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EMERGENCY FACTS: As of February 1985

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EMERGENCY FACTS

As of February 1985

28 ANGOLA

Some 500,000 people are estimated to be in critical need of assistance, mainly in the Northern, Central and Southern Provinces. The 1984 drought caused a massive displacement from agricultural areas to urban centers, roads and railway lines. Malnutrition is acute. Today in Angola, one out of every three children dies before the age of five, in the worst areas almost as many children die as survive. Logistics and transportation are hampered by civil strife. Many displaced people are in dire need of clothing, blankets and shelter since temperatures can drop to below 10 degrees centigrade in parts of the country.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some 33.7 million dollars are urgently required in order to meet outstanding needs, some of which are outlined below:

Health (e.g. basic drugs, equipment, transport vehicles): US\$ 4.5 million.

Agriculture (e.g. seeds, fertilizers, tools): US\$4.3 million.

Water supply operations: US\$1.8 million.

Logistics: US\$2.3 million.

Relief survival items (e.g. clothing and shelter): US\$11.1 million.

BOTSWANA

The total cultivated area of Botswana has now been reduced to 11 per cent of the previous growing season because of three consecutive years of drought and overgrazing which badly affected grassland. Under these circumstances, the government has been compelled to use approximately 20 per cent of its development budget for relief operations. Food aid is cur-

rently reaching more than half of the country's population through the expansion of feeding projects for primary schools and vulnerable groups of people. Botswana will certainly continue to need food aid in 1985, but if current pledges are confirmed and arrive as scheduled, there should be no major shortfall this year. The country at present needs 33,000 tons of cereal food aid and 17,116 tons of non-cereal food aid. . . . The government has also mobilized and supported efforts to improve water supplies for drinking and irrigation at a cost of US\$3.5 million.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$2.8 million are needed to meet outstanding needs for cereal and non-cereal food aid.

BURKINA FASO

The planting of some off-season cash crops in low-lying areas has not reduced the food deficit currently being experienced. In several areas, particularly in the north, complete crop failures have been reported. Country-wide, approximately 500,000 people are assessed as being seriously affected by drought and in need of emergency food aid. . . . Several years of food shortages have resulted in severe deterioration of health and nutrition among people in affected areas. Needs for basic drugs and vaccines are urgent. In addition, vulnerable groups need relief survival items such as shelter material and blankets to cope with low night-time temperatures during the rainy season.

In general, logistics are

good but internal transport is seriously hampered by continuing deterioration of railcars and locomotives and lack of maintenance. The government has placed a priority on the development of water resources.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$68.2 million are urgently needed to meet the needs as outlined below:

Food Aid (cereal and non-cereal food): US\$62.2 million.

Health (e.g. basic drugs, vaccines): US\$2.5 million.

Relief survival (shelter, blankets): US\$2 million.

Essential water projects (development of ground and surface water): US\$1 million.

Logistics (inland transportation): US\$0.5 million.

BURUNDI

The unsatisfactory rainy season of 1984 has seriously affected Burundi's record of food self-sufficiency. The country is facing a major problem in population growth and density. In addition, soil erosion and consequent loss of natural resources make Burundi increasingly vulnerable to a further reduction in its agricultural productivity. Rapid price increases have occurred in basic food, such as beans and maize due to inflation. Higher food prices have especially affected low-income groups, causing malnutrition.

Burundi currently has no food security stocks, but the government is planning to build its storage capacity to over 100,000 metric tons, 45,000 of which are already available. The general health and drinking water supply situation in the rural area is precarious and could deteriorate if the 1985 rains remain below average.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$20 million are required to meet cereal and non-cereal food aid needs.

CAPE VERDE

Since independence in 1975, Cape Verde has been affected by a severe drought. In 1984, exceptionally low rainfall seriously disrupted fresh water supplies. Only 20 percent of

the island's population have access to water supply and they are limited to 30 liters per-day per-person, in accordance with the national water restriction code.

Cape Verde urgently needs assistance to drill new boreholes and equip wells with motors or wind pumps, both for drinking and for agriculture. In addition, basic drugs for primary health care of the population are also required.

The government has also requested assistance for the agricultural and pastoral sector, though the cost has not yet been estimated.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$10.7 million are needed, as outlined below:

Food aid (cereal and non-cereal food): US\$9.4 million.

Health (basic drugs, vaccines): US\$0.8 million.

