u>(Corrigendum 2)</u>	<u>Country-specific</u> <u>meeting, 3 April</u>
	(Millions of dollars)	
Food aid requirements (including transport)	10.4	8.0
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	3.0	7.8
Essential health actions	2.6	2.6
Relief survival items	-	-
Essential water projects	3.0	2.3
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Total	<u>19.8</u>	<u>21.6</u>

E. Cape Verde

28. The country-specific meeting for Cape Verde was held at Dakar on 1 April 1985. The meeting benefited from extensive documentation prepared in close co-operation between the Government and the United Nations agencies and from a detailed presentation by the Cape Verde delegation.

29. In its presentation, the government delegation stressed the need to link emergency needs and development goals, and suggested that the meeting should deal with the emergency situation as well as with measures aimed at preventing emergency situations. In this context the Government expressed its deep concern as to the lack of safe drinking water and its direct consequence for the health and hygienic conditions of the people of Cape Verde. Also, the fact that the country is an archipelago led to additional requests in the sector of logistics.

30. Unmet emergency needs for Cape Verde can be summarized as follows:

	OEOA document (<u>Corrigendum 2</u>)	Country-specific meeting, 1 April
	(Millions of dollars)	
Food aid requirements (including transport)	5.9	4.1
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	0.3	4.4
Essential health actions	0.8	1.2
Relief survival items	1.0	-
Essential water projects	1.8	1.8
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>0.1</u>	<u>3.9</u>
Total	<u>9.9</u>	<u>15.4</u>

F. Chad

31. In its presentation of the emergency situation in Chad during the country-specific meeting held at Geneva on 14 March 1985, the Government provided an explanation for the reduction in estimated food aid requirements from 280,000 tonnes (equivalent to \$98.8 million) to 185,000 tonnes (equivalent to \$39.8 million). This latter estimate is the quantity that can be realistically absorbed within existing transport capacity and is just sufficient to cover minimum needs of the most affected part of the population.

32. The government delegation stressed that, while the Government endeavours to present a realistic assessment of the situation in order to maintain credibility in its appeals to the international community, the emergency situation itself is constantly changing and there can be considerable differences from month to month. The recognition and sympathy for the extremely difficult situation of Chad was clearly demonstrated by the encouraging level of new pledges and contributions (approximately \$17.5 million worth), against a level of needs of \$54 million. This initial response, covering approximately 30 per cent of needs, will help to meet the most urgent requirements, but, given the extremely serious situation in Chad, it was recognized that a further effort was necessary, particularly in the key sector of logistics.

33. Unmet emergency needs for Chad can be summarized as follows:

OEOA document
 (Corrigendum 2)

Country-specific
 meeting, 14 March

(Millions of dollars)

Food aid requirements (including transport)	98.8	39.8
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	2.7	4.2
Essential health actions	7.5	7.9
Relief survival items	-	-
Essential water projects	2.1	2.0
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>2.8</u>	<u>-</u> a/
Total	<u>113.9</u>	<u>53.9</u>

a/ Integrated in respective components.

G. Ethiopia

34. A special case, Ethiopia has already been the subject of several special reviews and donor consultation meetings. The country-specific meeting held on 13 March 1985 at Geneva thus constituted a major consultation event in a continuing process. Presentations were made by the government delegation and by the Assistant Secretary-General for Emergency Operations in Ethiopia on behalf of the United Nations. The latter, looking forward, noted that emergency needs, especially food, would steadily increase over the next few months and that corresponding measures are being taken, inter alia, to encourage drought-affected people to remain where they are.

35. Emergency requirements were then discussed sector by sector, including indications as to what had been funded and what estimated needs were still uncovered. For several sectors this updating led to revisions of earlier estimates, either upward or downward, as indicated in the table below. As far as the logistics sector was concerned, the Assistant Secretary-General indicated that a report on the transport and port requirements was being finalized and would most probably lead to a significant increase in the costing of the unmet emergency needs in this sector.

	OEOA document (<u>Corrigendum 2</u>)	Country-specific meeting, 13 March
(Millions of dollars)		
Food aid requirements (including transport)	244.2	217.1
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	95.6	95.6
Essential health actions	10.2	15.1
Relief survival items	4.3	6.7
Essential water projects	20.0	15.0
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>14.3</u>	<u>14.3</u>
Total	<u>388.6</u>	<u>363.8</u>

36. Issues dealt with during the sectoral discussions included the capacity of the logistics system to handle transport and distribution of an increased flow of supplies and numbers of people receiving food assistance and their accessibility. Several donors announced new pledges and contributions, others stated they would announce at a later date, while yet others merely repeated earlier pledges and contributions and detailed their last years' efforts.

37. It was agreed that follow-up discussions would continue at country level, inter alia, to confirm and formalize tentative indications and preliminary commitments. 1/

H. Kenya

38. The Government of Kenya did not request a formal country-specific consultation between the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa and the donor community during the recent subregional review meetings at Nairobi. However, bilateral discussions between the Office, the Government's Planning Ministry and the inter-organizational Task Force were held and specific needs identified. In particular, the nexus of the Government's proposals emphasized actions and interventions that will reduce vulnerability and attempt to ensure that, should the drought of 1983-1984 be repeated with resulting food shortfalls, these drought-induced shortfalls are not allowed to slide into famine. Specifically, the Government proposed and will be requesting special emergency and financial assistance for emergency water programme actions and related emergency health activities.

39. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is now working with the Government to prepare specific detailed proposals. It is already anticipated that the action proposed will be targeted in geographical areas previously affected by the drought and considered particularly vulnerable.

I. Lesotho

40. The following facts emerged from the country-specific meeting for Lesotho held at Lusaka on 11 April 1985. Now, in its third year of drought, the country has been forced to increase cereal imports, thereby using up precious foreign exchange reserves. Thanks to continuing donor support Lesotho has been able to cover consumption needs in 1983 and 1984.

41. In the food aid sector, the main issues discussed were storage and distribution problems. Additional food aid for direct emergency purposes was not requested, but support for supplementary feeding programmes would allow the Government to save foreign exchange reserves and channel more funds to drought-related activities.

42. With respect to agricultural and pastoral inputs, further requirements have been identified and additional projects were formulated and presented. This accounts for the increase in requirements in this sector.

43. In the health sector, the major problems are, firstly, the increase in tuberculosis among vulnerable groups, a direct result of drought-induced hardships. Secondly, due to the lack of safe drinking-water supplies and basic sanitation, diarrhoeal and other gastro-intestinal diseases are spreading. Additional medical supplies are therefore requested to help alleviate the severe health problems in the country. Road transport and logistic requirements have increased considerably due to the need for road construction, for additional trucks, as well as for supplementary storage facilities for food aid for which the World Food Programme (WFP) has already proposed additional support.

44. Unmet emergency needs for Lesotho can be summarized as follows:

	OEOA document (Corrigendum 2)	Country-specific meeting, 11 April
	(Millions of dollars)	
Food aid requirements (including transport)	-	-
Basic agricultural pastoral inputs	1.4	11.3
Essential health actions	0.2	0.2
Relief survival items	-	-
Essential water projects	-	4.9
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	0.5	6.7
Total	<u>2.1</u>	<u>23.1</u>

J. Mali

45. The country-specific meeting for Mali was held at Geneva on 14 March 1985. The following points emerged from the Government's presentation of the emergency situation.

46. There remains a food aid gap of 126,000 tonnes equivalent to \$50.4 million. In addition, a supplementary feeding programme for vulnerable groups, covering 685,000 people at a cost of \$26.5 million is urgently needed. Thus, total food aid needs now amount to \$76.9 million. In the agriculture and livestock sector, a request was presented for the provision of (a) fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides (\$1.025 million), (b) veterinary products and animal feed (\$0.86 million), and (c) agricultural inputs for the 1985 harvest (\$3.78 million). In the health sector, requirements were estimated at \$2.3 million, including the provision of basic drugs and transport of medical teams. The Government stressed that, in order for Mali to reach a satisfactory sanitary level, a far broader programme is needed, but various constraints prevent it from being launched, inter alia, the lack of necessary assurance of long-term support. The Government also requested funding up to \$245,000 for the local purchase of survival items. In the sector of essential water projects, the Government's requests amounted to \$5.2 million and included the drilling of additional wells so as to ensure the provision of water for humans and for the irrigation of small plots.

