

**PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSIS ON THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY NATURAL PHENOMENA
IN PERU AND IDENTIFICATION OF IMMEDIATE NEEDS FOR INTERNATIONAL
ASSISTANCE**

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	3
I. BACKGROUND	3
1. Origin and description of the disaster	3
2. Identification and quantitative estimate of damage	5
II. NEED FOR EXTERNAL CO-OPERATION	7
1. Need for reconstruction	7
2. Need for immediate assistance	7
III. SPECIFIC ASSISTANCE REQUIRED	9
1. Objectives of the assistance	9
2. Assistance requested	9
ANNEX	11

INTRODUCTION

This document describes briefly the origin and characteristics of the natural disasters that have recently hit the Peruvian population and economy.

In view of the large area stricken by the meteorological phenomena, the type and severity of the damage and the great number of people affected, enormous effort will be required for a return to normality. The Peruvian Government has made a provisional estimate of the damage and prepared a three-year investment programme for rehabilitation and reconstruction. The programme will be financed with the Government's own funds and with loans from abroad, some of which are still to be arranged on a firm basis.

Apart from these longer-term needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction, there is also an urgent need for international assistance to deal with a number of immediate problems. The latter relate, inter alia, to food and seed grain, medicines and control of disease carriers, increase in transport capacity, and technical assistance for organizing and facilitating the flow of external assistance. These problems are also described in the report.

I. BACKGROUND

1. Origin and description of the disaster

During the last months of 1982 and the first half of 1983 there occurred in Peru a number of natural phenomena which caused damage to the physical and social infrastructure, reduced or destroyed production and did serious harm to the living conditions of the population, thereby creating a situation of national disaster.

First, towards the end of 1982, there occurred a drought which struck mainly the departments of Puno, Arequipa, Cuzco, Apurímac and Tacna, which are in the highlands of southern Peru. The drought was followed by severe frosts and hailstorms.

Secondly, as a direct result of the phenomenon of "El Niño", in early 1983 there were heavy rains causing floods in the normally arid northern departments of Piura, Tumbes, Lambayeque, Lima, La Libertad, Ancash and Cajamarca.

Even though both of these phenomena - floods and droughts - occur relatively often in Peru, on this occasion they were so intense and widespread and followed one another so closely that no similarly abnormal period can be found in recent history. What has happened in this country is, in fact, not an isolated event but part of a meteorologically abnormal year during which atypical climatic changes have occurred virtually everywhere on earth.

The total area affected by the two meteorological events is approximately 300,000 square kilometres, representing almost one fifth of the national territory. The zone directly and severely affected by the floods in the northern

part of the country is devoted to irrigated intensive agriculture, growing products for domestic consumption and for export, and has the best production and communication infrastructure in the country. In contrast, the southern region hit by the drought is devoted to subsistence agriculture and to the raising of various types and species of animals; it does not have adequate means of transport and communication. Thus, the disasters struck, on the one hand, the area of greatest development and most intensive production and, on the other, the area which is most vulnerable from the standpoint of the population's living conditions.

Surveys made by governmental offices estimate the number of persons directly affected by the disasters at 1,286,000; of these, about 832,000 (65 per cent) are residents of the northern departments which suffered floods, while the remaining 454,000 (35 per cent) reside in the southern departments suffering from the drought. Even though the total number mentioned represents only 7 per cent of the country's population, the proportion becomes considerable when the population indirectly affected by these phenomena is included. Consideration must also be given to the fact that of the total number of persons directly affected, a large proportion belong to the most disadvantaged social groups of the population.

Furthermore, not only has the area hit by the drought lost the production of certain items basic to the subsistence of the population but also the seed grain - of species which are produced only in the special climatic and altitude conditions of this region - intended for the next harvest has had to be used by the farmers for food, so that there is a threat of a total lack of these products in the region.

The consequences of this include both a progressive decrease in the nutritional levels of the rural population, with increased infant mortality, and mass migrations to other areas in search of subsistence; such migrations are already being detected.

The problems of the northern region are no less numerous and no less serious. The floods there have destroyed or damaged standing crops, crops already harvested and the production infrastructure; the vehicles, roads and bridges required for bringing crops out to consumer centres and for bringing in the assistance needed by the population; the homes of the rural population; the social infrastructure, including schools, health centres and water-supply and sewerage systems; some power-generating stations and transmission systems; and facilities and equipment for fishing and fish processing. Sanitary conditions are such that, although epidemic levels have not been reached, there has been a notable increase in morbidity rates and it has become necessary to intensify preventive campaigns against diseases, such as malaria.

The situation described above is superimposed on a condition of economic depression that the entire country is going through. The reduction in the export of products that were lost or could not be produced and an increase in imports to repair or replace what has been damaged will further aggravate the already critical situation of the foreign-trade sector. Lastly, the lack of certain products and the rise in the prices of basic consumer items will have a very adverse effect on the population's finances, and the fiscal deficit will increase considerably owing to the need to respond as effectively as possible to the disasters.

It is therefore obvious that the country's social and economic problems will be aggravated in the near future, even though they have been identified and anticipated by the authorities. There is a shortage of internal and foreign-exchange resources to meet a situation of this magnitude. Indeed, although the country is already receiving a substantial amount of foreign aid, there is still a considerable gap to bridge; this can be done only through increased assistance from the international community, both in the immediate future and over the long term.

2. Identification and quantitative estimate of the damage

Peruvian authorities have recently completed an evaluation of the most direct damages caused by the disasters and a programme of investment for rehabilitation and reconstruction. 1/ The diagnosis made provides an identification of the hardest-hit sectors and regions which must be helped as a matter of priority.

The estimates made fix the total damage caused by the disasters at \$885 million; of this, \$419 million (47 per cent) represents losses in production, and \$465 million (53 per cent) represents damage to the infrastructure. In geographical terms, 80 per cent (\$710 million) of the damage occurred in the northern region, while the remaining 20 per cent (\$174 million) occurred in the departments in the south.

(a) Losses in production

The farming sector, up to June 1983, has suffered losses in production amounting to \$227 million, most of which (76 per cent) is due to drought damage. The losses consist mainly of direct loss of crops such as potatoes, rice, cotton, bananas, soy beans, sugar cane and fruits, and of a reduction in livestock production, since the drought affected about 2.6 million head of livestock of various kinds.

It should be noted that the disasters have necessitated a delay in the planting of new crops, and this effect has not yet been quantitatively evaluated. In the case of the drought-stricken southern area the planting of the new crop is endangered by the consumption of much of the seed grain.

The energy sector suffered the second largest amount of damage, with severe losses in the reproduction of hydrocarbons and the generation of electric power. The amount of these losses is reported to be \$184 million.