Essential water projects (e.g. wells, motor or wind pumps): US\$0.4 million.

Logistics (transportation, handling costs): US\$0.1 million.

CHAD

Chad is facing the worst drought of its history. Vast agricultural areas have been disrupted and thousands of farmers have fled to urban centers. By late 1984, the population of its capital city N'Djamena had swollen by some 70,000 displaced persons. Last year's grain harvest of 300,000 metric tons only covered half of the country's minimum requirement. At least 1.5 million people—almost a third of the country's population—will depend on international assistance for their survival. Chad's plight is further complicated by civil strife.

Swift distribution of relief supplies is hampered by the fact that Chad is a land-locked country. Supplies have to be shipped first to Douala (Cameroon) or Apapa (Nigeria) and then carried overland to N'Djamena. Bottlenecks are also encountered at the crossing of the Chari River, near N'Djamena, where the water is so low that it impedes the traffic of ferries. Worse still is the fact that transport infrastruc-

ture inside Chad is almost non-existent.

Displaced persons are being resettled to fertile lands and are growing their own food. Their basic requirements are being met until the next harvest.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Outstanding needs are in the order of US\$125.4 million. The most important are outlined below:

Cereal food aid (cereal and non-cereal food): US\$110.3 million.

Health (e.g. basic drugs, infrastructure): US\$7.5 million.

Logistics (ocean and inland transportation): US\$2.8 million.

Agriculture (e.g. seeds, vaccine, fodder): US\$2.7 million.

Water (e.g. additional drilling and pump equipment, technical personnel): US\$2.1 million.

ETHIOPIA

The drought in Ethiopia continues unabated. Estimates are that over 7.9 million people are affected—approximately 5.5 million in Wollo, Tigray and Eritrea Provinces and 2.4 million in Sidamo, Harrarghe and Shewa Provinces. Conditions are worsening as the dry season proceeds; this estimate will grow upwards to 8 million people.

Ethiopia will need at least three times more food aid in 1985 than the year before. Cereal arrivals for the period of January through April are confirmed as 448,999 tons. The cereal food need is estimated [after April] at 125,000 tons per month. The volume of food aid commodities is stretching port capacity to the utmost. The road transport situation is still tight but additional short and long-haul trucks are expected.

Agricultural and pastoral supplies, essential health supplies, as well as relief survival items such as shelters, stoves and cooking utensils are needed. There is also an immediate need for additional household water in the drought-stricken areas.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$379.3 million are required urgently to meet outstanding needs as outlined below:

Food aid (cereal and non-cereal food): US\$260.5 million.

Basic agricultural and pastoral supplies (seeds, fertilizers, pes-

ticides, tools): US\$95 million.

Essential health actions (drugs, vaccines): US\$4.1 million.

Relief survival items (shelter, blanket, clothing): US\$4.3 million.

Essential water projects (wells, pumps): US\$1.1 million.

Logistics (ocean and inland transportation): US\$14.3 million.

KENYA

The failure of the long rains in Kenya has affected the usually productive central highlands and has spread throughout the eastern region of the country. By the end of 1984, normal short rains fell in rain-prone districts, resulting in respectable maize and bean harvests. Most areas previously affected by the drought—such as Kitui district and parts of Erulu and Meru—are now recovering, (but not) the northern part of the country.

Over 11 percent of the population in Kenya is affected by drought and receives food aid from the government. Kenya needs a total of 425,000 tons of cereal food and still has a gap of 52,700 tons to fill. Needs for non-cereal food are estimated to be 20,210 tons.

Approximately 78,500 metric tons of various types of fertilizers are being requested from donors. Emergency health activities continue in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$17.4 million are urgently required for cereal and non-cereal food aid.

LESOTHO

The drought has affected Lesotho for the past three years. During this period the national food production level dropped one-third below the normal level. Further reduction is forecast for this year's harvest. Pledges of food aid have covered a large portion of this food deficit. However, a potential shortfall still exists and more food aid is needed.

Logistics needs range from cash support for inland transport, to large trucks for food distribution within the country. The government has also requested health assistance,

such as basic drugs and vaccines.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$3.8 million are required urgently to meet the needs outlined below:

Food aid (cereal or non-cereal food): US\$0.3 million.

Essential health actions (basic drugs, vaccines): US\$3.0 million.