47. Furthermore, the Government requested funding up to \$1.45 million for the repair of the Gao Ferry (\$150,000), as well as for various other immediate requirements in the field of logistics, such as trucks.

/...

48. Unmet emergency needs for Mali can be summarized as follows:

	OEOA document (<u>Corrigendum 2</u>)	Country-specific meeting, 14 March
	(<u>Millions of dollars</u>)	
Food and requirements (including transport)	120.4	76.9
Basic agricultural pastoral inputs	6.5	7.6
Essential health actions	6.0	2.3
Relief survival items	0.2	0.2
Essential water projects	5.2	5.2
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	1.4	1.4
Total	<u>139.7</u>	<u>93.6</u>

K. Mauritania

49. The country-specific meeting for Mauritania was convened at Dakar on 2 April 1985. Following preparatory meetings with representatives of the United Nations system, the Mauritanian delegation presented its second comprehensive Emergency Plan which had been finalized by the new Government towards the end of January 1985. The Emergency Plan focuses on two main actions: immediate relief operations for populations and livestock severely affected by continuing drought and, secondly, projects having a rapid development impact in the rural sector (agriculture, livestock development and protection of the environment), based, in particular, on the concept of "food for work". The Government's presentation was complemented by individual project data sheets included in four sector documents relating to (a) equipment for the immediate operational needs of the Commission for Food Security, (b) health requirements, (c) water development programmes and (d) agriculture. These data sheets were prepared in order to present particularly important and urgent needs in a format of clearly identified, individual, self-contained projects. It should be noted that some of these projects are additional to the series of programmes contained in the overall second Emergency Plan.

50. The Mauritanian delegation stressed the severe and profound impact of drought on the socio-economic situation, which included widespread malnutrition, drastic changes in the basic way of life of a largely nomadic population and increasing dependence on external assistance for survival. The government delegation

emphasized national determination gradually to reduce the country's vulnerability through concurrent actions in the field of water development, agriculture and animal husbandry, as well as by developing and improving the structures for food distribution and health.

51. Donor representatives expressed considerable interest in the Government's approach and made a number of commitments and firm pledges towards some of the programmes presented.

52. Unmet emergency needs for Mauritania can be summarized as follows:

	<u>OEOA document</u> <u>(Corrigendum 2)</u>	<u>Country-specific</u> <u>meeting, 2 April</u>
	<u>(Millions of dollars)</u>	
Food aid requirements (including transport)	23.2	22.8 <u>a/</u>
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	1.9	1.1
Essential health actions	5.5	0.7
Relief survival items	-	- <u>b/</u>
Essential water projects	0.6	10.2 <u>b/</u>
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	0.8	15.4 <u>c/</u>
Total	<u>32.0</u>	<u>50.2</u>

a/ To this should be added 11.015 tonnes of butter oil and 8.319 tonnes of dried skim milk.

b/ It should be noted that these figures take into account pledges and commitments made by donors since the country-specific meeting of 2 April. Also, they are based on the individual project data sheets presented at the Dakar meeting.

c/ This includes the Government's project proposal to improve port handling and storage capacity totalling \$14.6 million and water projects totalling \$9.9 million.

L. Mozambique

53. At the country-specific meeting of 15 March 1985 held at Geneva, representatives of the Government of Mozambique and subsequently representatives of United Nations agencies working in Mozambique presented an overview and details of the emergency situation.

54. The Government representatives emphasized the need to give attention to rehabilitation as well as emergency needs. They also replied on a number of issues raised by various donors. These included questions of food distribution, domestic market mechanisms, security aspects, accessibility of stricken populations in remote areas, structural measures, relief and/or rehabilitation programmes and emergency needs. Several donor countries confirmed their contributions and pledges for the forthcoming period.

55. Unmet emergency needs for Mozambique can be summarized as follows:

	OEOA document (<u>Corrigendum 2</u>)	Country-specific meeting, <u>15 March</u>
	(Millions of dollars)	
Food aid requirements (including transport)	39.2	39.2
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	17.0	17.0
Essential health actions	10.0	10.0
Relief survival items	3.4	3.4
Essential water projects	10.1	10.9
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>3.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Total	<u>82.7</u>	<u>88.5</u>

56. In conclusion, the government delegation, in expressing its thanks again underlines the importance of longer-term rehabilitation and development over relief.

M. Niger

57. The country-specific meeting was held at Geneva on 15 March 1985. During the introductory presentation of the emergency situation in the Niger, clarifications were provided on a number of need estimates, which included for food aid a revision of the cereal requirement from 475,000 to 394,500 tonnes, and a gap of

139,200 tonnes; details of six projects for agriculture and livestock totalling \$6.2 million; health needs of \$1.7 million; survival items for a cost of \$1.7 million; water supply \$1.2 million; and details of supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups, now estimated at \$18.9 million. Discrepancies between the Geneva OEOA document (corrigendum 2) (see appendix I) and data given in the country-specific meeting arose principally because the initial estimates for each sector did not include important provisions for internal transport (see footnote b/ of table below). During the sectoral discussions, the question of delivery was raised as was the need for reinforcement of national transport capacity and for co-ordination of shipping arrivals in transit country entry ports.

58. While several donors made tentative additional pledges over and above what had been pledged earlier, the new pledges could only be confirmed through subsequent consultations at a country level with individual donors. Several donors expressed interest in a particular sector but could not pledge. The Government and UNDRO agreed that the latter would report regularly on the situation in the Niger, thus reaching additional donors.

59. Unmet emergency needs for the Niger can be summarized as follows:

	<u>OEOA document</u> <u>(Corrigendum 2)</u>	<u>Country-specific</u> <u>meeting, 15 March</u>
	(Millions of dollars)	
Food aid requirements (including transport)	122.2	70.1 <u>a/</u>
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	6.2	6.2
Essential health actions	1.5	1.7
Relief survival items	0.8	1.7
Essential water projects	0.8	1.2
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>0.9</u>	<u>-</u> <u>b/</u>
Total	<u><u>132.4</u></u>	<u><u>80.9</u></u>

a/ Includes supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups, estimated at \$18.9 million.

b/ Transport costs related to respective sectors, now included in each emergency item. In addition, the Government has made a large-scale request for logistics items that has not yet been costed.

N. Rwanda

60. The country-specific meeting for Rwanda was held at Nairobi on 3 April 1985. Throughout the meeting, the government delegation emphasized the need for urgent food aid and stressed that urgency did not only apply to emergency assistance but equally to longer-term donor support to national development programmes. Rwanda has the highest population density in Africa (almost 400 inhabitants per km² of arable land), located in mountainous territory that, being almost completely deforested, faces serious erosion. The growing imbalance between population and available land is leading the country toward ecological disaster.

61. The government delegation clarified that while the emergency assistance programme initially proposed for Rwanda (total cost estimated at \$14.5 million) was meant primarily to overcome the crisis caused by the 1984 drought, further and continuous assistance was urgently needed in support of national efforts to control present destructive trends; this includes support to soil erosion control activities and livestock development.

62. Unmet emergency needs for Rwanda can be summarized as follows:

	OEOA document (<u>Corrigendum 2</u>)	Country-specific meeting, <u>3 April</u>
	(Millions of dollars)	
Food aid requirements (including transport)	3.5	2.2
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	5.7	6.4
Essential health actions	1.9	1.9
Relief survival items	-	-
Essential water projects	2.8	2.8
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Total	<u><u>14.9</u></u>	<u><u>14.5</u></u>

63. It should be noted that, while some changes were made within the respective sectors on the occasion of the country-specific meeting at Nairobi, the overall total of unmet needs remains at the same level as indicated at the Geneva Conference.