The industrial sector has suffered a production loss estimated at about \$4.7 million as a result of damage to the infrastructure and lack of input. The fishing sector has suffered a production loss of about \$2.8 million, mainly through the loss of part of the fishing fleet and the temporary enforced idleness of the rest; however, this figure does not include future reductions in catch as a result of increased temperature and decreased salinity of the sea water.

(b) Damage to the physical and social infrastructure

All of the damage to the infrastructure occurred in the flood-stricken northern areas of the country.

The transport and communications sector was worst hit, with damage or destruction of more than 2,600 kilometres of main and secondary roads, 47 bridges, 4 airports and many telecommunications lines. The cost of rehabilitation or reconstruction is estimated at \$200 million. This figure does not include the indirect effect resulting from the need to use alternate routes or means of transport to carry the products to their destination, including even helicopters and aircraft.

In the energy sector there was damage to a refinery and an oil pipeline, to several electric power stations and to electric power transmission and distribution lines. The total cost of rehabilitation in this sector is \$133 million.

The farming sector suffered losses amounting to \$65 million in infrastructure as a result of damage or destruction of the water collection, transmission and distribution works of numerous irrigation systems used in farming in the arid northern areas of the country.

In the housing sector about 11,000 housing units, especially in the rural sector, were partially damaged or totally destroyed; the cost of repair and/or reconstruction in safer locations and conditions is estimated at about \$47 million. This sum includes the repair of 45 water-supply and sewerage systems but excludes the cost of replacing damaged or lost household property.

Losses in the fishing sector consist in damage to fishing piers and terminals, the sinking or damaging of fishing boats, the destruction or deterioration of fish-processing equipment and the spoilage of products ready for consumption. They amount to \$10 million.

There was also damage to 875 educational centres and their furnishings, which will cost \$6 million to replace. The damage to an iron and steel works is estimated at an additional \$2.3 million. Some 100 health establishments and 41 rural drinking-water supply systems suffered damage in the amount of \$1.5 million. Lastly, damage to the urban and tourism infrastructure amounted to \$1.6 million.

(c) Deterioration of living conditions

The shortage of basic consumer items for the population and the destruction or damaging of means of transport or communication are creating various problems for the inhabitants of rural and urban areas. The price of the products making up the basic consumer basket of this population has increased between 100 and 300 per cent.

In the case of the drought-stricken southern area, farmers are forced to consume the seed grain intended for the new planting, sacrifice their livestock, and/or migrate to urban centres.

In the northern area there has been a significant increase in gastro-intestinal, respiratory and dermatological diseases, infant mortality has shown an alarming increase, and there is a proliferation of malaria-carrying insects, with cases of malaria now appearing in places previously free of this disease. However, there have been no epidemics, and the situation seems to be under control thanks to the preventive campaigns being waged.

The situation described above will probably change in the coming months. One may expect a decrease in the nutritional levels of the population in the drought-stricken south, with consequent effects on infant morbidity and mortality, pressure on the capacity of urban areas to absorb the groups that have recently migrated there, and a considerable reduction in the livestock population. In the north there may be a breakdown of the existing precarious balance in the health situation, with an increase in morbidity, the occurrence of epidemics and an increase in infant mortality in particular.

These situations, placing pressure on the quality of life of the population directly and indirectly affected by the disasters, are extremely disturbing and require immediate attention and preventive measures.

II. NEEDS IN RESPECT OF EXTERNAL CO-OPERATION

1. Reconstruction requirements

On the basis of the assessment referred to earlier, the Peruvian Government prepared a programme for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the areas affected by the floods and drought. This programme, costing \$522 million, is scheduled to cover three years, with an execution rate of 29 per cent forecast for the rest of the current year.

It is hoped to finance this programme from internal resources in the amount of \$259 million, and from external resources for the remaining \$263 million. The internal financing will be provided out of an issue of Reconstruction Bonds (48 per cent), a National Counterpart Fund for Reconstruction (37 per cent), resources of the State corporations themselves (12 per cent) and receipts from the sale of imported foodstuffs (3 per cent). The external financing will be derived from existing loans which have been rechannelled towards the needs arising from the disasters (61 per cent) and loans which have not yet been confirmed (39 per cent).

Virtually all the external loans not yet confirmed will be earmarked for the reconstruction of infrastructure for energy production and distribution, transport and communications, irrigation and fisheries. Out of that amount, \$7.3 million will be earmarked for the preparation of a grazing programme in the Department of Puno.

2. Immediate assistance needs

The Government has a programme for rehabilitation and reconstruction which presents a fairly clear picture of what will need to be achieved in the short and

medium term, and there is time to co-ordinate the external loans which still need to be raised.

Nevertheless, there are assistance needs which will have to be clearly defined during the next few months in order to ensure that the objectives of the rehabilitation and reconstruction programme can be fully attained. This urgent assistance will be aimed at: facilitating the flow and distribution of the aid being received for the areas affected; avoiding famine, migration and a deterioration in the health of the population; and, finally, providing the inputs needed for the next food crop.

Immediate assistance would be required in the specific fields and sectors described below, in order to meet needs for the remainder of this year:

- (i) Organization and logistics in respect of aid. It is essential to provide the relevant State agencies with consultancy services in order to strengthen the organization and logistics needed for efficient distribution of the aid received.
- (ii) Fodder and seed. There is a shortage of cattle fodder in the southern part of the country affected by the drought; this shortage must be met, since livestock production is almost the sole means of livelihood in the area. In addition, given the very special varieties of certain crops in the southern area, there is a lack of seed needed for the next crop. The population of the affected area do not need food, since external aid is already being received for that purpose.
- (iii) Nutrition and morbidity surveillance. It is essential to keep a close watch over the nutrition level of the population affected by the drought, as well as the morbidity rate, the possible emergence of epidemics and increased infant mortality in the northern area affected by the floods, so that effective remedial measures may be taken.
- (iv) Supply of insecticides and drugs. Additional supplies of insecticides are needed for the ongoing fumigation campaigns aimed at averting the spread of vectors. In addition, drugs are required in order to meet the growing demand due to the higher morbidity rates.
- (v) Transport and distribution. Owing to the limited capacity to transport the aid needed in the area affected by the drought, it will be necessary to expand the pool of goods vehicles. There are still parts of the north which can be reached only by air, which is costly and requires funding. With a view to facilitating aid distribution, there is a need to construct several main and subsidiary warehouses in various parts of the affected areas.

III. SPECIFIC AID REQUIRED

1. Aid objectives

The international aid requested is aimed at providing means of livelihood for the population affected by the drought, in order to induce them not to migrate to urban centres; reinforcing the systems of transport and distribution of assistance; and maintaining the health levels of the population in the north of the country.

