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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Assistance to Chad

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 35/92 B of 5 December 1980 on emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to Chad, as a matter of urgency, to assess the scope of the problem and the volume of humanitarian assistance required; to mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community on behalf of those suffering from the war; and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution.
2. The Secretary-General accordingly arranged for a mission to visit Chad in March 1981. The mission's report, which is annexed, provides information on the situation in Chad, an assessment of the most pressing needs, and proposals for immediate emergency assistance. Details of specific projects are appended together with an estimate of costs.

* A/36/50.

ANNEX

Report of the mission to Chad
 (5-10 March 1981)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly considered the question of Chad under the agenda item entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance" and heard, in the words of the subsequent resolution, "the urgent and moving appeal addressed to the entire international community by the Vice-Chairman of the delegation of Chad". On 5 December 1980 the Assembly adopted resolution 35/92 on assistance to Chad. In pursuance of the resolution the Secretary-General sent the Assistant Secretary-General and Joint Co-ordinator, Special Economic Assistance Programmes, to Chad in early 1981 to make a preliminary assessment of the situation. The Joint Co-ordinator subsequently recommended the dispatch of a mission to assess the humanitarian needs, to be followed in due course by a second mission to ascertain needs for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development.
2. The Secretary-General designated Mr. Iqbal Akhund to lead the mission on emergency humanitarian assistance. The mission was composed of the Director of the Office for Special Political Questions and representatives of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
3. The mission visited Chad from 5 to 10 March 1981. In the course of its visit the mission was given an audience by the President. It also held discussions with the Minister for Planning, as well as senior officials from various Ministries and Departments including Foreign Affairs, Planning, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Public Health and Social Affairs, Economy, Posts and Telecommunication, Transport, Youth and Sports, Co-operation, National Education, Meteorological Services and the Interior. Members of the mission met also the Mayor of N'Djamena, the President of the National Red Cross Society and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and several other voluntary organizations.
4. The mission wishes to express its appreciation of the assistance and co-operation it received from the Government of Chad in facilitating meetings and providing essential information. The mission also acknowledges gratefully the help given by the Acting Representative of UNDP in Chad as well as the Resident Representative of UNDP and his staff in the United Republic of Cameroon.
5. The terms of reference of the mission were drawn from the wording of the resolution itself, "emergency" being interpreted as applying broadly speaking to aid required to meet urgent humanitarian needs and restore the infrastructure essential for this purpose during the next six to eight months. With a view to assessing the scope of the problem and the volume of humanitarian assistance required, the mission visited most parts of the capital city of N'Djamena. It travelled northwards through a number of villages and settlements to Massaguet and southwards to Bongor. Since the issue of repatriating the estimated 100,000 refugees from Chad in and around Kousseri in the United Republic of Cameroon was

frequently raised by the authorities in the course of discussions, members of the mission also visited the refugee camp across the Chari River from N'Djamena.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Physical features

6. The Republic of Chad is a land-locked State in the heart of Africa. Topographically, the country forms a shallow basin, rising slowly from 750 feet above sea level at Lake Chad to more than 12,000 feet at the Tibesti mountains in the north. The entire northern and central parts of Chad fall within the Sahelian region; the south is characterized by higher rainfall and lush growth. The national capital is N'Djamena, situated on the western edge of the country on the Chari river, which is also the border with the United Republic of Cameroon. In addition to the United Republic of Cameroon, Chad has common borders with the Central African Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Niger, Nigeria and the Sudan.

B. The economy

7. Chad is among the least developed countries of the world. In 1978 the gross national product at market prices was \$650 million and the preliminary figure for 1979 gives \$490 million. ^{1/} In 1975, the last year for which such statistics are available, it was estimated that 87 per cent of the population depended on the primary sector; production estimates were as follows: cotton - 144,000 tons; millet and sorghum - 613,000 tons; ground-nuts - 95,000 tons; manioc - 50,000 tons; rice - 30,000 tons; fisheries (commercial) - 30,000 tons; and animal husbandry: it was estimated that 358,000 cattle and 1,337,000 sheep and goats were slaughtered. This sector of the economy has been particularly hard-hit by the drought conditions affecting most countries of the Sahel since 1973. Industrial production included cotton fibre - 53,000 tons were produced in 1976 - and two large breweries. Since the outbreak of serious hostilities some two years ago, almost all significant economic activity has come to a standstill with the exception of subsistence farming.