O. Senegal

64. The country-specific meeting for Senegal took place at Dakar on 1 April 1985, and was attended by a government delegation, representatives of the United Nations system and by a number of resident heads of mission of the international donor community. Representation of non-governmental organizations was minimal. In spite of the very short notice for this meeting, the Government, with the assistance of the resident co-ordinator and United Nations agency representatives, finalized comprehensive documentation to be presented at the meeting and to be used in the coming months by both the Government and United Nations agencies. This documentation provided an opportunity to place the emergency programme in the context of the present difficulties with which the country is confronted and allowed the donor community to comment in technical detail on the proposals, each according to his specific sectoral interest. This considerably facilitated the subsequent summarizing of Senegal's emergency needs.

65. Need estimates were adjusted sector by sector. For the food aid component, figures were updated on the basis of FAO/WFP global estimates from April 1985.

66. As the meeting for Senegal took place only three days after the FAO conference on agricultural rehabilitation, it was possible to present a comprehensive programme for agriculture and livestock. A health component for the provision of vaccines and drugs that could not be presented at the time of the Geneva general Conference due to short notice was added to the overall emergency programme. The immediate requirements for the essential water projects were further elaborated upon. No request was made for relief survival items.

67. Unmet emergency needs for Senegal can be summarized as follows:

	<u>OEOA document</u> <u>(Corrigendum 2)</u> (Millions of dollars)	<u>Country-specific</u> <u>meeting, 1 April</u> (Millions of dollars)
Food aid requirements (including transport)	15.1	8.9
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	10.7	12.3
Essential health actions	-	5.0
Relief survival items	-	-
Essential water projects	4.9	6.0
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>1.6</u>	<u>- a/</u>
Total	<u><u>32.3</u></u>	<u><u>32.2</u></u>

a/ Inputs were included within each sectoral programme submitted in Dakar.

68. While, as mentioned above, changes and updates were made within the various sectors, the total of the unmet emergency needs for Senegal remain at the same level despite a reduction of the food aid requirements due to new pledges.

P. Somalia

69. The country-specific meeting for Somalia was held at Nairobi on 2 April 1985 and was attended by seven donor representatives and all United Nations agency representatives stationed in Somalia. Donor representatives residing outside Somalia did not attend.

70. Documentation before the meeting had been prepared in full consultation with the Government. Due to short notice, documentation could only be made available to donors just before the meeting.

71. Throughout the meeting, the representatives of the Government of Somalia, the resident co-ordinator and United Nations agency representatives emphasized the drought conditions, the resulting human suffering and the serious losses in livestock, the country's major economic sector. Despite lack of financial resources, the Government was doing everything possible to alleviate suffering and increase food production. The Government's decision to lift cereal price control has been an incentive for farmers to plant larger areas of cereals, and if the rains do come cereal production can be expected to increase significantly. The Government emphasized its strategy to embark on long-term programmes and to achieve real food security and assure water supplies, all this to cope better with recurring drought situations.

72. The sectoral presentations made at the meeting indicated quite clearly the urgent need for international support for both immediate and long-term programmes.

73. Unmet emergency needs for Somalia can be summarized as follows:

	<u>OEOA document</u> (<u>Corrigendum 2</u>)	<u>Country-specific</u> <u>meeting, 2 April</u>
	(Millions of dollars)	
Food aid requirements (including transport)	1.5	19.0 <u>a/</u>
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	13.3	5.4
Essential health actions	7.6	9.8
Relief survival items	7.0	9.3
Essential water projects	16.9	8.3
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>4.5</u>	<u>8.4</u>
Total	<u>50.8</u>	<u>60.2</u>

a/ Represents additional (budget support) food aid requested by the Government due to the serious lack of foreign exchange faced by the country.

Q. Sudan

74. The country-specific meeting, held on 13 March 1985 at Geneva, benefited from extensive documentation prepared in close co-operation between the Government and United Nations agencies and from a clear and succinct presentation by the government delegation and the United Nations resident co-ordinator. Clarifications were provided for the differences between the Geneva Conference documentation and data provided in the country brief prepared by the United Nations agencies in the Sudan. The presentation clearly brought out the considerable effort that was already under way with the strong support of several donors, as well as the Government's determination to press ahead with immediate rehabilitation programmes to increase production of food, fodder and fuelwood. The subsequent discussions dealt with several issues raised by donors, which included the estimation of food aid distribution, logistics in terms of infrastructure and local transport costs; inputs for agriculture and livestock and the purchase of seeds; issues dealing with health and water supply; and the important question of drought-induced population displacements.

75. Unmet emergency needs for the Sudan can be summarized as follows:

	<u>OEOA document</u> (<u>Corrigendum 2</u>)	<u>Country-specific</u> <u>meeting, 11 March</u>
	(Millions of dollars)	
Food aid requirements (including transport)	302.1	231.5
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	21.5	62.1
Essential health actions	15.0	16.4
Relief survival items	29.7	11.2
Essential water projects	6.0	11.0
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>7.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Total	<u>331.3</u>	<u>339.2</u>

76. It was agreed that follow-up meetings would be held between the Government, donors and the United Nations system in the Sudan to confirm pledges and proposals and to translate them into concrete action.

R. United Republic of Tanzania

77. The country-specific meeting for the United Republic of Tanzania was held at Nairobi on 4 April 1985.

78. The presentation by the government delegation highlighted the following issues: food aid: 65,000 tonnes of food are required to cover the requirements for a period of three months in the eight drought-affected areas of the country. The food situation in these areas will remain very critical until the next harvest in June 1985; agro-pastoral sector: the drought-affected areas are also the major livestock areas of the country, with more than 50 per cent of the national stock. Assistance requested for the agro-pastoral sector includes fertilizers, seeds, storage facilities and veterinary supplies for a value of \$21,500,000; health sector: emergency assistance here includes funding of \$3.5 million for supplementary feeding programmes and \$4.6 million for the strengthening of the immunization services. The costs for the construction of five shallow dams in each affected area to cater for the water need of the population and livestock are estimated at \$620,000. Twenty-six seven-metric-tonne trucks, spare parts for rail transport and port equipment (costing \$1,072,000) are also needed to ensure prompt delivery of emergency food.

79. Unmet emergency needs for the United Republic of Tanzania can be summarized as follows:

/...

	OEOA document (Corrigendum 2)	Country-specific meeting, 4 April
(Millions of dollars)		
Food aid requirements (including transport)	20.4	19.2
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	18.0	21.5
Essential health actions	6.0	5.0
Relief survival items	-	-
Essential water projects	1.2	0.7
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>2.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	<u>48.2</u>	<u>47.4</u>

S. Zambia

80. The country-specific consultation for Zambia was held at Lusaka on 10 April 1985. The presentation by the government delegation emphasized that self-sufficiency was the ultimate objective of the country. A three-year drought, however, combined with the effect of declining copper prices, severely hampered the advancement of these aims.

81. In the food aid sector, the Government requested financial assistance for the internal transport of food imported from Malawi and Zimbabwe. Various representatives of the donor community expressed interest in assisting Zambia in this respect. The Chairman underlined that there was a need for the donor community to refine and specify their emergency aid commitments. With respect to agricultural and pastoral inputs, two project proposals were submitted: first, a project aiming at reducing the vulnerability of drought-stricken districts through the national Lima fertilizer programme, by reducing the dependency of isolated drought-stricken populations through the provisions of various agricultural and pastoral inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, oxen, vaccines and drugs for cattle, and store sheds; second, a project for safeguarding food-grain, marketing and input supply services designed to ensure safe storage for cereals. The programme in the health sector contained essentially humanitarian projects of the highest priority regarding both curative and preventive measures, mostly to combat drought-induced diseases. There was no request regarding relief and survival items. In the sector of water supply, a large project proposal was introduced: its major objective is the drilling of 216 boreholes and 70 shallow wells in drought-stricken rural areas. In the sector of logistics, finally, the main request concerned the supply of tyres and spare parts for vehicles.

82. Unmet emergency needs for Zambia can be summarized as follows:

	OEOA document (<u>Corrigendum 2</u>)	Country-specific meeting, 10 April
	(Millions of dollars)	
Food aid requirements (including transport)	11.4	27.1
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	2.7	7.5
Essential health actions	1.5	0.7
Relief survival items	-	-
Essential water projects	2.0	2.0
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>0.6</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Total	<u>18.2</u>	<u>44.3</u>

III. OPERATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

A. Changing conditions

83. The Conference at Geneva and the subsequent country-specific meetings took place just after drought and emergency conditions had considerably worsened for a number of countries. Since then, while conditions have stabilized or somewhat improved in some eastern and southern African countries that are benefiting from better rains during the current season, drought conditions have continued to worsen mainly in northern hemisphere countries. Moreover, in some cases, the violent onset of badly distributed rains has brought disaster, further human misery and a sharp increase in mortality through contagious diseases spreading rapidly among weakened groups of people.

