

REPUBLIC OF CHAD

Unity - Labour - Progress

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND THE ENVIRONMENT

GENERAL DIRECTORATE

Promotion of Agricultural Production
and Food Security Directorate

Emergency Relief Operations Division

NATIONAL REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE
FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION

Emergency Relief Operations Division

December 1993

94-00456

INTRODUCTION

Chad is situated in the interior of the African continent, that is to say it has no access to the sea (the nearest port, Douala in the Cameroon, is more than 1,000 kilometres away). At the same time, it belongs to the group of countries characterized as the world's least developed. To these two features, which already give a rather sombre picture of the country, there should be added the inhospitable continental climate.

In fact, most of the northern half of this large country, with an area of 1,284,000 square kilometres, is desert and lies within the Sahara, which is well known for its harsh conditions.

The Sahel zone, which covers two-thirds of the rest of the country, is also subject to the combined effects of various adverse climatic factors such as drought and desertification which have persisted for more than twenty years and whose development is a cause of much concern.

Thus, Chad has no lack of indicators that could be used to demonstrate its extreme vulnerability to such scourges as drought, pests, floods and epidemics.

With the support of the international community, the government has, at various times, made efforts to overcome these difficulties.

However, much remains to be done to improve capabilities, to coordinate activities with a view to multiplying their effect and to harmonize the measures taken with the regular development plans.

Accordingly, the Government of Chad has greeted the proclamation of the IDNDR and the programme drawn up by the Scientific and Technical Committee with keen interest.

One aim of this document is to present the context of the struggle. The various attempts the country has made to confront the problems that it faces are mentioned. One of the main themes is Chad's participation in the efforts to achieve the goals of the Decade. The final section deals with the prospects for the future.

I. ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

A. The natural conditions

For many years, because of its geographical position, Chad has been the victim of a variety of natural calamities. It has acquired extensive experience with disaster situations and the administration of emergency relief.

Even considering only the period from independence to the present day, it is possible to give an impressive list of situations that could be described as disastrous, in particular:

- The two great droughts of the early seventies and the first half of the eighties;
- The floods recorded whenever the rainfall is high.
- The plagues of locusts, especially in 1987.
- The epidemics and epizootic diseases.

Thus, it could be said that Chad is under the almost permanent threat of natural disaster, to which it would not be superfluous to add certain man-made disasters such as war.

B. Crisis situations

The statistics on the material damage and loss of life clearly reveal the precariousness of the country's situation with respect to all of these various scourges.

However, hardly any of them are of the kind that strike suddenly.

They almost all involve a relatively long-term process and can therefore be identified far enough in advance for measures to be taken to prevent them or moderate their effect.

The response of successive governments has always taken this factor into account.

II. RESPONSE STRUCTURES

Thus, from the very first drought to shake the country following independence (in 1972), a number of measures were taken that affected the very structure of the State.

A. Direction de la Promotion des Productions Agricoles et de la Sécurité Alimentaire (DPPASA - Promotion of Agricultural Production and Food Security Directorate)

After being roughed out in December 1972, the framework of Emergency Relief Operation, the unit responsible for taking care of disaster victims, took final shape in January 1973.

The "National Committee for Problems of Drought and the Provision of Supplies for Disaster Areas" was set up in August 1973.

This body, whose mission was to supervise the distribution of aid, both domestic and foreign, for the victims of natural disasters and to safeguard livestock, reports to a Minister. It includes all the heads of the main State services and has a permanent secretariat.

A technical committee, made up of experts from each of the ministries concerned, studies the problems and proposes solutions to the National Committee for decision.

A prefectorial committee, presided over by the Prefect, has been set up in each prefecture.

In 1975, the Emergency Relief Operation became an independent directorate, the Direction de la Lutte Contre les Calamités Naturelles (Directorate for Natural Disaster Management).

By the beginning of the eighties, the problem had grown so acute that the Directorate had to be given a new status, becoming the Ministry for Disaster Management. It retained this status until 1992 when, in the grip of economic stagnation, the country was forced to adopt austerity measures, among them the elimination of a number of ministerial posts including that of the Minister for Food Security and Disaster Victims, as he was then called.

Today, the department is a directorate again, but it has kept all its disaster-management responsibilities through its Emergency Relief Operations Division, its Early Warning System and its Agricultural Statistics Division.

B. The Early Warning System

The purpose of this system, set up with the financial support of the European Development Fund (EDF), is to make available to all, in particular the decision-makers, both domestic and those of the donor community, the maximum of information to enable them to determine the most appropriate action.

It performs this function by constantly collecting simple data in various fields (pluviometry, crop development, prices and market supply, family resources, customary food-related population movements, medical and nutritional condition) to provide a basis for the assessment of the situation at local level.

