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SITUATION IN AFRICA  
Geneva, 11 March 1985

## REPORT ON THE EMERGENCY SITUATION IN AFRICA\*

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\* Text and data subject to change.

## Introduction

### Background

1. More than a year ago, as a part of his effort to call international attention to the African emergency situation and to mobilize international support for the valiant efforts of the Governments of the affected African States to respond to it, the Secretary-General intensified the process of assessment, communication and consultation with Member States with respect to the potential dimensions and the frightening implications of the crisis.
2. The concern of the Secretary-General led to the publication of a series of reports on the situation which were prepared under his authority. 1/ Comprehensive statements were made in a number of international fora, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the World Bank (Development Committee), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The underlying causes of the economic and social crisis, affecting large parts of the African continent and the depth and extent to which drought-induced emergencies have aggravated the situation are thus well known. They are not dealt with in this document.
3. On 17 December 1984, following the adoption by consensus by the General Assembly of the United Nations of the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (resolution 39/29), the Secretary-General convened an informal meeting of Permanent Representatives to review the emergency, to note the actions that had been taken in response to it, to warn of the worsening situation and to call for greater and more concerted support from the international community to meet the urgent emergency needs of the affected countries for calendar year 1985. On that occasion, he announced the establishment of the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA), in order to ensure his personal and constant involvement with this complex, critical and constantly evolving situation and to ensure that all elements of the United Nations collaborate with maximum coherence, harmony and effectiveness, in close co-operation with the African countries affected, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, donor Governments and organizations and non-governmental organizations, to help to ensure that the external assistance required to meet the emergency needs of the affected countries is provided in the most timely, holistic and effective manner possible. Given the extreme urgency and complexity of the situation, this can be achieved only if all of the principal parties concerned take exceptional measures to establish full and close collaboration. OEOA therefore has been established by the Secretary-General to facilitate such co-operation and provide the basis for a concerted international response to the African emergency.
4. At the same time, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Mr. Bradford Morse as Director of the Office. He appointed Mr. Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary of ECA (who also serves as Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Africa) and Mr. Abdulrahim Farah, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, as Deputy Directors. Subsequently, Mr. Maurice F. Strong was appointed Executive Co-ordinator of the Office.

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5. The international community has available to it, as a result of decisions of the General Assembly, what in effect comprises an emergency response system, consisting of those components of the United Nations system which have experience and ongoing responsibilities, activities and facilities (both at headquarters and at country levels) which are directly relevant to emergency situations. This capacity, reinforced by the redeployment of existing staff or, where necessary, by the assignment of additional staff in order to meet the additional workload which the emergency requires, provides an in-place framework for responding to emergency situations. The Secretary-General has established OEOA to serve, among other things, as the central co-ordinating point for the United Nations African emergency response system. The concerned specialized agencies of the United Nations system which have experience, responsibilities and activities which are directly related to the emergency situation, notably the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, have co-operated fully with the Secretary-General in his effort to mobilize all elements of the system to assist the affected African countries.

6. OEOA will endeavour to develop the kind of framework for co-operation and co-ordination which African Governments and donors will find useful and supportive of their own efforts to deal with this emergency.

7. As a result of the activities described above, the impact of ongoing and planned concerted efforts by United Nations organizations and specialized agencies which have the responsibility, capabilities and experience to respond to the emergency has been enhanced. In the future, the work of OEOA will continue to concentrate on the following tasks, in close collaboration with and in support of the respective Governments which are primarily responsible for the emergency programmes in their countries and in co-operation with the United Nations agencies and programmes directly involved in the relief work:

- (a) Monitor the emergency situation and co-ordinate the flow of assistance;
- (b) Identify emergency needs and facilitate the mobilization and delivery of resources;
- (c) Identify weaknesses in response capacity and deal with them urgently;
- (d) Help to develop, upon request, the capacity of African Governments to handle the growing burden of emergency-related activities themselves;
- (e) Facilitate communication, consultation and co-operation among all organizations and institutions, governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental, involved with the crisis;
- (f) Ensure that full account continues to be taken of the linkages between emergency, development and environmental dimensions;
- (g) Evaluate the experience acquired in this emergency to provide lessons for the future.

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8. OEOA is supported by an inter-organizational Task Force composed of senior staff primarily from the United Nations organizations relating directly to the Office of the Secretary-General, including the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, and the World Food Programme, as well as from the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Office for Special Political Questions. One of its priority tasks has been to gather and analyse data on the extent and nature of the emergency and on the needs arising from it, in some 20 sub-Saharan African countries which had been identified by a joint FAO/WFP Task Force in 1984 as likely to face critical food shortages in 1985. The Working Group's preliminary assessment of the unmet needs in each of the countries concerned forms the core of this report.

#### The emergency situation in sub-Saharan Africa

9. The updated data gathered by OEOA has confirmed that many parts of Africa are threatened by an unprecedented crisis which shows little sign of abating in the near future, even if drought conditions were to improve markedly during the next rainy season.

10. Over the last six months, the emergency situation has sharply deteriorated. The devastating drought which has plagued some countries for three years or longer persists through much of Africa, even though it has abated to some degree in parts of western and southern Africa, and in limited areas of eastern Africa.

11. Population displacement has become alarming. Out of the 150 million people living in drought-stricken countries, some 30 million may be seriously affected and, of this number, it is now estimated that over 10 million people have had to abandon homes and lands in search of food, water and pasture for their herds. Inherent difficulties in monitoring drought-induced population movements are hampering the advance planning of reception centres. Although perhaps one third to one half of the total displaced population is now being cared for in temporary shelters, a large proportion, with no means of survival, is drifting to cities and towns. Where there are reception camps, there are reports, without exception, of overcrowding. Numbers are swelling daily. There is an urgent need for large-scale action to provide sufficient quantities of non-food survival items in addition to food when people have left their lands.

12. It is, however, most important that, whenever possible, assistance be brought to people where they are, before they become destitute, in order that they may remain on their lands and withstand the crisis in familiar surroundings and with the support of their families, without the trauma of moving from their homes to new environments. Experience shows that such preventive support is more humane and more cost-effective than resorting to supporting people in camps or in overcrowded urban settlements. It also minimizes the risks of long-term dependency amongst the population. Assistance should therefore be geared towards helping people in their villages and/or encouraging their return thereto. In the medium term, preventive measures allow affected populations to come to grips directly with the causes of the problems they are facing and to embark more rapidly on the needed recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

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13. In this connection, urgent action is also needed with respect to the provision of seeds and other inputs for the next planting season. While some countries have been able to conserve sufficient stocks for planting, farm populations in other countries have had to eat seed grain to stay alive.

14. The sharp increases in food-aid requirements, especially cereal in bulk, are straining available logistical capacity to the utmost. Even though material logistical requirements may be met, weaknesses in logistics management pose a major constraint. WFP and other donors have taken special steps to strengthen logistics management by the assignment of transport co-ordinators at key points and at potential bottlenecks. In some countries, internal transport problems are compounded by internal security questions.

15. The appreciation of the complex problems facing so many countries in sub-Saharan Africa today would not be complete if the problems caused by the presence of a growing number of refugees within their boundaries were not to be underlined separately. The magnitude of this problem continues to grow beyond all predictions. Since the Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa is reviewing the emergency aid requirements of affected African countries and the general plight of African people therein, the special problems related to growing refugee needs in a number of specific countries must also be considered within the framework of total aid requirements engendered by the current crisis in Africa. The special needs of refugees, which have the full support of OEOA as noted below in paragraph 20, are not included in the estimates of unmet needs presented in the accompanying reports. These special needs have been reiterated in the most recent appeal of the High Commissioner for Refugees to the international community on 7 February 1985. The current unmet need for 1985 in this regard amounts to over \$52 million.

16. The following table, reflecting the emergency requirements at a given point in time (end January 1985) indicates that the unmet emergency needs are still very large. The availability of the 1985 harvest will hopefully relieve some of the pressure on the concerned Governments. As can be seen from the following country data, unmet emergency food-aid requirements basically cover the period up to March-April 1985 for countries in the southern hemisphere; up to September-October 1985 for countries in the northern hemisphere; and up to the period June-July 1985 for the highland countries of East Africa which benefit from two rainy seasons. It must be emphasized that these emergency-related requirements are entirely apart from, and in addition to, funds required to finance ongoing development in the countries concerned as well as refugee needs.

17. At the Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa, to be held on 11 March 1985, donor Governments will be asked to confirm pledges already made in respect of the various kinds of assistance they are providing to meet the emergency needs of African countries in 1985. They are also being asked to make new commitments which will be designed to cover the some \$1.6 billion additional funds required if the estimated urgent needs of the 20 affected countries are to be met in 1985. Because of the dire and urgent nature of the emergency, commitments to cover existing deficits must be forthcoming immediately to ensure that the assistance represented by these commitments can be provided in the areas in which it

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# SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY UNMET NEEDS - 1985

## Breakdown of assistance by country and field of assistance

Country	Food-aid requirements (incl. transport)*	Basic agricultural/ pastoral inputs	Essential health actions	Relief survival items	Essential water projects	Additional logistics capital inputs	Grand total
(Millions of US dollars)							
Angola	9.7	4.3	4.5	11.1	1.8	2.3	33.7
Burkina Faso	62.2	-	2.5	2.0	1.0	0.5	68.2
Chad	110.3	2.7	7.5	-	2.1	2.8	125.4
Mali	145.4	6.5	6.0	0.2	-	1.4	159.5
Mauritania	32.8	1.9	5.5	-	0.6	0.8	41.6
Mozambique	43.1	10.3	10.0	3.4	10.1	4.2	81.1
Niger	139.5	6.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	149.7
Sudan	114.0	21.5	14.3	29.7	4.8	7.0	191.3
Ethiopia (update)	260.5	95.0	4.1	4.3	1.1	14.3	379.3
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Botswana	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.8
Burundi	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	20.0
Cape Verde	9.4	-	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.1	11.8
Kenya	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	17.4
Lesotho	0.3	1.5	0.2	-	-	0.5	2.5
Rwanda	19.0	5.7	1.9	-	2.8	1.0	30.4
Senegal	5.9	10.7	-	-	4.9	1.6	23.1
Somalia	14.7	10.3	1.5	7.0	1.9	2.0	37.4
United Republic of Tanzania	35.4	18.0	6.0	-	1.2	2.6	63.2
Zambia	-	2.7	1.5	-	2.0	0.6	6.8
Zimbabwe	0.7	-	0.9	-	1.2	0.2	3.0
Refugees	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.0
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 043.1</b>	<b>197.3</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>1 600.2</b>

\* Source: WFP.

\*\* More specific data will be provided if made available before the Conference.

is needed in time to save the lives of the vast numbers of people who are now at imminent risk. The goodwill of donors, both governmental and non-governmental as well as individual, must be quickly translated into concrete support. It is of course understood that some donors may choose to make bilateral contributions to the African relief effort. It is hoped, however, that such contributions may be made known at the Geneva Conference, in order that OEOA may have as complete a picture as possible of the situation. It is further hoped that information as to bilateral contributions will be reported on a continuing basis.

18. In this context, the Secretary-General is making this special, unified appeal which includes an urgent request for the additional resources required by various United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations to enable them to respond to those emergency needs for which they are responsible. The unified appeal is based on a consolidated assessment of total needs for international support, on a country-by-country, sector-by-sector basis as of the end of January 1985.

19. This paper, which presents such an assessment, also spells out the mechanism to be set up for refining and periodically updating this information.

20. The Director of OEOA, supported by the heads of the United Nations organizations concerned will, on behalf of the Secretary-General and as part of the unified appeal, seek resources to meet the unmet needs identified therein. It may be expected that Governments will choose to provide the major part of the resources to be provided multilaterally through the international agencies, including non-governmental organizations, responsible for implementation.

21. In addition to the specific country needs presented herein, contingency funds will be needed to meet the special, often considerable, additional needs that will inevitably, though unpredictably, arise during the course of this emergency, and to strengthen as required high priority emergency-related activities being implemented through the United Nations system. Very modest funds may also be necessary to support the work of OEOA itself. An amount of \$100 million is included as a target to cover these contingencies. Contributions for this purpose may be made to the African Emergency Fund which has been established by the Secretary-General in order to facilitate the response of Governments to his unified appeal.

22. A systematic process of consultation will be undertaken after the Conference so that commitments by donors to each of the affected countries can be specified, in terms of their nature, amounts and timing. Moreover, in a number of key fields of action, the general estimates provided in this documentation will need to be translated into specific, detailed, consolidated programmes. Information on developments, progress achieved and changing needs will then be forwarded regularly to donors by OEOA to keep them abreast of developments and allow them to firm up or update their commitments on a country-by-country basis.

23. In order to alleviate logistical constraints affecting the timely delivery of food aid, the World Food Programme will continue to issue periodic reports on food-aid shipments and related logistics.

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24. The attention of donors is drawn to a number of appeals, fully supported by OEOA, which have been launched by different organizations of the United Nations system in response to critical dimensions of the emergency situation in Africa. 2/ The Office draws the attention of Governments, inter alia, to:

(a) The requests by UNDRO for contributions contained in the situation reports issued on a regular basis on behalf of nine affected African countries;

(b) UNICEF's appeal, launched in April 1984, on behalf of 13 African countries, for the financing of specific projects covering urgent emergency-related requirements in the fields of essential health operations, nutrition/supplementary feeding and safe drinking water supply;

(c) The appeal issued by UNHCR on 8 November 1984 and updated most recently on 7 February 1985, for resources needed to cover requirements resulting from unforeseen refugee movements and the need to provide them with adequate support until the end of 1985. Over \$US 52 million in essential complementary resources is still needed to cover these requirements;

(d) The appeals made by FAO and WFP on 12 October 1984 and 13 December 1984 respectively urging donors to make additional contributions to the international emergency food reserve (IEFR) administered by WFP;

(e) The announcement by the Director-General of FAO in November 1984 of the special efforts of FAO to meet the rehabilitation needs of the affected African countries. Included among these are basic agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers and tools) needed for the forthcoming planting season, and pastoral inputs (including vaccines) which are also urgently required. FAO will hold a special meeting on rehabilitation requirements in the agricultural sector in Rome on 29 March 1985 as a follow-up to the Geneva Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa. FAO will provide specific project proposals for the Rome meeting which will include measures addressed to basic agricultural and pastoral needs, including emergency components.

The other United Nations agencies concerned will make available copies of the documentation sent to the interested donors, at the time of the initial appeals at the Conference on 11 March 1985.

#### General remarks

25. In the course of the work being undertaken by OEOA, with the support of the inter-organizational Task Force, a number of important issues, both operational and substantive, have emerged or have been reaffirmed. In essence, they concern the problems related to (a) the heterogeneity, incompleteness and often overlapping nature of emergency-related data; (b) the understandable lack of capacity of some African Governments to plan for and to cope with the management of the emergency situation; and (c) the intimate, inescapable linkage between emergency activities and those needed to address the later stages of recovery and rehabilitation. These issues are discussed below.

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Information requirements

26. The attached summary reports have been prepared by OEOA on the basis of information gathered by staff of the United Nations system resident in the countries concerned, in consultation with host Governments and local representatives of major donor programmes. The information has been supplemented by data from participating United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, as well as from other multilateral, bilateral and, whenever possible, non-governmental organizations. It reflects the situation as of the end of January 1985.

27. The report deals exclusively with the emergency situation in individual countries, and does not provide a global assessment or an overview by subregion. A global assessment, by its very nature, would provide only a generalized picture of emergency needs, drawn from a number of sources, which could not adequately reflect rapidly evolving circumstances and changing emergency needs within each affected country to which the international community can respond. It is hoped that the presentation of the most recently assembled information on a country-by-country basis will contribute to more effective planning and organization of emergency assistance.

28. The country-specific information presented in part I of this document provides data on requirements for food, essential medical supplies, survival items such as shelter, blankets, clothing, tools, sanitary equipment, logistics needs and materials required for the rapid improvement of potable water supplies. Aggregate data on essential agricultural inputs required in preparation for the 1985 planting season are based on information received from the field. They should be regarded only as indicative of immediate emergency-related needs.

29. An attempt has been made to determine the response to date of the international community in terms of existing pledges of food-aid and other relief items, in kind or as a cash contribution. Problems have been encountered in obtaining accurate, up-to-date information as to prior commitments. While there exists a large number of data sources, with a great variety of purpose, scope, periodicity and format, there is no single point where all data and information for any given country are gathered, synthesized and made available in standardized form. United Nations field offices are, in principle, a repository and the key source for such information, but most of them, in the context of emergency monitoring and relief-operations management, have not been equipped to provide such information in all its dimensions rapidly and regularly, or simply do not receive it. The OEOA will, on a priority basis, make a special, systematic and sustained effort, in collaboration with all parties concerned (including bilateral agencies) to ensure a constant flow of current, comprehensive and reliable information. WFP has already taken steps to improve the quality and availability of information on food aid.

30. The amounts and urgency of unmet needs as reflected in each country brief represent, on the whole, conservative and realistic assessments of the situation as of the end of January 1985. It must be stressed, however, that the figures in the briefs may change rapidly as new crop estimates, pledge deliveries, or other key

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data are obtained, or as weather conditions change. Therefore, it must be strongly emphasized that, while the attached documentation provides only an assessment at a given point in time, it obviously reflects an on-going effort in an evolving situation where it is not possible to establish a one-time base-line for emergency requirements and responses. Because the emergency situation continues to evolve rapidly in all of the drought-affected countries and needs are changing correspondingly, a continuous up-dating of the underlying country data-base is necessary and has been initiated.

31. However, there is little prospect that this would significantly reduce the aggregate level of needs reflected in the accompanying estimates. Indeed, except to the extent that they are reduced by new commitments of aid, it would be injudicious and irresponsible to assume this.

#### African Governments' responsibilities

32. Great credit must be accorded to the Governments of the affected African countries which have made such valiant efforts to combat the emergency situations which confront them and threaten the well-being and the lives of their people. Those Governments have worked vigorously to discharge their primary responsibility to assess needs, to mobilize domestic and international emergency assistance and to co-ordinate large-scale relief operations. This, in turn, requires integrated joint efforts involving many different government services and donor organizations, including non-governmental organizations and organizations of the United Nations system. Yet the need for general relief co-ordination has posed intensive and increasing pressure on limited national staff who are already fully occupied with other important tasks. Financial and organizational constraints have also seriously limited such capacity.

33. Several Governments have called for support from UNDP, UNDRO, UNICEF, FAO and WFP for such activities as the initial assessment of needs, the mobilization of relief assistance and the monitoring of relief operations. Such extensive involvement with the planning and management of major relief operations has in turn placed very heavy demands on country-level field offices, especially in terms of emergency-monitoring and relief-operations management. In some cases the heavy, additional workloads have surpassed existing capacity. Thus, several United Nations organizations have made urgent and special efforts to strengthen field offices and field operations capacities at the most critical points and, in some cases, have sought additional resources to help to meet the unforeseen requirements.

34. It is clear that efforts to support the strengthening of the national capacity of the affected countries has high priority. This requires a systematic reinforcement of existing national institutions and services, the promotion of their optimal use within the context of the emergency situation, the training of the additionally required national staff, either through on-the-job or other special programmes, and the use of any other means that the international community can bring to bear on this crucial dimension of international collaboration. The intense pressures on the capacity of the Governments concerned imposes a special responsibility on all donors - bilateral and multilateral - to do everything possible to relieve those pressures by ensuring that they co-ordinate and concert

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their own efforts to the fullest extent possible. This is true with respect to the process of gathering and analysing information concerning needs and all other emergency activities in which donors will be involved.

#### Emergency and development

35. Statements by African political leaders as well as by development and environmental experts and practitioners concerning the gravity and scope of the current crisis have repeatedly stressed the need to address the deep-rooted economic, social and ecological problems which have contributed to the current emergency, within the framework of integrated, multi-sectoral, long-term national and regional development strategies. There is universal agreement that all the major causal factors of the crisis, as well as the restorative actions required to deal with them, whether through emergency assistance, recovery efforts, rehabilitation work, structural adjustments in internal policy, reconstruction activities and/or medium- and long-term development planning, are all intimately linked and must be treated holistically, within the context of the overall national development effort. This fundamental principle must be respected even during the emergency period when the critically urgent need to sustain life so overwhelmingly demands the special focus and determined effort of the international community. OEOA intends to work closely with the World Bank and other organizations of the United Nations system most concerned - notably UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme, UNICEF, FAO, WHO and WFP - to ensure that the interface between emergency, development and environmental factors is constantly recognized in the planning and implementation of emergency activities.

#### Conclusion

36. While this report addresses urgent needs to be met in 1985, it is already evident that for many of the stricken countries, the emergency situation will continue into 1986 and probably well beyond. It is clear that periodic reviews of the emergency situation in countries now affected as well as others that may be affected in the future will be necessary in order that the international community may be fully aware of needs that have not been met, as and when they arise. The emphasis in reporting on the emergency situation and in the mobilization of external relief assistance has quite correctly emphasized critical food-aid requirements. Other needs are important. Especially with the expected large increase in numbers of displaced homeless people and their attendant needs for shelter, clothing and survival items, such requirements in the respective countries will grow significantly in the months ahead.