84. Briefly, the most critical situations are at the moment in:

Chad The emergency situation continues to worsen, and the number of people needing assistance is still increasing. The harvest in the southern part of the country is a failure and stocks are at very low levels.

Ethiopia Drought conditions are worsening in some areas and the number of affected people (close to 8 million) is still increasing. The food pipeline is satisfactory until the end of June, but even if normal rainfall patterns were to resume there would still be a production shortfall of at least 10 per cent. Although port operations are now satisfactory and major warehouses full, the link between them and forward distribution points is not adequate and some major difficulties still exist in reaching all of those in need.

Mali The number of affected persons (over 1 million) is still increasing, and there is urgent need for free distribution of food in the Gao, Mopti and Tombouctou regions.

Mozambique The violent onset of rains has aggravated distribution problems for food and other emergency aid inputs and has resulted in additional unforeseen needs for fuel. While drought conditions are slowly improving, large numbers of drought-displaced people will continue to need special care and provisions, and food aid and other relief will continue to be necessary.

Niger Drought conditions continue unabated and it is estimated that a total of 1.5 million people are affected, of whom approximately 400,000 displaced people need special help.

Sudan It is reported that over 5 million people in all regions are now affected, with large population displacements. These problems have been compounded by a large influx of people from Ethiopia that may continue.

85. Resumption of normal rainfall patterns during 1985, especially in the northern hemisphere, will thus become a matter of crucial importance. Provided sufficient agricultural inputs are available, some recovery of food production will be possible, but this improvement will not be sufficient to meet consumption requirements and planning should start now with regard to food aid for 1986. At the same time, the onset of rain in drought-stricken areas may, as has happened in several countries, result not only in destructive flooding but also in sharp increases in communicable diseases and mortality.

86. However, if drought continues and worsens over parts of Africa, the possibility of further large-scale population movements cannot be excluded. This could, as has already been the case in the past year or so, pose serious public health problems and increase the danger of epidemic outbreaks. Therefore, whether drought in these areas continues or not, affected countries will be compelled to take special measures with regard to the health sector and ensure that adequate medical supplies and services are available.

87. The large-scale population movements over the past two years, involving over 10 million people, are now requiring special, sustained efforts by several African Governments. In some countries (Chad and the Sudan) the dimensions of this problem are only just beginning to become apparent. In other countries (Burkina Faso,

Ethiopia and Mozambique), Governments have now started investing in new infrastructure, semi-permanent or permanent, either to provide temporary camps, or undertake large-scale resettlement in new areas or to create better conditions in previously abandoned areas to facilitate the return of drought victims to their own lands. Contingency planning for the eventuality of renewed or new large-scale population movements will be essential.

88. As noted above, following the Geneva Conference of 11 March 1985 and the encouraging donor response in food aid, the supply of food aid for the next few months seems to be assured. However, further aid will be needed to meet the overall and continuing food aid requirements of the countries concerned. Furthermore, within the delivery chain there are some urgent problems to be resolved. The sharp increase in food shipments to Africa is beginning to lead to potential congestion at entry ports, especially on the west African coast, in spite of very careful co-ordinated scheduling of food aid shipments and a network of international logistic teams to help expedite port handling and port off-take. Even if this problem could be overcome, there are further bottle-necks between entry ports or major warehousing areas and forward distribution points or forward storage facilities. This is now the case in Ethiopia and will soon be the case in other countries, such as Chad, Mali and the Sudan. This problem is linked to the lack of sufficient rural food storage areas and short-haul cross-country transport modes. In Ethiopia, a special survey has been made of the situation and this has enabled a better definition of logistic needs.

B. Changing priorities

89. In the light of the above assessments, the following can be concluded with regard to emergency needs:

(a) With regard to food aid, there is urgent need for supplementary feeding programmes, even for those countries and those areas where the basic cereal supply situation has improved;

(b) Relief supplies and general support for the health sector are inadequate, particularly if one is to take account of the continuing danger of contagious diseases breaking out among weakened population groups;

(c) The same holds true for relief and continuing support for the provision of adequate water supply and sanitation facilities;

(d) In the same context, there continues to be a very urgent need for relief survival items, especially in Angola, Chad, Mali, Mozambique, Somalia and the Sudan. This includes materials for shelter and cooking;

(e) With regard to agricultural and pastoral inputs, seeds for the next planting season are essential. In several countries this is now the most urgent requirement;

(f) The transport weaknesses identified will require continued support, especially where the concern changes in transport modes from long- to short-haul or

from ground transport to airlift. Also needed is assistance for the expansion and improvement of forward storage areas.

90. In conclusion, and in light of the above, the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, in close co-operation with the Governments concerned and United Nations organizations, will in the immediate future closely monitor and assist in the resolution of problems concerning, inter alia:

(a) Current and future food aid needs and bottle-necks in the delivery and distribution systems;

(b) Health conditions that are likely to deteriorate with the onset of the present rainy season;

(c) Any new large-scale population movements and changes in numbers of affected populations.

Notes

1/ A follow-up donor meeting was held in Addis Ababa on 23 April 1985, chaired by the Assistant Secretary-General for Emergency Operations in Ethiopia and attended by representatives of the Government, donors and United Nations agencies. That meeting identified new and uncovered needs, summarized as follows: food aid shortfall 500,000 tonnes (against target 1.3 million tonnes); road transport and port equipment: \$49.7 million; airlift support (being costed); urgent health requirements: \$6 million (details through the World Health Organization (WHO)); water supply needs: \$14.4 million (details through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)); sanitation programme: \$4.8 million (details through UNICEF); the above cover needs up to the end of 1985. UNDRO was requested to contact donors. Further follow-up meetings are being planned.

APPENDIX I

Summary of unmet emergency needs, 1985: breakdown of
assistance required by country and field

(Millions of dollars)

Country	Food aid requirements (including transport) a/	Basic agricultural/ pastoral inputs	Essential health actions	Relief survival items	Essential water projects	Additional logistic (capital) inputs	Grand total
Angola	8.5	4.3	4.5	11.1	1.8	2.3	32.5
Burkina Faso	11.5	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.0	0.5	53.3
Chad	98.8	2.7	7.5	-	2.1	2.8	113.9
Mali	120.4	6.5	6.0	0.2	5.2	1.4	139.7
Mauritania	23.2	1.9	5.5	-	0.6	0.8	32.0
Mozambique	39.2	17.0	10.0	3.4	10.1	3.0	82.7
Niger	122.2	6.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	132.4
Sudan	302.1	21.5	15.0	29.7	6.0	7.0	381.3
Ethiopia b/	244.2	95.6	10.2	4.3	20.0	14.3	388.6
Botswana	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	4.3
Burundi	10.4	3.0	2.6	-	3.0	0.8	19.8
Cape Verde	5.9	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.1	9.9
Kenya	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
Lesotho	-	1.4	0.2	-	-	0.5	2.1
Rwanda	3.5	5.7	1.9	-	2.8	1.0	14.9
Senegal	15.1	10.7	-	-	4.9	1.6	32.3
Somalia	1.5	13.3	7.6	7.0	16.9	4.5	50.8
United Republic of Tanzania	20.4	18.0	6.0	-	1.2	2.6	48.2
Zambia	11.4	2.7	1.5	-	2.0	0.6	18.2
Zimbabwe	-	-	4.5	-	1.2	0.2	5.9
Refugees	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.6
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Total	1 078.8 a/	213.6	87.8	59.5	81.4	44.9	1 719.6

Source: OEOA document (SG/CONF.2/1), Corrigendum 2, 7 March 1985.

a/ This figure does not take account of unallocated food pledges amounting to more than 500,000 tonnes and valued at \$180 to \$185 million. When allocated, food aid requirements (including transport) will be adjusted accordingly.

b/ Update.