Logistics (trucks, handling expenses): US\$0.5 million.

MALI

Mali is experiencing the longest and worst drought of its history, severely affecting 1.2 million people. The drought has forced 95,000 people to migrate from their farming communities in search of assistance. Damage to pastures and to domestic cattle has been particularly severe in the regions of Timbuktu, Gao and Mopti. National cereal production is expected to be 50 percent below normal; 410,000 tons of cereal food aid are needed. A rehabilitation program providing basic agricultural and pastoral supplies, such as seeds, veterinary items and animals for transport/traction is required. The deteriorating nutritional status of the drought-affected population calls for an emergency health program to provide basic drugs and to deal with epidemics such as cholera.

Food aid to Mali is currently shipped through the ports of Abidjan, Dakar and Lome. These ports also serve Senegal, Niger, Burkina Faso and Mauritania and are able to accommodate only one-third of Mali's needs.

The country's water drilling program needs to be expanded to provide water for human consumption, irrigation for family food production plots and to support domestic cattle herds.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

A total of US\$159.5 million is urgently required to meet outstanding needs, some of which are outlined below:

Food aid (including ocean and inland transport): US\$145.4 million.

Basic agricultural and pastoral supplies (e.g. seeds, veterinary items, fodder, animals): US\$6.5 million.

Essential health actions (basic drugs, vaccines): US\$6 million.

Relief survival items (e.g. shelter, clothing): US\$0.20 million.

Logistics: US\$1.4 million.

MAURITANIA

The drought in Mauritania has spread throughout the country. Over 1.1 million people are affected and need emergency assistance. Rainfall over the last decade has been very low, particularly in the last three rainy seasons. Cereal production fell to two-thirds its normal level. The regions hardest hit are Trarza and Brakna; 90 percent of their population is affected. The drought has also accelerated the deterioration of grazing land, trees, oasis agriculture and ground water. This has resulted in migration of people and livestock to fertile southern rural areas, creating new problems in water resources and other amenities there.

There is an immediate need for seeds, fertilizers and pest control for the 1985 harvest. Mobile health and nutritional surveillance teams are helping some of the affected people, but existing stocks of medicine are not sufficient. Transport and technical assistance are also required. . . .

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$41.6 million are required immediately in order to meet outstanding needs, some of which are outlined below:

Food aid (including ocean and inland transport): US\$32.8 million.

Basic agricultural and pastoral inputs (e.g. seeds, fertilizer, fencing and material for repairs of earth dams): US\$1.9 million.

Essential health actions (basic drugs): US\$5.5 million.

Logistics: US\$0.8 million.

Essential water projects US\$0.6 million.

MOZAMBIQUE

The drought in Mozambique has severely affected 2.5 million people, especially in Tete, Manica, Sofala, Inhambane and Gaza Provinces where 1.6 million people are seriously undernourished. Due to insurgent activities, agricultural planting, marketing and transport of food have been reduced; schools and dispensaries have been destroyed,

and major population shifts and paralysis of rural industries have also occurred.

Despite average rainfall, except in the west, the forthcoming harvest will not cover 1985/86 food needs, and food aid needs to be shipped immediately. Mozambique's infant mortality rate is among the highest in the world, and basic drugs, vaccines and equipment are required urgently to fight disease.

Relief survival items such as blankets, clothes and soap are urgently needed. . . .

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$81.1 million are urgently required as outlined below:

Food aid (cereal and non-cereal food): US\$43.1 million.

Basic agricultural and pastoral supplies (e.g. improved seeds, basic tools such as hoes, cutlasses, axes, sickles, plows and sharpeners): US\$10.3 million.

Essential health actions (e.g. basic drugs, vaccines and medical equipment): US\$10 million.

Essential water projects (e.g. wells, boreholes and pumps): US\$10.1 million.

Logistics (trucks, spare parts and support unit): US\$4.2 million.

Relief survival items (shelter, clothing, blankets): US\$3.4 million.

NIGER

The drought in Niger is reported as the worst in the past century. Its adverse effects have severely compounded the endemic water shortage prevailing throughout the country. As many as 2.5 million persons are affected in 3,270 villages, including 400,000 persons who have been displaced.

