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SUPPORT

OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SUDANO-SAHELIAN OFFICE (UNSO)
AND ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DROUGHT-STRICKEN COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

Other assistance to drought-stricken countries in Africa

Report of the Administrator

Addendum

SUMMARY

Since the report on the situation in drought-stricken countries in Africa (DP/1984/52) was prepared, additional information has been received. This information is hereby submitted to the attention of the Governing Council.

I. MOZAMBIQUE

(Additional information)

1. According to information received by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) as of 30 April 1984, contributions made during March and April 1984 by various countries and relief bodies can be summarized as follows:

| <u>Miscellaneous Governments and bodies</u> | <u>Approximate value in dollars</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Italy | 625 000 |
| Japan | 500 000 |
| United Kingdom | 1 383 700 |
| Catholic Relief Services | 25 000 |
| OXFAM | 21 300 |
| Canada | 117 190 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 154 000 |
| Holy See | 15 000 |
| Norway | 200 000 |
| Switzerland | 500 000 |

2. In addition, the World Food Programme (WFP) and various non-governmental organizations have started to set up, in the province of Tete, 11 relief centres to accommodate 335,000 people. Additional relief is required for a further 100,000.

II. SOMALIA

(Additional information)

3. As of 1 April 1984, WFP, the European Economic Community (EEC), Australia, Italy, Japan, Turkey and the United States had sent or promised to send in the near future approximately 70,000 tons of wheat and wheat flour, 45,000 tons of rice and 10,000 tons of sorghum. The Government has submitted an additional request for 35,000 tons of grain in emergency food aid.

III. SUDAN 1/

4. Darfur and Kordofan regions in the north and, to a lesser degree, Borano region and the Red Sea coast, in the east, suffered greatly from the drought this year. Overall, according to Government figures, approximately 1.8 million people have been affected by this drought and a request for 130,000 tons of grains and various foodstuffs in emergency food aid has been submitted to WFP. So far, WFP has promised to provide 5,000 tons of sorghum and consultations are under way for an additional 7,000 tons. The medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme prepared by the Government is part of a broad strategy to combat desertification by reforestation with Acacia senegal (which gives gum arabic) and limiting land clearance. The programme comprises the following projects:

(a) Development of a belt of Acacia senegal, running from east to west and representing an investment of \$10 million (in addition to the similar UNESO project currently under way, costed at \$1,971,250);

(b) Establishment throughout the country of a series of nurseries in order to restore the pasture land, creation of windbreaks, stabilization of the dunes and establishment of nurseries for the production of firewood. Twenty-five nurseries are planned at a total cost of \$7.5 million);

(c) Resettlement of people who have moved in from the north in the southern plains of Darfur and Kordofan (three projects at a total cost of \$3 million);

(d) Development of surface waters in the northern regions (Darfur and Kordofan) and in the east for farming, horticulture and improvement of the pasture land (three projects costing a total of \$7.5 million);

(e) Control of livestock diseases in the western regions (the project comprises three mobile clinics and the provision of the necessary vaccines and drugs, at a total cost of \$600,000);

(f) Rational exploitation of pasture land in the western regions through proper development of water resources (three projects costing a total of \$1 million);

(g) Study for the construction and development of warehouses for storing foodstuffs in the western regions (one project costing \$200,000);

(h) Finally, a project costing \$11 million, financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and USAID, is being planned to rehabilitate the traditional route followed in the north when moving livestock to their summer or winter pastures and creation of a new such route in the south.

IV. CHAD

(Additional information)

5. Very little rain fell in Chad in 1983, particularly in the Sahelian region of the northeast and west (it rained only two or three times in the regions of Biltine, Ouadai and Kamen). As a result, the crops have withered, pasture land has dried up and 34 per cent of the livestock has died. In addition, large areas of land have been abandoned following the displacement of the population because of the drought and ongoing events.

6. Emergency food aid requirements for the first six months of 1984, as identified by the UNDRO mission, have been covered by pledges of 68,000 tons of grain and miscellaneous food products. The arrival of 119 vehicles supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as a gift from the Italian Government, has markedly improved the transport situation. Additional needs in this area are estimated at \$1.5 million. The main outstanding problems relate to:

(a) The operation and management of ferries to provide service on the river Chari;

(b) The need to establish regional redistribution and logistic centres at Mongo (Guera) and Mao (Kahem) at an estimated cost of \$750,000;

(c) The influx of persons displaced by the conflict in the north and the drought. The situation has been stabilized by instituting a major programme for the distribution of food and medical care to make sure that large numbers of people do not stream southwards to N'Djamena. However, longer term programmes are urgently needed in those regions.

(d) The need for basic antiparasite drugs and antibiotics to replace exhausted supplies; they will go to 5 hospitals, 18 medical centres and 20 infirmaries.

Notes

1/ According to the February 1984 issue of the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, the population of the Sudan was estimated, in 1982, to be about 19.8 million.