APPENDIX II

Summary of unmet emergency needs, 1985: breakdown of
assistance required by country and field: results of
the country-specific meetings

(Millions of dollars)

Country	Food aid requirements (including transport)	Basic agricultural/ pastoral inputs	Essential health actions	Relief survival items	Essential water projects	Additional logistic (capital) inputs	Grand total
Angola	61.3	6.1	4.5	11.9	1.8	10.5	96.1
Burkina Faso	57.5	2.5	3.7	2.0	4.9	-	70.6
Chad	39.8	4.2	7.9	-	2.0	-	53.9
Mali	76.9	7.6	2.3	0.2	5.2	1.4	93.6
Mauritania	22.8	1.1	0.7	-	10.0	15.4	50.0
Mozambique	39.2	17.0	10.0	3.4	10.9	8.0	88.5
Niger	70.1	6.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	-	80.9
Sudan	231.5	62.1	16.4	11.2	11.0	7.0	339.2
Ethiopia	217.1	95.6	15.1	6.7	15.0	14.3	363.8
Botswana	3.4	6.0	2.0	6.4	3.9	1.1	22.8
Burundi	8.0	7.8	2.6	-	2.3	0.9	21.6
Cape Verde	4.1	4.4	1.2	-	1.8	3.9	15.4
Lesotho	-	11.3	0.2	-	4.9	6.7	23.1
Rwanda	2.2	6.4	1.9	-	2.8	1.2	14.5
Senegal	8.9	12.3	5.0	-	6.0	-	32.2
Somalia	19.0	5.4	9.8	9.3	8.3	8.4	60.2
United Republic of Tanzania	19.2	21.5	5.0	-	0.7	1.0	47.4
Zambia	27.1	7.5	0.7	-	2.0	7.0	44.3
Total	908.1	285.0	90.7	52.8	94.9	86.8	1 518.3

Source: OEOA document (SG/CONF.2/1), update to Corrigendum 2, 29 April 1985.

APPENDIX III

Summary of pledges and commitments by donor and by field

Table 1. Confirmation or announcement of contributions during country-specific meetings

Donor	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark
Angola					
Burkina Faso				<u>FA:</u> 3,000 MT <u>A:</u> \$108,000 (seeds)	
Chad			<u>FA:</u> 2,000 MT	<u>FA:</u> \$2.9M	<u>FA:</u> 3,000 MT
Mali					
Mauritania		<u>FA:</u> 4,000 MT		<u>FA:</u> \$1M <u>W:</u> \$0.4M	
Mozambique	<u>FA:</u> \$1M				
Niger			<u>FA:</u> 7,500 MT	<u>FA:</u> \$9.5M (including transport)	<u>FA:</u> 28,000 MT (including transport)
Sudan				<u>FA:</u> 8,000 MT (on the way)	<u>FA:</u> 15,000 MT (partly to UNHCR)
Ethiopia				<u>FA:</u> 100,000 MT (additional)	
Botswana					
Burundi					
Cape Verde					
Lesotho					
Rwanda					
Senegal					
Somalia					
United Republic of Tanzania					
Zambia					

Table 1 (continued)

Donor	Finland	France	Federal Republic of Germany	Greece	Italy
Angola					<u>FA</u> : \$5.7M <u>H</u> : \$1.4M <u>L</u> : Unspecified support through the Red Cross
Burkina Faso					<u>A</u> : \$1.4M (seeds)
Chad	<u>FA + RS</u> : \$77,519	<u>FA</u> : 5,000 MT <u>H</u> : \$0.5M	<u>FA</u> : 6,000 MT (\$1.2M) <u>W</u> : \$6.2M		<u>FA</u> : 5,000 MT <u>L</u> : \$1.2M (for trucks) <u>H</u> : \$4.5M (medical teams and supplies)
Mali		<u>FA</u> : 15,000 MT	<u>L</u> : \$0.6M <u>FA</u> : \$4M		<u>W</u> : \$11M
Mauritania		<u>A</u> : Team of volunteers (not costed)	<u>L</u> : 2 trucks		<u>FA</u> : 7,000 MT (\$5M) + 340 MT lyophilized products <u>H</u> : \$2.2M
Mozambique		<u>FA</u> : 5,000MT	<u>FA</u> : \$2.8M <u>H</u> : \$6M (3 years) <u>L</u> : \$16.7M + 27 trucks		<u>FA</u> : \$8M <u>A</u> : \$3.5M
Niger		<u>FA</u> : 20,000 MT <u>A</u> : Airlift for 540 MT of seeds	<u>FA</u> : 12,500 MT + \$1M		<u>FA</u> : \$5M

Table 1 (continued)

Donor	Finland	France	Federal Republic of Germany	Greece	Italy
Sudan	<u>A</u> : \$2.3M	<u>FA</u> : 28,400 MT (partly via non- governmental organizations <u>A</u> : Additional inputs (to be costed) <u>H</u> : Number of programmes to be launched	<u>FA</u> : 28,000 MT (18,500 MT through UNHCR) + \$15,500 <u>W</u> : \$7.75M for refugees <u>A</u> : \$15,500 <u>W</u> : \$15,500		<u>FA</u> : \$5.6M <u>H</u> : \$2M <u>W</u> : \$6M
Ethiopia		<u>L</u> : \$1.5M (trucks)	<u>L</u> : \$7.75M	<u>FA</u> : (Additional) \$350,000	<u>FA</u> : \$1M <u>H</u> : \$1M
Botswana					<u>L</u> : 4 trucks; 2 ambulances, \$0.3M (for refugees)
Burundi					<u>FA</u> : \$1M
Cape Verde					<u>FA</u> : \$2.5M <u>H</u> : \$1M
Lesotho					
Rwanda			<u>FA</u> : 3,000 MT		
Senegal					
Somalia			<u>A</u> : \$5M (12 months of joint programmes with EEC and IBRD)		<u>FA</u> : \$5M <u>H</u> : \$250,000 <u>L</u> : \$3M
United Republic of Tanzania					<u>L</u> : \$4M
Zambia			<u>FA</u> : 3,000 MT		<u>L</u> : \$3.8M <u>A</u> : \$2.9M

Table 1 (continued)

Donor	Japan	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland
Angola						
Burkina Faso						
Chad					H: Will continue to provide medical teams	
Mali						
Mauritania	FA: \$0.4M					
Mozambique	L: \$2M (road rehabilitation) FA: \$3.3M A: \$1.6M					
Niger		L: Expert for 4 months \$30,000				FA: \$36,000 (dried skim milk)
Sudan	RS: 550,000 blankets (approx.)	FA: 5,000 MT				
Ethiopia						
Botswana					W: \$1.1M	
Burundi						
Cape Verde						
Lesotho						
Rwanda						
Senegal						
Somalia						
United Republic of Tanzania						
Zambia	A: Construction of warehouses in three regions to be completed within 12 months (not costed)	FA: 7,325 MT L: \$1M		A and W: \$4M	A: \$0.3M (via Ministry of Agriculture); \$0.1M (via a non-governmental organization)	

Table 1 (continued)

	United Kingdom	United States of America	European Economic Community	World Bank	Red Cross
Angola			<u>Refugees</u> \$1.3M to UNHCR		
Burkina Faso					
Chad		<u>FA:</u> \$5.2M <u>W:</u> \$250,000 (75 wells)			
Mali	<u>H:</u> \$4M	<u>FA:</u> 93,000 MT	<u>FA:</u> \$1.3M		<u>A:</u> 4 warehouses <u>L:</u> 10 trucks
Mauritania					
Mozambique	<u>H:</u> \$58,000 (hospital equipment) + nurses (uncosted) <u>L:</u> 17 trucks	<u>FA:</u> 27,000 MT + \$2.5M for internal transport costs	<u>FA:</u> 115,000 MT		
Niger		<u>FA:</u> 180,000 MT + transport (\$3.2M)	<u>FA:</u> 87,000 MT <u>Emergency Relief:</u> \$1.3M		
Sudan	<u>FA:</u> 15,000 MT (mostly via UNHCR)	<u>FA:</u> \$58M (227,000 MT) <u>Refugee relief:</u> \$25M <u>W:</u> \$0.4 (via UNICEF)	<u>FA:</u> 94,000 MT (\$2M approx.)		
Ethiopia	<u>L:</u> Tyres and spareparts (costs to be confirmed)	<u>FA:</u> 80,000 MT (additional) \$2.1M (nutritional) <u>W:</u> \$0.9M <u>L:</u> \$0.5M	<u>FA:</u> (To be confirmed) <u>Supplementary</u> <u>feeding:</u> \$2M (via UNICEF)		
Botswana		<u>FA:</u> \$27M			
Burundi					
Cape Verde			<u>FA:</u> 7,000 MT + 320 MT (dried skim milk)		
Lesotho					