This aid is required in the immediate term, in other words, during the next six months from the present date. This will enable adequate attention to be given to the rehabilitation and reconstruction work specified in the government programme.

Since these needs are imperative, an appeal is made to international solidarity with a view to meeting the needs with all necessary speed.

2. Assistance requested

Bearing in mind the aid already given or now on its way, there is still a need for aid under the following headings:

(i) Organization and logistics: support for national agencies engaged in aid distribution	24 work-months
(ii) Cattle fodder: maize or sorghum for 60 days	48,000 tons
(iii) Seed:	
Potato (Spunta, Kennebeth and Cardinal Holland)	28,000 tons
Maize (Penta 220 or 204 hybrid)	2,000 tons
Wheat (Jaral and Saguayao)	450 tons
Barley	900 tons
Cotton (Pima)	200 tons
(iv) Health campaign: DDT (75 per cent)	410 tons
(v) Drugs for 300,000 inhabitants	See annex

(vi) Transport and distribution:

Ten-ton trucks and spare parts	10 units
Cost of air freight for isolated areas	\$US 1 million
Food warehouses	10 units

(vii) Financial aid to small-holders through the establishment of revolving funds in the area of the drought \$US 1 million

(viii) Fertilizers and pesticides

Notes

1/ See the document Programa Integral de Rehabilitación y Reconstrucción de las Zonas Afectadas por los Desastres de la Naturaleza (Integral programme for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the zones affected by natural disasters), in 3 volumes, Instituto Nacional de Planificación, Lima, July 1983.

BASIC DRUGS REQUIRED FOR 10,000 INHABITANTS FOR THREE
MONTHS, IN THE LIGHT OF THE ANTICIPATED INCIDENCE OF
THE MAJOR DISEASES

		Cost in \$US (UNICEF catalogue)
Ampicillin capsules (250 mg)	42 000 capsules	1 302
Ampicillin suspension (125 mg/5 ml)	400 60-ml flasks	200
Septrin capsules	6 000 capsules	1 440
Septrin suspension	300 60-ml flasks	1 000
Chloramphenicol capsules	17 000 capsules	260
Chloramphenicol suspension	350 flasks	115
Penicillin clemizole (million units/flask) (Megacillin)	400 flasks	52
Lassar's paste (or equivalent) (sulphur/talcum/glycerine)	40 kg	142
Bacitracin neomycin pomade	750 20-gr tubes	975
Tetracycline ophthalmic pomade (or equivalent)	800 5-gr tubes	1 200
Acetomidophen syrup (or Panadol or similar antipyretic)	100 flasks (100-120 ml)	100
Chloroquine tablets	8 000 tablets	80
Chloroquine syrup	350 60-ml flasks	80
Oral rehydration salts	10 000 sachets	<u>800</u>
	Total	<u><u>\$7 746</u></u>

List of UNDRO "Situation Reports" for Bolivia (drought), Ecuador
 (floods) and Peru (drought) issued after the appeal to the donor
 community was launched by the Secretary-General on 10 August 1983

UNDRO 83/1768

TO: UNDRO LISTS 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 6A, 6B AND 6D, PLUS GENEVA MISSION
 OF BOLIVIA AND UNDP/LA PAZ.

BOLIVIA - DROUGHT - UNDRO SITREP NO. 1 - 10 AUGUST 1983

SITUATION

1. ON 10 AUGUST 1983, THE U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL LAUNCHED AN
 APPEAL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR THE PROVISION OF EMER-
 GENCY ASSISTANCE TO THE DROUGHT-AFFECTED POPULATION OF BOLIVIA.

2. SECRETARY-GENERAL HAS ENTRUSTED UNDRO WITH THE TASK OF MOBIL-
 IZING AND CO-ORDINATING THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY RELIEF EFFORT
 ON BEHALF OF THE U.N. SYSTEM.

3. EARLIER IN JUNE, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL APPOINTED A PERSONAL
 REPRESENTATIVE TO BOLIVIA, ECUADOR AND PERU TO ADVISE HIM ON THE
 ASSESSMENT OF EMERGENCY RELIEF REQUIREMENTS AS WELL AS ON ASSIST-
 ANCE NEEDS FOR REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION. MR. HUGO
 NAVAJAS MOGRO, UNDP ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, VISITED THE WORST-
 AFFECTED AREAS OF THE THREE COUNTRIES, IN JULY, ACCOMPANIED BY
 REPRESENTATIVES OF UNDRO, UNDP AND ECLA.

4. FOLLOWING CONSULTATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, REPRESENT-
 ATIVES OF DONOR COUNTRIES AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, IN EACH OF THE
 COUNTRIES CONCERNED, DETAILED DOCUMENTS WERE ELABORATED IN WHICH
 THE EXTENT OF DISASTER DAMAGE AND THE LIST OF IMMEDIATE REQUIRE-
 MENTS WERE INCLUDED. THESE DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO THE
 REPRESENTATIVES ATTENDING THE MEETING OF 10 AUGUST IN NEW YORK.

AFFECTED AREAS AND CASUALTIES

5. IN BOLIVIA, AS A RESULT OF A DROUGHT OF EXCEPTIONAL MAGNITUDE
 AND DURATION, 1.6 MILLION PEOPLE ARE IN NEED OF EMERGENCY ASSIST-
 ANCE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ORURO, POTOSI, COCHABAMBA AND TARIJA,
 IN AN AREA COVERING APPROXIMATELY 4,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES.

6. THE STRICKEN POPULATION HAS THE LOWEST INCOME IN THE COUNTRY.
 THE MAGNITUDE OF THE DISASTER IS SUCH THAT POPULATION HAS VIRTU-
 ALLY LOST ITS MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE. THE SPECTRE OF FAMINE IS
 IMMINENT.

RELIEF REQUIREMENTS

7. A RELIEF PROGRAMME HAS BEEN DEVISED, AIMED AT MEETING THE MOST
 IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION FOR SIX MONTHS. RELIEF
 ASSISTANCE URGENTLY NEEDED IS VALUED AT US DLRS 62 MILLION. THE
 FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE REQUIRED:

(A) CASH: FOR THE IMMEDIATE PURCHASE OF FOOD IN NEIGHBOURING
 COUNTRIES, TO COVER NEEDS DURING FIRST THREE MONTHS. TOTAL OF
 US DLRS 29.2 MILLION REQUIRED. THIS WILL ALSO COVER TRANSPORTA-
 TION COSTS.