Because Niger is landlocked, relief supplies can arrive only through ports in Benin, Togo and Nigeria, plus Abidjan to a minor extent. Cereal food aid requirements, mostly for emergency distribution, include 65,000 tons for 400,000 displaced persons, plus 6,000 tons of dried skim milk and 4,400 tons of edible oil. Drought situation has considerably aggravated the traditionally acute problems of water supply; funds to deepen existing and drill new wells for family food production are urgently needed.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Outstanding needs are on the order of US\$149.7 million, the most important of which are outlined below.

Food aid (including ocean and inland transportation): US\$139.5 million.

Basic agricultural and pastoral inputs (seeds, fodder, veterinary items, tools, fertilizers and pesticides): US\$6.2 million.

Essential health actions (basic drugs, vaccines): US\$1.5 million.

Relief survival items (shelter, clothing and other requirements): US\$0.6 million.

Logistics (trucks and spare parts): US\$0.9 million.

Essential water projects US\$0.8 million.

RWANDA

The drought in Rwanda has spread throughout the entire country and has affected about 3 million people—more than half of the population. The shortfall in 1984 cereal production is 120,000 tons, and the total national food deficit approached 146,000 tons. In addition to food aid, basic agricultural and pastoral supplies, such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and hand tools, are urgently needed in order to rehabilitate the drought-afflicted agriculture sector.

The food shortage caused by the drought has resulted in the deterioration of the nutritional status of a large percentage of the affected population, even though national health programs are meeting some health needs, such as vaccination. However, large emergency quantities of basic drugs, such as antibiotics and anti-malaria pills, are urgently required. Additional equipment and technical personnel are also needed to complete essential water projects already under construction.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

A total of US\$27.2 million is required urgently to meet the needs outlined below.

Food aid (cereal and non-cereal): US\$19 million.

Basic agricultural and pastoral supplies (e.g. seeds, fertilizers, pesticides): US\$5.7 million.

Health (basic drugs): US\$1.8 million.

Logistics (ocean and inland transportation): US\$0.7 million.

SENEGAL

The rainfall distribution during 1984 in Senegal was uneven. This severely affected crop production, particularly in the northern regions of the country. A similar pattern is forecast for this year. As a result, national food production is expected to be very low.

The country will thus need additional food aid. The government has also requested agricultural and pastoral supplies, such as seeds and fertilizers, and assistance to rehabilitate 50 wells for drinking water. Senegal is served by the port of Dakar which has adequate facilities, but the government is seeking assistance to develop its internal transportation.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$23.4 million are required to meet the needs outlined below:

Food aid (e.g. cereal and non-cereal food): US\$5.9 million.

Basic agricultural and pastoral supplies (e.g. feed supplements for cattle, fertilizers and seeds): US\$10.7 million.

Essential water projects (e.g. wells, pumps): US\$5.2 million.

Logistics (inland transportation): US\$1.6 million.

SOMALIA

Rainfall in Somalia was erratic during the first two weeks of the rainy season, particularly in the Northern Region which is hardest hit by the drought. Irregular rain and attacks by army worms have adversely affected crops in the north. The Schabelle and Juba rivers, the life-line of Somalia, depend on rain from Ethiopian catchment areas and are one-third below the 1983 level.

Despite these difficulties, aggregate food production in 1984 is substantially higher than in 1983 and already above the five-year average for 1979-1983. However, Somalia still faces the considerable impact of hosting a major refugee population—a problem which is expected to continue throughout 1985. The country will, therefore, face exceptional food import needs. Food aid requirements are estimated at

150,000 metric tons. There is also an urgent need for an additional 25 modern storage facilities with a capacity of 2,500 tons each.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$22.7 million are required urgently to meet the outstanding needs as outlined below:

Food aid (cereal and non-cereal food): US\$10.3 million.

Health (basic drugs, vaccines, equipment): US\$1.5 million.

Relief and survival (blankets, clothing): US\$7 million.

Essential water supplies (rehabilitation and maintenance of wells): US\$1.9 million.

Logistics (inland and ocean transportation): US\$2 million.

SUDAN

A total of 4.5 million people in Darfur, northern Kordofan and the eastern region of the Red Sea Province are seriously affected by the drought and have had poor harvests for four years. Food deficits are substantial. As a result, many nomadic populations have lost their crops and livestock and have moved to the southern portions of these provinces and to the Nile banks in search of relief. The problem is further compounded by the rapidly increasing influx of displaced population from drought stricken areas of Ethiopia and Chad.