Table 1 (continued)

	United Kingdom	United States of America	European Economic Community	World Bank	Red Cross
Rwanda					
Senegal					
Somalia			A: \$7M (12 months of joint programmes with the Federal Republic of Germany and IBRD)	A: \$10M (12 months of joint programmes with EEC and the Federal Republic of Germany) W: \$16,000 rehabilitation of reservoirs	
United Republic of Tanzania		FA: 10,000 MT			
Zambia	L: Storage and distribution of food (not costed) A: Fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides (not costed)	FA: \$10M for financing import of 35,000 MT of cereals and 7,300 MT of oil	FA: \$0.3M: May-December 1985 20,000 MT		

Key:

- FA = Food aid requirements
- A = Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs
- H = Essential health actions
- RS = Relief survival items
- W = Essential water projects
- L = Additional logistic (capital) inputs
- MT = Metric tonnes
- M = Millions of dollars

Table 2. Provisional and indicative summary of donor pledges and commitments (when costed) announced during country-specific meetings, by field

Field	Pledge (Millions of dollars)	Commitment <u>a/</u>
Food aid requirements (including transport)	217.9	+ 762,300 metric tonnes (approximately \$175 million) <u>b/</u>
Basic agricultural/pastoral inputs	33.9	
Essential health actions	22.9	
Relief survival items	38.0 <u>c/</u>	+1.7 million blankets
Essential water projects	36.0	
Additional logistic (capital) inputs	<u>42.4</u>	
Total	<u>566.1</u>	
Refugees	26.3	

a/ The above figures do not include the following commitments uncostered by donors: 37 trucks (approximately \$1.2 million); warehouses; medical and volunteer teams, as well as other health programmes; some agricultural and pastoral inputs such as fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides.

b/ Does not include overland transportation. Calculated at an average purchase price of \$230 per metric tonne.

c/ Approximate.

APPENDIX IV

Summarized update

1. Hereunder follow summary updates for a number of affected African countries. a/ These are based on the latest reports received from the United Nations resident co-ordinators and recent information circulated by UNDRO for a number of countries facing an emergency situation. This update should be viewed in relation to the information contained in section II of this report.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, the details of urgent emergency needs given in this report are part of the estimated total needs, broken down by sector, for each respective country listed in section II.
3. It may be noted that since the initial round of country-specific consultations held between mid-March and mid-April 1985, follow-up local meetings have already been held in such countries as Botswana, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan. These meetings are very useful for further refinement of initial estimates of emergency needs. With respect to emergency refugee programmes in a number of countries in Africa, the attachment to this appendix provides the consolidated budget requirements as of 10 May 1985 concerning the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Special Appeal for Emergency Needs in Africa.

Notes

a/ For Burkina Faso, besides an increase of the displaced population within the country and from neighbouring areas, no major changes were reported since the requests put forward the country-specific meeting on 2 April 1985. In Burundi, the situation remains unchanged and the emergency needs consequent to the 1984 drought are still basically unmet. However, while heavy rains continue, the situation tends to develop towards normalization. As far as Mauritania is concerned, although no major changes are reported either, the United Nations system (WFP, UNDP and FAO) and other donors (China, Canada, Pakistan, the United States Agency for International Development and World Vision) have recently made some firm pledges towards the food aid and the agricultural components. The resident co-ordinator in the United Republic of Tanzania did not report any change in conditions and existing unmet needs. Other countries are reported on in the text that follows.

ATTACHMENT

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Special Appeal
 for Emergency Needs in Africa

(1 November 1984 to 31 December 1985)

Situation report as at 10 May 1985

	<u>\$</u>
1. Eastern Sudan (up to 600,000 newcomers from Ethiopia and 130,000 refugees in need of full food aid)	69 602 078
2. Western Sudan (60,000 Chadians)	5 756 240
3. Ethiopia (some 300,000 returnees)	9 077 495
4. Somalia (115,000 Ethiopians)	12 785 051
5. Central African Republic <u>a/</u> (40,000 Chadian refugees)	5 146 020
6. Djibouti <u>a/</u> (9,000 Ethiopians)	<u>374 000</u>
Total requirements	<u>102 740 884</u>
Total contributions	<u>62 202 950</u>
Shortfall/further contributions needed <u>b/</u>	<u>40 537 934</u>
of which (a) Cash	26 775 336
(b) Basic food	<u>13 762 598</u>

a/ While these two host countries are not included in the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa's list of most affected countries at the present time, emergency needs, however, exist for persons of concern to UNHCR.

b/ The shortfall of contributions per country is as follows: Sudan (East): \$20,228,804; (West): \$2,656,425; Ethiopia: \$6,530,064; Somalia: \$6,876,681; Djibouti: \$374,000; Central African Republic: \$3,871,960.

1. Angola

1. During recent monitoring visits to Namibe, Huila and Cunene Provinces, United Nations field staff noted an additional influx of displaced persons into Government-administered provisional camps, following withdrawal of occupation forces from Angola's southernmost territorial strip and prompted also by intensified civil strife in the central plateau area. The new influx is being largely offset by a growing number of people returning and resettling in areas that were previously occupied by foreign forces. However, United Nations staff report an increase of 23,500 severely affected people in Huambo, Central Province, over and above previous estimates. There is no change from the information on emergency needs provided in section II, paragraphs 15-17.

2. Botswana

2. Conditions are perceptibly worsening in the fourth consecutive drought year. Rainfall in the last rainy season (October 1984-April 1985) was 35 per cent below normal, compared with 25 per cent below normal for the same period in 1983-1984. Only a few pockets received adequate rainfall. The Government indicates that, as at March 1985, only 190,000 hectares have been ploughed, against 280,000 hectares in a normal year. It is therefore now estimated that 80 per cent of the population will need drought-relief assistance. The Government and donors agree that 1985 food aid needs are covered, provided commodities arrive as scheduled. For 1986, the Government estimates the total food aid requirements at 52,000 metric tonnes, of which 21,000 metric tonnes have been covered, mostly from WFP, leaving a food aid gap of 31,000 metric tonnes.

3. Livestock is now considered to be in a precarious condition. By late 1984, the national cattle herd was down to 2.4 million heads from 3 million in 1982, and further losses are anticipated this year, which may bring the level down to as low as 2 million by the end of the dry season (September).

4. The Government's 1985 drought-relief programme includes a stock feed and vaccine component estimated at \$2 million. In addition, the Government has asked for urgent help for emergency seed purchases (sorghum, maize, millet and cow peas), at an estimated cost of \$1.2 million, and also for funds totalling \$6.3 million to meet the most urgent needs for income-generating relief and rehabilitation projects for rural households. By late February, 22 per cent of children under five were considered undernourished and 1,000 were considered severely malnourished.

5. Health sector relief needs are estimated at \$2 million. A follow-up donor consultation meeting was held on 2 May 1985, especially to review food aid needs. A follow-up meeting is planned for the end of June 1985.

3. Cape Verde

6. The Government has advised that there are no major changes since the country-specific consultation held in Dakar on 1 April 1985. The Government has

recalculated its 1985 rice requirements from 8,700 to 11,000 metric tonnes, with a consequent increase in stock reserves from 2,175 to 2,750 metric tonnes. A total of 16,670 metric tonnes of other cereals has been pledged since the Dakar meeting.

4. Chad

7. In spite of continuing special efforts by the Government, international organizations and the donor community, the general situation remains highly precarious and several serious problems still persist, including civil strife. Despite reinstallation efforts by SECADEV, UNICEF and the Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), population movements continue toward the south where the large food distribution centres are located but where stocks are very low. The number of drought victims is now estimated at 2.2 million, of whom approximately 1.2 million are being partially assisted.