37. The facts presented here were assembled with the active co-operation of all concerned parties - the affected Governments themselves, the organizations of the United Nations system, bilateral representatives at the country level and representatives of multilateral aid organizations, organizations of the United Nations system and operational non-governmental organizations in the affected African countries. A good deal more remains to be done from the point of view of systematic information gathering and analysis. It must be done. The need to monitor the evolution of the situation in sub-Saharan Africa, on the basis of a constantly improving data base is clear. Subsequent meetings will be necessary to

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review progress, to monitor the situation and to provide a forum where the problems encountered can be discussed and agreement reached on effective follow-up.

38. The Conference of 11 March 1985 follows the meeting which reviewed the Ethiopian situation held in New York on 18 December 1984, which also was convened by the Secretary-General. This Conference has been convened to place before the international community the facts which describe the current plight of some 20 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and the complexity and scope of the needs which must be met to alleviate this plight. It presents needs only through the next harvest, needs of an extraordinary nature resulting directly from the drought. These are required to ensure the survival of the millions of people in Africa whose lives are now at risk. They are additional to the large-scale requirements for long-term development to which the recent special appeal by the World Bank was addressed and additional to funds already provided for emergency needs. This extraordinary need is an immediate one; it can be met only by an extraordinary response on the part of the international community. Any shortfall in that response must be measured not just in terms of a deficit in funds available but in terms of human lives lost unnecessarily.

#### Notes

1/ Critical economic situation in Africa, (E/1984/68 of 26 April 1984); Update on selected issues of the emergency situation in food-aid dependent African countries, (E/1984/68/Add.1 of 5 July 1984); Review of the emergency rehabilitation and reconstruction situation in food-aid dependent and drought-affected countries (A/39/594 of 23 October 1984).

2/ Appeals to meet requirements for additional emergency-related staff costs of United Nations organizations are not included.

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Notes on methodology

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1. The attached summaries of emergency assistance have been prepared from data assembled both at field and at headquarters levels, with every effort made by all concerned parties to include all pertinent information while eliminating any duplication. While individual perspectives may differ, it is believed that the attached summary statements are fully representative, qualitatively and quantitatively, of the broadly recognized critical situation in the African countries concerned. Nevertheless, the evolving situation will continue to affect the attached data, and the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa will update on a day-to-day basis the data in the attached summaries.
2. It will be understood, therefore, that the relative degrees of need, reflected in the attachments, will vary substantially as the individual inputs (for example, stock levels, expected commercial imports, pledges of assistance) are revised upon receipt of more current information. The relative needs, measured in terms of amount and urgency, will change as the data is updated.
3. It is stressed that "the number of people severely affected by food shortages" given under the heading "Current situation" in each one of the country briefs is based on information provided by the Governments concerned and on field observations by the representatives of United Nations organizations in the field. The food requirements, as explained in the methodology below, are not solely for these severely affected beneficiaries, but also reflect the deficit in the known minimum import requirements of each country.
4. Food-aid needs

(a) Cereal food aid

The estimates of food-aid requirements in cereals given below are derived from an analysis of production, utilization, stocks and normal commercial imports. The food-aid requirements are calculated as the cereal-import requirement less the amount the country normally imports or can afford to import commercially. Basic data were obtained from a variety of sources, including, of course, sources within the United Nations system. As is well known, it is very difficult to collect firm, reliable data in the field because differing perceptions of anticipated crops and previous harvests can easily be too high or too low. On the other hand, the food and cereal requirements are likely to be conservative because they are often considered well below what is required to meet minimum nutritional needs, being calculated on the basis of per capita consumption rates or effective demand.

The figures given as "requirements" (in item 2.1 of each country brief) are the aggregate food-aid requirements which include the special requirements related to drought and/or other calamities, as well as

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structural deficits which traditionally have been covered partly by food aid - for example, in Mauritania - and are subject to increases on account of both population growth and increased rates of consumption.

Production estimates provide the main element in the food-aid requirement estimates. As the affected countries harvest their major crops at different periods of the year, the estimates are provided for a 12-month period between the two major harvests which varies according to countries (the marketing year).

For those countries which will complete their major harvest in the second or third quarter of 1985 (Angola, Mozambique and the Sudan) estimates can be provided only for food-aid requirements for structural needs, until crop estimates can be obtained.

(b) Non-cereal food aid

Only cereal food-aid requirements are provided in an aggregate form. The assessment of overall needs for non-cereal commodities is not carried out systematically because of both their limited availability from donors and problems associated with their general distribution. For this reason, they are usually reserved for supplementary feeding programmes for vulnerable groups, including refugees, or for food-for-work projects where their high value increases the incentive element of food aid. However, specific estimates for the sector of supplementary feeding programmes for vulnerable groups have been provided for in the country briefs, and costed under item 2.3.

(c) Cost (including transport)

Cost estimates are indicative only, based on a weighted average of the international f.o.b. cost of the various cereals/commodities traditionally supplied by food-aid donors and an average of ocean freight and inland transport costs. Established commercial or governmental transport infrastructures are generally used and wherever possible selected on the basis of efficiency and lowest overall costs. Inland transport costs, as estimated in the summaries, would generally include, therefore, all the normal components of transport costs, for example fuel. The indicative average cost used for cereals c.i.f. is \$US 230 per ton at delivery port, to which is added an average indicative cost for inland transport up to the beneficiaries, which varies according to recipient countries. These costs can vary considerably depending on the countries of origin and destination of the commodities as well as the location of end-users/beneficiaries in the recipient African country.

5. Basic agricultural and pastoral inputs

The requirements for basic agricultural and pastoral inputs are based on broad estimates developed at the field level; they reflect the views of Governments and the findings of field missions. These aggregate data have been discussed

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with and are in general consistent with the views of the field representatives of the organizations concerned.

6. Essential health action

These estimates and assessments have been prepared in consultation with health authorities, WHO and UNICEF, and calculated so as to ensure essential health care which is in line with the principles of primary health services. The estimates will support the provision of drugs and essential supplies, immunization programmes and others.

7. Relief survival items including shelter, clothing and other requirements

Requirements for shelter, clothes and household items are restricted to those considered essential to survival and the satisfactory functioning of families. They were developed in a collaborative effort at the field level, and represent the collective view of the United Nations organizations, government services and non-governmental organizations concerned.

8. Logistics

The unmet requirements carried in the attached profiles reflect inputs from field offices as amended by the findings of WFP logistic field missions and consultations with the African Task Force secretariat of the World Food Programme.

WFP port/logistics missions are completing a survey of the following ports with a view to identifying short-term measures required to maximize their use for food-aid deliveries, with special reference to various ports serving several land-locked countries: Abidjan, Apapa, Beira, Calabar, Cotonou, Dar-es-Salaam, Douala, Lomé, Maputo, Mombasa, Port-Harcourt, Takoradi and Tema. A similar mission has covered the needs of the Sudan which, although not a land-locked country, faces major logistics problems, owing in part to its size but also its extremely weak infrastructure.

9. Essential water projects

The aggregate figures presented under this component include only the additional resources required to draw optimal results from ongoing projects and activities dealing with the provision of potable water in areas directly affected by the drought, or where a concentration of displaced persons has put great strains on existing resources.

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## COUNTRY PROFILES

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ANGOLA

Emergency assistance

Total cost of assessed unmet needs: \$US 33.7 million\*

Geographical area covered:

Country-wide, with emphasis on the northern, central and southern provinces (Benguela, Huambo, Bié, Moxico, Namibe, Huila and Cuando-Cubango)

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\* Food (including ocean and inland transport), \$US 9.7 million; basic agricultural and pastoral inputs, \$US 4.3 million; essential health actions, \$US 4.5 million; relief survival items, \$US 11.1 million; logistics, \$US 2.3 million; essential water projects, \$US 1.8 million.



# ANGOLA

## 1. Current situation

1.1 Sharp rainfall deficits in January 1985 are now seriously affecting the prospects for the next harvest in the central and northern provinces and consequently the total food-stocks which are already largely insufficient as a result of the 1981 severe drought and adverse climatic conditions in subsequent years continue to cause concern. Disruption of communication and marketing structures caused by the political/military situation also continues and, to a great extent, still prevents a satisfactory recovery from the effects of the 1981 drought.

1.2 The regions most seriously affected by these compounded difficulties are the northern, central and southern provinces. In these provinces the number of people severely affected by food shortages are estimated at 500,000 (54,000 in the northern, 300,000 in the central and 143,000 people in the southern provinces).

## 2. Food-aid needs (April 1984-March 1985)

### 2.1 Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 300 per ton includes an average internal transport/handling cost of \$US 70 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
83 000	24 900 000	74 000	22 200 000	9 000	2 700 000

### 2.2 Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
<u>DSM</u>	4 394	3 515 200
<u>Edible oil</u>	2 103	2 103 000
<u>Other</u>	2 650	2 500 000

2.3 In addition to the above, there is an anticipated requirement for food aid for vulnerable groups amounting to \$US 7 million. It is not yet established to what extent this might be covered by the pledges under 2.2 above, but the availability of these commodities for vulnerable group feeding is expected to be extremely limited. Pending a better determination of requirements and availabilities, the figure of \$US 7 million should be considered as a net, uncovered requirement.

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- 2.4 It is expected that, despite average rainfall in most of the country, the forthcoming harvest will not cover the country's 1985/86 food consumption needs because of structural problems and civil strife.

3. Basic agricultural and pastoral inputs in preparation for the 1985 harvest

- 3.1 During the 1984 drought, many farmers were forced to eat, or because of civil strife never produced, much of the seed needed for the 1985 agricultural campaign. Additionally many farming communities which have been forced to migrate and settle in new areas have lost a great deal of their basic agricultural tools and livestock. Taking into account limited local availability, it is estimated that the following basic inputs are required: seeds, fertilizers, basic agricultural tools (hoes, machetes, sickles, sharpeners). The estimated total cost of these essential requirements is \$US 4.3 million.

4. Essential health actions

- 4.1 Evidence gathered has confirmed the need for a continuous supply of basic drugs as very often the only ones available in the country tend to be those supplied by aid groups. Health services are inadequate throughout the country in both coverage and quality. Government-available resources are not enough to run the existing hospitals. Existing sources in urban areas cannot cope with the increased needs of the displaced people from the rural areas.
- 4.2 About 50 per cent of all deaths in Luanda are due to acute diarrhoea complicated by measles, acute respiratory infections, malaria and tetanus. The severity of infectious diseases and high death rates are in part further complicated by severe malnutrition.
- 4.3 The supplies and type of support required to meet urgent minimum health needs include, in addition to basic drugs: equipment for health centres with laboratories, equipment for health posts, transport vehicles, equipment for warehouses and training in stock management. The estimated total cost of these inputs is \$US 4.5 million.

5. Relief survival items including shelter, clothing and other requirements

- 5.1 Contrary to common belief, Angola is not warm and humid year round; during winter temperatures can drop to below 10 degrees centigrade. Provincial meteorological stations, for example, have recorded winter temperatures of 3.3 degrees in Cuando-Cubango, 8.0 degrees in Bié and, 7.9 degrees in Huila and Huambo. The cold poses particular difficulty for displaced populations who are often malnourished and living in flimsy temporary shelters.
- 5.2 The supplies and equipment needed to help to sustain affected populations include: kerosene lanterns, buckets, cooking sets, cutlery, soap, blankets, clothing, tools and building materials. The estimated total cost of these supplies, including airfreight, is \$US 11.1 million.

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6. Logistics

- 6.1 The following three ports are used for food imports: Luanda, Lobito and Namibe. Port discharge rates are low, varying from 400 to 600 tons per day, owing to limited off-take capacity. Port storage capacity for food aid is about 16,000 tons in Luanda, 40,000 tons in Lobito and 6,000 tons in Namibe. To improve port capacity, WFP is considering the supply of simple equipment such as tarpaulins, nets and slings, for a total amount of about \$US 100,000. Requirements for the handling of bulk grain have not been identified.
- 6.2 The type of support required also includes trucks, spare parts, handling equipment, workshop equipment and technical assistance (logistics personnel). The provisional estimated immediate cost of these additional (capital) inputs amounts to \$US 2.2 million.

7. Essential water projects

- 7.1 To strengthen ongoing water supply operations, it is estimated that \$US 1.8 million will be required for supplies, equipment and technical assistance (i.e. hydrogeologist, master drillers).

BURKINA FASO

Emergency assistance

Total cost of assessed unmet needs: \$US 68.2 million\*

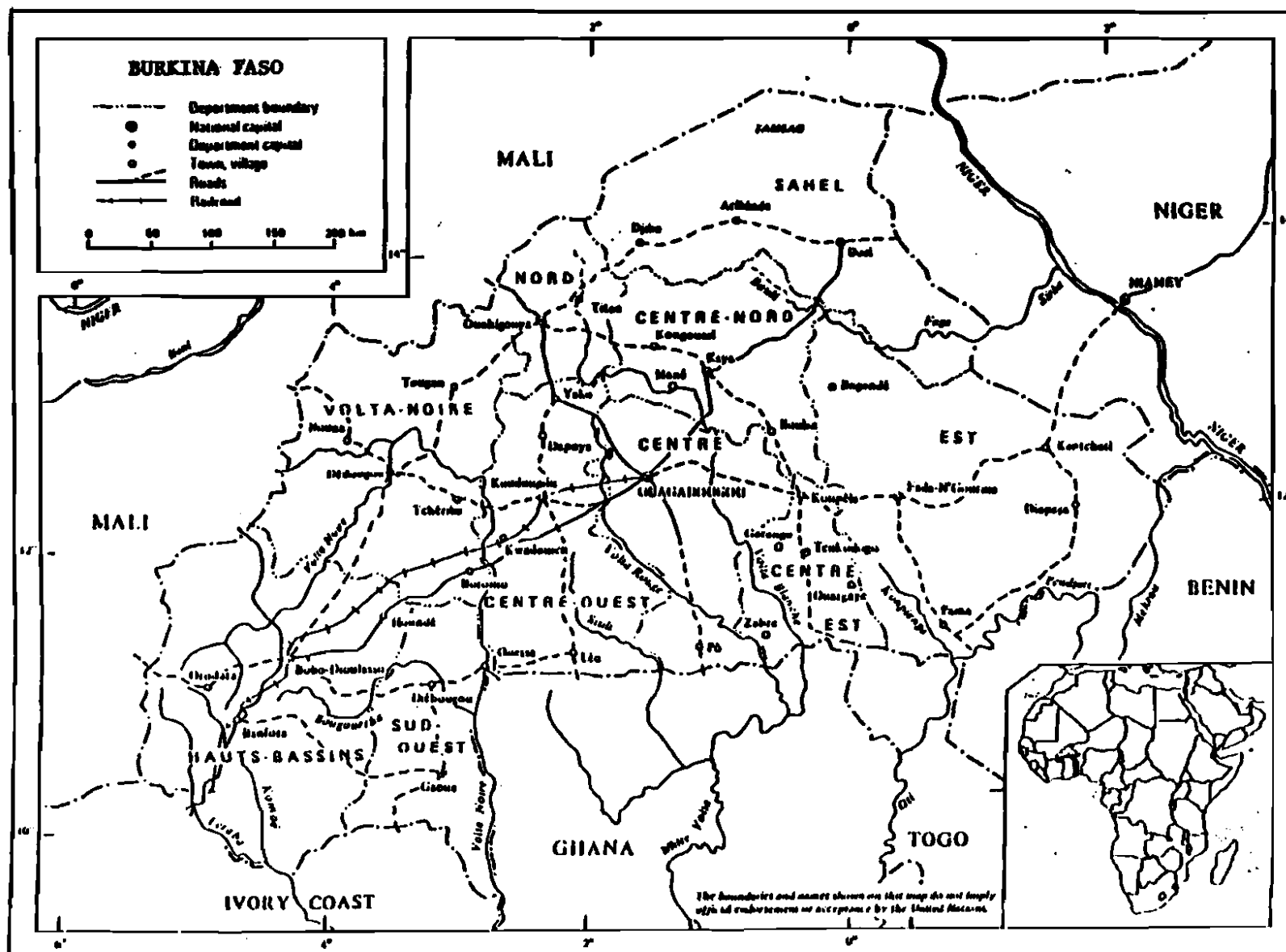
Geographical area covered: Country-wide impact especially marked in northern provinces

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1/ Food (including ocean and inland transport), \$US 62.2 million; basic agricultural and pastoral inputs (not costed), essential health actions, \$US 2.5 million; relief survival items, \$US 2.0 million; logistics \$US 0.5 million; essential water projects, \$US 1.0 million.

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# BURKINA FASO



# BURKINA FASO

## 1. Current situation

- 1.1 Although late rains allowed the planting of off-season cash crops and some food crops in various low-lying areas, this has not significantly reduced the overall cereal deficit. In several areas, particularly in the north, complete crop failures have been reported. Throughout the country, approximately 500,000 people are assessed as being seriously affected.

## 2. Food-aid needs (November 1984-October 1985)

### 2.1 Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 350 per ton includes an average internal transport/handling cost of \$US 120 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
185 000	64 750 000	44 500	15 575 000	140 500	49 175 000

### 2.2 Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
<u>DSM</u>	6 550	5 240 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	5 350	5 350 000
<u>Other</u>	80	150 000

- 2.3 In addition to the above, there is an anticipated requirement for food aid for vulnerable groups amounting to \$US 13 million. It is not yet established to what extent this might be covered by the pledges under 2.2 above, but the availability of these commodities for vulnerable group feeding is expected to be extremely limited. Pending a better determination of requirements and availabilities, the figure of \$US 13 million should be considered as a net, uncovered requirement.
- 2.4 An emergency food distribution programme is under way in the most affected northern provinces involving some 10,000 tons of cereals over a two-month period. It is planned that this emergency phase will be followed by food-for-work activities. Concurrently, supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups is being intensified with large commodity commitments from an NGO.

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3. Basic agricultural and pastoral inputs in preparation for the 1985 harvest

- 3.1 In order to support and accelerate food production, basic agricultural and pastoral inputs including fertilizers, tools, work animals, veterinary supplies and fodder are urgently needed.

4. Essential health actions

- 4.1 As a result of continuing food shortages over a number of years, there has been a marked deterioration in the health and nutritional status of the whole population in general and of the vulnerable groups in particular. Funds are required, therefore, for essential drugs, vaccines, medical equipment and others, at an estimated total cost of \$US 2.5 million.

5. Relief survival items including shelter, clothing and other requirements

- 5.1 Although needs for items in this particular category are currently under control, the drop in temperature at night and early morning during the forthcoming rainy season will, unless vulnerable groups are provided with shelter materials, blankets and others, contribute to a further deterioration in their health status. It is proposed, therefore, to provide to the most seriously affected some of the above basic requirements. The estimated total cost of these inputs is \$US 2 million.

6. Logistics

- 6.1 The country is served by the ports of Abidjan and Lomé. Abidjan has ample discharging and storage capacity. Off-take from Abidjan by rail to Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso is about 6,000 to 10,000 tons per month, with transit time of 7 to 10 days, and rates of \$US 93 and \$US 69 per ton respectively. Continuing deterioration of railcars and locomotives and lack of maintenance are serious problems affecting rail transport. By road, if trucks are available, capacity is about 2,000 tons per month. Lomé is a small port, therefore, shipments have to be well timed to prevent delays occurring. Monthly off-take is about 6,000 tons by road in seven days at about \$US 65 per ton, which is generally cheaper and faster than from Abidjan. For tonnages up to 16,000 tons per month (shared between Abidjan and Lomé), no major bottlenecks are foreseen. However, in view of Burkina Faso's food aid requirements of 185,000 tons, most of which needs to be delivered prior to July 1985, close co-ordination will be necessary. WFP is in the process of assigning transport co-ordinators at the ports of Abidjan and Lomé. Donors should also keep destination schedules flexible between these ports.
- 6.2 The Cotonou port can also be used to a minor extent but off-take is limited to 2,000 tons per month.
- 6.3 The total estimated immediate cost of the additional (capital) inputs required in this sector amounts to \$US 0.5 million.

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7. Essential Water Projects

- 7.1 Essential water supply operations, covering both surface and ground-water activities, are an integral part of the national development plan which itself places key emphasis on emergency operations under way. To accelerate and intensify these programmes, an estimated \$US 1 million is required.