This system operates in 9 of the country's 14 prefectures.

In addition, there are other sources of information that could help to ward off the dangers with which the country is threatened. These include:

- The FEWS;
- The Meteorology and Water Resources Directorate;
- The Plant Protection Service, which is also a response structure; and
- Numerous NGOs which include among their regular activities the supply of early warning information.

C. Comité d'Action pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et l'Aide d'Urgence (CASAU - Action Committee for Food Security and Emergency Relief)

A body to take decisions based on the information drawn from this range of sources was set up in April 1986.

Originally called the Action Committee for Food Security and Development Support, this body acquired its present name in December 1987 with the issue of a decree redefining its mission and composition.

CASAU brings together the various ministries involved, directly or indirectly, with the administration of aid, the donors and the various NGOs.

Its mission is to organize and direct nutritional monitoring and follow-up measures in the areas at risk, to mobilize assistance, to maintain the Emergency Food Reserve, to coordinate the response, and to arrange for the resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons and refugees.

D. The Emergency Food Reserve

Within the framework of this committee, other structures have also been set up. These include the Emergency Food Reserve, a preventive measure to help deal with the numerous situations requiring the mobilization of additional resources with which the country is very often confronted.

Thus, drought, a recurrent problem in Chad, very often leads to widespread famine. This generally necessitates a substantial food aid contribution from the international community, which is always slow to respond, with the result that there can sometimes be a delay of more than a year before emergency aid arrives.

The Emergency Food Reserve, a stockpile of 20,000 tons of local cereals, has therefore been set up as an effective emergency response, when required, pending the arrival of further aid.

E. The Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)

Chad is also a founder member of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, the mere existence of which gives some idea of the scale of the drought problem in the region. This body has initiated several activities which could be considered to fit neatly into the broad programme for the IDNDR and in which Chad is actively involved.

As evidence of this we may cite the DIAPER (Continuous Diagnosis) project, whose recently completed second phase is described in an annex to this report.

III. THE DECADE

A. At the national level

It is true that in Chad there are many bodies interested in activities that would contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade. However, with regard to the framework programme drawn up by the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Committee's recommendations concerning the objectives to be achieved it must be acknowledged that much remains to be done.

Although a potential beneficiary of the UN debate which led to the initiative in question, Chad is lagging far behind with its implementation, despite the obvious interest of its government.

Political changes, instability at the senior levels of the administration and the very serious economic problems which the country is now facing are some of the reasons for the very slow progress being made in setting up the structures and implementing the programme.

It should be noted that, in its constant search for means of improving disaster management, the Chad government has adopted the United Nations' provisions. However, the concrete realizations still remain rather slim.

*In 1991, a workshop designed to make senior officials more aware of disaster prevention and relief programme management was organized with the aid of UNITAR.

In the course of the workshop it was agreed that:

- A permanent organizational structure should be established to supplement the provisional structures set up whenever a disaster occurred, thereby enabling decisions to be taken immediately.

- The middle managers responsible for administering relief programmes should receive continuing training.

The intention was to follow up this workshop with another designed for middle managers, but this never materialized.

There is an almost total lack of specialists trained in disaster control. Present practice is based more on experience accumulated over the years than on scientific knowledge formally acquired.

*Chad, represented by the Director of the Food Security and Disaster Victim Directorate, took part in the meeting of experts on the training of relief programme managers in the CILSS member countries (12-14 September 1989 in Geneva, Switzerland).

*Pending the establishment of the structure proposed above, which has been approved by the government (see the letter from the Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of CASAU, to the Prime Minister, dated 12.10.92), the Directorate for the Promotion of Agricultural Production and Food Security, through its Emergency Relief Operations Division, has been designated a "focal point" for questions relating to the Decade (see letter No. 2234 of 17.05.93 from the Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Chad's UN Representative for transmission to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, with a copy to the United Nations Coordinator for Disaster Relief).

These few items are mentioned in order to give an idea of the interest taken by national officials in the question of natural disaster reduction.

Moreover, in order to participate more consistently in the activities of the Decade, not through mere conformism but in the country's clear interest, the national authorities and, in particular, the "focal points" are currently engaged in the procedure for setting up the structures mentioned above.

At the same time, they are working out a programme which, to judge by the first draft, will fit in very well with the government's regular development programmes.

B. Relations with the Secretariat

However, the "focal points" are having some difficulty in communicating rapidly with the IDNDR Secretariat. So far, it has been possible to maintain contact only through the rather roundabout traditional diplomatic channels.