8. According to the latest reports, the health and nutrition situation continues to deteriorate and is becoming serious in several large camps. Because of the exclusion of Apapa as an entry port, the overland supply situation has become very difficult and special emergency measures have had to be taken to increase transport capacity from the port of Douala to Ngaoundere from 10,000 to 36,000 tonnes per month and to increase off-take between Ngaoundere and N'Djamena correspondingly. Hopefully, these special and complex efforts will offset the persistent transit bottle-necks elsewhere. A shortage in storage capacity of 50,000 metric tonnes is presently foreseen. It is reported that 17,000 metric tonnes of food aid for Chad are awaiting overland transport in the ports of Douala and Port Harcourt, while another 48,000 metric tonnes are scheduled to arrive during May and June.

9. There is also a very urgent need for seeds which had only been very partially met. Details of these extremely urgent needs have been reported by UNDR0 to the donor community and include, on a priority basis:

Food aid

8,000 metric tonnes of dried skim milk
8,000 metric tonnes of edible oil

Agricultural inputs

2,770 metric tonnes of seeds

Health

Assistance to displaced persons: \$115,000
Vaccination programme for children: \$500,000

Logistics

13 field operators (United Nations volunteers type) with light vehicles
Cash requirements (estimated at \$7.8 million) for the financing of internal transport of food aid

5. Ethiopia

10. The latest overall assessment of the emergency situation in Ethiopia was submitted to a special donor meeting held at Addis Ababa on 23 April 1985, a follow-up of the country meeting for Ethiopia held at Geneva on 13 March. It is mentioned in section II, paragraphs 34-37. A footnote provides a summary of priority requirements revised as a result of the meeting on 23 April and subsequently communicated to donors through UNDRO (see also the financial summary below). Although food needs are covered for the next few months and port unloading and off-take will be better balanced with the deployment of about 150 long-haul military trucks, actual distribution is only about 50 per cent of the intended target. To increase the distribution rate, forward distribution points are being increased in number (now 270) and an appeal has been made for additional transport and port equipment. Airlift operations have proven very successful and will be extended to new areas. Fresh assessments have been made of emergency needs for medical supplies, water supply and sanitation programmes. There have been outbreaks of acute diarrhoea and possibly cholera in some areas. Seed requirements for the main planting season appear to be largely covered.

Priority needs a/

(Millions of dollars)

<u>Transport</u>	Vehicles	33.4
	Spare parts	3.7
	Tyres	9.3
	Workshops	<u>2.0</u>
		<u>49.4</u>
	Port handling equipment	<u>1.4</u>
<u>Water supply</u>	Drilling equipment	4.7
	Mobile workshop	1.8
	Supporting equipment	5.5
	Prospection equipment and project support	1.5
	Operational costs	<u>2.0</u>
		<u>15.4</u>
<u>Sanitation</u>	For 25 camps, including 15 major camps	4.9
<u>Shelter needs</u>		4.3

a/ Details available with UNICEF, WFP and UNDRO.

6. Kenya

11. After good and widely distributed short rains and despite army worm infestation and seed shortages in some areas, crop and cereal production has much improved. These improvements are reflected in open market price reductions of about 5 per cent. To supplement depleted stocks, approximately 150,000 metric tonnes of cereals are being imported in the next few months. The current rainy season (long rains) is progressing normally so far.

7. Lesotho

12. A local donor follow-up meeting is planned for mid-May 1985. The latest cereal crop forecast indicates better than average prospects for 1985. FAO has approved two small-scale agricultural rehabilitation projects for an amount of \$350,000.

8. Mali

13. It is reported that in some areas the food supply situation has seriously deteriorated (Kayes, Mopti, Tombouctou and Gao) due to local acute shortages of cereals on the market and for free distribution. The reasons are insufficient stock levels, delays in transit from entry ports and local distribution problems. It is reported that 73,000 tonnes of food aid for Mali are awaiting overland transport in the ports of Dakar, Abidjan and Lomé, while another 53,000 tonnes are scheduled to arrive during May and June, which means a total of 126,000 metric tonnes to be transported to the country in the next few weeks. Due to continuing population movements towards the south and to the cities, health problems are becoming more acute and there are urgent needs not yet covered for medical supplies, vaccines, transport for mobile teams and basic health service equipment. While donors have pledged about \$1 million for urgent health needs, these contributions do not always match needs as stated in the Geneva Conference and there remains a gap of \$1.5 million. There remains too an acute seed requirement gap due to considerable delivery shortfall against actual pledges.

14. Generally speaking, there has been little or no response to earlier appeals at the Geneva Conference for supplementary feeding, relief survival items and logistics.

Priority needs

Urgent health actions

\$1.0 million

Drugs and vaccines	\$251 000
Staff	\$ 16 400
Transportation/logistics	\$148 000
Basic health equipment	<u>\$ 79 000</u>

\$0.5 million

Transport relief teams

Four 4-wheel drive vehicles,
at an estimated cost of \$310,000 \$1.5 million

Supplementary feeding

- (a) Red Cross League nutrition programme for 290,000 people in Gao for the period May to September 1985: \$2 million
- (b) Nutritional supplementary feeding programme: \$26.5 million.

Seeds

Millet and sorghum	4,000 metric tonnes (not costed)
Rice	5,323 metric tonnes (not costed)

Agricultural inputs \$3.8 million

Relief survival items

Blankets and shelters (not costed)

9. Mozambique

15. The number of severely affected people (1,662,000) remains the same until the completion of the harvest season now under way, when it may be revised.

16. The Government is preparing a comprehensive food situation report covering the needs and supply position for the new marketing year May 1985 to April 1986. Meanwhile, it should be noted that the food aid requirements indicated in section II, paragraphs 53-56, are to be updated and that an additional total estimate of 216,000 metric tonnes of cereals for the period May to December 1985 will be required, at a cost of \$64.8 million (including internal transportation and distribution).

17. No major changes are reported for the unmet logistics, relief survival and water supply needs.

18. In the agricultural sector, where the total estimated requirements amount to \$24.3 million, the Scandinavian countries, under the multilateral Mozambique/Nordic Agricultural Programme, are contributing \$3 million for the supply of seeds, out of requirements for seeds amounting to \$9 million in 1985. In the health sector, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) is reported to be considering a contribution of \$1.7 million for the supply of drugs and the Government of Italy has recently approved a three-year programme (starting probably in 1986), amounting to \$4.7 million, for medical supplies and related support activities. Contributions continue to be received for the repairs of the Maputo power line.

19. In addition to the standard six categories of emergency needs by sector as established by the Office, it should be mentioned that the Government of Mozambique also put forward, at the country-specific meeting held in Geneva on 15 March 1985, a request amounting to nearly \$3.5 million for raw materials urgently needed by local industries (various fibres, iron and steel, bars and sheets, PVC, etc.). This request, however, does not fall within the Office's mandate.

20. The total unmet emergency needs for Mozambique are therefore now estimated at \$125.4 million, including food aid (cereals) for the remaining of 1985 (including internal transport costs (\$64.8 million)); agricultural inputs (\$24.3 million); essential health actions (\$10 million); essential water projects (\$10.9 million); relief survival items (\$3.4 million); additional logistic (capital) inputs (\$8.5 million); and raw materials for industries (\$3.5 million).

10. Niger

21. Drought continues to cause serious disruption and hardship. A total of 2,500,000 people, about 40 per cent of the total population, are declared affected and at least 400,000 people have moved south from their traditional habitat north of the 15th parallel. The Government very recently launched a new formal appeal for urgent relief to the international community.

22. In the present marketing year, the net deficit in cereals not yet covered by pledges remains at 134,268 metric tonnes, while 24,000 metric tonnes of supplementary feeding (milk, condensed skim milk, edible oil) are still urgently needed. Contributions have been received to cope with local distribution of food aid, for which an average turnover of 30,000 metric tonnes per month internal transport capacity is insufficient.