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CHAD

Emergency assistance

Total cost of assessed unmet needs: \$US 125.4 million\*

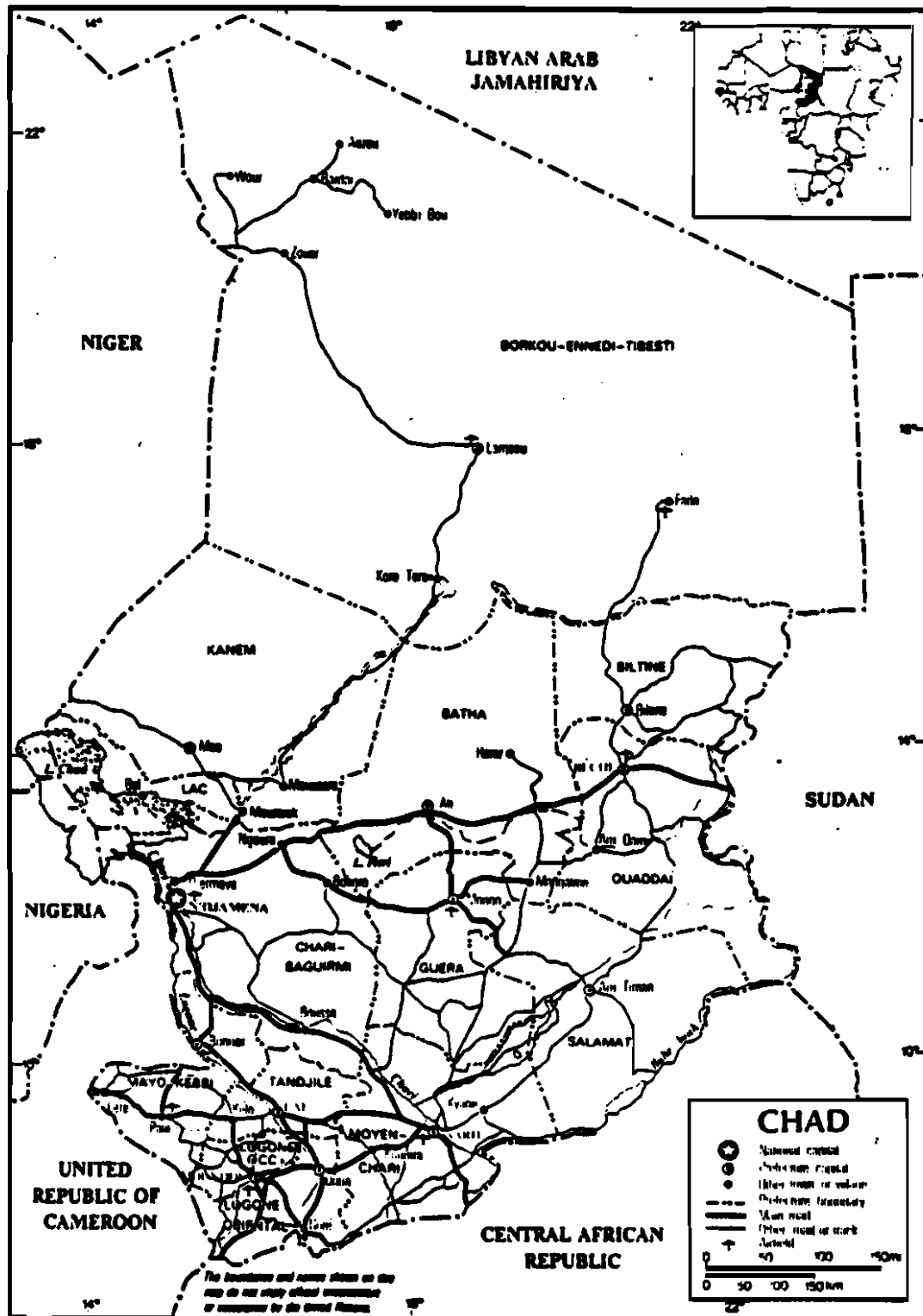
Geographical area covered: Country-wide

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\* Food (including ocean and inland transport), \$US 110.3 million; basic agricultural and pastoral inputs, \$US 2.7 million; essential health actions, \$US 7.5 million; relief survival items (not applicable); logistics, \$US 2.8 million; essential water projects, \$US 2.1 million.

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CHAD



MAP NO 3156 UNITED NATIONS  
DECEMBER 1981

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## CHAD

1. Current situation

- 1.1 Continuing drought, political and military disturbances have resulted in extremely unfavourable crop projection. Aggregate production is expected to be about one half of consumption. Lake Chad has shrunk to one tenth of its 1960 volume, with surface water reduced from an average of 35,000 square kilometers to 2,500-3,000 square kilometres. The Chari river's flow has been reduced from an average maximum at peak flood times of 3,400 cubic metres/second to 780 cubic metres/second during the 1984 rainy season.
- 1.2 Agriculture has also been disrupted by the forced migration of large numbers of farming communities which have been displaced both by the presence of drought and by civil strife and which are now entirely dependent on international aid assistance for survival. The population of the capital, N'Djamena, has swollen with some 70,000 additional displaced people. An estimated 1,000 people per month - mainly children - are reportedly dying of malnutrition and related diseases; this number will increase as the dry season advances. Of the total population of 4.4 million people, over 1.5 million are reported to be seriously affected by the current drought and military situation.

2. Food-aid needs (November 1984-October 1985)2.1 Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 500 per ton includes an average internal transport/handling cost of \$US 270 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known Pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>
	\$		\$		\$
280 000	140 000 000	123 000	61 500 000	157 000	78 500 000

2.2 Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		\$
<u>DSM</u>	1 430	1 430 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	810	972 000
<u>Other</u>	500	600 000

- 2.3 In addition to the above, there is an anticipated requirement for food aid for vulnerable groups amounting to \$US 31.8 million. It is not yet established to what extent this might be covered by the pledges under 2.2 above, but the availability of these commodities for vulnerable group feeding is expected to be extremely limited.

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Pending a better determination of requirements and availabilities, the figure of \$US 31.8 million should be considered as a net, uncovered requirement.

- 2.4 Although cereal food-aid requirements are estimated at 280,000 tons, the present logistics constraints limit the handling capacity to a maximum of 150,000 tons. An intensive feeding programme for 500,000 children over a six-month period, involving 15,300 tons of high protein commodities, has been initiated with WFP assistance for which new commitments are imminent.

3. Basic agricultural and pastoral inputs in preparation for the 1985 harvest

- 3.1 Several agencies and NGOs are already helping people to resettle and to grow their own food. These efforts must be optimized and expanded considerably; all recent missions to Chad to assess the state of its agricultural sector or the plight of the farming population have concluded that the next harvest, due at the end of 1985, will be practically non-existent unless major support is provided in the form of seeds, basic agricultural tools and appropriate technical assistance. It is proposed, therefore, to provide seeds (millet, sorghum, maize, ground-nuts and wheat), as well as vaccines and fodder (for 100,000 head of cattle for 100 days). The estimated total cost of these inputs is \$US 2.7 million.

4. Essential health actions

- 4.1 The cumulative effects of war and drought require immediate, widespread intervention in the fields of health and nutritional recuperation to guarantee the survival of the most vulnerable groups. In addition to the provision of basic drugs, the rehabilitation of the medical infrastructure destroyed during past conflicts also requires urgent programming for the reconstruction of key hospitals, health centres, dispensaries and infirmaries which constitute a minimal support infrastructure for the primary health care sector. The estimated total cost of these essential inputs is \$US 7.5 million (including \$1.7 million for drugs).

5. Relief survival items including shelter, clothing and other requirements

- 5.1 Based on information received from the field offices and considering the support already provided by the United Nations agencies, voluntary organizations and bilateral and multilateral programmes, the immediate needs in this particular category would seem to be largely covered and do not at this time constitute a priority for additional pledges. This particular sector, as all others, will however be kept under constant review, as it is likely that additional needs may emerge as the dry season proceeds and related involvement of people increases.

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## 6. Logistics

- 6.1 Serving ports are Douala and Apapa, with off-take from Apapa (Lagos) to N'Djamena considerably faster (six days to N'Djamena) than from Douala (about a month).
- 6.2 The Apapa discharge rate is about 1,000 tons/day (bulk), bagging (simultaneously) 800 tons. Port storage capacity is 80,000 tons (covered) and 50,000 tons (uncovered). Outside the port area unlimited storage is available. Monthly off-take to Chad by road is 20,000 tons (to N'Djamena, \$US 170/ton; to Abeche, \$US 220/ton; to Ati, \$US 200/ton).
- 6.3 The Douala discharge rate is 600 tons/day for bulk and 750 tons bagged. Bagging rate 600 tons/day (only after discharge completed). Maximum vessel size is 10,000 tons. A port extension scheme is under implementation. The rainy season from April to October will greatly affect port operations. The maximum monthly off-take to Chad by rail/road is 6,000 tons per month (to N'Djamena, \$US 142/ton; to Ati, \$US 200/ton; to Abeche \$US 220/ton).
- 6.4 The main bottleneck is the Chari river crossing near N'Djamena. In the coming few weeks, the water level will be too low for the ferry to cross the river. Two causeways constructed with WFP and other donors' assistance will be operational by the middle of February. The construction of a Bailey bridge across the Lagone river to reduce the congestion at Chari river crossing is due to start shortly and is expected to be completed by the end of the summer.
- 6.5 WFP will shortly assign a transport co-ordinator, based at N'Djamena, who will monitor the transport across the Chari river and at the Nigeria-Cameroon border transit points. Another transport co-ordinator will be assigned to Cameroon by the middle of February to cover the Douala port and the N'Gaoundere railhead, a supply line heavily congested at present.
- 6.6 Internal transport costs are very high in Chad and donors are requested to make sufficient funds available to cover their food aid contributions. Internal storage facilities have been improved with funds from several donors, including under a World Bank/WFP grant, and new construction is ongoing.
- 6.7 The provision of 24 trucks is required for the distribution of emergency food supplies from four regional logistics bases at a total cost of \$US 1,060,000. A storage warehouse and an equipped garage/workshop are also required for Moundou logistics base at a total cost of \$US 500,000.
- 6.8 In addition to the above, an estimated additional immediate total of \$US 1.2 million for complementary (capital) inputs in the logistics sector, will also be required for distribution of supplies at the local level.

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7. Essential water projects

- 7.1 In order to accelerate existing water projects and increase the supply of potable water in resettlement areas or to avert additional population movements, it is proposed to provide additional equipment and technical personnel for an estimated total cost of \$US 2.1 million.

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MALI

Emergency assistance

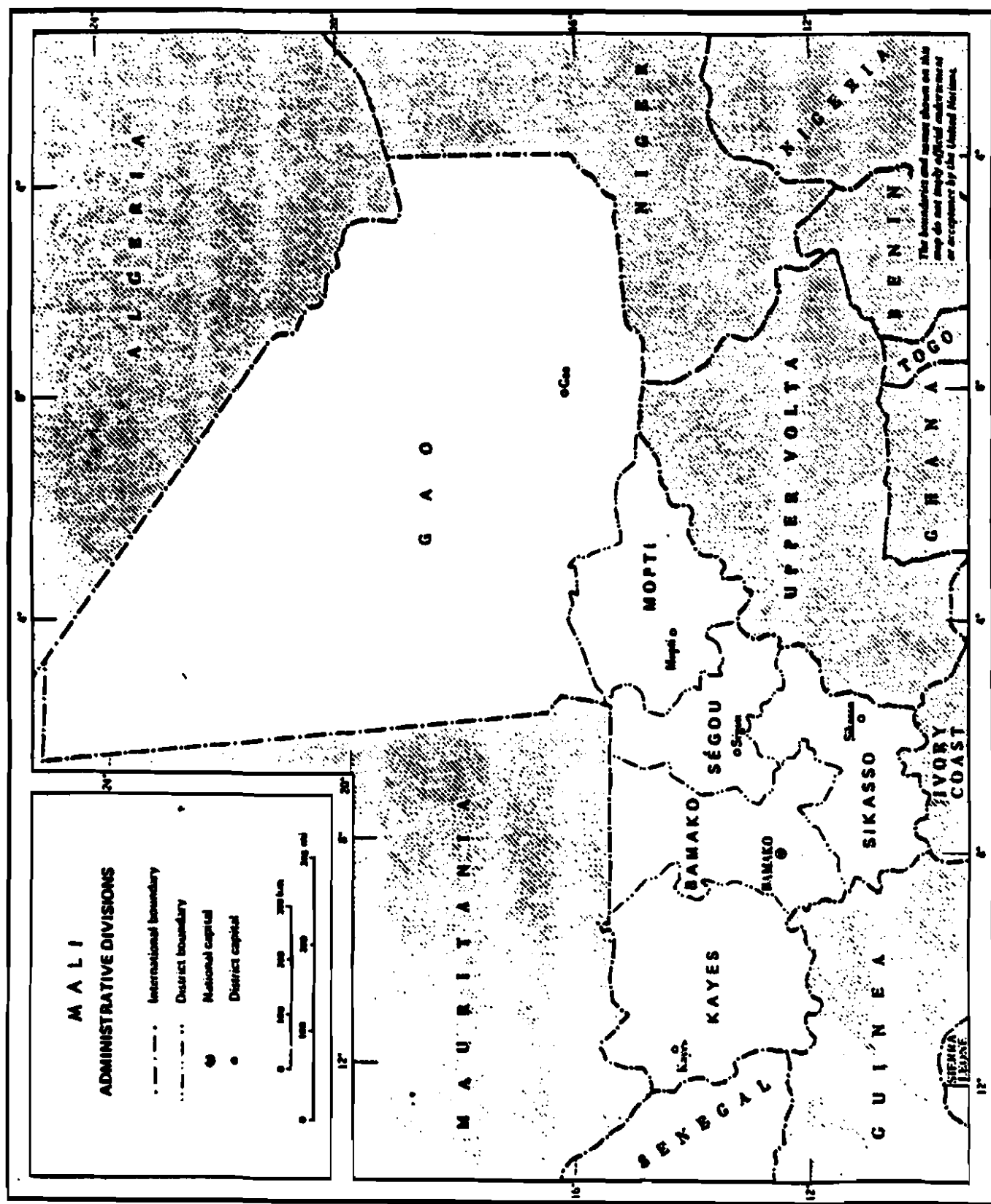
Total cost of assessed unmet needs: \$US 159.5 million\*

Geographical area covered: Country-wide, especially Timbuktu, Gao  
and Mopti

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\* Food (including ocean and inland transport), \$US 145.4 million; basic agricultural and pastoral inputs, \$US 6.5 million; essential health actions, \$US 6.0 million; relief survival items, \$US 0.25 million; logistics, \$US 1.4 million; essential water projects (not costed).

MALI



# MALI

## 1. Current situation

- 1.1 As a result of a drought of unprecedented duration and magnitude, six administrative subregions (circles) of Mali have been severely affected. Major reductions in agricultural output and extensive damage to pastures and domestic cattle have been particularly severe in the regions of Timbuktu, Gao and Mopti which suffered most from the 1984 drought.
- 1.2 Aggregate food production of cereals is expected nationally to be far below average. In some cases the harvest is expected to be 50 per cent below normal.
- 1.3 It is estimated that over 1.2 million people (or 50-60 per cent of the population of affected areas), are severely affected, with 95,000 of these being forced to migrate from their farming communities in search of assistance.

## 2. Food-aid needs (November 1984-October 1985)

### 2.1 Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 400 per ton includes an average inland transit/internal transport/handling cost of \$US 170 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
410 000	164 000 000	112 500	45 000 000	297 500	119 000 000

### 2.2 Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
		\$
<u>DSM</u>	1 160	1 000 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	300	350 000
<u>Other</u>	320	640 000

- 2.3 In addition to the above, there is an anticipated requirement for food aid for vulnerable groups amounting to \$US 26.5 million. It is not yet established to what extent this might be covered by the pledges under 2.2 above, but the availability of these commodities for vulnerable group feeding is expected to be extremely limited. Pending a better determination of requirements and availabilities the figure of \$US 26.5 million should be considered as a net, uncovered requirement.

- 2.4 Although cereal food-aid requirements are estimated at 410,000 tons, it is considered that the delivery and distribution of more than 200,000 tons will be possible only if exceptional measures are taken by the international community. Bearing in mind the various constraints, an FAO/WFP multidonor assessment mission recommended in October 1984 the supply of 100,000 tons of emergency cereal food aid and 102,000 tons of cereals for the national cereal market stabilization projects for food for work projects and for national security stocks.
3. Basic agricultural and pastoral inputs in preparation for the 1985 harvest
- 3.1 Cereal production and livestock particularly have been severely affected by the current drought and a programme to provide basic agricultural and pastoral inputs is urgently required (seeds, veterinary items, fodder, animals for transport/traction, and others). The total estimated cost of these inputs is \$US 6.5 million.
4. Essential health actions
- 4.1 In order to cope with the various health problems resulting from the increased vulnerability of populations and outbreaks of epidemics (e.g. cholera), an emergency health programme is required so as to provide basic drugs, medical supplies, vaccines and others. The total estimated cost of this programme, including the expanded logistical support required to reach threatened population groups in isolated areas of the country, is \$US 6 million.
5. Relief survival items including shelter, clothing and other requirements
- 5.1 Having noted and co-ordinated the inputs of other agencies, bilateral and multilateral, the particular remaining needs of this sector are estimated at \$US 250,000.
6. Logistics
- 6.1 The ports which serve Mali, are Abidjan, Dakar and Lomé. Shipments for Gao and Timbuktu to go via Lomé. Off-take from Dakar is by rail, with a maximum of 2,000 tons/week. There is adequate storage space at Dakar port. Via Abidjan, the maximum off-take is 15,000 tons/month by road (to Sikasso 8 days, rate \$US 67/ton; to Mopti 15 days, rate \$US 100/ton; to Bamako 10 days, rate \$US 85/ton; and to Timbuktu 21 days (rail/road/river), rate \$US 165/ton during the rainy season only (July to November). Via Lomé to Gao and Timbuktu, off-take is a maximum of 6,000 tons/month by road (15 and 21 days transit time respectively, rates \$US 125 and \$US 180.
- 6.2 With the bulk of the arrivals needed between March and August, close co-ordination is required. WFP is in the process of assigning transport co-ordinators to Abidjan and Lomé.

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- 6.3 The transport capacity of Gao ferry should be increased to 125 tons/day, possibly through the local construction of a 40-ton ferry (estimated cost of \$US 150,000).
- 6.4 There is a need for the construction of rural storage facilities, at a regional and local level, for which costing is not yet determined.
- 6.5 Aside from the above, the additional immediate (capital) inputs required in this sector are estimated at \$US 1.2 million.

7. Essential water projects

- 7.1 In order to provide the drought-affected populations with a minimum water supply for consumption and irrigation of family food production plots and to support domestic cattle herds, an expansion of the Government's water drilling programme, with all the logistical costs and problems it entails, is required. It is estimated that a total of 9,000 additional water points is still needed in the drought-affected areas.

MAURITANIA

Emergency assistance

Total cost of assessed unmet needs: \$US 41.6 million\*

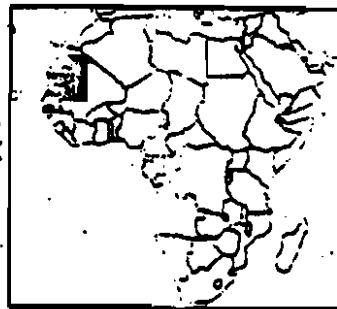
Geographical area covered: Country-wide, with emphasis on the Traza and Brakna regions

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\* Food (including ocean and inland transport), \$US 32.8 million; basic agricultural and pastoral inputs, \$US 1.9 million; essential health actions, \$US 5.5 million; relief survival items (not applicable); logistics \$US 0.8 million; essential water projects, \$US 0.6 million.

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## MAURITANIA



# MAURITANIA

## 1. Current situation

- 1.1 Rainfall levels over the past decade have on average been considerably lower than during preceding decades. The last three rainy seasons have been particularly bad with each resulting in cereals harvests less than one third of what is considered normal and producing less than 10 per cent of overall consumption needs. This situation, in a country which under normal conditions already faces a structural deficit in cereal production, further increased Mauritania's dependency on external structures to meet its basic cereal requirements. During the 1983/84 season, cattle pastures also witnessed an extremely limited growth and the country suffered major livestock losses.
- 1.2 Drought has contributed also to accelerating the process of desertification, with a concomitant destruction or deterioration of traditional grazing lands, tree cover and oasis agriculture. In some areas, lowered ground-water levels have caused major migration of people and domestic livestock. Moreover, the continuing drought has increased dependence on free food distribution, led to malnutrition and vulnerability to disease, internal migrations, abandonment of traditional nomadic pastoral life and urban congestion. These migrations have also resulted in excessive concentrations of population in the southern rural areas, thus creating additional problems in terms of water resources and other amenities.
- 1.3 Approximately 1.1 million persons (63 per cent of the total population) are currently affected (totally or partially) and are thus assessed as being in need of emergency assistance. Virtually the whole country is affected by drought. The worst hit regions are Traza and Brakna, where up to 90 per cent of the people are affected.