(B) FOOD (FOR SECOND 3-MONTH PERIOD):

32,550 TONS OF WHEAT-FLOUR, MAIZE-MEAL OR RICE-FLOUR
3,700 TONS OF DSM
2,900 TONS OF EDIBLE OIL
8,600 TONS OF BEANS

(C) SEEDS:

6,000 TONS POTATO
3,000 TONS WHEAT

(D) WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT:

60 VERTICAL TURBINE PUMPS, 15 CUBIC METRES PER SECOND,
40 METRE COLUMN, WITH 10 OR 15 HP PETROL MOTOR

10,000 MANUAL PUMPS, 1 CUBIC METRE PER SECOND CAPACITY,
5 METRE COLUMN

200 SIMPLE DRILLING RIGS OR PILE DRIVERS FOR SMALL DIAMETER
WELLS UP TO 8 METRES DEEP

5,000 METRES PVC PIPES FOR WELLS, 2 TO 3 INCHES IN DIAMETER

80,000 METRES GALVANIZED IRON PIPE FOR WELLS, 4 INCHES IN
DIAMETER

40,000 FLASKS HALAZONE TABLETS.

(E) TYRES FOR TRUCKS:

5,000 UNITS, SIZE 9 X 20.

NATIONAL RESPONSE

8. NATIONAL RELIEF EFFORT BEING CONDUCTED BY BOLIVIAN CIVIL DEFENSE. BILATERAL CASH DONATIONS AS PER PARA 7.(A), AND CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND, SHOULD BE CHANNELLED THROUGH CIVIL DEFENSE.

9. DONORS ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP UNDRO INFORMED OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS AND VALUE.

= ESSAAFI UNDRO GENEVA 28148 +

UNDRO 83/1832

TO: UNDRO LISTS 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 6A, 6B AND 6D, PLUS GENEVA MISSION
OF BOLIVIA AND UNDP/LA PAZ.

BOLIVIA - DROUGHT - UNDRO SITREP NO. 2 - 17 AUGUST 1983

SITUATION

1. ON 10 AUGUST 1983 THE U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL APPEALED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO BOLIVIA, ECUADOR AND PERU. FOLLOWING IS TRANSLATED EXTRACT:

QUOTE - - -

AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF BOLIVIA, ECUADOR AND PERU, AND FOLLOWING RESOLUTION 1983/45 OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, I WISH ON THIS OCCASION TO LAUNCH AN APPEAL TO YOU, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, SO THAT YOU MAY CONSIDER, DUE TO THE URGENCY OF THE SITUATION, THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEEDS OUTLINED IN THE DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO YOU. IN LAUNCHING THIS APPEAL, I AM CONVINCED THAT BOTH GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WILL RESPOND, ONCE MORE, IN A PROMPT AND GENEROUS MANNER, SO AS TO ALLEVIATE THE HUMAN SUFFERING IN THE AFFECTED AREAS OF THE THREE COUNTRIES, IN THE BEST TRADITION OF INTERNATIONAL AND HUMAN SOLIDARITY.

- - - UNQUOTE

2. UNDR0 DELEGATE HAS DEPARTED FOR LA PAZ TO ASSIST UNDR0/UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE IN LOCAL CO-ORDINATION INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSISTANCE.

CONTRIBUTIONS (SINCE UNDR0 SITREP NO. 1 OF 10 AUGUST 1983)

3. GOVERNMENTS:	US DLRS
-----	-----
BELGIUM: CASH GRANT FB 10 MILLION.	192,307
CHILE: CASH GRANT.	12,000
DENMARK: CASH GRANT DKR 500,000 THROUGH DANISH CHURCH AID IN CO-OPERATION WITH WCC.	53,191
FRANCE: PREVIOUSLY APPROVED: 6,000 MT WHEAT. TOTAL FOOD AID NOW 8,000 MT WHEAT (3,000 BILATERALLY, 5,000 THROUGH WFP).	(++)
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF: JEEPS.	174,000
SPAIN: CONTRIBUTIONS (WATER TANKS, TENTS, SEEDS) NOW TOTAL VALUE 10 MILLION PESETAS.	67,114

4. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS:

--- -----

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES: CASH GRANT FOR SEEDS AND TOOLS (FOR CHUQUISACA).	25,000
CHINESE RED CROSS: CASH GRANT	20,000
DANISH RED CROSS: CASH GRANT DKR 50,000	5,319
DANISH CHURCH AID: CASH GRANT DKR 100,000	10,638

(++) - VALUE NOT REPORTED TO UNDR0.

5. DONORS ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP UNDR0 INFORMED OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS AND VALUE.

TO: UNDRO LISTS 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 6A, 6B AND 6D, PLUS GENEVA MISSION
OF BOLIVIA AND UNDP/LA PAZ.

BOLIVIA - DROUGHT - UNDRO SITREP NO. 3 - 23 AUGUST 1983

SITUATION

1. UNDRO DELEGATE TO BOLIVIA, ON COMPLETION MISSION, HAS REPORTED ON NATIONAL RELIEF EFFORT.
2. ON 22 AUGUST, DONORS' MEETING CHAIRED BY UNDRO/UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE HELD IN LA PAZ. PARTICIPANTS FROM 14 COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UN SYSTEM. DONORS CONFIRMED THAT UNDRO/UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE WILL ACT AS IN-COUNTRY FOCAL POINT FOR BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL RELIEF ASSISTANCE.
3. FOOD SITUATION EXTENSIVELY REVIEWED. POTENTIAL DONORS INDICATED POSSIBILITY SUBSTANTIAL PLEDGES TO MEET MOST URGENT NEEDS BEFORE NEXT HARVEST.
4. CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER DIFFICULTIES FACING FUNCTIONING RELIEF EFFORT IN LOGISTICS/TRANSPORTATION. TRANSPORTATION CAPACITY BETWEEN NEARBY PORTS/POINTS OF ENTRY, DEPARTMENTAL CAPITALS AND DISTRIBUTION CENTRES IN RURAL AREAS NEEDS TO BE STRENGTHENED. SITUATION AGGRAVATED BY COUNTRY'S DIFFICULT GEOGRAPHY AND POOR STATE OF ROADS.