For example, the addresses to which the Secretariat should send correspondence concerning matters relating to the Decade were notified on 17 May of this year but, at the time of producing this document, we are still receiving the information either after forwarding from out-of-date addresses or through the UNDP Representation, which uses the good offices of the Ministry of Planning and Co-operation, or else in the periodical "STOP DISASTER".

Furthermore, regretfully, the theme, posters and other proposals for celebrating International Day on 13 October were not received from the IDNDR Secretariat until mid-November, whereas there had been contacts with the UNDP Representation in N'Djamena concerning this matter since the beginning of July.

IV. PROSPECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recent studies relating to the earth's environment over the next two or three decades stress the modification of extreme climatic events and its impact on human life and activity.

Chad is one of the world's least developed countries and, in view of the above-mentioned analyses, which establish a link between the level of development and the relative extent of the harm done to human life - as a function of the various categories of climatic event - the country must make an increased effort to improve its disaster control capabilities.

The growing interest evidenced in recent months by Chad officials at various levels of responsibility and, in particular, by the members of CASAU must be viewed in this context.

As indicated above (see the last paragraph of section III.A), a national programme for natural disaster reduction is being drawn up. The National Committee to be set up will, of course, be responsible for implementing it. The mandate of the CASAU will have to be extended to include the functions of the National Committee for the Decade.

A programme of co-operation between the Government of Chad and UNICEF is also envisaged for the remainder of the 90-95 operation plan

and for the next plan (96-2000) with regard to prevention and emergency response in the areas specific to UNICEF.

However, in view of the difficulties the country is having in assembling both the material and the human resources it needs to implement effectively its programme of activities for the IDNDR, we consider it important to draw to the attention:

1. of the Government of Chad:

- the need to accelerate the process of setting up a National Committee;

2. of the officials of the IDNDR Secretariat:

- the need for a review of the channels for sending mail to the "focal points", from which the latter could also benefit for their return correspondence.

It should be noted that this is a communication problem and therefore crucial.

3. of all concerned:

- the need to intensify training for national officials in this field.

ANNEX 1

DRAFT TEXT INSTITUTING A NATIONAL DISASTER REDUCTION PROGRAMME

TITLE I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1. There shall be instituted over the whole of the national territory a natural disaster reduction and management programme to be known as the "NATIONAL NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME" or, for short, PRECAN.

ARTICLE 2. The aims of PRECAN are:

- to enable Chad, by the year 2000, to mitigate rapidly and effectively the effects of natural disasters;

- to devise approaches and strategies designed to enable modern scientific and technical knowledge in the field of disaster management to be applied in Chad;

- to encourage scientific initiatives within the country with a view to furthering knowledge and thereby reducing the loss of life and material damage;

- to disseminate information on current and new techniques concerning measures for assessing and predicting natural disasters and mitigating their effects;

- to devise measures for assessing, predicting and preventing natural disasters and mitigating their effects by means of technical assistance and technology transfer programmes, demonstration projects and educational and training activities tailored to specific disasters and vulnerable areas and to assess the effectiveness of these programmes.

TITLE II: ORGANIZATION

ARTICLE 3. For the execution of this programme:

- CASAU, which was created by decree No. 26/MSAPS/DG, shall henceforth be called the "COMITE NATIONAL DE GESTION DES CATASTROPHES NATURELLES" (NATIONAL NATURAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE) or, for short, CNGC;

- the CASAU secretariat, provided by the Food Security Directorate, shall become the permanent executive body of PRECAN, to be known as the "BUREAU NATIONAL DE GESTION DES CATASTROPHES" (NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT BUREAU) or, for short, the BNGC;

- the Comités Régionaux d'Action (CRA - Regional Action Committees), decentralized CASAU bodies, shall be maintained;

- local Committees shall be set up at cantonal level.

ARTICLE 4. The CNGC is the executive body of the PRECAN programme. It will establish general policy and coordinate and control activities.

ARTICLE 5. It will be responsible for:

- determining the general objectives;
- directing activities on the basis of reports from the BNGC.

ARTICLE 6. The CNGC will be chaired by the Minister of Agriculture.

ARTICLE 7. Its members will be:

- the Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister;
- the Security Inspector (Ministry of the Interior and Security);
- the Director General of the Ministry of Public Health;
- the Director of the ONC;
- the DG of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport;
- the DG of the Ministry of Defence;
- the DG of the Ministry of Planning and Co-operation;
- the DG of the Ministry of Communications;
- the DG of the Ministry of Finance;
- the DG of Mines and Water Resources;
- the DG of Foreign Affairs;

- the DG of National Education;
- the Representative of the UNDP;
- the Representative of the FAO;
- the Representative of UNICEF;
- the Representative of the WHO;
- the Representative of the WFP;
- the Representative of the EEC;
- the Representative of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID);
- the Representative of the French Co-operation Mission;
- German Technical Co-operation;
- the Representative of CILONG;
- various institutions that respond to emergencies.