## 2. Food-aid needs (November 1984-October 1985)

### 2.1 Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 330 per ton includes an average internal transport/handling cost of \$US 100 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>
	\$		\$		\$
155 000	51 150 000	86 000	28 380 000	69 000	22 770 000

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2.2 Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
<u>DSM</u>	4 250	3 400 200
<u>Edible oil</u>	3 540	3 540 000
<u>Other</u>	-	-

2.3 In addition to the above, there is an anticipated requirement for food aid for vulnerable groups amounting to \$US 10 million. It is not yet established to what extent this might be covered by the pledges under 2.2 above, but the availability of these commodities for vulnerable group feeding is expected to be extremely limited. Pending a better determination of requirements and availabilities the figure of \$US 10 million should be considered as a net, uncovered requirement.

2.4 In-country stocks, including both national production and available stocks from 1984 food-aid deliveries and food aid currently in the pipeline, are considered adequate to cover cereal consumption needs until August 1985. The Government estimates its requirements in butter oil and dried skim milk at 15,650 and 14,300 tons respectively. A WFP supplementary feeding programme for 30,000 children was approved in January 1985.

3. Basic agricultural and pastoral inputs in the preparation for the 1985 harvest

3.1 The preparation of the 1985 harvest will require the provision of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, pest control devices (quelea quelea), fencing and material for repairs of earth dams. The estimated total cost of these inputs is \$US 1.9 million.

4. Essential health actions

4.1 Despite the Government's efforts to introduce regional mobile health and nutritional surveillance teams which have resulted in some improvement in the Ministry of Health's ability to diagnose and treat rural health problems, existing stocks of medicines are not sufficient to cover needs. A health programme to provide for medicines, as well as support in transport and technical assistance, is required. The provisional estimated cost of these additional inputs is \$US 0.8 million.

5. Relief survival items including shelter, clothing and other requirements

5.1 Based on information received from the field offices and noting the support already provided by United Nations agencies, voluntary organizations and bilateral and multilateral programmes, the immediate needs in this particular category would seem to be largely covered and do not at this time constitute a priority for additional pledges. This particular sector, as all others, will however be kept under constant review.

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## 6. Logistics

- 6.1 Serving ports are Dakar and Nouakchott. For the first time, discharging and bagging of bulk wheat was performed of Nouakchott in 1984, thus making the country less dependent on the port of Dakar, and saving ocean freight and overland transport costs. The port of Nouakchott has been improved with Chinese assistance. The discharge capacity of Nouakchott is 400 tons/day. The Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA) has an excellent network of storage facilities. CSA has a fleet of 45 operational lorries with maintenance and training facilities available.
- 6.2 Apart from CSA, transport of commodities is mostly carried out by private transporters. UNDRO has detailed a relief co-ordinator to assist the Government in the field of transport. CARE has assigned a logistics support team and two food aid distribution monitors, financed by the Netherlands, are currently assisting the WFP office.
- 6.3 The provisional estimation of the additional (capital) inputs immediately required in the logistics sector amounts to a total of \$US 0.8 million.

## 7. Essential water projects

- 7.1 As a consequence of drought, five towns in Mauritania are partially dependent on trucked water for survival. Eight water trucks are needed to secure continuous supplies, at an estimated cost of \$US 416,000, in addition to an emergency drilling programme to allow full utilization of available pastures, which will require one geophysicist and equipment (three light four-wheel drive vehicles and seven pumps at a cost of \$US 135,000) and funds for the operation of nine major pumping stations for six months (\$50,000). The total estimated cost is \$US 601,000.

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MOZAMBIQUE

Emergency assistance

Total cost of assessed unmet needs: \$US 81.1 million\*

Geographical area covered:

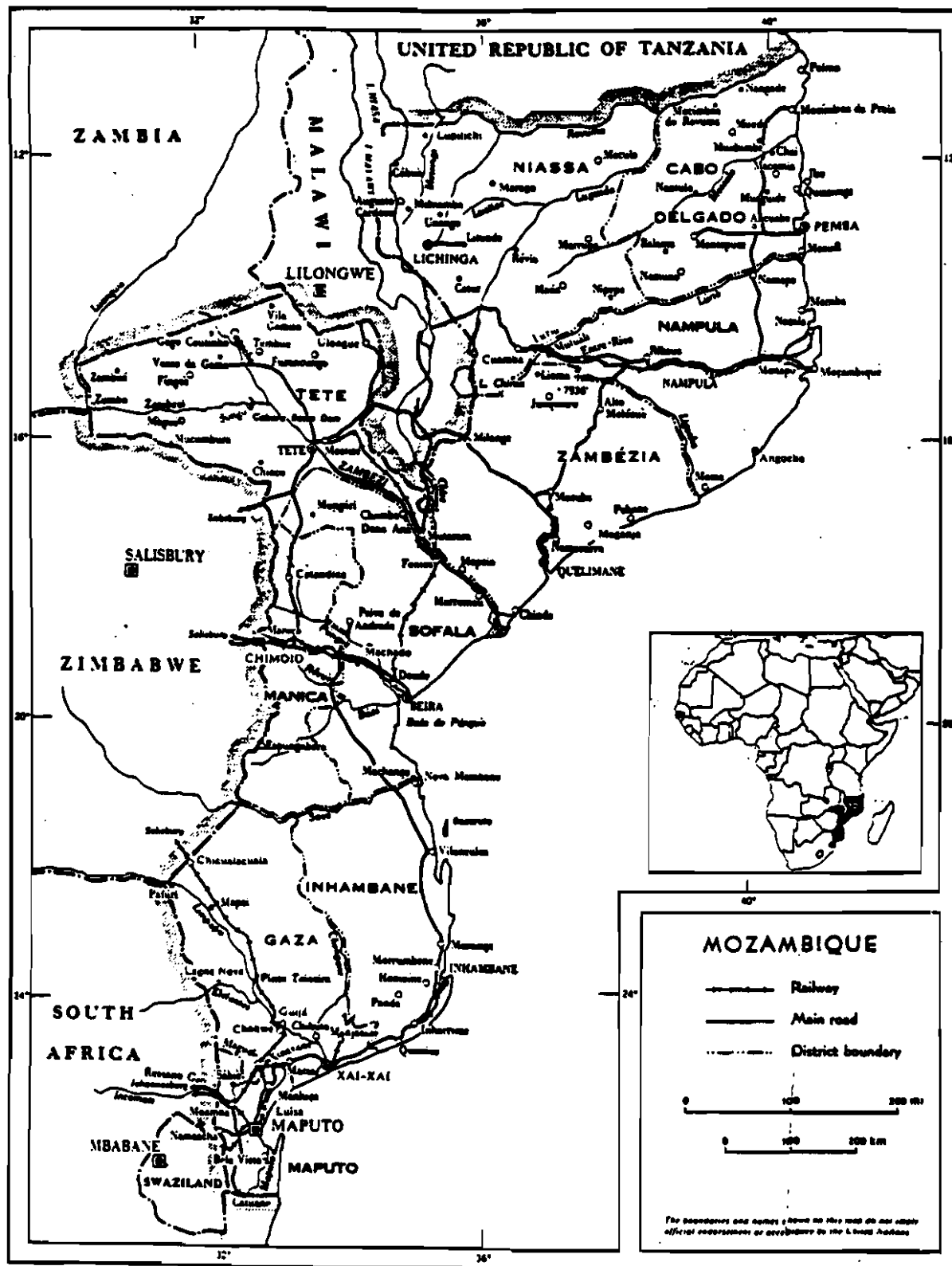
Country-wide, with emphasis on the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Inhambane and Gaza

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\* Food (including ocean and inland transport), \$US 43.4 million; basic agricultural and pastoral inputs, \$US 10.3 million; essential health actions, \$US 10.0 million; relief survival items, \$US 3.4 million; logistics, \$US 4.2 million; essential water projects, \$US 10.1 million.

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## MOZAMBIQUE



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## MOZAMBIQUE

### 1. Current situation

- 1.1 The current food supply situation is extremely serious because of the drought-reduced 1984 harvest and continuing civil disturbance. The nutritional status of more than 1.6 million people in Tete, Sofala, Manica, Inhambane and Gaza has reportedly worsened and is expected to deteriorate further in the coming months before the new harvest becomes available around April 1985. It has also been very recently reported that severe storms hit the Maputo area destroying stocks of goods, damaging infrastructure and homes, compromising rehabilitation efforts and crops at the vulnerable growing period.
- 1.2 The situation in the drought-stricken areas has been further aggravated by continuing civil disturbances. Insurgent activities have not only reduced agricultural plantings and marketing activities but have also made distribution of whatever food that was available very difficult. Moreover, key agricultural infrastructure, schools and dispensaries have, in many cases, been destroyed.
- 1.3 It has been estimated that 2.5 million people, throughout the country, are affected, particularly in the provinces of Tete (91 per cent), Manica (54 per cent), Sofala (34 per cent), Inhambane (38 per cent) and Gaza (43 per cent).

### 2. Food-aid needs (May 1984-May 1985)

#### 2.1 Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 300 per ton includes an average internal transport/handling cost of \$US 70 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>
	\$		\$		\$
500 000	150 000 000	427 000	128 100 000	73 000	21 900 000

#### 2.2 Non-cereal food aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		\$
<u>DSM</u>	1 590	1 272 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	1 700	1 700 000
<u>Other</u>	9 310	3 800 000

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- 2.3 In addition to the above, there is an anticipated requirement for food aid for vulnerable groups amounting to \$US 21.2 million. It is not yet established to what extent this might be covered by the pledges under 2.2 above, but the availability of these commodities for vulnerable group feeding is expected to be extremely limited. Pending our better determination of requirements and availabilities the figure of \$US 21.2 million should be considered as a net, uncovered requirement.
- 2.4 Because of the critical food supply situation, additional food-aid pledges and accelerated shipment are required. Despite near average rainfall, except for the western part of the country, it is expected that the forthcoming harvest will not cover the country's 1985/86 food consumption needs because of structural problems and civil strife.
3. Basic agricultural and pastoral inputs in preparation for the 1985 harvest
  - 3.1 Because of internal problems limiting plantings and recurrent drought, stocks of seeds have, in many cases, been depleted; additionally, much of the seed stock kept by many farmers from previous harvests is of low productivity. One of the most urgent problems in the agricultural sector is the lack of improved seeds. It is estimated that the following will be required: seeds (i.e. maize, groundnuts, peas, beans and others), basic tools (i.e. hoes, cutlasses, axes, sickles, plows, sharpeners and others). The total estimated cost of these inputs is \$US 10.3 million, excluding requirements for fodder which are still being costed and updated.
4. Essential health actions
  - 4.1 Infant mortality rates in Mozambique are among the highest in the world. Drought and civil disturbances, which have deeply disrupted rural life, have had dire consequences on the health and nutrition of the population in general and of vulnerable groups in particular. The main causes of death are respiratory diseases, measles, diarrhoea, malnutrition, malaria and neo-natal tetanus. This situation is aggravated by widespread malnutrition. To strengthen and increase the outreach of the basic health care system, it is proposed to provide basic drugs, equipment, vaccines and others for an estimated cost of \$US 10 million. The cost of rehabilitating the basic health infrastructure has not been estimated as yet.
5. Relief survival items including shelter, clothing and other requirements
  - 5.1 Continuing drought and civil disturbances have not only led to major population shifts and movements but also to an almost total paralysis of rural industries producing household items. It is proposed to provide blankets, clothes, footwear, domestic household utensils, water pots, pans, soap and others. The estimated total cost of these requirements is \$US 3.4 million.

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## 6. Logistics

- 6.1 Serving ports are Beira, Maputo and Nacala. Maputo has limited facilities for handling grain in bulk. The discharge rate (bulk) is 1,000 tons per day, with bagging done ashore, and 750 tons per day (bagged). The Maputo port has covered storage capacity of about 50,000 tons (uncovered storage not advisable). Beira has limited facilities for handling grain in bulk. Discharge rates are about 750 tons per day (bulk by grabs) and 750 tons per day (bagged). Covered storage capacity is about 70,000 tons. Beira also serves as the transit port for Zambia and Zimbabwe. Nacala can handle small parcels of bulk grains at a discharge rate of only 600 tons per day, bulk or bagged. WFP is in the process of assigning a transport co-ordinator based at Maputo to cover both Mozambique and Malawi where some food aid purchases are made.
- 6.2 There are serious problems in internal transport, because of a shortage of trucks, spare parts, fuel and skills, compounded by internal insecurity. There are serious railway limitations, especially on the Nacala line, owing to lack of maintenance of rolling stock and lines as well as security problems. WFP has chartered a coastal vessel to reach villages along Inhambane coast, with UNDRO and UNICEF assistance. There is a need for trucks and spare parts. A CARE logistics support unit is assisting with internal food movement.
- 6.3 A request for equipment to facilitate port bulk-handling of grain is expected. There is also need for two landing craft. Estimates of \$US 0.8 million have been received but WFP is looking into possibly less expensive alternative solutions.
- 6.4 Besides the above, the additional immediate (capital) inputs required for this sector are estimated at \$US 2.4 million.

## 7. Essential water projects

- 7.1 There is a desperate need for water in the drought-stricken areas. It is proposed, therefore, to provide to communities basic inputs for the construction of simple wells or the equipping of boreholes with pumps to increase the availability of potable water. The estimated total cost of these requirements is \$US 10.1 million.

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NIGER

Emergency assistance

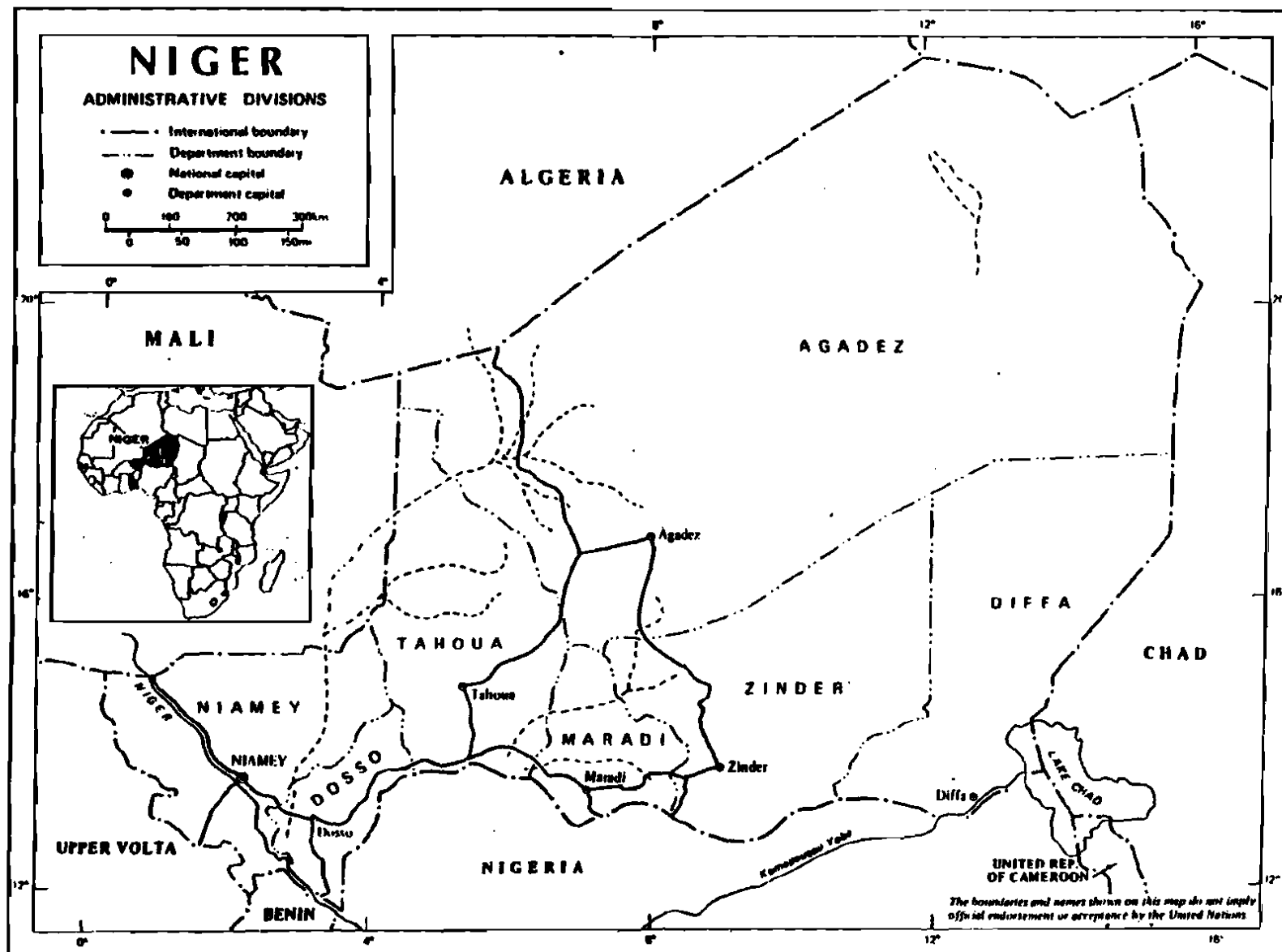
Total cost of assessed unmet needs: \$US 149.7 million\*

Geographical area covered: Country-wide, especially Agadez, Zinder, Diffa and Tahoua departments

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\* Food (including ocean inland transport), \$US 139.5 million; basic agricultural and pastoral inputs, \$US 6.2 million; essential health actions, \$US 1.5 million; relief survival items, \$US 0.8 million; logistics, \$US 0.9 million; essential water projects, \$US 0.8 million.





# NIGER

## 1. Current situation

- 1.1 The drought situation in the Niger is reported as the worst in 70 years. Its adverse effects have severely compounded the endemic water shortage throughout the country.
- 1.2 The drought extends to the country's seven departments, the worst affected being Agadez, Zinder, Diffa and Tahoua.
- 1.3 Approximately 2.5 million persons (or 39.4 per cent of the total population) are affected in 3,270 villages, of which 400,000 persons have been displaced.

## 2. Food-aid needs (October 1984-September 1985)

### 2.1 Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 360 per ton includes an average inland transit/internal transport/handling cost of \$US 130 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>
	\$		\$		\$
475 000	171 000 000	158 000	56 880 000	317 000	114 120 000

### 2.2 Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
		\$
<u>DSM</u>	2 690	2 152 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	1 210	1 210 000
<u>Other</u>	200	400 000

- 2.3 In addition to the above, there is an anticipated requirement for food aid for vulnerable groups amounting to \$US 25.4 million. It is not yet established to what extent this might be covered by the pledges under 2.2 above, but the availability of these commodities for vulnerable group feeding is expected to be extremely limited. Pending a better determination of requirements and availabilities the figure of \$US 25.4 million should be considered as a net, uncovered requirement.
- 2.4 Most of the cereal food aid requirements relate to emergency distribution needs, including 65,000 tons for 400,000 displaced persons for whom 6,000 tons of dried skim milk and 4,400 tons of edible oil are also required.

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3. Basic agricultural and pastoral inputs in preparation for the 1985 harvest

3.1 The requirements of the agricultural sector include the urgent provision of seeds, fodder, veterinary items, tools, fertilizers and pesticides, for an estimated total cost of \$US 6.2 million.

4. Essential health actions

4.1 Widespread and severe malnutrition is leading to a further deterioration in the health status of the affected population. An emergency health programme, including the provision basic drugs, vaccines and additional transport means, estimated at \$US 1.5 million, is urgently required.

5. Relief survival items including shelter, clothing and other requirements

5.1 In order to meet the basic needs of the affected population (shelter, domestic fuel, etc.) additional resources estimated at \$US 850,000 are required.

6. Logistics

6.1 The Niger is a land-locked country served by the ports of Cotonou and Lomé, and Nigerian ports of Apapa, Port Harcourt and Calabar, with Abidjan being used only to a minor extent owing to recent deterioration of railway off-take capacity. WFP is in the process of assigning transport co-ordinators to be based at Lomé, Apapa and Cotonou/Parakou to monitor shipments to the Niger. The Niger needs 475,000 tons of cereal aid for the period October 1984-September 1985, most of which should be delivered between January and July. The Government expects to make use of the Cotonou port to its maximum capacity, with off-take by rail to Parakou and on to Niamey of about 6,000 tons/month. Another large part is to go through Lomé and the rest via Nigerian ports and Abidjan. Problems may arise owing to the heavy demand on the ports of Abidjan and Lomé. Donors are advised to make provision for multiple ports of delivery in their charter parties and to liaise closely with the Government and the WFP Deputy Representative.

6.2 The Niger has an excellent network of storage facilities.

6.3 The additional (capital) immediate inputs required for this sector are estimated at a total of \$US 0.9 million.

7. Essential water projects

7.1 The drought situation has considerably aggravated the problem of water supply which has traditionally been very acute (insufficient number of water points, difficult access to existing ones and others). Funds for the deepening of existing wells, as well as drilling of new ones for family food production are urgently needed, at an estimated total cost of \$US 800,000.