RELIEF REQUIREMENTS

5. TYRES FOR TRUCKS (SIZE 9 X 20) URGENTLY REQUIRED, AS PER UNDRO SITREP NO. 1, 10 AUGUST 1983, PARA 7.E.
6. RELIEF REQUIREMENTS INDICATED UNDRO SITREP NO.1, STILL VALID, IN PARTICULAR CASH, SEEDS, PUMPS, DRILLING RIGS AND PIPES. POTATO AND WHEAT SEEDS REQUIRED (UNDRO SITREP NO.1 PARA. 7.C.) VARIETIES AS FOLLOWS:
POTATO: SPUNTA, KENNEBETH OR CARDINAL HOLLAND,
WHEAT: JARAL OR SAGUAYO.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

7. UNDRO DELEGATE ADVISES MINISTRY OF PLANNING CURRENTLY CONSIDERING 'FOOD-FOR-WORK' SCHEMES FOR FOOD DISTRIBUTION.
8. GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHING OFINAAL (OFICINA NACIONAL DE ASISTENCIA ALIMENTARIA) FOR CHANNELLING FOOD ASSISTANCE. PARTICIPANTS AT DONORS' MEETING INDICATED WILLINGNESS TO ASSIST AUTHORITIES IN STRENGTHENING OFFICE.
9. FAO/OSRO LOGISTICS CONSULTANT CURRENTLY ASSISTING GOVERNMENT. WFP EMERGENCY SERVICE OFFICER/LOGISTICS CONSULTANT ARRIVING SOON.
10. 7,300 MT. WHEAT-FLOUR CONTRIBUTED BY WFP (972,000 PERSONS FOR 30 DAYS) NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED.

CONTRIBUTIONS: (SINCE UNDR0 SITREP NO. 2 OF 17 AUGUST 1983)

11. GOVERNMENTS:

US DLRS

- BELGIUM: CONTRIBUTION REPORTED UNDR0 SITREP. 2
PARA 3. MODALITIES OF EXECUTION STILL UNDER
CONSIDERATION.
- NETHERLANDS: FOOD, SEEDS AND MEDICINES. VALUE
410,000 GUILDERS. 141,379
- SWEDEN: CASH GRANTS, SKR. 990,000 THROUGH FREE
CHURCH AID AND SKR. 152,000 THROUGH ERIKSHJAELPEN.
TOTAL: SKR 1,142,000. 148,311
- SWITZERLAND: WATER PUMPS/EQUIPMENT, VALUE SFR
500,000. CASH FOR POTATO SEEDS, DSM, SFR 250,000.
TOTAL: SFR 750,000 360,576

12. DONORS ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP UNDR0 INFORMED OF THEIR CONTRI-
BUTIONS AND VALUE.

= ESSAAFI UNDR0 GENEVA 28148 +

UNDR0 83/1916

TO: UNDR0 LISTS 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 6A, 6B AND 6D, PLUS GENEVA MISSION
OF BOLIVIA AND UNDP/LA PAZ.

BOLIVIA - DROUGHT - UNDR0 SITREP NO. 4 - 7 SEPTEMBER 1983

SITUATION

1. SITUATION FACING DIFFICULTIES, ESPECIALLY TRANSPORTATION/LOG-
ISTICS. TRANSPORT RELIEF SUPPLIES TO DISTRIBUTION CENTRES MAJOR
BOTTLENECK TO BE SOLVED IMMEDIATELY, DUE ARRIVAL FIRST SHIPMENTS
LARGE QUANTITIES INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE.

2. LOCAL CO-ORDINATION INTERNATIONAL RELIEF EFFORT UNDERTAKEN BY
UNDR0/UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE, IN PERMANENT CONTACT DONORS,
INCLUDING NGO'S BASED IN LA PAZ.

RELIEF REQUIREMENTS

3. FOOD AID FROM VARIOUS DONOR SOURCES NOW ARRIVING PORTS NEIGH-
BOURING COUNTRIES. TOTAL FOOD CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE EXCEED
110,000 MT (DONORS: ARGENTINA, FRANCE, GERMANY FED REP, SPAIN,
SWITZERLAND, USA, EEC, WFP). ALTHOUGH ONLY PART OF THIS AID IS
FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION IN THE RURAL AREAS AFFECTED BY THE DROUGHT,
LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD HAVING BEEN DONATED BEFORE APPEAL WAS
LAUNCHED IN NEW YORK BY UN SECRETARY-GENERAL ON 10 AUGUST 1983,
IT IS NOW THOUGHT THAT FOOD REQUIREMENTS WILL BE MET FOR FIRST
MONTHS OF EMERGENCY. HOWEVER, CRUCIAL PROBLEM REMAINS TRANSPORT
AND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE.

4. ADDITIONAL AID SHOULD BE CHANNELLED THROUGH ENTRY PORTS ARICA AND ANTOFAGASTA, IN CHILE, WHICH HAVE RAIL LINKS WITH BOLIVIA. TRUCKING FROM MATARANI MORE EXPENSIVE, WITH LIKELIHOOD PORT CONGESTION.

CONTRIBUTIONS (SINCE UNDR0 SITREP NO. 3, OF 23 AUGUST 1983)

5. UN SYSTEM

US DLRS

- UNICEF: CASH GRANT FOR SEEDS 90,000

6. GOVERNMENTS

- CANADA: CASH GRANT CDN DLRS 860,000 THROUGH CANADIAN CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE 699,186

- GERMANY (FED REP): CASH GRANT FOR WATER PUMPS, DM 400,000 150,943

- NETHERLANDS: CASH GRANT 74,500 GUILDERS TO FUNDACION ECUMENICA PARA EL DESARROLLO, FOR FOOD, SEEDS, WATER DRILLING AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE 25,689

- NORWAY: CASH GRANT THROUGH NGO'S, NKR 1,730,000 235,374

- SPAIN: 1 MT SEEDS THROUGH COMPANIA DE JESUS (++)

- SWEDEN: TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WATER PROGRAMME IN COLLABORATION WITH UNDP (MISSION TO VISIT BOLIVIA IN SEPTEMBER 1983) (++)

- SWITZERLAND: 1,000 MT MAIZE MEAL THROUGH CARITAS SWITZERLAND, INCLUDING TRANSPORT 393,000

7. INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- EEC: CASH GRANT 350,000 ECU THROUGH COMITE CATHOLIQUE CONTRE LA FAIM ET POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT, FOR LOCAL PURCHASE AND TRANSPORT OF FOOD AND MEDICINES. (THIS CONTRIBUTION WAS ANNOUNCED PRIOR TO APPEAL OF 10 AUGUST). 299,145

(++) - VALUE NOT REPORTED TO UNDR0

8. DONORS ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP UNDR0 INFORMED OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS AND VALUE.

= ESSAAFI UNDR0 GENEVA 28148 +

UNDRO 83/2059

TO: UNDRO LISTS 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 6A, 6B AND 6D, PLUS GENEVA MISSION
OF BOLIVIA AND UNDP/LA PAZ.