8. The human resources of the country have still to be developed. There is a serious lack of technicians and other trained people to contribute to economic development. In this regard Chad has depended heavily on foreign assistance and advisers. The state revenue in 1975 amounted to 15,200 million CFA francs which was used essentially to cover government services (CFA francs 50 = French franc 1).

9. There are known to be certain mineral deposits in Chad. Petroleum has been found around Lake Chad and in the Doba area (in the south). Uranium occurs in the north in the Aouzou region and around Léré in the south-west.

^{1/} World Bank Atlas, 1980, p. 12.

C. Population

10. Reliable statistics for the present population of Chad are not available. Not only have statistics not been assembled recently, but such records as previously existed have been largely lost. The population was assessed at 4,010,000 inhabitants in 1977 and was believed to have reached 4,416,000 by mid-1979. Before the fighting became serious, over 250,000 people were said to reside in N'Djamena, the capital, which had increased significantly in size over the preceding decade. Outside the capital there were some 15 major urban concentrations. With only two exceptions, these are all to be found in the south.

D. Political events

11. Chad is a former colony of France which became independent in 1960. For most of its independence, it has had an unhappy history. Since 1965, there has been sporadic fighting. In February 1979 full-scale civil war broke out. After two months the conflict was temporarily resolved, and in November 1979 a transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) was formed. But in March 1980 there was a second war which only ended in the late autumn. Since that time the Government has been endeavouring to restore peace to the country. At the time of the mission's visit, the capital, which had earlier been the scene of heavy fighting, was calm and other parts were reported also to be peaceful.

III. OBSERVATIONS

A. Main findings

12. The mission found widespread evidence of earlier conflict. In the capital of N'Djamena very few buildings had escaped unscathed. Most had suffered significant visible damage and many, in particular in the modern commercial sector, were so severely damaged as to require rebuilding. In the traditional parts of town the devastation was less but extensive repairs would obviously be required, and the lack of maintenance had taken its toll.

13. There were few functioning services in N'Djamena. The supply of electricity was erratic, but usually available from around 6.00 in the evening till 5.00 in the early morning. Owing partly to the lack of electricity, there was no regular water supply. There were no postal services and no means of communicating, by telephone, cable or telex, with the outside world or within the country. There were no banking facilities of any kind.

14. In most cases schools had been closed for nearly three years. In N'Djamena the secondary school and technical college had been devastated, and other school buildings, which remained largely intact, lacked all equipment such as desks, textbooks and teaching aids. The normal health and medical services had fallen to a minimal level. The one existing hospital was operating under pitiable conditions, without the necessary water, electricity, medicaments, surgical and other equipment, and trained personnel.

15. There was virtually no administrative infrastructure. Ministries were without support staff; large numbers of civil servants were said to have left for the south or to have taken refuge abroad to escape the conflict, out of lack of security or simply for lack of pay (they had been unpaid for months). Government office buildings, when these were in serviceable condition, had been ransacked and many did not even have desks.

16. In spite of all these difficulties and the obvious hardships of life in the city, there were returning signs of life in some areas. While certain districts remained devoid of any human activity, in other parts of the capital there were small roadside stalls displaying a limited range of merchandise and people moving about in significant numbers. There were few overt signs of strain or insecurity. It was estimated that, at the time of the mission's visit, over one third of N'Djamena's earlier population had returned to the town.

17. The rural areas which the mission visited on journeys to Massaguet and to Bongor were less dramatically affected. In many places the traditional way of life under a largely subsistence economy still prevailed. Certain villages, however, had been the scene of fighting, the houses had been burnt or destroyed and were apparently abandoned. The more developed economic activities had clearly suffered, including animal husbandry in the northern zone and cotton production in the south.