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SUDAN

Emergency assistance

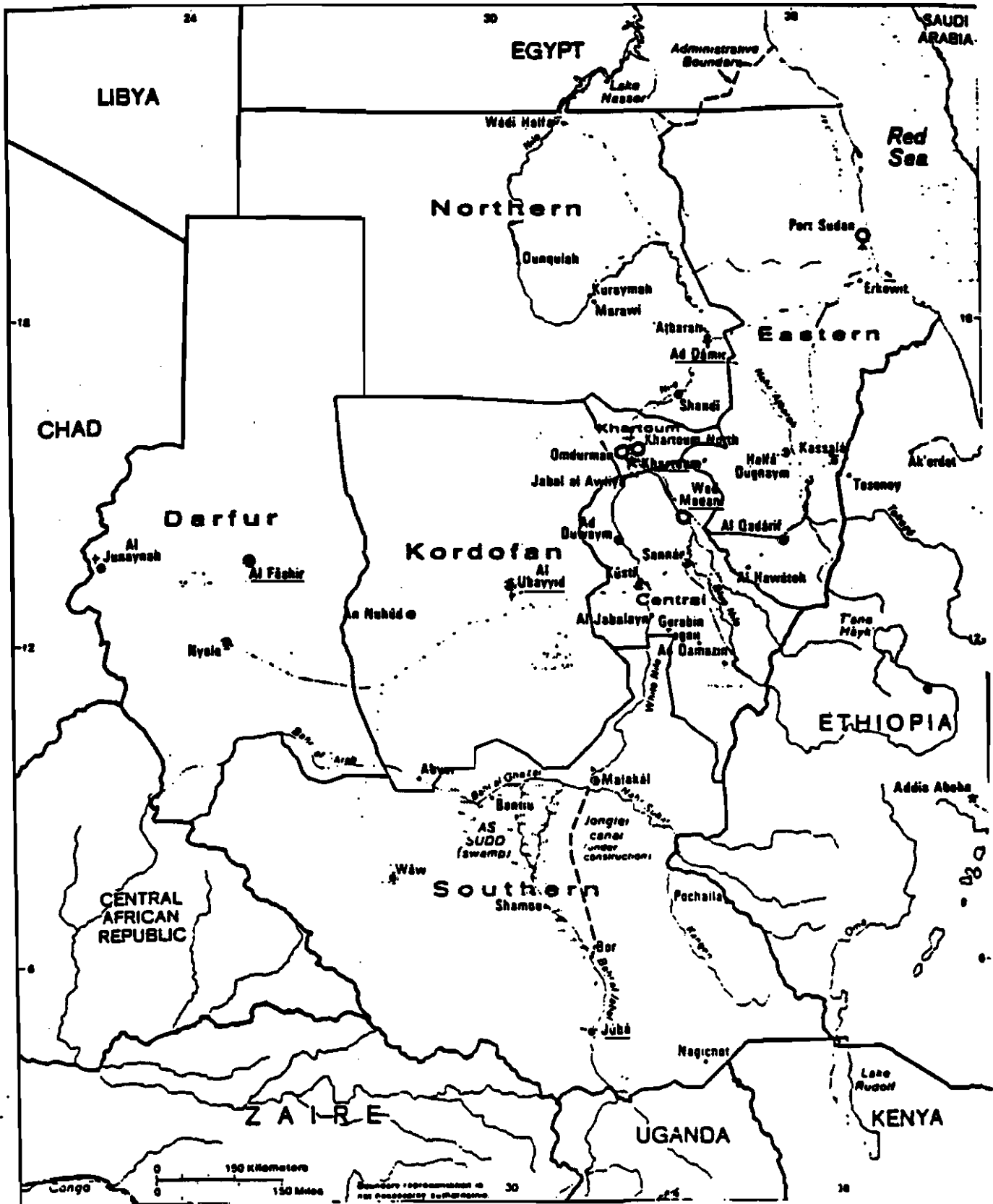
Total cost of assessed unmet needs: \$US 191.3 million\*

Geographical area covered: Country-wide, especially Darfur, Kordofan and eastern regions

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\* Food, \$US 114 million; basic agricultural and pastoral inputs, \$US 21.5 million; essential health actions, \$US 14.3 million; relief survival items, \$US 29.7 million; logistics, \$US 7.0 million; essential water projects, \$US 4.8 million.

SUDAN



# SUDAN

## 1. Current situation

- 1.1 The Darfur, Kordofan, Central, Eastern and Northern regions of the Sudan have been particularly seriously affected by drought and poor harvests for a fourth consecutive year and, as a result, a noticeable deterioration in the food security situation is now evident.
- 1.2 It is clear that substantial food deficits are now occurring in these five regions, with most acute shortfalls evident in northern Darfur, northern Kordofan and the Red Sea Province of the Eastern Region. As a consequence there are substantial dislocated sedentary farming and nomadic populations who have moved to the more southern portions of Darfur, Kordofan and the Eastern regions and to the banks of the Nile to escape the effects of drought. These populations have in many cases lost crops or livestock or both and are unable to maintain themselves and their families without external support.
- 1.3 Recent reports indicate that the prospects for the 1985 sorghum and millet crops in the eastern, central and western parts of the Sudan are even worse than those for 1983. In all areas there are increasing death tolls due to malnutrition and related health complications. In the Darfur region, the Government estimates the population seriously affected at 763,000; in Kordofan, 1.268 million; in the central region, 1.185 million; in the eastern region, 1.156 million; and in the northern region, 130,000, for a total of 4.5 million.
- 1.4 These problems are further compounded by the influx of rapidly increasing numbers of displaced populations from drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia and Chad.

## 2. Food-aid needs (July 1984-June 1985)

### 2.1 Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 370 per ton includes an average inland transit/internal transport/handling cost of \$US 140 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>
	\$		\$		\$
950 000	351 500 000	769 000	284 530 000	181 000	66 970 000

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## 2.2 Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
	\$	
<u>DSM</u>	7 430	6 315 500
<u>Edible oil</u>	5 830	5 830 000
<u>Other</u>	6 390	2 980 000

2.3 In addition to the above, there is an anticipated requirement for food aid for vulnerable groups amounting to \$US 47 million. It is not yet established to what extent this might be covered by the pledges under 2.2 above, but the availability of these commodities for vulnerable group feeding is expected to be extremely limited. Pending a better determination of requirements and availabilities the figure of \$US 47 million should be considered as a net, uncovered requirement.

2.4 Additional pledges and accelerated shipments are urgently required, with special reference to the needs of refugees whose number is increasing at a high rate of about 3,000 a day. An FAO/WFP multidonor mission is completing a food supply and agriculture assessment which is expected to result in revised estimates for cereal requirements and to identify needs for non-cereal food aid.

## 3. Basic agricultural and pastoral inputs in preparation of the 1985 harvest

3.1 While rainfed crop areas and pasture north of latitude 13 degrees have been almost completely devastated and unproductive because of the drought situation, areas south of this latitude have also been seriously affected as a result of greatly increased pressure of additional population and livestock numbers on available farm land, pasture and water resources. Also the reduced rainwater in the Blue Nile system has led to reduced food and cash crop production in the major irrigated agricultural schemes of the eastern and central regions and the stoppage of any irrigated winter wheat production. It is, therefore, estimated that a total external assistance package amounting to \$US 21.5 million is urgently required for grain and vegetable seed for food production purposes, livestock, draught animals for sedentary farmers, agricultural implements and hand tools.

## 4. Essential health actions

4.1 Owing, in particular, to the rapidly increased vulnerability of large segments of the population (estimated at 750,000 people but likely to increase substantially until the next harvest period in November/December 1985), a large programme of health supplies is urgently required. It should include basic drugs (antibiotics, anti-malaria, multi-vitamins, anti-dysentery and others), bandages, vaccines and assistance to primary health care facilities at an estimated total cost of \$US 14.3 million.

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5. Relief survival items including shelter, clothing and other requirements

5.1 Among the total affected population, about 1,800,000 persons or 300,000 families are in need of urgent shelter items (straw mats, blankets and others), clothing and cooking utensils (plastic and metal bowls) and working fuel, at an estimated total cost of \$US 29.7 million.

6. Logistics

6.1 A WFP food-aid logistics mission at the end of January 1985 made the following assessment:

(a) 1985 port capacity for bulk grain is in excess of 1,250,000 tons;

(b) A silo with a capacity of 50,000 tons presently has a discharging capacity of only 50 tons per hour. However, with World Bank funds, a new elevator is under construction and should be ready by May, and this should increase capacity to about 4,000-5,000 tons per day. Likewise the present bagging capacity ex silo of 900 tons per day will be more than doubled by the installation of a second bagging machine, which is under preparation and, if insufficient funds are available for the silo, then donors should consider contributing;

In addition, discharging may take place by evacuators onto the silo berth through hoppers, giving additional bagging capacity. Furthermore, the mission recommended the use of 50 bulk wagons not now in use for running bulk trains to Khartoum. Also, discharge and bagging can take place on general cargo berths;

(c) There is sufficient storage in port; storage capacity along the transport chain through to recipients is also sufficient for emergency operations;

(d) Although the railway is not functioning very well in the Sudan today, there is a good supply of trucks from 5 to 50 ton capacity and primarily based on trucking from Port Sudan, the mission estimated a maximum average monthly port off-take capacity of about 100,000 tons;

(e) The mission further is drawing donors' attention to the fact that several areas of the Sudan are not accessible, mainly south Darfur and south Kordofan, in the period July, August and into September and hence it is essential that supplies reach these areas before the rains start. Donors should also remember that distances in the Sudan are considerable and that transport costs as a consequence are high. Another problem is fuel, which must be procured and hence all donors should contribute towards transport costs and the fuel component. The average transport cost is estimated at about \$US 140 per ton which includes a fuel component of \$US 16 per ton;

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(f) The WFP Food Aid Management and Logistics Unit in the Sudan is becoming operational. It involves a total of 29 expatriate staff drawn from WFP, bilateral donors and voluntary organizations. With a small office in Khartoum, the staff is spread all over the country, knitted together by a communication system. It will work closely in co-operation with relevant Sudanese authorities both in Khartoum and throughout the country. The network includes a port officer who has been in Port Sudan since 18 January 1985;

(g) Foreign exchange contributions for fuel costs are required for an estimated total cost of \$US 16,000,000 in 1985.

6.2 Besides the above, the additional (capital) inputs immediately required in this sector are estimated at \$US 7 million.

7. Essential water projects

7.1 The most affected areas of Darfur and Kordofan urgently require expanded rural drinking water supply programmes at a total additional estimated cost of \$US 2.5 million for 300 and 500 shallow wells respectively. The related necessary equipment includes two drilling rigs with supporting supplies and equipment and 800 Mark II hand pumps. In addition, heavy equipment is required for urgent rehabilitation of livestock haffirs (water yards) at a total estimated cost of \$US 2.3 million. The total funding for these essential water projects amounts to \$US 4.8 million.

ETHIOPIA

Emergency assistance

(Update 15 February 1985)

Total cost of assessed unmet needs: \$US 379.3 million\*

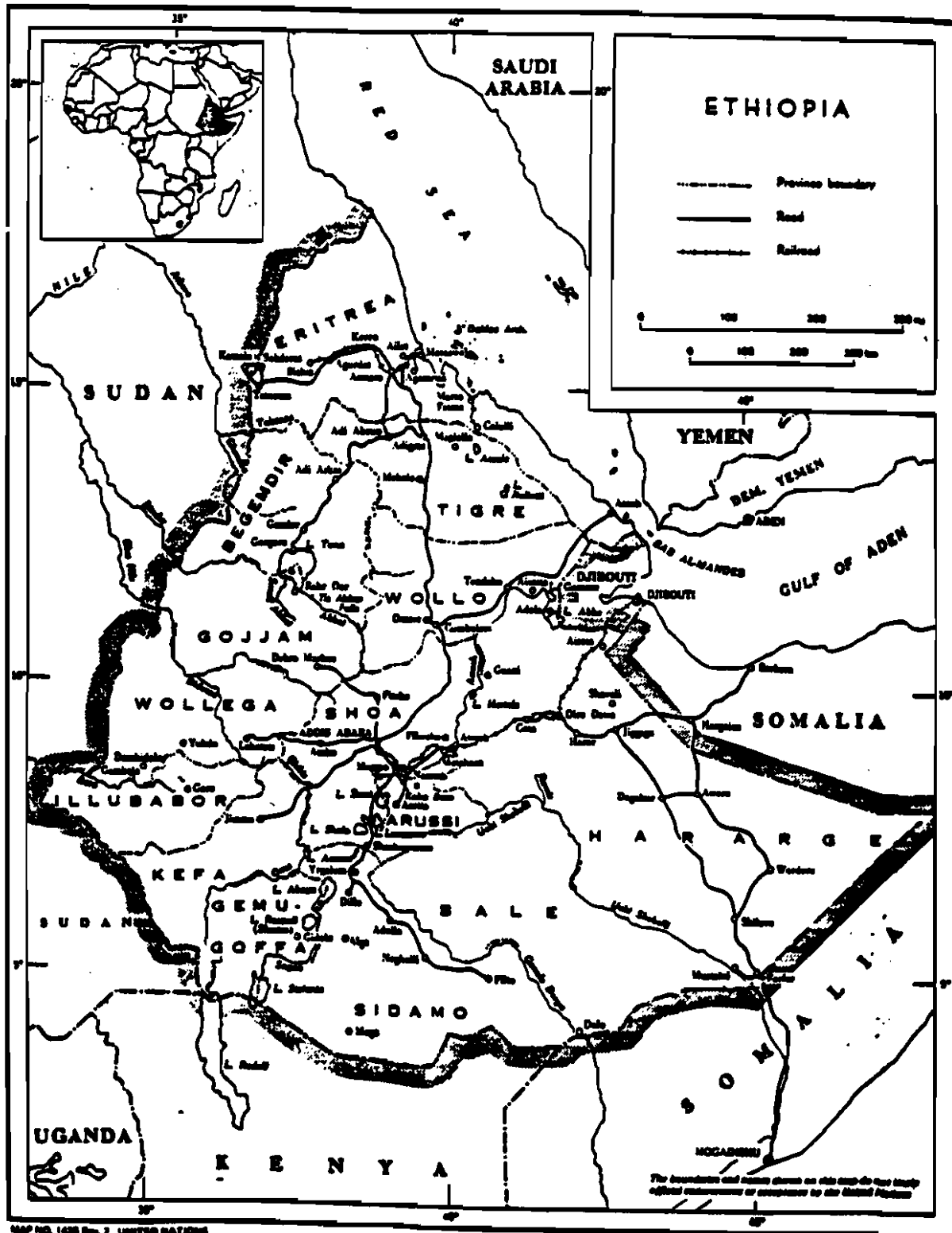
Geographical area covered:

Northern regions (Wollo, Tigrey and Eritrea),  
also southern province of Sidamo, eastern  
province of Hararge and central province of  
Shoa.

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\* Food (including ocean and inland transport), \$US 260.5 million; basic agricultural and pastoral inputs, \$US 95 million; essential health actions, \$US 4.1 million; relief survival items, \$US 4.3 million; logistics, \$US 14.3 million; essential water projects, \$US 1.1 million.

# ETHIOPIA



## ETHIOPIA

### 1. Current situation

- 1.1 Drought continues unabated. It affects especially the northern regions of Wollo, Tigrey and Eritrea. Also seriously affected are the southern province of Sidamo, the eastern province of Hararge, and the central province of Shoa. In total, 12 of the 14 administrative regions in Ethiopia continue to suffer from drought in varying degrees.
- 1.2 A recent FAO crop assessment mission confirmed that 1984 crop output dropped 30 per cent below the previous years' drought-reduced level. Because of these dramatic shortfalls in food production, it is now estimated that, for 1985, Ethiopia will need at least three times more food-aid than it received in 1984, i.e. around 1.5 million tons. The Secretary-General's Representative in Ethiopia has also recently alerted the donor community to an urgent additional need for supplementary feeding requirements for children, over and above cereal food requirements. Cereal arrivals for the period January through April 1985 are confirmed as 448,000 tons which is within the target set in mid-December 1984. After April 1985, the cereal food needs are estimated at 125,000 tons per month.
- 1.3 It is now estimated that over 7.9 million rather than 7.7 million people are affected by drought, with approximately 5.5 million in the northern areas and 2.4 million in the regions of Sidamo, Hararge and Shoa. The latest estimate of drought victims in Eritrea and Tigrey is 2.4 million. With conditions worsening as the dry season proceeds, it is likely that this estimate will grow upwards of 8 million before the next harvest is available. The increasing volume of food-aid commodities is stretching port-capacity to the utmost and very close scheduling of food-aid shipments will continue to be necessary in the months ahead. WFP reports that this is being given close attention in consultation with donors, resident representatives and national transport authorities. The road transport situation is still very tight but will improve somewhat with the expected arrival of additional new short/long haul trucks. The next planting season starts in May 1985, and essential seed supplies and other agricultural and pastoral inputs are very urgently needed. Finally, urgent additional needs have been identified for shelter material and survival items for large population groups seeking temporary shelter in camps.

### 2. Food-aid needs

#### 2.1 Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 330/ton includes an average internal transport/handling cost of \$US 100/ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>
	\$		\$		\$
1 500 000	495 000 000	710 500	234 465 000	789 500	260 535 000

## 2.2 Non-cereal food aid pledges

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		\$
<u>DSM</u>	19 370	15 496 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	20 370	20 370 000
<u>Other</u>	9 270	9 270 000

2.3 Against new pledges of up to 710,500 tons, 450,000 tons are already scheduled as firm arrivals for the period January-April 1985. WFP estimates that, after April, a delivery rate is needed of 125,000 tons per month will be required to face needs. Of this, monthly grain needs for Tigrey and Eritrea are estimated at 20,700 tons and 12,100 tons per month respectively.

2.4 In early February, UNDR0 made a special urgent appeal to meet an acute shortage of supplementary food for children, estimated at 1,290 tons of high calorie biscuits per month for February, March and April, plus 990 tons of CSM for February. The monthly supplementary food-needs for Tigrey and Eritrea province are estimated at 2,030 tons and 1,132 tons respectively.

## 3. Agricultural and pastoral inputs in preparation for the 1985 harvest

3.1 The next planting season in Ethiopia starts in May 1985. After an assessment by an FAO multi-donor mission, FAO has indicated that a crash programme, which meets both emergency needs and urgent rehabilitation requirements, is needed.

3.2 At a donor meeting held on 30 January 1985, FAO presented emergency and medium-term proposals for the rehabilitation of Ethiopian agriculture to a total value of \$126 million. Immediate rehabilitation requirements, identified through 21 emergency projects, are estimated at \$95 million. Most urgently required are seed supplies, farm machinery services, importation and increased local manufacture of hand tools and implements, draught oxen, animal disease control, cattle feeding, water supply for human use, livestock and irrigation and technical assistance for logistics and road construction.

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4. Essential health actions

4.1 A WHO team assessed the need for medical supplies in December 1984 and estimated that \$15.1 million would be needed to cover emergency health needs for 1985. Details have been provided in the WHO report on health conditions in the Ethiopia drought emergency (WHO/ERO/ETH/85). So far, about \$11.9 million has been pledged.

5. Relief survival items including shelter, clothing and other requirements

5.1 On 8 February 1985, UNDRO informed donors of the urgent shelter/clothing requirements for covering the emergency needs of approximately 250,000 people obliged to seek shelter in 25 locations managed by the Ethiopian relief and Rehabilitation Commission and NGOs. These include tents, stoves, cooking utensils, and clothing for an estimated total of \$US 4.3 million.

6. Logistics

6.1 By the end of January, WFP reported on the port situation as follows:

Scheduled tonnage arrivals

<u>Port of</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
ASSAB	98 810	102 954	54 898	42 956
MASSAWA	21 455	45 994	26 973	6 371
DJIBOUTI	<u>25 316</u>	<u>15 229</u>	<u>51 256</u>	<u>3 878</u>
Total	<u>141 581</u>	<u>164 177</u>	<u>133 127</u>	<u>53 205</u>

6.2 The port of Assab, owing to the shortage of trucks, has averaged only 1,900 tons per day and faces a bottleneck in port off-take. A WFP port assessment mission by end 1984 estimated off-take capacity as follows: Assab, 60,000 tons/month; Massawa, 19,000 tons/month; and Djibouti, 15,000 tons/month (by rail) for a total of 94,000 tons. It is expected that the off-take capacity of Assab will be increased to about 100,000 tons a month, mainly through the provision of 300 new long-haul trucks and trailers and 400 smaller trucks for transport from warehouses to distribution centres. One hundred long-haul trucks are expected shortly from a European donor, together with 265 smaller trucks from various sources. The mission also recommended a number of measures to increase port discharge capacity at Assab, which are being implemented with funds made available from bilateral donors.

6.3 On 26 January, a new technique of low-altitude air-dropping of emergency food in otherwise inaccessible areas was first tested successfully. The operation, organized by the Emergency Operations Office in Ethiopia, was undertaken with helicopters and aircraft provided by the Government and certain donors. Some locations are very remote and almost inaccessible

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owing to the mountainous topography of the stricken regions. The experience gained could become very useful and roads become impassable and airstrips unusable in the rainy season.