BOLIVIA - DROUGHT - UNDRO SITREP NO. 5 - 26 SEPTEMBER 1983

SITUATION

1. UNDRO/UNDP RESREP REPORTS THAT 1,170 MT WHEAT-FLOUR PROVIDED
BY WFP ARRIVED LA PAZ BY RAIL. TRANS-SHIPMENT TO AFFECTED DEPART-
MENTS BEING ARRANGED THROUGH 'OFINAAL' (OFICINA NACIONAL DE ASIS-
TENCIA ALIMENTARIA), THE ORGANIZATION IN CHARGE OF FOOD DISTRIBU-
TION LOGISTICS.

CONTRIBUTIONS (SINCE UNDRO SITREP NO. 4, 7 SEPTEMBER 1983)

2. GOVERNMENTS:

US DLRS

CANADA:

- EMERGENCY FOOD AID, VALUE CDN DLRS 10 MILLION. 8,130,081
- CASH GRANTS THROUGH PAHO/WHO, LRCS AND NGO'S,
VALUE CDN DLRS 935,000. 760,162

SWEDEN:

- EMERGENCY WATER PROJECT (UNDRO SITREP NO. 4,
7 SEP 1983, PARA 6), TOTAL COST SKR 5.5 MILLION,
FOR DRILLING EQUIPMENT, WATER PUMPS, SERVICES
FOR 2 MAN-MONTHS OF HYDROLOGIST, HYDROGEOLOGIST,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND DRILLER. 714,285

3. DONORS ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP UNDRO INFORMED OF THEIR CONTRI-
BUTIONS AND VALUE.

= ESSAAFI UNDRO GENEVA 28148 +

UNDRO 83/2212

TO: UNDRO LISTS 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 6A, 6B AND 6D, PLUS GENEVA MISSION
OF BOLIVIA AND UNDP/LA PAZ.

BOLIVIA - DROUGHT - UNDRO SITREP NO. 6 - 14 OCTOBER 1983

SITUATION

1. UNDRO DELEGATE DEPARTING FOR LA PAZ TO STRENGTHEN COORDINATION
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF PROGRAMME FOR 6-MONTH PERIOD.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

2. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR AFFECTED RURAL AREAS

TIME-TABLE AS FOLLOWS:

- A) 7,268 MT WHEAT-FLOUR (EEC) RECEIVED LATE JUNE 1983. 80 PERCENT DISTRIBUTED BY NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE COMMITTEE AND OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC,
- B) 4,320 MT WHEAT-FLOUR (WFP) NOW IN LA PAZ, AWAITING DISTRIBUTION,
- C) 5,303 MT WHEAT AND VEGETABLE OIL (WFP) EXPECTED ARRIVAL OCTOBER 83,
- D) 28,820 MT VARIOUS FOODSTUFFS (USA-GOVERNMENT) EXPECTED ARRIVAL OCTOBER - NOVEMBER 83.
- E) 12,000 MT VARIOUS FOODSTUFFS (CANADA - GOVERNMENT) EXPECTED ARRIVAL NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1983.

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE QUANTITIES, VARIOUS DONORS (ARGENTINA, FRANCE, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, SPAIN AND USA) HAVE CONTRIBUTED LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD FOR SALE IN URBAN AREAS. INCOME GENERATED WILL BE USED FOR RELIEF PROGRAMMES IN RURAL AREAS.

3. AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE PROVIDING 3,200 MT POTATO SEEDS FOR MINIMUM ESTIMATED PRODUCTION 60,000 MT, NOVEMBER 1983. ADDITIONAL IMPORT OF 6,000 MT SEEDS (POTATO AND WHEAT) ENVISAGED.

4. TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME

NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE COMMITTEE AND OFINAAL ESTABLISHED INTER-AGENCY COMMISSION COMPRISING GOVERNMENT, NATIONAL VOLAGS (CRS, CARITAS, BOLIVIAN BISHOPS), UN-SYSTEM AND USAID. OBJECTIVES: PROGRAMMING AND SUPERVISING EMERGENCY FOOD DISTRIBUTION. REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND COMMUNAL COMMISSIONS EQUALLY ESTABLISHED.

5. TO DATE, EMERGENCY RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE BY NATIONAL SOURCES TOTAL 4,181 MILLION PESOS (US DLRS 19,815,100) IN THE FORM OF AGRARIAN CREDITS AND CASH GRANTS FROM GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SOURCES.

6. OTHER ACTIVE VOLAGS IN COUNTRY: FUNDACION CONTRA EL HAMBRE AND UNITAS, A CONSORTIUM FORMED BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS (ROMAN CATHOLICS, BAPTISTS AND METHODISTS) AND BY THE NATIONAL UNION OF PEASANTS.

7. DONORS ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP UNDRO INFORMED OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS AND VALUE.

= ESSAAFI UNDRO GENEVA 28148 +

UNDRO 83/2337

TO: UNDRO LISTS 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 6A, 6B AND 6D, PLUS GENEVA MISSION
OF BOLIVIA AND UNDP/LA PAZ.

BOLIVIA - DROUGHT - UNDRO SITREP NO. 7 - 02 NOVEMBER 1983

SITUATION

1. UNDRO DELEGATE IN LA PAZ CURRENTLY ASSISTING UNDRO/UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE IN LOCAL CO-ORDINATION REPORTS NEWLY APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF OFINAAL (GOVERNMENT BODY IN CHARGE OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION) HAS DESIGNATED DEPARTMENTAL REPRESENTATIVES FOR SIX DROUGHT-AFFECTED DEPARTMENTS.

2. GOVERNMENT (NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE COMMITTEE) HAS RE-ASSESSED EMERGENCY SITUATION. REPORT RELEASED 22 OCTOBER INDICATES DETERIORATION OF SITUATION IN VIEW DELAYS ARRIVAL AND DISTRIBUTION FOOD SUPPLIES, SOWING PROBLEMS DUE UNAVAILABILITY SEEDS, AND POSSIBILITY THAT DROUGHT SITUATION MIGHT PERSIST THROUGHOUT NEXT YEAR. EMERGENCY PHASE MIGHT NOW CONTINUE UNTIL NEXT HARVEST (MAY 1984).

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

3. OFINAAL REPORTED ACTIVE IN:

(A) STRENGTHENING CO-OPERATION AT DEPARTMENTAL LEVEL WITH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS (CORDE'S) CONCERNING SCHEMES OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION.

(B) MOBILIZING NATIONAL RESOURCES TO MEET URGENT CASH REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNAL FREIGHT FOOD SUPPLIES.

(C) ESTABLISHING FOOD-FOR-WORK SCHEMES FOR DISTRIBUTION WFP FOODSTUFF TO BENEFICIARIES.

(D) SIGNING AGREEMENTS WITH TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES, SUCH AS ENFE (RAILWAYS), FOR USE OF WAREHOUSE FACILITIES, MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR REDUCING HANDLING CHARGES AND DELAYS IN LA PAZ STATION.