Low rainfall in the Blue Nile system has reduced crop production in the major irrigated areas of the eastern and central regions and has eliminated winter wheat production. Grain, vegetable seed, livestock, draught animals and agricultural implements are required urgently. Large supplies of antibiotics and anti-malaria, multi-vitamin and anti-dysentery drugs are required. More than 300,000 families are also in need of urgent shelter items, such as straw mats and blankets. Several areas of Sudan are not accessible during the July-September rainy period, particularly southern Darfur and Kordofan.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$191.3 million are urgently required as outlined below:

Food aid (cereal and non-cereal food): US\$114 million.



Health (basic drugs, vaccines): US\$14.3 million.

Basic agricultural and pastoral inputs (e.g. seed, hand tools, draught animals): US\$21.5 million.

Relief survival items (straw mats, blankets, clothing and cooking utensils): US\$29.7 million.

Logistics: (transportation and fuel): US\$7.0 million.

Essential water projects (drilling rigs and supplies and equipment, 800 Mark II hand pumps): US\$4.8 million.

TANZANIA

The short rains in Tanzania have been satisfactory, although punctuated with dry spells in some areas. The forecast for the long rains expected in March is very promising. The national food production level for this year is anticipated to be above average.

However, food aid is still needed as a supplement for the drought-afflicted farmers. A large number of farmers in seven drought regions are also in need of seeds, pesticides,

fertilizers and animal feed supplements. Short term assistance in research/training equipment and drugs for the livestock is urgently requested. Tanzania is experiencing logistics problems in the transport of cereal from the south to the north.

The water situation is improving, but additional pumps and equipment have been requested. Despite some improvements, health conditions remain poor among the drought-affected population, and essential health supplies, such as vaccines, basic drugs and technical assistance, are needed.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$63.2 million are urgently required in order to meet outstanding needs, some of which are outlined below:

Food aid (cereal and non-cereal food): US\$35.4 million.

Health (e.g. basic drugs, technical assistance): US\$6 million.

Essential water projects (e.g. pumps and other water equipment): US\$1.2 million.

Basic agricultural and pastoral supplies (e.g. seeds, animal feed, pesticide): US\$18 million.

Logistics: (ocean and inland transportation): US\$2.6 million.

ZAMBIA

The Southern and Northern Provinces of Zambia remain dry as the country enters the third year of the drought. During this period, severe food shortages occurred and about five percent of the population is presently receiving food aid. The country's food needs for the period June 1984 to May 1985 have been covered.

Forecasts are not yet available for the 1985 harvest, but agricultural and pastoral supplies such as seeds (millet, sorghum wheat) for the coming planting season are needed urgently. Health protection for the most vulnerable groups of people and reconstruction of rural health infrastructures is required. Assistance for food transport and the

maintenance of porting vehicles is essential. In order to improve water supply in the drought-affected regions, equipment and technical personnel are needed.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

Some US\$6.8 million are needed to meet the needs, some of which are outlined below:

Health (e.g. basic drugs, reconstruction of infrastructure): US\$1.5 million.

Basic agricultural and pastoral inputs (e.g. seeds, cattle, hand tools): US\$2.7 million.

Essential water projects (e.g. equipment, technical personnel): US\$2 million.

Logistics: (ocean and inland transportation): US\$0.6 million.

ZIMBABWE

The drought has plagued Zimbabwe for the last three years. Two million people are severely affected in the southern areas and are totally dependent on free food distribution from the government. Cereal production has increased slightly and an excellent maize harvest is expected this year. However, national food production will still be 20 percent below normal. In order to stimulate agriculture, the government has made development of water resources in the drought-affected areas its priority. Small-scale irrigation and borehole digging have been expanded through the establishment of a national fund for irrigation. Contributions to this fund are needed.

Health conditions are worsening, particularly in the southwestern part of the country, and a comprehensive health care program to fight diseases, such as diarrhoea, TB, typhoid and measles, is required. Assistance is also needed to upgrade the infrastructure of rural clinics.

ASSISTANCE MEASURES

A total of US\$2.8 million is urgently required to meet outstanding needs, as outlined below:

Food aid (cereal and non-cereal food): US\$0.7 million.

Health (basic drugs and clinic facilities): US\$0.9 million.

Essential water projects (pipes, pumps, drilling equipment): US\$1 million.

Logistics: (ocean and inland transportation): US\$0.2 million. □