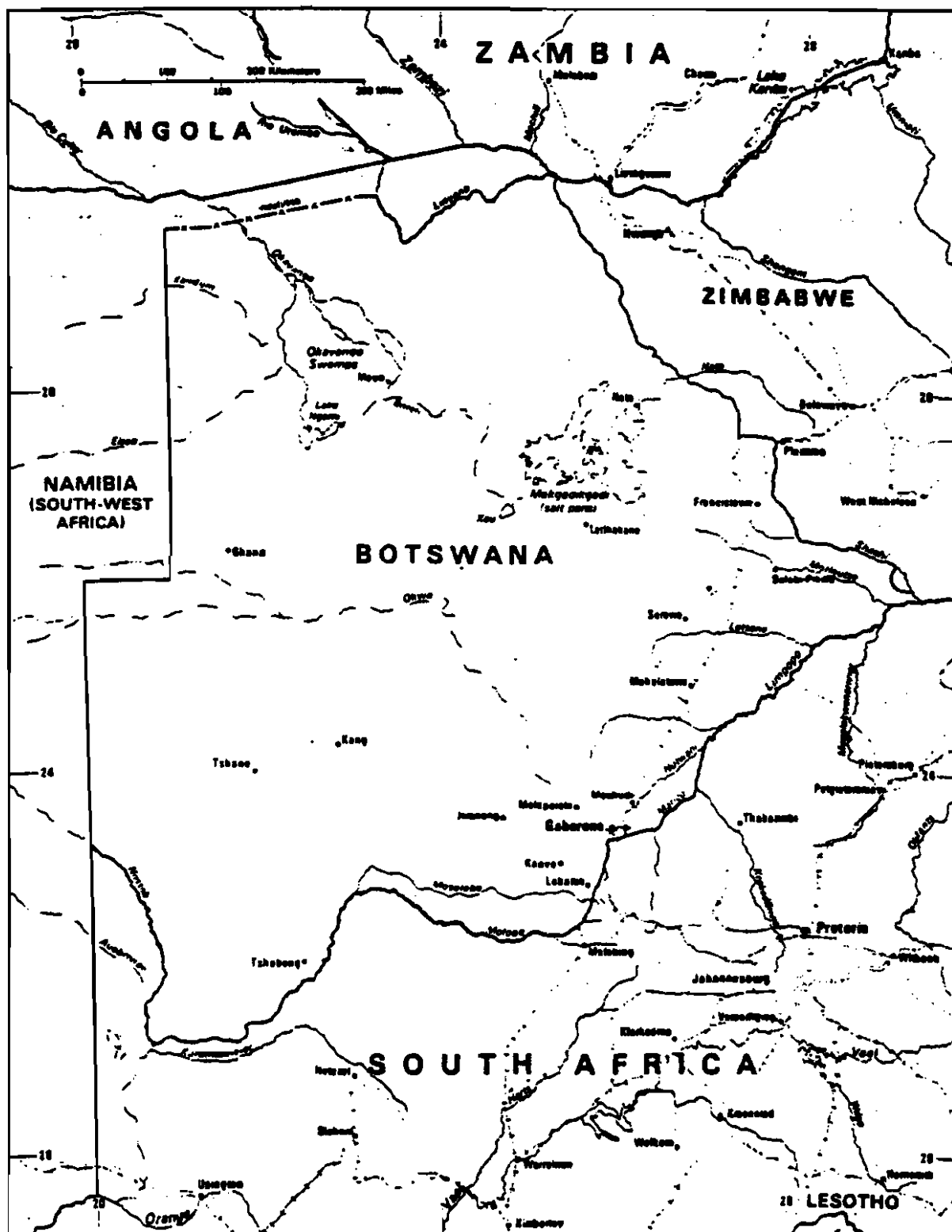
6.4 Against an initially established emergency need of \$103 million for port handling and internal transport subsidy, so far \$17.7 million has been pledged. Meanwhile, because of an increasing food-aid requirement, the subsidy target is to be revised upward to at least \$133 million. This subsidy, as an element of internal transport costs, is included in 2.1 and 2.2 above.

6.5 In addition to the above, an estimated additional total of \$US 14.3 million for complementary (capital) inputs in the logistics sector will also be required for distribution of supplies at the local level.

## 7. Essential water projects

7.1 There is an immediate need for additional funding of operations dealing with the supply of household water in the drought-stricken areas. These additional funds are needed for transport including fuel, materials and equipment that may either be locally procured or shipped to Ethiopia at short notice. The total sum required would amount to \$US 1.1 million. Further requirements are being specified, together with a new action plan, by the UNICEF office in Addis Ababa.

BOTSWANA



- International boundary
- National capital
- Road
- + International airport
- Railway

Boundary representation is  
not necessarily authoritative.



# BOTSWANA

By the end of the rainy season, crop conditions were reportedly unfavourable in most of the country, following three preceding drought years and over-grazing which badly affected grass land. The total cultivated area is now only 10 per cent of the previous season. Under these circumstances, the Government has been compelled to use approximately 20 per cent of its development budget for relief operations. Food aid is currently reaching more than half of the country's population through the expansion of primary school and vulnerable group feeding projects. Although Botswana will certainly continue to need food aid in 1985, if the current level of pledges is confirmed and arrives as scheduled, there should be no major shortfall this year.

The present food-aid needs for the period July 1984 to January 1985 are estimated as follows:

## Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 330 per ton includes an average transit/internal transport/handling of \$US 100 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
33 000	10 890 000	24 600	8 118 000	8 400	2 772 000

## Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
DSM	1 290	1 161 000
Edible Oil	5 600	5 600 000
Other	10 220	6 132 000

The servicing sea ports are Durban and Port Elizabeth in South Africa. Both have ample discharge rates and storage capacity. Bulk handling and bagging facilities exist at both Durban and Port Elizabeth. Off-take to Botswana is by rail and road ex-Durban and rail only ex-Port Elizabeth; transit times are between one and two weeks, rates being about \$US 30 to 70 per ton depending on commodity. At an average unit cost of \$US 38 per metric ton, the Government has had to incur heavy expenditures for the internal transport and distribution of food aid. District level storage capacity is being expanded by the construction of a number of depots with the help of UNDP and the United Nations Capital Development Fund. When completed, storage capacity will be adequate to support a relief programme under drought conditions.

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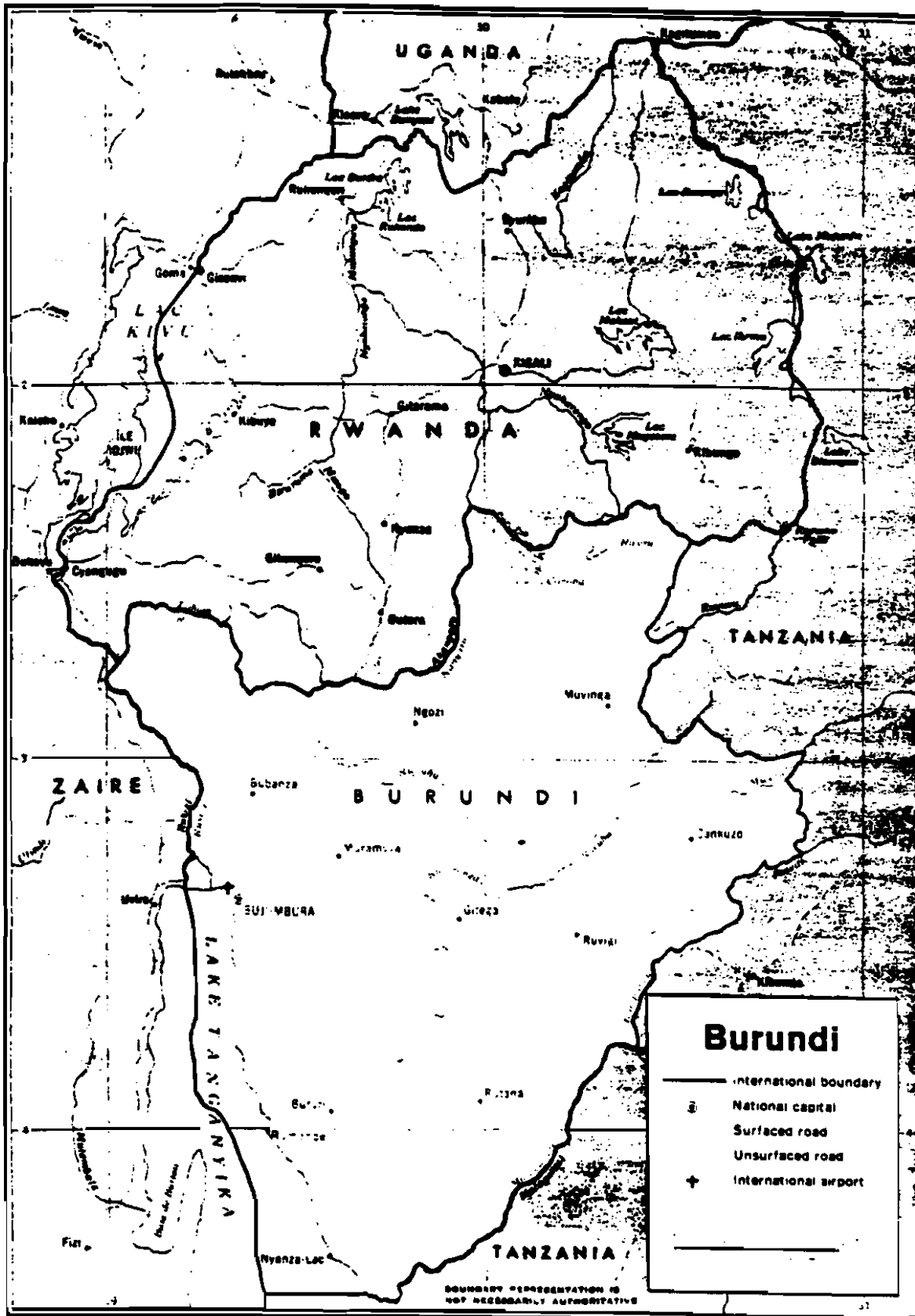
Non-food aid

With regard to health supplies, it is reported that present stocks and those on order should be adequate for 1985.

Government requests for shelter and other survival items are still expected and the situation in this respect is being monitored.

Similarly, it has mobilized and supported, at a cost of \$US 3.5 million, the strengthening of village water and agricultural irrigation improvement projects.

# BURUNDI



# BURUNDI

Although Burundi was, until mid-1984, self-sufficient in food production, its high population density and rapid population growth, its declining food production due in part to soil erosion and consequent loss of natural resources makes it increasingly vulnerable. The unsatisfactory 1984 rainy season severely affected the harvests of beans, cereals, and pulses specifically in the highland areas of Bururi, Muramuya, Kayanza and Ngozi. Several studies have indicated that the average calorie intake per person during 1984 declined substantially. Rapid increases in prices, particularly of basic foods, have been recorded, specifically for beans and maize whose prices have doubled. This inflation has increased the vulnerability of the poor and low income groups with increased malnutrition reported in such areas as Lankuza and Bujumbura. Although the country has no food security stocks, the Government is planning to build the country's storage capacity to over 100,000 metric tons, 45,000 of which are already available.

The food-aid needs urgently required are as follows for the period July 1984 to June 1985:

## Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 400 per ton includes an average transit/internal transport/handling of \$US 170 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
65 000	26 000 000	17 600	7 040 000	47 400	18 960 000

## Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
<u>DMS</u>	3 700	3 700 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	1 800	1 980 000
<u>Other</u>	1 400	1 800 000

Serving ports are Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam. Off-take from Dar-es-Salaam via Kigoma to Bujumbura (rail and lake) is faster. There are no railways in Burundi. Food is transported by rented private trucks. WFP is planning to assign a transport co-ordinator in Mombasa, who will also cover Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma. No special logistic problems are foreseen provided that funds are available to cover internal transport/distribution costs.

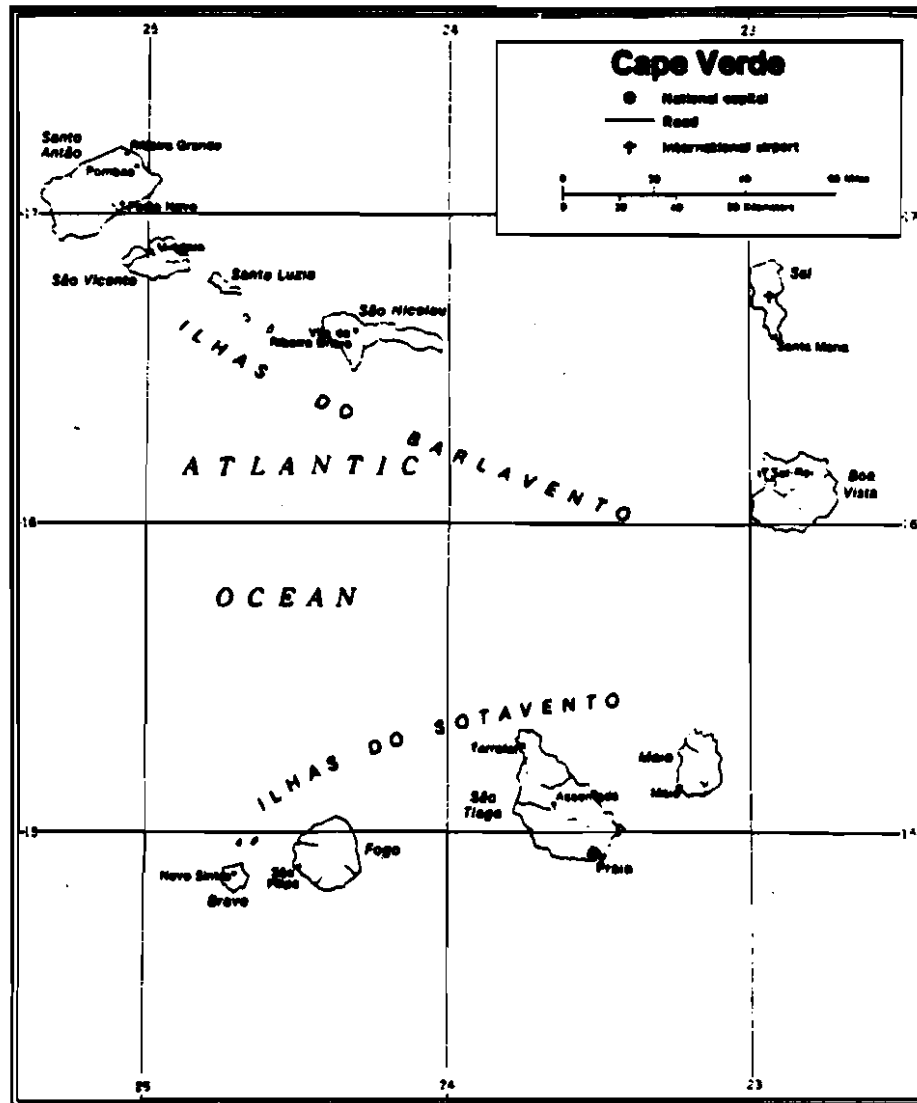
## Non-food aid

Noting the inputs of United Nations agencies, bilaterals and NGOs and absorptive capacity, there have been no immediate emergency needs identified with the exception of food, for the sectors of survival items, basic agricultural and pastoral inputs nor capital investment for the logistic sector. However, the

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general health and drinking water supply situation in rural areas is precarious and could deteriorate easily if the 1985 rainfall is still below average. Therefore, increased support by donors for existing programmes in these sectors (for example, immunization, control of diarrhea and provision of clean water supply) may be required and these actions will be costed if and when needs are confirmed.

CAPE VERDE



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# CAPE VERDE

Since independence in 1975, Cape Verde has been affected by a severe, long-term drought and the country has faced almost constant famine. The year 1984 was no exception to this continuing trend, when the lateness and poor distribution of rains seriously disrupted food and livestock production and did little to alleviate the scarcity of fresh water. These conditions have contributed to the widespread, chronic malnutrition of Cape Verde's vulnerable population.

The scarcity of drinking water is a major concern. Only 20 per cent of the island's archipelago population has access to running water, and those who have are limited to 30 litres per day per person, in accordance with the country's water restriction code. Many existing underground water sources have a high salinity content or have dried up completely.

The food-aid requirements for the period January-December 1985 are presently estimated as follows:

## Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 280 per ton includes an average transit/internal transport/handling of \$US 50 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>GAP</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
60 000	16 800 000	26 500	7 420 000	33 500	9 380 000

## Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
DSM	1 080	9 720 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	1 190	1 190 000
<u>Other</u>	2 070	1 500 000

## Non-food aid

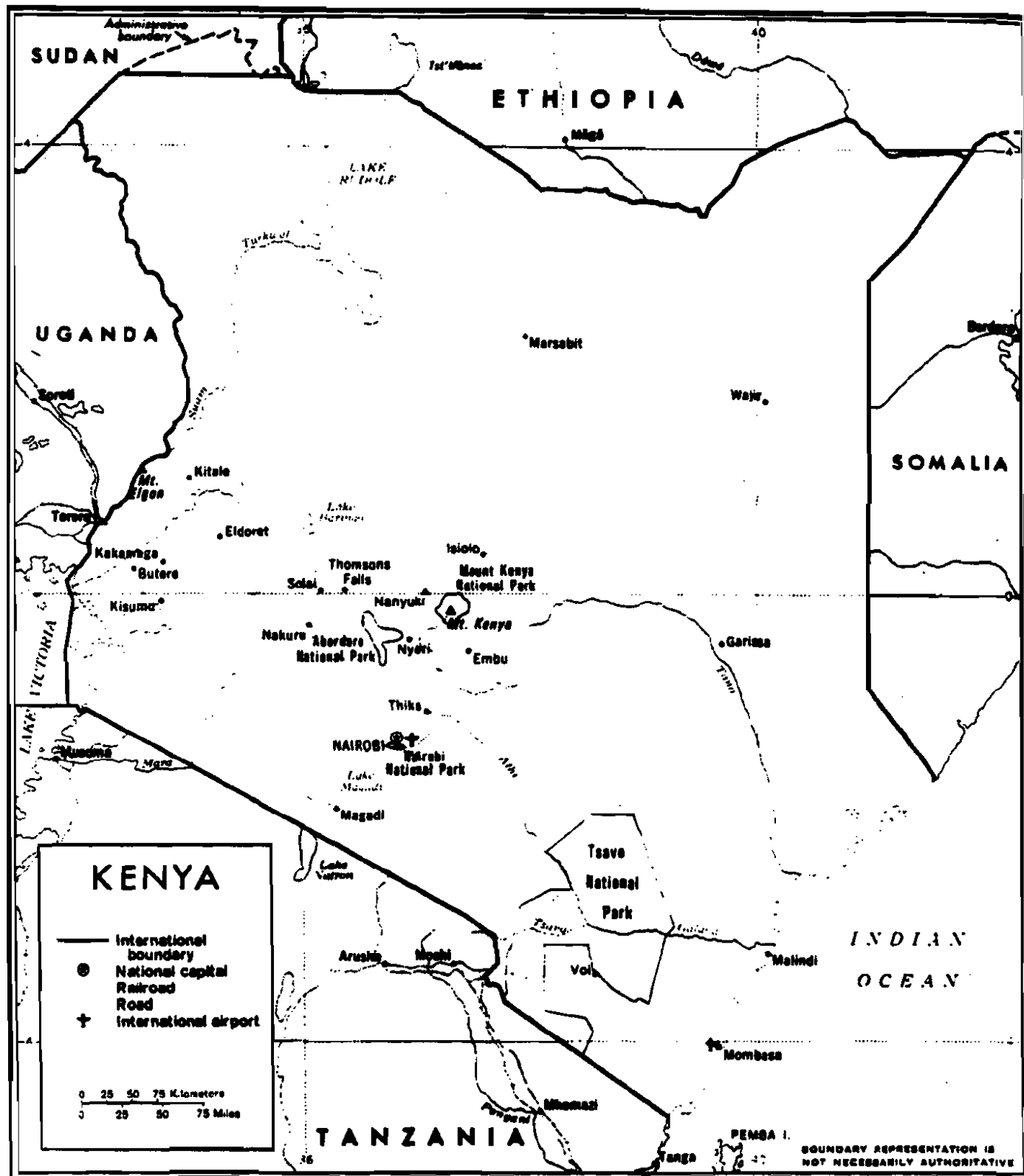
In order to improve the living conditions of Cape Verde's population, it is estimated that in 1985 several sectors will require significant external assistance. For the health sector, approximately \$US 800,000 is needed to provide material and drug supply assistance for the country's primary health care system. To support the distribution of food, water and essential health supplies, it is estimated that \$US 0.1 million will be required for logistics. To provide urgently required equipment to enable the drilling of new boreholes and to equip wells with motors or wind pumps (this water to be used for both drinking and agriculture), it is estimated that \$US 0.5 million will be required.