4. OFINAAL ALSO EXPLORING POSSIBILITY OF USING ANTOFAGASTA AS PORT OF DISCHARGE (CHILE) TO RELIEVE ARICA WHICH MIGHT BE CONGESTED WITH FORTHCOMING ARRIVAL 30,000 MT FOOD OVER NEXT TWO MONTHS.

5. STATUS OF DISPATCH FROM LA PAZ OF 577 TONS WFP FOOD CONTRIBUTION, AS OF 26 OCTOBER, (OUT OF TOTAL OF 4,320 MT REFERRED TO IN UNDRO SITREP NO. 6 PARA 2.8):

- POTOSI: 338.0 TONS (WHEAT-FLOUR, VEGETABLE OIL)
- SUCRE: 38.7 TONS (WHEAT-FLOUR, VEGETABLE OIL)
- COCHABAMBA: 162.6 TONS (WHEAT-FLOUR)
- ORURO: 37.8 TONS (WHEAT-FLOUR).

6. WFP/ILO ADVISER CURRENTLY ON A 10-WEEK MISSION ASSISTING OFINAAL.

7. WATER PROGRAMME EQUIPMENT (GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN, IN COOPERATION WITH UNDP) AIRLIFTED TO BOLIVIA AND DELIVERED TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES ORURO/POTOSI 26 OCTOBER.

8. WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL IN CO-OPERATION WITH FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN 12 COMMUNITIES OF AFFECTED DEPARTMENTS: DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD, SEEDS, PREVENTIVE MEDICINES AND WATER EQUIPMENT.

CONTRIBUTIONS (SINCE UNDR0 SITREP NO. 6, 14 OCTOBER 1983)

9. UN SYSTEM: US DLRS

- UNDP: CASH FOR STRENGTHENING OF RELIEF PROGRAMME. 12,000
- UNICEF: CONTRIBUTION REPORTED UNDR0 SITREP NO. 4, 7 SEP 83 PARA 5 SHOULD BE CORRECTED AS FOLLOWS:
CASH GRANTS FOR PURCHASE OF ORS, WATER PUMPS,
POTATO AND OTHER SEEDS, CEMENT AND ROOFING
MATERIAL, KITCHEN UTENSILS, AND SUPPORT OF
FOOD PRODUCTION. 115,000

10. GOVERNMENTS:

- CANADA: TOTAL QUANTITIES FOOD AID NOW AS FOLLOWS:
(THIS INFORMATION SUPERSEDES PARA 2.E. UNDR0
SITREP NO. 6, 14 OCT 83):
13,000 MT WHEAT, 1,500 MT VEGETABLE OIL,
1,500 MT BEANS (++)
- COLOMBIA: 5,000 MT POTATOES (SEEDS/CONSUMPTION). (++)
- ITALY: TEN MEDIUM-SIZED TRUCKS AND SERVICES TWO
TRANSPORT EXPERTS. 400,000
- NORWAY: CASH GRANT TO UNDR0 FOR STRENGTHENING OF
RELIEF PROGRAMME. 12,500

11. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- CAFOD (UNITED KINGDOM): CASH GRANT TO UNITAS. 20,000
- MISEREOR (F.R. GERMANY): CASH GRANT. 403,800
- TROCAIRE (IRELAND): CASH GRANT TO UNITAS. 15,000
- WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL: CASH FOR COMMUNITY PROJECT. 45,000
- (++) - VALUE NOT REPORTED TO UNDR0.

12. DONORS ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP UNDR0 INFORMED OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS AND VALUE.

UNDRO 83/2496

TO: UNDRO LISTS 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 6A, 6B AND 6D, PLUS GENEVA MISSION
OF BOLIVIA AND UNDP/LA PAZ.

BOLIVIA - DROUGHT - UNDRO SITREP NO. 8 - 29 NOVEMBER 1983

SITUATION

1. UNDRO DELEGATE BOLIVIA REPORTS STATUS DISPATCH FROM LA PAZ
WFP FOODSTUFFS, THROUGH OFINAAL (AGENCY IN CHARGE OF FOOD DIS-
TRIBUTION) AS FOLLOWS: 1,016 TONS WHEAT-FLOUR AND VEGOIL TO
POTOSI, COCHABAMBA, ORURO, TARIJA AND CHUQUISACA.

2. DELEGATE PARTICIPATED UNDRO-SPONSORED SEMINAR IN COCHABAMBA
10-15 NOVEMBER ORGANIZED BY BOLIVIAN CIVIL DEFENCE: SEMINAR
AIMED AT STRENGTHENING ROLE DEPARTMENTAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN
MANAGEMENT DISASTER RELIEF EFFORT.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

3. MINISTER DEFENCE CONVENED DONORS' MEETING LA PAZ 21 NOVEMBER
WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND PRESENTED
REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF EMERGENCY/REHABILITATION PLAN. REPORT
INDICATES VALUE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIONAL SOURCES US DLRS 54
MILLION. EMERGENCY PLAN ENCOUNTERING DIFFICULTIES, ACCORDING TO
GOVERNMENT, DUE DELAYS ARRIVAL INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE, ES-
PECIALLY MONETARY, AND LOGISTICS LIMITATIONS (PROBLEMS IN PORTS
OF ENTRY, SHORTAGE OF VEHICLES, AS WELL AS VERY LIMITED INTERNAL
FUNDS TO COVER TRANSPORT COSTS).

4. ON 22 NOVEMBER 1983 DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FAO APPROVED UPON
RECOMMENDATION OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR WFP AN INCREASE IN BUDGET
FOR EMERGENCY OPERATION IN BOLIVIA CONSISTING OF US DLRS 360,862
WHICH CORRESPOND TO WFP CONTRIBUTION INTERNAL TRANSPORT COSTS.