18. Dispensaries were seen to function in the rural areas visited, but they lacked drugs and supervision. Some rural schools had evidently been able to continue with the support of local communities for teachers not receiving salaries. However, these had now exhausted whatever stocks they might initially have had of textbooks and other essential teaching materials.

19. The prolonged lack of maintenance had had an obvious effect on wells and pumps in the villages, many of which were out of order. The existing roads were in a deplorable state.

20. In a country as vast as Chad the mission was able to see for itself only a small part. Nevertheless, reports confirmed the impression that much of the south remained largely untouched by actual fighting and in the northern zone only places of actual confrontation had been devastated, in particular N'Djamena itself which had been the scene of prolonged and intensive military action. But the disruption of normal agricultural activities, the suspension of commerce and the lack of administration and communications had left the people of Chad in dire need.

21. The country and population were to all intents and purposes cut off from the outside world. The fact that an unreliable, overworked pontoon ferry served as the only surface link with the world beyond the Chari river served to underline the isolation of Chad. This ferry service, known locally as the "umbilical cord", provided the only means of transport for all supplies entering the capital from the United Republic of Cameroon and Nigeria.

B. Government action and plan

22. On repeated occasions members of the mission were told that the people of Chad had had enough of fighting. They wished now to settle their differences peacefully and work together to rebuild their battered country and economy. The Government already had in hand a process of demilitarization in N'Djamena. Under the first stage, which it was hoped to complete shortly, all forces other than regular government forces were being excluded from the capital, and the intention was subsequently to disarm irregular militia groups. The Government wished to build a sense of security and restore confidence to such an extent that life in N'Djamena would begin returning to normal. This process would involve repatriation of the many who had fled the capital and taken refuge abroad. Since there was among the refugees a particularly high proportion of civil servants and other skilled personnel, their return was essential for the resumption of administrative and other services (see appendix, paras. 48-53).

23. The Government considered the areas of priority need to be: distribution of food, assistance with health and medical services, as well as veterinary attention, rebuilding of the airport, restoration of an adequate ferry service, electricity and water supplies and telecommunications. The Government also recognized the value of supplying seed in rural areas. Aid from all sources would be welcomed.

24. To ensure the satisfactory handling of such aid as might become available, it was the Government's intention to establish a national committee for emergency assistance. This committee would be presided over by the Minister for Reconstruction and would have as members the relevant national departmental directors as well as representatives of the United Nations organizations concerned and any non-governmental and voluntary agencies involved. The committee would be responsible for the reception, handling and distribution of relief supplies, as well as ensuring appropriate control and security. There would be no objection by the Government to direct involvement on the part of any aid-giving agency in the handling and distribution of relief supplies.

25. Attempts were already being made to open both primary and secondary schools. The Government hoped for assistance in these efforts with the supply of teaching materials. The Administration also needed help with office equipment as well as funds for the payment of salaries of civil servants.

26. The Government's objective, the rebuilding of confidence, could be expected to occur when it became generally recognized that security had been assured and N'Djamena demilitarized, that law and order prevailed, that government administration was beginning to function and that communications existed with the outside world. This would be the first step towards developing once more the resources of the country, its agriculture, including cotton production, animal husbandry, and the exploitation of petroleum and possibly other mineral deposits.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

27. Reliable up-to-date economic data, population and other statistics were not available. Even such records as had existed could seldom be traced. The mission had therefore to rely on oral presentation of facts and the experience of its members. But there was no doubt that the people of Chad were in want of urgent humanitarian assistance. The most pressing need is for the distribution of food in certain areas, but this cannot be done on the scale required without a significant strengthening of the relevant infrastructure.