ARTICLE 8. Any person, ministry or agency in a position to give advice in the field of disaster management may be consulted or admitted to the meetings of the CNGC.

The heads of the two units of the BNGC shall participate in the meetings of the CNGC as rapporteurs.

ARTICLE 9. The CNGC shall meet when convened by its chairman, to consider a report by the BNGC or at the simple request of its members.

ARTICLE 10. The BNGC is the body responsible for carrying out the programme activities. It shall be organized in two technical units:

- the early warning unit;
- the response unit.

ARTICLE 11. The early warning unit shall be operated by the Coordination and Information Service of the DPPASA and shall work closely together with the SAP.

ARTICLE 12. The early warning unit shall be responsible for organizing interdisciplinary technical working parties with a view to:

- carrying out scientific studies of the various phenomena responsible for the disasters to which Chad is prone;
- assessing the geographical distribution (zonal maps) of each of these phenomena and estimating its likely frequency and effects;
- assessing the vulnerability of population concentrations and

economic resources;

- monitoring and, if possible, predicting and detecting the phenomenon in question sufficiently in advance in order that measures may be taken to prevent it or mitigate its effects;

- defining quantitative thresholds for the declaration of emergencies.

ARTICLE 13.

ARTICLE 14. The tasks of the response unit, in performing which it shall make use of the results of the work done by the early warning unit, shall be as follows:

- drawing up plans to guide the activities of the various participants;

- targeting specific sub-groups such as children, old people, women etc. with a view to adapting the response to the real needs;

- providing generalized benefits (water wells, for example);

- improving access to food supplies;

- safeguarding producer goods;

- helping to restore producer goods destroyed;

- determining the preventive measures to be taken;

- establishing the general rules for the organization of relief operations;

- defining the role of the authorities at different levels of responsibility in relation to the organization and execution of the operations;

- making post facto assessments of the impact of the action taken;

- determining the role and responsibility of each ministry and each body involved at the central and local levels with regard to the safety measures applicable in their areas of competence;

- coordinating and monitoring the use of State and donor emergency aid;

- managing mitigation activities;

- supervising and providing technical support for the decentralized bodies (CRA, Local Committees);

- developing standardized report sheets;

- developing report examination systems;

- developing document transmission channels;
- carrying out distribution operations and necessary works in the event of flooding;
- centralizing all requests for emergency aid addressed to international organizations and other partners to ensure coordination.

ARTICLE 15. The Emergency Relief Operations Division of the DPPASA shall be the focal point of this unit. It shall be responsible for organizing working parties with the various public or private executive agencies concerned.

ARTICLE 16. The composition of the CRA and Local Committees and their functions shall be determined by the CNGC at the proposal of the CNGC and shall be the subject of a governmental act.

TITLE III: ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 17. The BNGGC shall be placed under the administrative authority of the Director for the Promotion of Agricultural Production and the Food Security.

ARTICLE 18. The funds intended for PRECAN shall be paid into a special account for financing mitigation activities in the event of a small-scale disaster or emergency.

ARTICLE 19. This fund must be a multi-donor fund and so structured as to permit contributions from various parties. It shall be the subject of specific agreements between the Government of Chad and each donor with regard to the way in which it is used.

ARTICLE 20. The fund will serve to cover the costs of equipment, supplies, goods such as fuel and local cereals, etc. for small-scale operations.

It will also serve to pay the mission expenses of national personnel within the context of early warning and response activities; it will be used for organizing working party studies of the underlying causes of disasters upon the presentation of proposals by the BNGC for approval by the CNGC.

- It will be used to motivate the permanent national programme staff.

ARTICLE 21. The permanent national programme staff shall consist of the following persons appointed from among the staff of the Directorate for the Promotion of Agricultural Production and the Food Security:

- a senior official with experience of emergency relief operations, logistics and management. He shall be the head of the BNGC.
- a mid-level official with a knowledge of project design, control and evaluation;

- a technician with training and experience in computerized data systems;
- a mid-level official responsible for documentation and archives;
- a secretary;
- a driver.

TITLE IV: TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

ARTICLE 22. From the outset, the programme will stress the training of national personnel by means of:

- Technical assistance specific to the BNGC consisting of:
 - *a specialist in financial management;
 - *a specialist in emergency relief operations for the Response Unit. The arrangements for the provision of this ongoing assistance shall be determined by the CNGC.
- Technical support for the Early Warning System on behalf of the Early Warning Unit.
- The organization in the short term, for national personnel, of seminars, courses, workshops and study trips in the country and the region in the following fields:
 - rapid rural assessment
 - the emergency plan
 - programme development
 - operation management
 - logistics
 - monitoring and evaluation
 - mobilization of the public with a view to involving them in disaster response activities.