CONTRIBUTIONS

5. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	US DLRS
-----	-- ----
- WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME: CASH GRANT FOR INTERNAL TRANSPORT	360,862
6. GOVERNMENTS:	US DLRS
-----	-- ----
- AUSTRALIA: CASH GRANT THROUGH UNDRO, AUS. DLRS 50,000.	46,296
- BELGIUM: CASH GRANT TO BOLIVIAN RED CROSS.	20,000
- GERMANY (FED. REP.): CASH GRANT	27,073
- NETHERLANDS: 7,100 MT FOOD AID THROUGH NGO'S.	(++)

- UNITED KINGDOM: - HOTBEDS FOR SEEDS.	42,000
- POTATO SEEDS TO OXFAM.	22,500
- CASH GRANT TO CAFOD AND CRS FOR FOOD DISTRIBUTION COSTS.	15,000

- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A) 'FOOD FOR PEACE'. PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAMMES:

- 1,338 MT FOOD AS REGULAR PROGRAMME FOR DISASTER RELIEF.	809,445
- 25,433 MT FOOD AS EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL 'FOOD FOR WORK' PROGRAMMES (22,955 MT FOOD TO CRS/ CARITAS. 1,208 MT FOOD TO NCDS. 1,270 MT FOOD TO SAWS/OFASA. FOR 661,500 BENEFICIARIES).	13,660,552
- 15,000 MT RICE TO MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE FOR 'FOOD COMMODITY COMMERCIALIZATION', PROCEEDS TO BE USED FOR INTERNAL TRANSPORT COSTS.	8,694,000

B) 'FOOD FOR DEVELOPMENT'. PL 480 TITLE III PROGRAMMES:

- REGULAR PROGRAMME FOR DISASTER RELIEF: AGRICUL- TURAL SUPPORT PROJECTS (ALSO IN FLOOD-AFFECTED AREAS).	6,998,735
- 29,000 MT RICE AND 31,000 MT WHEAT AS EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAMMES TO MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE FOR 'FOOD COMMODITY COMMERCIALIZA- TION', PROCEEDS TO BE USED FOR INTERNAL TRANS- PORT COSTS.	13,800,000

C) CASH GRANTS.	28,500
-----------------	--------

D) EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT ON LOAN: 22 WATER TANKS, 1 WATER PUMP.	(++)
--	------

E) SERVICES OF DISASTER EXPERTS.	83,400
----------------------------------	--------

7. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE: FOOD AND MEDICINES.	20,000
- FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY INTERNATIONAL: 102,415 LBS. VEGETABLE SEEDS, 37,584 LBS. BUTTER OIL, 112,800 LBS. NFDH.	485,608

(++) - VALUE NOT REPORTED TO UNDRO.

8. DONORS ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP UNDRO INFORMED OF THEIR CONTRI-
BUTIONS AND VALUE.

= ESSAAFI UNDRO GENEVA 28148 +

UNDRO 83/2678

TO: UNDRO LISTS 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 6A, 6B AND 6D, PLUS GENEVA MISSION
OF BOLIVIA AND UNDP/LA PAZ.

BOLIVIA - DROUGHT - UNDRO SITREP NO. 9 - 22 DECEMBER 1983

SITUATION

1. UNDRO DELEGATE COMPLETED FIELD TRIP TO ORURO, CHUQUISACA, POTOSI AND TARIJA TO FOLLOW-UP ON REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION OF RELIEF EFFORT. REPRESENTATIVES FROM OFINAAL (GOVERNMENT AGENCY IN CHARGE OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION) AND DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS (ESPECIALLY ORURO) HAVE REPORTED DETERIORATION OF SITUATION IN SOME AREAS.

2. STATUS DISPATCH FOOD CONSIGNMENTS FROM LA PAZ TO DEPARTMENTS AS OF 2 DECEMBER 1983:

LA PAZ	6.5 TONS
CHUQUISACA	416.1 TONS
COCHABAMBA	471.6 TONS
ORURO	100.3 TONS
POTOSI	885.5 TONS
TARIJA	86.4 TONS
	=====
TOTAL	1,966.4 TONS

CONTRIBUTIONS (SINCE UNDRO SITREP NO. 8, 29 NOVEMBER 1983)

3. UN SYSTEM: US DLRS

UNDRO: CASH GRANT 25,000

4. GOVERNMENTS:

KOREA, REP. OF : AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT. 43,695

NETHERLANDS: UNDRO SITREP NO. 8, 29 NOVEMBER 1983,
PARA 6: INFORMATION NOW AS FOLLOWS: 4100 MT WHEAT
FLOUR, VALUE DFL 2,900,000. 900 MT ROLLED OATS,
VALUE DFL 1,300,000. TOTAL VALUE DFL 4,200,000. 1,386,137

SWITZERLAND: UPDATE ON SWISS CONTRIBUTIONS:

- 1,000 MT MAIZE MEAL AND DSM, THROUGH CARITAS SWITZERLAND TO CARITAS BOLIVIA, VALUE SF 850,000.
- EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL FOR REHABILITATION WATER RESOURCES IN VILLARROEL PROVINCE, THROUGH NGO'S, VALUE SF 200,000.
- POTATO SEEDS, FORAGE SEEDS, THROUGH INSTITUTO BOLIVIANO DE TECNOLOGIA AGROPECUARIA, SEQUIA 83, AND NGO'S, VALUE SF 400,000.

- CASH GRANT SF 130,000 THROUGH SWISS AND BOLIVIAN
RED CROSS FOR MULTI-DISCIPLINARY MOBILE UNITS FOR
MEDICAL AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IN POTOSI.

- CASH GRANT SF 100,000 TO SUPPORT MIGRANTS FROM
NORTHERN POTOSI RELOCATED TO AREAS IN CHUQUISACA,
THROUGH ACCION CULTURAL LOYOLA.

- TOTAL: SF 1,680,000 770,642

UNITED KINGDOM: CASH GRANT THROUGH EMBASSY LA PAZ. 33,000

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: DISASTER RECOVERY PROJECTS:

- (A) POTABLE WATER SYSTEMS IN POTOSI AND CHUQUISACA
- (B) IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN ALTIPLANO
- (C) FERTILIZERS
- (D) MEDICINES
- (E) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

TOTAL: 6,254,000

- CASH GRANT TO CARE FOR POTABLE WATER/IRRIGATION
PROJECTS. 1,750

- SERVICES DISASTER ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST. 15,000

YUGOSLAVIA: AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND WATER PUMPS, DEPART-
MENT OF ORURO. 500,000

5. DONORS ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP UNDRO INFORMED OF THEIR CONTRI-
BUTIONS AND VALUE.

= ESSAAFI UNDRO GENEVA 28148 +

UNDRO 84/0172

TO: UNDRO LISTS 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 6A, 6B AND 6D, PLUS GENEVA MISSION
OF BOLIVIA AND UNDP/LA PAZ.

BOLIVIA - DROUGHT - UNDRO SITREP NO. 10 - 18 JANUARY 1984

SITUATION

1. UNDRO DELEGATE HAS PROVIDED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING
STATUS DISPATCH FROM LA PAZ OF WFP FOOD CONTRIBUTIONS, AS OF 4
JANUARY 1984:

LA PAZ	500.4 TONS
ORURO	100.3 TONS
COCHABAMBA	602.0 TONS
POTOSI	1,586.6 TONS
CHUGUISACA	505.3 TONS
TARIJA	86.4 TONS

TOTAL:	3,381.0 TONS