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Although not yet costed, requests for special assistance have been received for the agricultural and pastoral sector. Key requirements for seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements are being emphasized. Finally, after the severe storms in late September 1984, more than \$US 1 million for the reconstruction and repair of more than 1,000 homes is being sought.



# KENYA



# KENYA

The eastern agricultural areas of Kenya (District of Kitui, Machakos and parts of Erulu and Meru) suffered from a failure of both the long rains in April and the short rains in October 1983. In 1984, the long rains failed over the entire country with the exception of the coastal strip and a part of western Kenya along the Uganda border and Lake Victoria. This extraordinary failure of rains affected the usually highly productive central highlands while the drought continued spreading through the eastern regions. An estimated 11 per cent of the population was affected in 1984, essentially in the pastoral eastern areas where farmers and livestock owners suffered severely from loss of cattle. Late in 1984, however, normal precipitation (short rains) fell in rain-prone districts resulting in respectable maize and bean harvest. This is expected to relieve pressure and food requirements and facilitate basic recovery in the next few months.

The food-aid requirements for the period January-December 1985 are presently estimated as follows:

## Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 330 per ton includes an average transit/internal transport/handling of \$US 100 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>GAP</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
425 000	140 250 000	372 300	122 859 000	52 700	17 391 000

## Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
<u>DSM</u>	9 690	7 752 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	5 090	5 090 000
<u>Other</u>	5 430	2 705 000

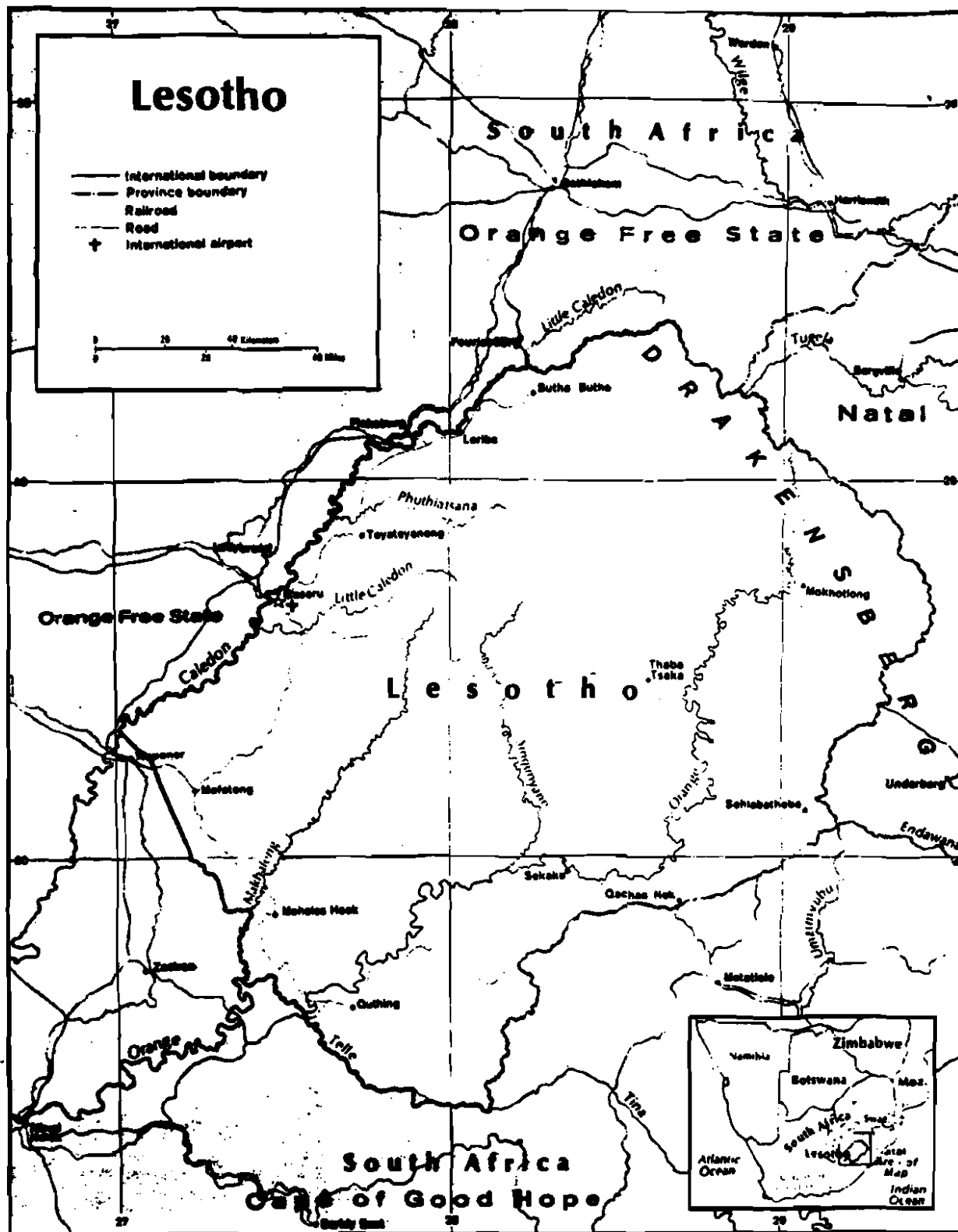
## Non-food aid

For 1985, the quantity of seeds available for the next planting season will be carefully monitored while approximately 78,500 tons of various types of fertilizers have been requested from the donor community.

Emergency health activities continue in the eastern provinces, with the assistance of UNICEF in particular.

Relief survival items such as shelters and clothing are not reported to be needed for the time being, while for water supply, no major financial intervention is required at this stage.

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**LESOTHO**

# LESOTHO

The drought which has affected the country for the past three years reached a critical level in mid-1983, when cereal production dropped to less than a third of previous average production. The drought has continued through the 1983/84 agricultural season. The current crop forecast now indicates that another below average crop appears likely in 1985. Although food-aid pledges have covered a large part of food aid requirements, a potential shortfall still exists, which might be revised downwards if actual production targets are met.

The present food-aid needs for the period July 1984 to January 1985 are estimated as follows.

## Cereal food aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 330 per ton includes an average transit/internal transport/handling of \$US 100 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>
	\$		\$		\$
61 000	20 130 000	60 000	19 800 000	1 000	330 000

## Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		\$
<u>DSM</u>	3 000	2 700 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	2 350	2 350 000
<u>Other</u>	1 750	1 500 000

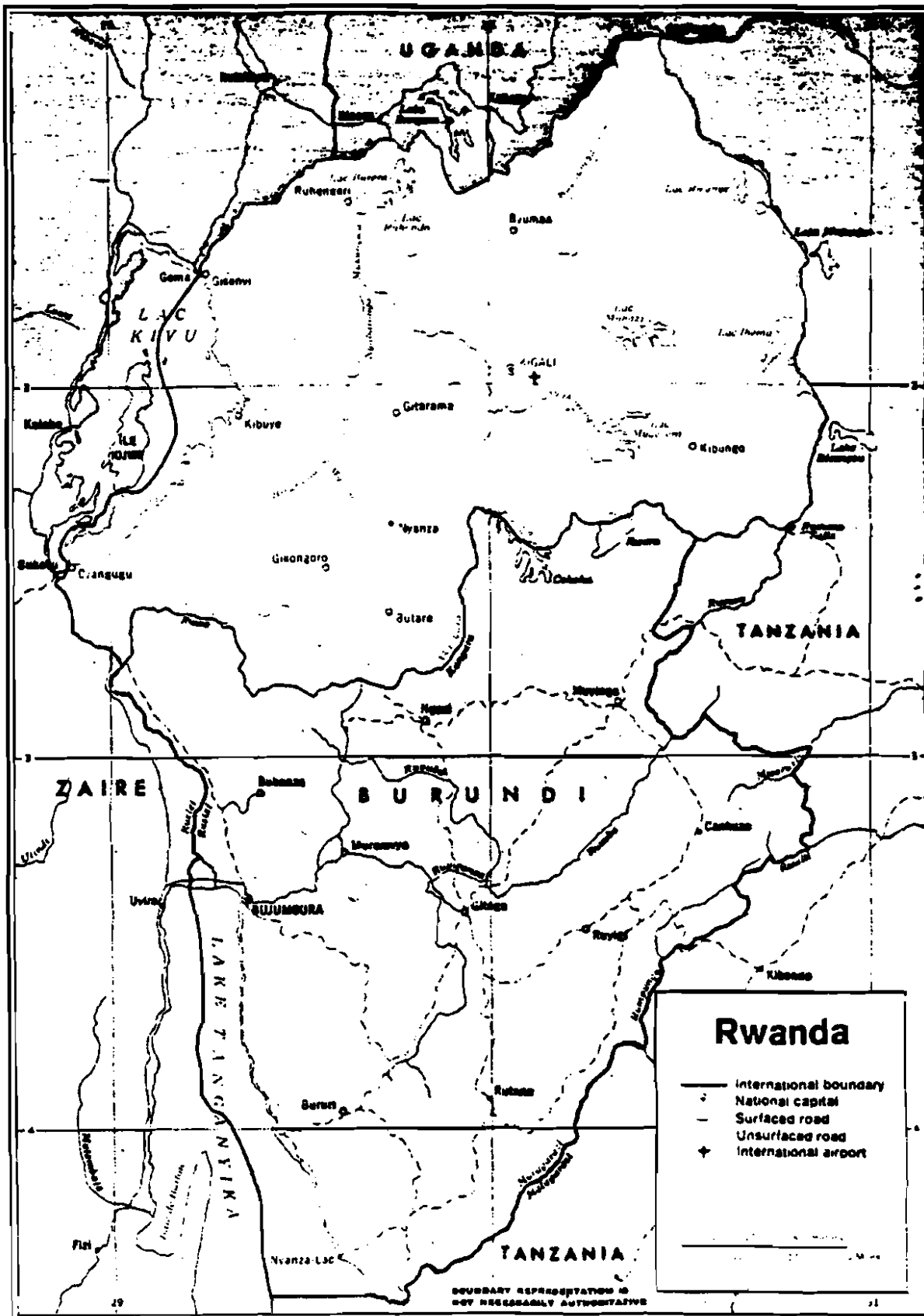
Serving ports are Durban and East London, which have bulk handling and bagging facilities. Rail/road transit is adequate.

## Non-food aid

Logistic needs required from the donor community range from cash support for inland transport costs to six large trucks (7-ton) for food distribution within the country and logistic training. Estimated costs for these needs amount to \$US 0.5 million.

Shortages in medical supplies, drugs, vaccines, PHC kits and equipment are reported for a total estimated cost of \$US 0.23 million. Unmet emergency needs have also been identified in the agricultural sector (seeds, fertilizers and pesticides) for an estimated total amount of \$US 1.5 million.

# RWANDA



# RWANDA

The 1984 drought was characterized by an early end of seasonal rains, and inadequately distributed rainfall pattern. Consequently, in 1984, the country faced a critical production shortfall of about 120,000 tons of cereals, beans, pulses, etc.

The present food-aid needs for the period July 1984 to June 1985 are estimated as follows.

## Cereal food-aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 500 per ton includes an average transit/internal transport/handling of \$US 270 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
63 000	31 500 000	25 000	12 500 000	38 000	19 000 000

## Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
<u>DSM</u>	2 770	3 047 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	2 720	3 264 000
<u>Other</u>	6 730	5 384 000

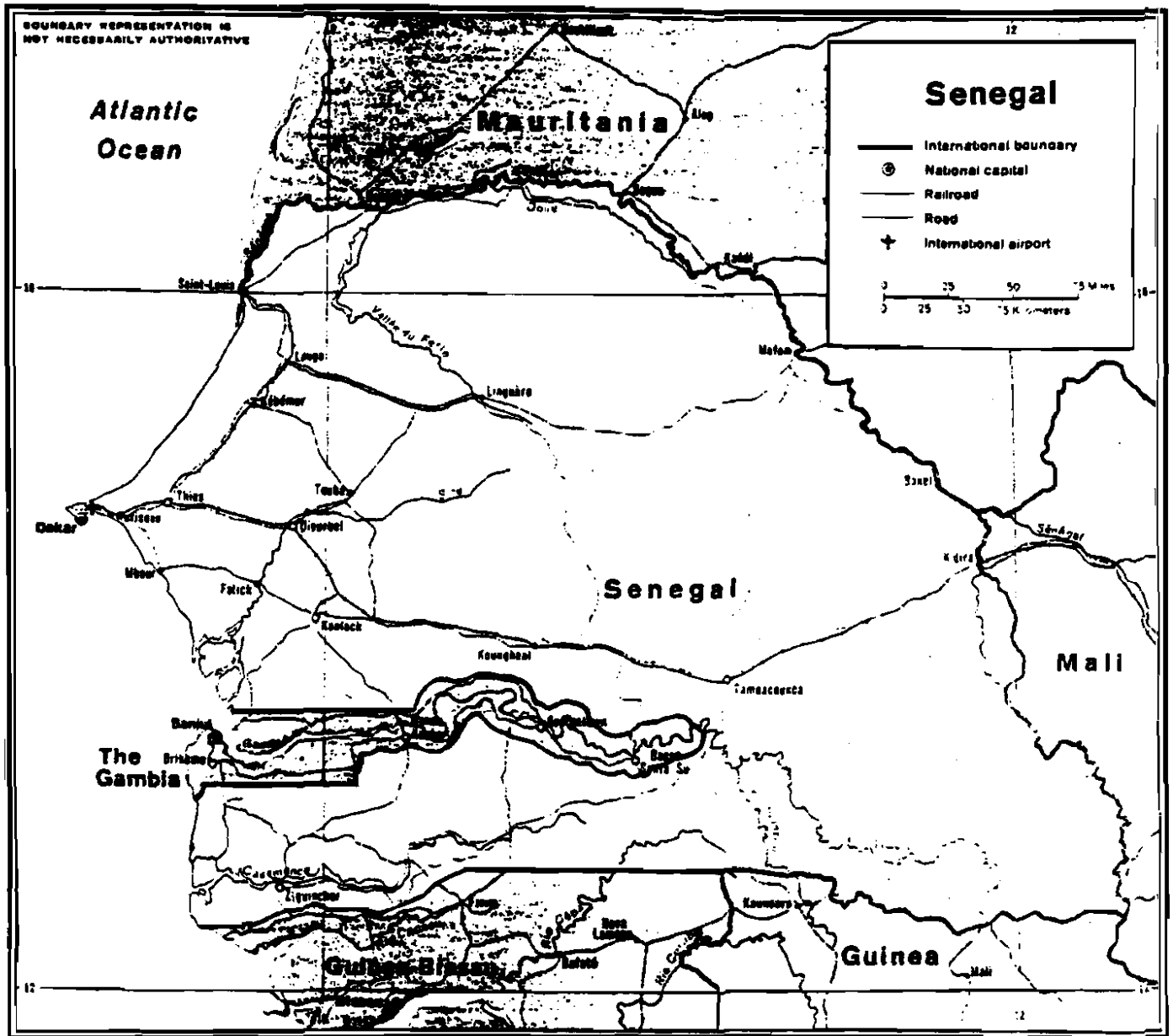
## Non-food aid

Agricultural rehabilitation needs are estimated at \$US 5.7 million (for seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, hand tools, etc.).

Essential health needs are estimated at \$US 1.9 million, this for such supplies as basic drugs, vaccines, cold-chain equipment, rural laboratory facilities and others.

Increased support by donors is required for urgent water-supply projects (well rehabilitation and drilling), for an estimated total of \$US 2.8 million.

SENEGAL



# SENEGAL

Rainfall data for 1984 showed some improvement over 1983, although rainfall distribution was still quite uneven, with very significant regional disparities, affecting particularly very large areas in the northern part of the country.

Crop production in the 1984/85 season remained very low. The food-aid requirements for the period November 1984-October 1985 are presently estimated as follows.

## Cereal food-aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 280 per ton includes an average transit/internal transport/handling of \$US 50 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
120 000	33 600 000	99 000	27 720 000	21 000	5 880 000

## Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
<u>DSM</u>	1 460	1 315 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	150	150 000
<u>Other</u>	130	208 000

Additionally, a recent assessment mission recommended 2,700 tons of dried skim milk (DSM) and 1,750 tons of oils and fats for supplementary feeding.

The port of Dakar has adequate facilities. Discharge rate is 1,500 tons/day (bulk) and 800 tons/day (bagged). No onforwarding or storage problems are reported. However, the high rates of private carriers (40 CFA/ton/km, 1983) make it advisable to strengthen the fleet of the country's Food Security Commission. Wheat imports are limited by absorptive capacity of the mills (9,000 tons/month). While the Government will try to contribute to internal transport costs of food and aid supplies (estimated at approximately \$US 1 million), there will be a definite need for donor community support to this sector.

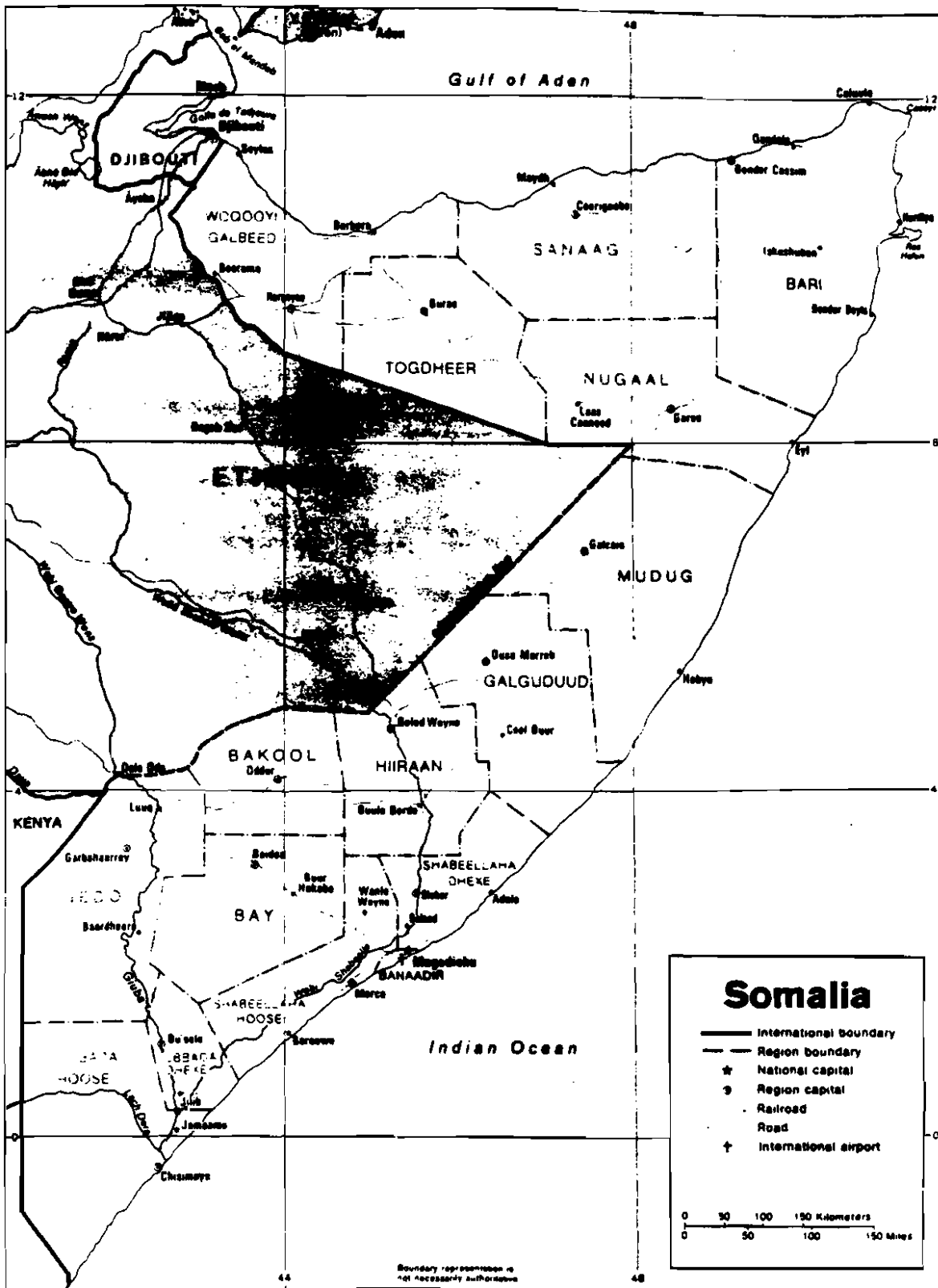
## Non-food aid

Urgent agricultural and pastoral inputs are estimated at \$US 10.7 million for seeds, fertilizers and feed supplements for cattle.

There does not seem at present to be an emergency requirement for health nor relief items. The Government is however urgently seeking support for the rehabilitation of large potable wells and for the rehabilitation of 50 new wells, at an estimated total cost of \$US 4.9 million. These initial requests will most probably be followed by more important ones in this sector.