ANNEX 2

REPUBLIC OF CHAD

UNITY - LABOUR - PROGRESS

**MINISTRY FOR FOOD SECURITY
AND DISASTER VICTIMS**

GENERAL DIRECTORATE

ORDER No. 369 /MSAPS/DG/87
Establishing the Action Committee

for Food Security and
Emergency Relief (CASAU)

THE MINISTER FOR FOOD SECURITY
AND DISASTER VICTIMS

Considering:

the Constitution of the Republic of 18 October 1982;

Decree No. 025/PCE/SGG of 18 October 1982 publishing the Constitution of the Republic;

Decree No. 144/PR/CAB/87 of 10 August 1987 concerning ministerial restructuring;

Order No. 083/MSAPS/DG/86 of 14 April 1986 establishing the Action Committee for Food Security and Development Support;

the need to ensure the efficient management and deployment of emergency aid;

ORDERS

*CHAPTER I: THE ACTION COMMITTEE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND EMERGENCY
RELIEF*

ARTICLE 1. The Comité d'Action pour l'Aide Alimentaire d'Urgence (Action Committee for Emergency Food Relief), established in FEBRUARY 1983 and renewed and modified by the above-mentioned Order No. 083 of 14 April 1986, shall henceforth be known as the ACTION COMMITTEE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND EMERGENCY RELIEF or, for short, CASAU.

ARTICLE 2. CASAU shall act in accordance with the instructions, policies and programmes of the Government.

ARTICLE 3. The Minister for Food Security and Disaster Victims or his Representative shall be the chairman of CASAU.

ARTICLE 4. The following shall be members of the CASAU:

- The Security Inspector in the Ministry of the Interior and Security;
- A Representative of the Ministry of Public Health (CNTA).
- A Representative of the National Cereals Office (ONC).
- A Representative of the National Pastoral and Village Hydraulics Office (ONHPV).
- A Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- A Representative of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

- A Representative of the American Agency for International Development (USAID).

- A Representative of the Commission of the European Communities.

- A Representative of the World Food Programme (WFP).

- A Representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

- A Representative of Secours Catholique et de Développement.

- A Representative of CARE-CHAD.

- A Representative of BELACD.

- A Representative of German Agro-Action.

- A Representative of World Vision International (WVI).

- A Representative of CESEAR - Sahel Team..

- A Representative of the Chad Carriers Cooperative.

- A Representative of the OPS/UNDP Project.

- A Representative of the OSRO.FAO/CHD Project.

- A Representative of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LORCS).

- A Representative of OXFAM.

- A Representative of the Early Warning System (EWS).

- A Representative of the Permanent Secretariat of the NGO.

ARTICLE 5. Any person, ministerial department or agency in a position to give advice on a matter of concern to CASAU may be consulted or admitted to the meetings of the Committee.

ARTICLE 6. The mission of the Action Committee for Food Security and Emergency Relief (CASAU) shall be:

(a) to organize and direct nutritional monitoring and follow-up operations in the hazard areas;

(b) to arrange for the mobilization and delivery of aid;

(c) to maintain emergency stockpiles;

(d) to arrange and coordinate response measures in the hazard areas;

(e) to support the regularization, stabilization and balance of the

cereal markets;

(f) to support the programmes for the resettlement and rehabilitation of disaster victims, displaced persons and returned refugees.

ARTICLE 7. In performing its food stockpiling and emergency relief functions, CASAU shall enlist the support of the Regional Action Committees and make use of the information provided by the Early Warning System (EWS), the Mobile Nutritional Monitoring Teams and the Teams appointed by CASAU.

ARTICLE 8. CASAU shall be guided by the results of the medical and nutritional surveys and by the recommendations of the special services in determining response measures in the hazard areas.

ARTICLE 9. CASAU shall meet in ordinary session once a week. However, if the circumstances so require, it shall meet in extraordinary session either when convened by its Chairman or at the request of one of its members.

ARTICLE 10. CASAU's decisions shall be taken by consensus of the members present and recorded in the minutes (Report).

ARTICLE 11. When the situation so requires, the Chairman shall convene a small ad hoc committee. The decisions taken shall be communicated to the first meeting to follow these decisions.

ARTICLE 12. CASAU's mandate shall be renewable annually.

CHAPTER II: REGIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE

ARTICLE 13. A Regional Action Committee (CRA) shall be set up in the chief town of each Prefecture.

ARTICLE 14. The Regional Action Committee shall report to CASAU and shall have authority over the Sub-Prefectorial Committees.