28. It is therefore necessary:

(a) To provide a ferry service across the Chari river at N'Djamena able to handle the tonnages involved (see appendix, para. 37);

(b) To generate electricity round the clock, thus permitting also proper water supplies and telecommunications, etc. (see appendix, paras. 32 and 33);

(c) To supply water to dwellings in the capital as one element in restoring acceptable conditions of life as well as enabling medical and health services to function (see appendix, para. 34);

(d) To re-establish telecommunications (telephone, cable and telex) which are necessary for orderly administration, a prerequisite for the proper functioning of government, diplomatic and international representation and banking institutions (see appendix, paras. 44-47);

(e) To distribute some 12,000 tons of food grains, which it is estimated would cover the most pressing requirements of the next three months and which would not exceed local capacity for handling, storing and distributing (see appendix, paras. 1-5);

(f) To distribute 600 tons of seed in selected rural areas in time for the next planting season, thus forestalling any mass movement from the countryside into town, encouraging the resumption of agricultural activity and, given the prospect of harvesting a crop before year-end, lessening the need for continuing food aid (see appendix, para. 6);

(g) To maintain and repair wells and pumps for water supplies in rural areas (see appendix, paras. 35 and 36);

(h) To improve urgently the health and medical services available, not least conditions in the one general hospital, and to this end provide drugs and other medical supplies for use in both rural and urban areas as well as the services of certain qualified personnel (see appendix, paras. 10-21);

(i) To immunize livestock and provide veterinary services (see appendix, paras. 7-9);

(j) To refurbish schools which are in need of repair and lack basic equipment, textbooks and teaching aids, and to restart certain technical training programmes (see appendix, paras. 22-31);

(k) To reopen the airport to civilian traffic, for which purpose substantial rebuilding is required since almost all installations except runways have been destroyed (see appendix, paras. 38-41);

(l) To reactivate the economy, for only when there is some regeneration of purchasing power through renewed economic activity will life in N'Djamena begin to return to normal. The resumption of United Nations programmes, suspended during the hostilities, would be one such contribution.

29. These recommendations have been made in consultation with the appropriate government departments and organizations. The mission took as criteria the rapidity with which a project could be implemented and the capacity of the Government, with the necessary external aid, to handle assistance in present circumstances. Altogether, the proposed measures form an integrated programme which, though modest in scope, should on completion greatly improve the conditions of life and work in the country and, in particular, in the capital.

30. The early and efficient implementation of this programme is an essential pre-condition for undertaking the vast task of reconstruction which lies ahead and for solving the complex and difficult long-term social and economic problems of the country. As one of the land-locked and least-developed countries, Chad faces problems similar to others in these categories. In addition, like other countries of the Sahel it has endured and remains subject to periodic droughts. The enormous physical destruction caused by the war and the resulting destruction of social and political structures have already been described. The solution of these problems will require much time and national effort. The mission was particularly impressed by the spirit of self-reliance which animates people from many walks of life including government officials who have, in some cases, been performing their duties without receiving any salary.

31. The General Assembly has also recognized that Chad needs and should be given international assistance towards its reconstruction, rehabilitation and development. The present mission believes that the attempt to assess and to deal with the reconstruction requirements could most usefully begin when the programme for immediate emergency aid proposed in this report has been initiated and is on the way to implementation.

APPENDIX I

Details of emergency needs by sector

A. Food and agriculture

1. Food grains

1. In normal years the southern part of the country produces food in excess of its own requirements, but the northern regions experience chronic deficiencies and have recently suffered still further from the drought. Hostilities have not only interrupted normal agricultural activity but have prevented the distribution of such surplus as might have been available from the south to other parts of the country.
2. There is an urgent need for food grains in N'Djamena and certain other areas. The authorities, in an official request, had referred to a requirement of 40,000 tons of cereals, but the lack of reliable statistics and the limits to the capacity for delivery, storage and distribution suggest that it would be realistic to set a lower figure for the immediate emergency. After discussions with the competent services it is, therefore, proposed that food grains be supplied to an estimated 325,000 persons for a period of approximately three months. At 12 kilograms per person per month the total figure would be 11,700 tons, to which could be added the 300 tons of cereal already available to the World Food Programme at Garoua, giving a total of 12,000 tons. Part might be allocated to "Food for work" programmes.
3. It is proposed that the distribution be divided between N'Djamena and certain rural areas: 6,000 tons in the capital, where there is an almost total lack of food grains for a population of between 80,000 and 100,000; 3,500 tons in the outlying area to the north (with Massaguet, Massakory and Bol as distribution points); 1,500 tons in the area to the south-east (Dourdali, Massennia and Bousso as distribution points); and 1,000 tons in the area to the south (Mandelia and Guelendeng as distribution centres). The authorities of Chad would hope that the food grains might comprise 6,000 tons of rice and wheat and 6,000 tons of sorghum and maize.
4. Visits to the storehouses in N'Djamena indicate a storage capacity immediately available for approximately 4,500 tons at Milézi and Farcha. Storage for a further 6,000 tons could be made available after certain roof and door repairs at Chagoua.
5. Logistical support for distribution is indispensable. It might be possible to hire some vehicles already in the country, but it would be prudent to plan on acquiring six trucks (one of 35-ton capacity, three of 12-ton capacity, and two of 8-ton capacity) at a total cost of approximately \$260,000. Expenses for handling and storage are estimated at \$30,000. Other costs relating to distribution throughout the area up to 150 kilometres from N'Djamena are expected to amount to \$200,000.