23. Expected donations include 40 trucks from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Italy, and Japan (in June-July). Donors have also undertaken to deliver the totality of the available and pledged food aid (i.e. 180,636 metric tonnes) from the entry ports to the seven regional capitals at their own expense. Transport costs for part of the food aid from these capitals to forward distribution centres are provided by USAID, CARE and countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) for a total of \$2.7 million. Internal transport and distribution costs of the balance of the food aid required could eventually reach a total of \$5 million.

24. It is reported that 49,000 metric tonnes of food aid for the Niger are awaiting overland transport in the ports of Cotonou, Port Harcourt and Calabar, while another 103,000 metric tonnes are scheduled to arrive during May and June.

25. Within the total estimated unmet emergency requirements previously identified for the Niger, four priority areas are requiring urgent attention and financial assistance:

(a) \$1.8 million for the purchase and planting of seeds (millet, sorghum, beans, niebe and seeds for out-of-season planting);

(b) \$1.5 million for storage and drying of meat;

(c) \$550,000 for the health protection of livestock, over the next 10 months;

(d) Fifty trucks, of which 16 large-size and 34 10-ton lorries, plus 14 Toyota diesel (4x4) station wagons (HJ60), to improve internal distribution capacity (see above).

11. Rwanda

26. The situation in the country presents no major changes since the meeting held at Nairobi on 3 April 1985, which was followed at Kigali by a co-ordination meeting attended by the local United Nations agencies and the representatives of Canada, France and Switzerland, which aimed at reinforcing the co-ordination of emergency and development activities within the country. The beans and coarse grain crops grown during the country's short rainy season are reported to be below normal. Intermittent rains in March, followed by heavy rains in April, causing inundations, landslides and flooding of crops will certainly affect the production of pulses and other crops of the second main agricultural season. The shortage of sweet potato and cassava cuttings have already resulted in significant reduction of the planted acreage.

27. The bulk emergency food aid presently being distributed is temporarily alleviating the deficit of the first season's production, but a major bottle-neck remains with the insufficient storage capacity while food aid pledges reach the country at the same time.

12. Senegal

28. Only minor changes are reported to have taken place regarding the emergency-related needs of Senegal since the country meeting held at Dakar in early April 1985.

29. On 26 April, WFP approved a programme amounting to \$975,000 for 185,000 persons in the regions of Saint Louis and Louga (total 5,000 metric tonnes), thus bringing down the total food aid requirements from \$8.9 to \$7.9 million. As far as agricultural and pastoral inputs are concerned, emergency needs remain at the same level (\$12.3 million). The FAO rehabilitation programme, on the other hand, is receiving an increasing amount of pledges for the donor community. For the health (\$5 million) and water (\$6 million) sectors, no changes are reported so far. However, UNICEF is pursuing contacts with donor representatives who manifested interest towards the two last sectors during the April 1985 consultation in Dakar. In summary, the latest total emergency needs for Senegal remain close to the same level in dollar value, i.e. \$31.2 million.

13. Somalia

30. Both the resident co-ordinator and UNDR0 report that with the early onset of the rainy season in most regions the drought situation appears to have stabilized. However, the effect of earlier severe drought still exists. Grazing, although improving, is still rated as poor and cattle losses and herd conditions are reportedly the worst in many years. Refugees from Ethiopia continue to arrive at a rate of 300 a day and amounted to more than 120,000 by the end of April. Relief assistance is provided through UNHCR and health control centres have been set up. Anti-cholera programmes continue. A donor follow-up meeting was held on 24 April, concentrating particularly on the medical requirements for a cholera preparedness and prevention phase. The UNDR0 Situation Report No. 7 of 3 May 1985 provides detailed, but uncosted, listings for medical supplies, equipment, facilities and vaccines, together with water supply equipment.

31. The subsequent list of urgent requirements has been communicated by UNDR0 to donors. The adequate assessment of health, agriculture and livestock conditions is hampered by the lack of reliable information from drought-affected regions, due to difficulties in carrying out surveys. This in turn is due to a continuing and severe fuel shortage, which in March was estimated at 20,000 metric tonnes.

14. Sudan

32. It is now expected that during the second half of 1985 the drought-affected population will dramatically increase to about 11.5 million people. This would include almost the entirety of the rural populations of Darfur, Kordofan and the central and eastern regions, nomads and migrants in the northern region and some of the urban population in the southern regions.

33. It was reported in mid-May 1985 that by July 1985 almost all 1984 food stocks would have been consumed, that the overall revised food deficit for 1985 amounted to approximately 450,000 metric tonnes and moreover that, despite considerable assistance aid contributions, transport difficulties were developing rapidly and would become a major bottle-neck during the rainy season commencing in June (preliminary rains have started).

34. Supplementary feeding programmes should therefore be significantly increased to benefit 1.5 million people (instead of 1 million as previously indicated).

35. As the volume of food aid builds up, the weakness of the internal transport system proves to be increasingly critical. At this stage donors will therefore need to give priority to internal transport. Main railroad trunk routes, particularly from Kostı to Darfur and Kordofan, are facing serious difficulties that will probably result in increased use of high-cost trucking. EEC and USAID, which are already providing assistance to this sector, have been requested by the Government to assist the Sudan Railway Corporation to study a comprehensive formula, including the strengthening of its management and the rehabilitation of the main equipment. The lack of cash funds to meet local transport costs (including fuel) continues to hamper relief efforts severely, particularly in connection with food distribution.

36. In the agricultural sector, it is reported that local seeds are not available in sufficient quantities to meet requirements prior to the rainy season. FAO is reporting to the donor community on this matter.

37. Increased concern is reported by UNHCR, UNDRO and the United Nations resident co-ordinator concerning the delays in relief assistance to the Sudanese drought victims in Kassala province in areas near refugee camps, resulting in the building up of camps for spontaneously settled refugees and Sudanese drought victims seeking relief assistance. In this regard, the USAID/CARE distribution programme for 750,000 beneficiaries in the above province should be fully implemented as soon as possible.

38. The latest status of contributions vis-à-vis the revised targets is given below. It demonstrates the urgent need for cash contributions to cover the non-food elements of the emergency programme:

	<u>Total required</u>	<u>Total committed/ received</u>	<u>Unmet needs</u>
Food grains <u>a/</u>	1 400 000	1 060 000	339 200
Food supplements <u>a/</u>	62 100	25 031	36 049
Agricultural inputs (seeds) <u>a/</u>	26 120	8 016	18 104
Water equipment <u>b/</u>	11 000 000	3 075 890	7 924 110
Health and nutrition <u>b/</u>	16 392 920	6 837 665	9 555 256
Relief survival items <u>b/</u>	11 248 000	2 029	9 218 164
Logistics/transport <u>b/</u>	5 000 000	4 000 000	1 000 000

a/ Metric tonnes.

b/ In dollars.

15. Zambia

39. The drought-related conditions in Zambia appear to be stabilized and the Government is closely monitoring the situation and regularly adjusting the data and main components of its national Emergency Plan.

40. The overall unmet food aid requirements have been brought down from \$27.1 to \$18.5 million. The shortfall of maize up to mid-July 1985 was reduced from 110,000 to 25,000 metric tonnes after the purchase by the Government of 50,000 metric tonnes from Zimbabwe and the donation by June 1985 of 35,000 metric tonnes by EEC. The updated shortfall for maize, which could be purchased from Malawi at a cost of \$5.9 million (plus \$1.9 million for internal transport costs), is still to be met. The requirements for wheat, as well as those for supplementary feeding programmes, remain at the same level as at early April 1985.

41. In the agricultural sector, the duration and budget of the main proposed emergency programme for safeguarding food-grain, marketing and input supply services were reduced from 30 to 12 months and consequently from \$6.9 to \$6.1 million, thus bringing down the amount for the sector to \$6.7 million. The programme for essential health actions has been further refined and also brought down from \$0.7 to \$0.4 million. The requirements for essential water projects remain unchanged (\$2 million), while the total requirements for additional logistics (capital) inputs increased from \$7 to \$9.6 million, due to the need to purchase a total of 7 million jute grain bags from Bangladesh and 4,000 tarpaulins (\$300 each).

42. The total unmet needs for Zambia can therefore be estimated at \$37.2 million as at mid-May 1985.