ARTICLE 15. The Regional Action Committees shall meet at least once a month to identify the programmes eligible for food aid. If necessary, the Committees may meet in extraordinary session. Minutes of each meeting shall be taken and a copy forwarded to CASAU as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 16. As regards the management of food aid, the recommendations of the Regional Action Committees shall first be submitted to CASAU. The aid shall be distributed in accordance with distribution plans approved by CASAU. Aid utilization reports shall be dispatched to CASAU immediately after distribution and their receipt will be a condition of further allocations.

ARTICLE 17. The Regional Action Committee shall be composed of:

- the Prefect or his Deputy (Chairman)

- the Local Political Officer
- the Medical Prefect
- the National Education Officer
- the Head of the Social Centre
- the ONDR Sector Chief
- the Animal Husbandry Sector Chief
- the Head of the Pastoral Hydraulics Subdivision
- the Customary Ruler (Sultan)
- Representatives of the NGO or donors
- COM-ZONE or COM-SOUS-ZONE
- the ONC Agent and a Representative of the MSAPS
- the Head of the Water Resources and Forest Service

ARTICLE 18. At the Prefecture level the Regional Action Committee shall be responsible for:

- mobilizing and delivering aid;
- maintaining stockpiles;
- coordinating specific response measures in the hazard areas.

ARTICLE 19. In performing these tasks, the Regional Action Committee shall make use of the information provided by a Technical Sub-Committee, the REGIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (CTR), whose role shall be:

(a) to gather information on:

- population movements
- dietary habits
- cereal and livestock prices
- crop conditions.

(b) to draw up a monthly report, in table form, for the Chairman of the CRA, a copy of which must be forwarded to the MSAPS before the tenth of each month.

ARTICLE 20. The Regional Technical Committee shall be composed of:

- a Public Health Representative
- an Agricultural Representative

- a Pastoral and Village Hydraulics Representative
- an Animal Husbandry Representative
- a Water Resources and Forests Representative
- a Representative of the MSAPS.

CHAPTER III: SUB-PREFECTORIAL COMMITTEE

ARTICLE 21. The Sub-Prefectorial Committee shall be composed of:

- the Sub-Prefect or his Deputy (Chairman)
- the Secretary General of the UNIR
- the National Education Officer
- the Sub-Sector Chief of the ONDR
- the Head of the Medical Centre
- the Head of the Veterinary Unit
- the Chief of Police

The Sub-Prefectorial Committee shall report to the CRA. It shall implement and coordinate the decisions of the CRA and CASAU. It shall send the latter food aid utilization reports.

CHAPTER IV: EQUIPES MOBILES D'INFORMATION ET DE SURVEILLANCE NUTRITIONNELLE (EMISN - MOBILE INTELLIGENCE AND NUTRITIONAL MONITORING TEAMS)

ARTICLE 22. The Mobile Intelligence and Nutritional Monitoring Teams shall be responsible for:

- identifying hazard areas and taking a census of disaster victims;
- assessing the medical and nutritional condition and the needs of the victims;
- simultaneously informing CASAU and the CRA concerned and making the necessary recommendations.

ARTICLE 23. The EMISN may be composed of:

- the Early Warning System
- the Nutrition and Food Technology Centre
- teams set up by CASAU.

CHAPTER V: MONITORING AND INSPECTION

ARTICLE 24. The Ministry of the Interior and Security or the Ministry for Food Security and Disaster Victims may establish a monitoring and inspection unit.

It shall be responsible for the monitoring and effective inspection of the transportation, reception, stockpiling and use of food aid throughout the national territory.

CHAPTER VI: BENEFICIARIES

ARTICLE 25. Persons identified in the hazard areas by the Mobile Intelligence and Nutritional Monitoring Teams and the Regional Action Committees may benefit from food aid.

CHAPTER VII: FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 26. This Order, which cancels and replaces Order No. 083/MS.DG/86 of 14 April 1986, shall take effect from 1 JANUARY 1988 and shall be published and communicated wherever necessary.

DONE AT N'DJAMENA, 26 DECEMBER 1987

MINISTER FOR FOOD SECURITY
AND DISASTER VICTIMS
CHAIRMAN OF CASAU

CC:

- P.R.	2	
- MSAPS	2	AHMED SENOUSSE WADAK
- D.G. MSAPS	2	
- MIN. INTERIOR	2	
- DSAPS	2	
- DAAFM/MSAPS	2	
- D. ONC	2	
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ANNEX 3

REPUBLIC OF CHAD

UNITY - LABOUR - PROGRESS

**MINISTRY FOR FOOD SECURITY
AND DISASTER VICTIMS**

GENERAL DIRECTORATE

ORDER No. 49/MSAPS/DG/89
establishing an emergency food
reserve and management committee

THE MINISTER FOR FOOD SECURITY AND DISASTER VICTIMS

Considering the Constitution of the Republic of 18 October 1982;
Considering Decree No. 025/PCE/SGG of 18 October 1982 publishing the
Constitution of the Republic;

Considering Decrees Nos. 044/PR/CAB/89 of 3 March 1989 and 812/PR/CAB/89 of 4 October 1989 on ministerial restructuring; Considering Order No. 369/MSAPS/DG/87 of 26 December 1987 establishing an Action Committee for Food Security and Emergency Relief (CASAU).