## SOMALIA



# SOMALIA

Food crop conditions have improved particularly for the main seasonal crop harvest in 1984. However, in the northern areas, crops were adversely affected by irregular and uneven rainfall and by attacks of army worms.

Aggregate food production in 1984 is substantially higher than in 1983 and already above the five-year average for the years 1979 through 1983. Somalia, however, continues to be negatively affected by a major refugee problem which is expected to continue through 1985.

The food-aid requirements for the period January-December 1985 are presently estimated as follows:

## Cereal food-aid

Food-aid requirements refer mostly to the needs of the refugee population - met by WFP and other donors - and some limited food shortages in the northern parts of the country owing to drought. The outlook for the secondary season crop to be harvested in February 1985 is considered unfavourable and will be monitored.

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 300 per ton includes an average transit/internal transport/handling of \$US 70 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
150 000	45 000 000	101 000	30 300 000	49 000	14 700 000

## Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
<u>DSM</u>	6 120	5 508 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	3 090	3 090 000
<u>Other</u>	260	200 000

The country is served by the Mogadiscio and Berbera ports. Mogadiscio discharge rate is maximum 500 tons/day. Bulk discharge can only be done with ship's own equipment. Port storage capacity is about 8,000 tons.

Discharge rate at Berbera is about 500 tons/day. There is limited storage at the port. No food-aid shipments should be scheduled to Berbera in the period end July-September, since the port capacity is then fully utilized for livestock exports. It is planned to assign a WFP transport co-ordinator to cover Somalia from the Sudan. Fuel shortages often disrupt the inland transportation of commodities.

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Non-food aid

In order to counteract the negative, growing impact of the drought on the living conditions of the country's affected population, it is estimated that a number of sectors will require significant support from donors in 1985.

For the preparation of the 1985 harvest, essential agricultural and pastoral inputs, including seeds, fodder, draught animals and agricultural implements are required. The cost of these inputs has been estimated at \$US 10.3 million.

For the health sector, an estimated total of \$US 1.5 million is requested for basic drugs, vaccines, equipment and support personnel.

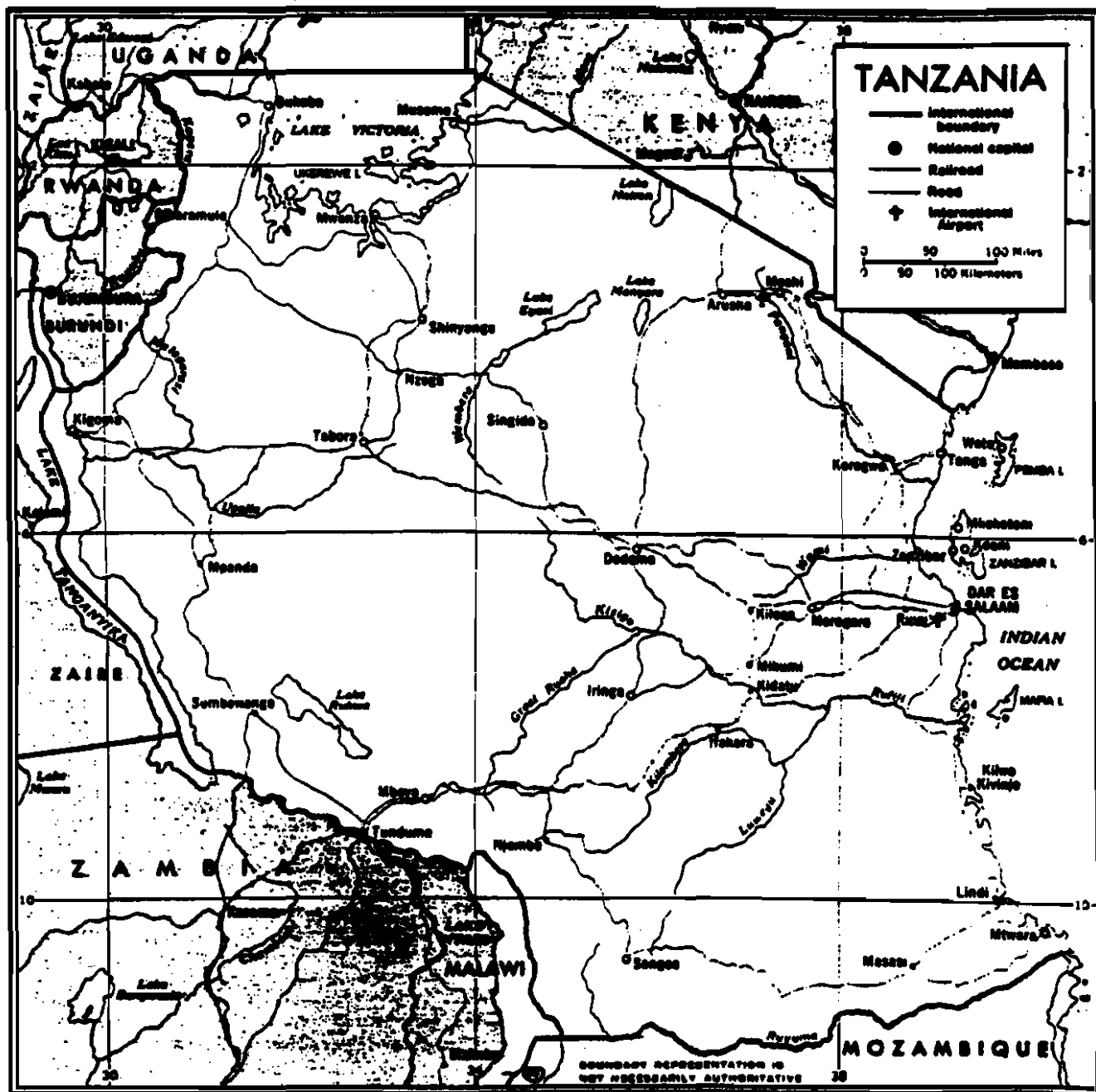
It is reported that approximately 30 per cent of the country's total population is at present severely affected by the drought situation and requires additional emergency assistance amounting to \$US 7 million, for the provision of shelter, relief and survival items.

Within the scope of a large ongoing emergency water-supply programme, supported by multilateral and bilateral donors, additional assistance is also required for the urgent rehabilitation and maintenance of additional wells, of which only a third are presently operational throughout the country. The amount immediately required for this purpose is estimated at \$US 1.9 million.

The additional (capital) inputs immediately required in the logistics sector are estimated at a total of \$US 2 million.

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# UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

The 1984 harvest was particularly poor in the northern regions; elsewhere conditions were somewhat better, but as a whole cereal import requirements for the 1984/85 seasons will be higher than the previous season, because of reported crop failures and rundown of previous years' stocks. There are also internal transport problems which hamper cereal movement from south to north. In and between regions, some migrations have been observed of people in search of food and pastures.

The food-aid requirements for the period June 1984-May 1985 are presently estimated as follows.

Cereal food-aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 300 per ton includes an average transit/internal transport/handling of \$US 70 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
256 000	76 800 000	138 000	41 400 000	118 000	35 400 000

Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
<u>DSM</u>	5 920	5 310 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	3 900	3 900 000
<u>Other</u>	160	256 000

The port of Dar-es-Salaam has a discharge capacity (by grabs and vacuators) of 700-800 tons/day of bulk cereals and 600 tons/day of bagged cereals. There is ample storage space at the port, but the port authority requires direct delivery for large consignments. A project, cofinanced by the World Bank, was recently approved to modernize the port. In the mean time, WFP is considering the provision of spare parts for vacuators at a cost of about \$US 100,000. Port off-take is by rail and road. Internal transport is hampered by lack of vehicles, fuel and spare parts, as well as poor road maintenance.

The additional (capital) immediate inputs required for the logistics sector amount to \$US 2.6 million.

Non-food aid

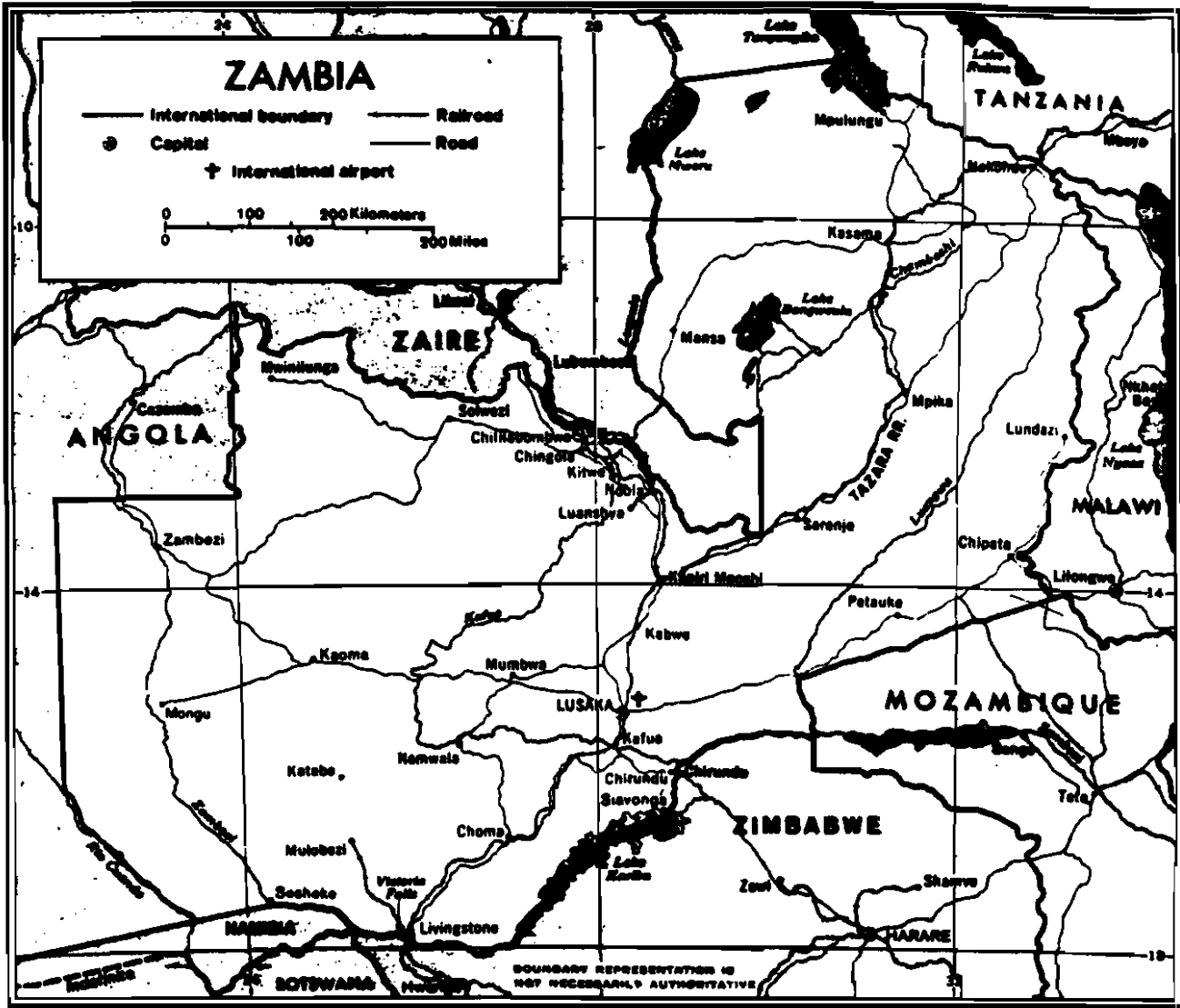
Drought has affected a large number of farmers in seven regions, and large quantities of agricultural inputs, such as seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and animal feed supplement are required, this at an estimated total cost of \$18 million.

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Despite some improvements, health conditions remain poor and provision of essential health supplies (vaccines, basic drugs and technical assistance) are required at an estimated \$6 million.

Although the water supply situation is improving, further immediate assistance is needed, particularly for the provision of pumps and equipment, estimated at \$1.2 million.

## ZAMBIA



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## ZAMBIA

Because of a third drought year, severe food shortages occurred. Parts of southern and north-western provinces remain dry. The final 1985 harvest forecast will not be available before end-February/early March. About 5 per cent of the country's population is presently receiving food aid.

However, based on information listed below the food-aid needs for Zambia for the period June 1984 to May 1985 have been covered.

### Cereal food-aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 300 per ton includes an average transit/internal transport/handling of \$US 70 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
206 000	92 700 000	208 000	93 600 000	--	--

### Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
<u>DSM</u>	2 720	2 700 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	17 900	19 690 000
<u>Other</u>	970	674 000

Serving ports are Dar-es-Salaam, Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth. Off-take from Dar-es-Salaam is 30,000 tons/month by rail, transit times 10 days and rate (\$US 150/ton). There is a lack of funds to administer the food-aid programme, including the lack of foreign exchange for maintaining/importing vehicles, spare parts, fuel, etc. WFP is providing two trucks, and has air-lifted emergency food aid by helicopter to isolated regions with World Bank funding. Ex-South African ports off-take capacity is adequate (by rail), transit time being two to three weeks and the rate being \$US 65 to 70 per ton. The storage capacity is low. The provisional estimated immediate cost of the (capital) inputs required in the logistics sector amounts to \$US 0.6 million.

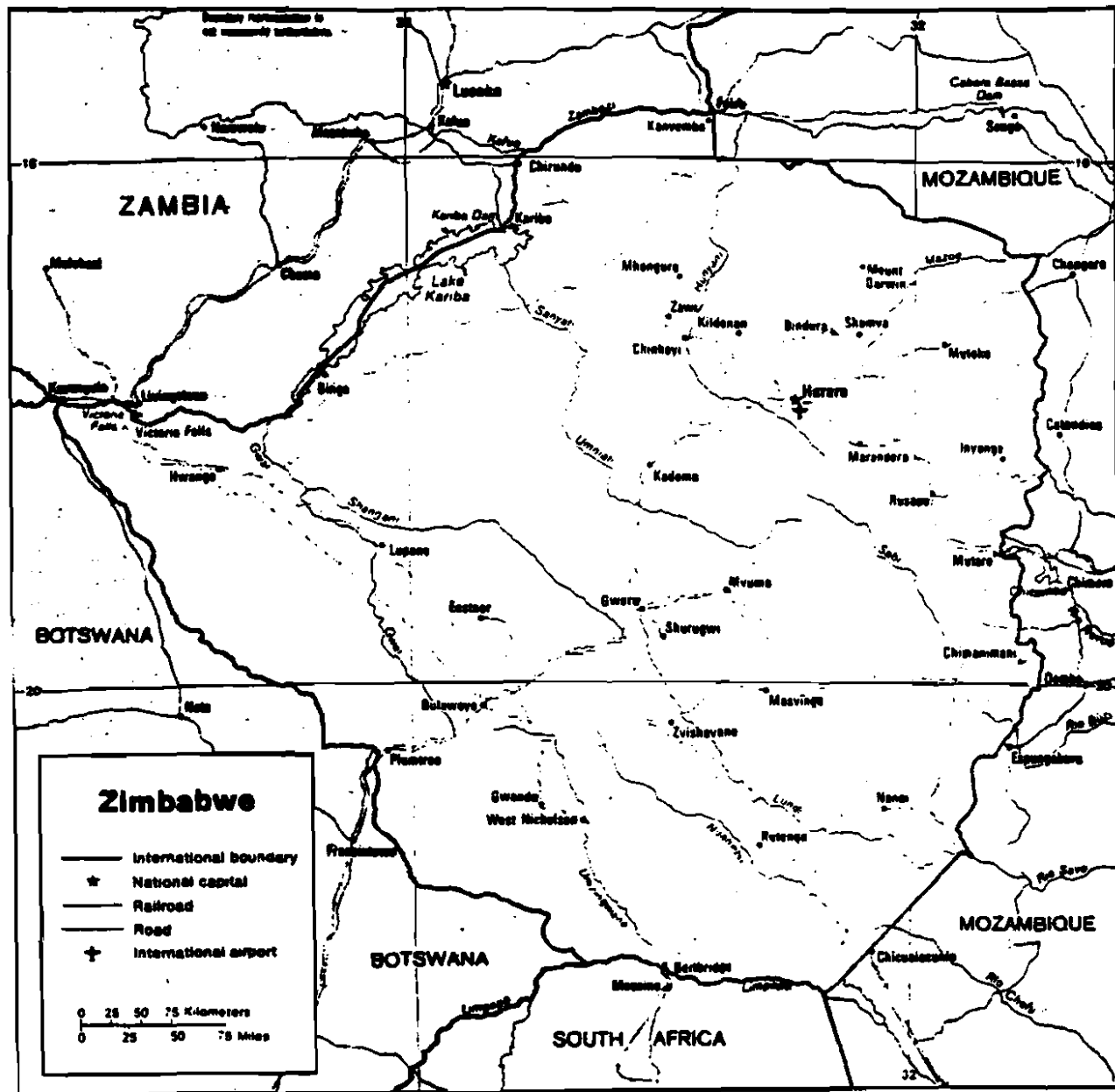
### Non-food aid

Agricultural and pastoral inputs are urgently required for the 1985 planting season, including seeds (millet, sorghum, corn, peanuts, wheat) and fodder for 100,000 cattle for 100 days. This at an estimated cost of \$US 2.7 million. Urgent health actions include health protection for the most vulnerable groups and reconstruction of rural health infrastructures at an estimated total cost of \$US 1.5 million. Urgent water supply requirements include additional equipment and technical personnel, at an estimated cost of \$US 2 million.

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# ZIMBABWE



# ZIMBABWE

Because of a third consecutive year of drought, the main 1984 harvest was below average. While aggregate cereal production is estimated at 1.6 million tons and some 300,000 tons more than the disastrous 1983 crop production, Zimbabwe's food production will still be 20 per cent below normal.

The food-aid requirements for the period April 1984-March 1985 are presently estimated as follows.

## Cereal food-aid

Note: Indicative cost of \$US 330 per ton includes an average transit/internal transport/handling of \$US 100 per ton.

<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Known pledges</u>		<u>Gap</u>	
<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
212 000	69 960 000	210 000	69 300 000	2 000	660 000

## Non-cereal food-aid pledges

	<u>Known pledges</u>	
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cost</u> \$
<u>DSM</u>	4 120	3 708 000
<u>Edible oil</u>	6 800	6 900 000
<u>Other</u>	15 800	9 480 000

Serving ports are Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Beira/Maputo. Off-take from Durban is adequate using rail/road, transit time to border being about 10-14 days, and rates about \$US 45 per ton. Off-take capacity from Beira and Maputo by rail is limited to about 5,000 tons/month from each port. Rail carriage from Durban to Zimbabwe is preferable as trucking is expensive. No special logistic problems are reported.

## Non-food aid

Health conditions, particularly in the south-western part of the country, appear to be worsening and the Government is requesting urgent assistance for a comprehensive health care programme. The assistance requested includes vaccines, basic drugs and water and sanitation equipment for health centres. The total cost of these essential health interventions is estimated at \$US 900,000.

To improve and accelerate existing ongoing water supply programmes, pipes, pumps and drilling equipment are urgently needed, initially at an estimated cost of \$US 1.2 million.

SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY UNMET NEEDS - 1985

Breakdown of assistance by country and field of assistance

Country	Food aid requirements (incl. transport)*	Basic agricultural/ pastoral inputs	Essential health actions	Relief survival items	Essential water projects	Additional logistics capital inputs	Grand total
(Millions of US dollars)							
Angola	9.7	4.3	4.5	11.1	1.8	2.3	33.7
Burkina-Faso	62.2	-	2.5	2.0	1.0	0.5	68.2
Chad	110.3	2.7	7.5	-	2.1	2.8	125.4
Mali	145.4	6.5	6.0	0.2	-	1.4	159.5
Mauritania	32.8	1.9	5.5	-	0.6	0.8	41.6
Mozambique	43.1	10.3	10.0	3.4	10.1	4.2	81.1
Niger	139.5	6.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	149.7
Sudan	114.0	21.5	14.3	29.7	4.8	7.0	191.3
Ethiopia (update)	260.5	95.0	4.1	4.3	1.1	14.3	379.3
**							
Botswana	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.8
Burundi	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	20.0
Cape Verde	9.4	-	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.1	11.8
Kenya	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	17.4
Lesotho	0.3	1.5	0.2	-	-	0.5	2.5
Rwanda	19.0	5.7	1.9	-	2.8	1.0	30.4
Senegal	5.9	10.7	-	-	4.9	1.6	23.1
Somalia	14.7	10.3	1.5	7.0	1.9	2.0	37.4
United Republic of Tanzania	35.4	18.0	6.0	-	1.2	2.6	63.2
Zambia	-	2.7	1.5	-	2.0	0.6	6.8
Zimbabwe	0.7	-	0.9	-	1.2	0.2	3.0
Refugees	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.0
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 043.1</b>	<b>197.3</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>1 600.2</b>

\* Source: WFP.

\*\* More specific data will be provided if made available before the Conference.