ORDERS

ARTICLE 1. Article 6 of the above-mentioned Order No. 369/MSAPS/DG/87 of 26 December 1987 is hereby amended and supplemented as follows:

"Article 6".1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 6".3 below, the mission of the Action Committee for "Food Security and Emergency Relief (CASAU)" shall be:"

(the rest of the article to remain unchanged)

"Article 6".2. An Emergency Food Stockpile (EFS) intended to meet food crisis situations shall be established.

"Article 6".3. The Emergency Food Stockpile (EFS) shall be managed and operated within CASAU by a standing committee (EFSC).

6".3.1. This committee shall have at its disposal a fund (EFSF) financed by the Government and any other donor country or organization declaring its intention to contribute. It shall make use of the assistance of the National Cereals Office (ONC).

6".3.2. COMPOSITION OF THE EFSC:

The EFSC shall be chaired by the Minister for Food Security and Disaster Victims.

In plenary session, it shall comprise:

- the members called upon to sit on CASAU who belong to an administration or public body of the Republic of Chad;
- the representatives of the donor countries or international bodies declaring their intention to participate in the establishment and management of the EFS;
- the representative of the FAO.

Moreover, where necessary, at the initiative of the Chairman, the committee may call upon any person or body in a position to contribute to its work.

At the initiative of the Chairman, a limited meeting of the EFSC may be held, if the urgency of the situation so requires. In this case, apart from the representatives of the donor countries and bodies, only the members convened by the Chairman shall attend.

The EFSC shall have a permanent secretariat placed at its disposal by the Ministry for Food Security and Disaster Victims. In particular, the secretariat, assisted by a meeting secretary appointed in each specific instance by the EFSC, shall be responsible for taking the

minutes of the meetings. It shall keep records and, in general, provide for and make all the material arrangements necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the EFSC.

6.2.3. An Order of the Minister for Food Security and Disaster Victims shall establish the precise composition of the EFSC.

6.2.4. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO THE EFSC FUND (EFSF)

The resources available to the EFSF shall be as follows:

- financial contributions from the Government and the donor countries and bodies which declare their intention to participate in the EFS;

- the proceeds of the sale of international cereal donations, with a view to the constitution and reconstitution of the EFS;

- the proceeds of sales from the EFS, with a view to its renewal;

- the proceeds of transfers from the EFS, subject to payment;

- the interest on any financial investments;

- any gifts, bequests or possible proceeds of taxes expressly intended for the EFS fund.

6.3.4. COSTS CHARGEABLE TO THE FUND

The costs chargeable to the EFSF shall be as follows:

1. the initial cost of setting up the EFS;

2. the cost of renewing the EFS;

3. the costs resulting from the use of the EFS in food crisis situations;

4. the cost of reconstituting the EFS;

5. the technical and financial management costs of the EFS.

ARTICLE 2. With respect to the membership of CASAU, Article 4 of Order No. 369/MSAPS/DG/87 shall be amended and supplemented as follows:

- A Representative of the Ministry of the Interior and Security;

- A Representative of the Ministry of Public Health (CNTA);

- A Representative of the Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Animal Resources and Pastoral Hydraulics;

- A Representative of the Ministry of Planning and Co-operation;

- A Representative of the Ministry of Trade and Industry;

- A Representative of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Advancement of Women;

- A Representative of the Ministry of Tourism and the Environment;

- A Representative of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Housing;

- A Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture;

- A Representative of the General Secretariat of the Presidency;

- A Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

- A Representative of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);

- A Representative of the American Agency for International Development (USAID);

- A representative of the Commission of the European Communities;

- A Representative of the World Food Programme (WFP);

- A Representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

- A Representative of Secours Catholique et de Développement (SECADEV);

- A Representative of Netherlands Co-operation (SNV);

- A Representative of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LORCS);

- A Representative of CARE-CHAD;

- A Representative of BELACD;

- A Representative of German Agro-Action;

- A Representative of World Vision International (WVI);

- A Representative of OXFAM;

- A Representative of the EWS (Early Warning System);

- A Representative of the National Cereals Office (ONC);

- A Representative of the National Office of Pastoral and Village Hydraulics (ONHPV);

- A Representative of the Permanent Secretariat of the NGO;

-

- A Representative of the OPS/UNDP Project;
- A Representative of the FAO/OSRO Project;
- A Representative of the Chad Carriers Cooperative.

ARTICLE 3. The present Order, which shall take effect from today, shall be published and communicated wherever necessary.

Done at N'Djamena, 7 November 1989

THE MINISTER FOR FOOD SECURITY
AND DISASTER VICTIMS

CC.:

- P.R.	2	SEID BAUCHE
- MSAPS	2	
- D.G. MSAPS	2	
- DSAPS	2	
- ALL MEMBERS OF CASAU		
- ARCHIVES		

REPUBLIC OF CHAD

UNITY - LABOUR - PROGRESS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND THE ENVIRONMENT

GENERAL DIRECTORATE

DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROMOTION OF
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND
FOOD SECURITY

EMERGENCY RELIEF OPERATIONS DIVISION

ANNEX 4

ADDRESSES OF FOCAL POINTS FOR THE IDNDR

- ALI ADOUM DJOROU
Director for the promotion of Agricultural Production
and Food Security
- NGARASSEMTA NGAORNDJAM
Head of Emergency Relief Operations Division

JOINT ADDRESS:

Direction de la Promotion des Productions Agricoles et
de la Sécurité Alimentaire/Ministère de l'Agriculture et
de l'Environnement
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CILSS
DIAPER II
LOCAL ... BASED IN N'DJAMENA
(CHAD)

NOTE - 1

February 1989

**PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT "IMPROVEMENT OF CONTINUOUS DIAGNOSIS TOOLS
FOR SECURING FOOD SUPPLIES" OR "CONTINUOUS DIAGNOSIS" (DIAPER)**

1. CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

1.1. General context

The Continuous Diagnosis Project, currently in its phase II (DIAPER II), is one of the priority measures adopted at the PRAIA (Cape Verde) meeting, held in October 1986, by the National Authorities of the Member countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), by the CILSS and by the Commission of the European Communities, in particular in connection with the anti-desertification programme and in support of the policy of safeguarding agricultural production.

One of the indispensable preconditions for determining appropriate policies with respect to both the control and management of short-term problems and the definition of longer-term strategies in these fields is an improvement in the information supply. Hence the objective stated below.

1.2. Objective

The objective of the DIAPER project is to improve the quality of statistical information in the "cereal" and "animal husbandry" sectors in the nine (9) Member countries of the CILSS, so as to enable the national policies of self-sufficiency in food to be better defined and coordinated at regional level. In other words, the general objective of the project is to contribute to the safeguarding of food supplies and self-sufficiency in the region by improving the quality of the information indispensable to decision-making.

2. MEANS DEPLOYED AND RESULTS ANTICIPATED

2.1. Principal means deployed

The project provides support (technical and material) for the statistical services in the 9 Member States of the CILSS to enable them to obtain, on a timely and regular basis, useful information concerning:

- the short-term food supply situation;
- cereal and livestock marketing conditions;
- the medium- and long-term food supply situation;

Responsibility for the implementation of the project rests with the Executive Secretariat of the CILSS in Ouagadougou (BURKINA FASO). In the CILSS countries, the project relies on the National Components which include all the services responsible for statistics. Financed by the European Development Fund (EDF) and Italian Co-operation, DIAPER II will run from 1 May 1988 to 30 April 1992.

2.2. Principal results anticipated

The aim of the project is to enable the national and regional services concerned to provide those who control national self-sufficiency policies with timely and reliable information so that they may take the optimum decisions (with allowance for regional complementarity) with regard to both short-term trends and longer-term course corrections.

Accordingly, the project has the following sub-objectives:

- reinforcement of the national information gathering and processing structures;
- improved targeting and decompartmentalization of information;

- improved information gathering and processing methodologies;
- intensified national and regional dissemination of information;
- training of national teams;
- evaluation of the measures taken.

Each of these various sub-objectives generates lines of action, among others the following which include elements being implemented in Chad:

- Support for national information gathering/processing and coordination structures;
- Continuation, improvement and/or extension of agricultural survey systems;
- Development and/or improvement of early warning systems in the broad sense of the term (rural monitoring, crop forecasting and evaluation, establishment and monitoring of cereal balances, etc.);
- Improved knowledge of the cereal markets;
- Implementation and/or improvement of animal husbandry surveys (monitoring of cattle markets, pastoral monitoring, livestock census, etc.);
- Improvement and updating of the national and regional data banks established during phase I of the project (DIAPER I).