2. Seeds

6. Inquiries show a widespread lack of seed or only seed of poor quality. The seed centre at Dougui, although in serviceable condition, has ceased to function since the beginning of hostilities for lack of funds and competent personnel. It should be reactivated as soon as possible. Meanwhile seed is urgently required and should, if possible, be distributed before the next agricultural cycle in June. The most urgent requirements are estimated at millet, 360 tons; sorghum, 70 tons; rice, 40 tons; flood recession millet (berbéré), 30 tons; and ground-nuts, 100 tons. It would be preferable to purchase the seed in the region in order to obtain varieties adjusted to locally prevailing conditions. If sufficient seed is not available in other parts of Chad, it should be possible to obtain supplies in the United Republic of Cameroon and Nigeria. In addition to the seed itself, provision will have to be made for sacking, insecticides and transport and distribution costs. These expenses are estimated at \$110,000.

3. Livestock

7. The threat of disease (rinderpest, pleuro-pneumonia and anthrax) makes it important to take prophylactic measures. The production of vaccine at the Farcha laboratory was interrupted during the hostilities and veterinary attention allowed to lapse. Vaccination is recommended against rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia, for which an estimated 500,000 doses are required, and a further 500,000 doses for vaccination against anthrax. For anti-parasitic treatment an estimated 50 litres of "Procigam" for external use and 200 to 300 flasks containing 100 "Vadephen" tablets of 600 mg. are needed.

8. The authorities also wished to tackle damage being caused by wild animals and for this purpose an estimated four kilograms of strychnine would be required. Some 20 trained personnel are understood to be available at N'Djamena for these veterinary activities, but a minimum of two to three vehicles of the Land Rover or Peugeot 404 type would be required for them to carry out their work. The cost of veterinary products is estimated to amount to \$100,000 and the cost of vehicles up to \$50,000.

9. Further details relating to the food and agriculture sector are available from the Office for Special Political Questions of the Secretariat, WFP and FAO.

B. Health and medical services

10. It is estimated that 90 per cent of all health services, medical supplies, sanitary facilities and personnel are now non-operative. The health problems are: lack of medicines; environmental sanitation; trained health personnel; safe water; basic prevention; and health administration. The absence of these basic needs exacerbates an already precarious health situation and increases the fragility of interdependent problems. These are bacterial and parasitic diseases, malaria, gastro-intestinal diseases, tuberculosis and malnutrition. Indeed the vicious

circle is such that even if severe malnutrition and epidemics are not at present obvious, the fragile equilibrium, the lack of water, and the unsanitary conditions could easily lead to new focuses of infection and serious risk of epidemics.

11. Sanitation is almost totally non-existent. In the hospital atmosphere the shortage of water and rationing of power have resulted in most unhygienic wards and even the operating rooms are hardly cleaned once a week, besides which there is a total lack of material and other facilities. Dust covers the whole pharmaceutical depot.

12. Although general destruction and looting have been extremely extensive, fortunately the Central Hospital and the few existing dispensaries have not been badly damaged. The country's central pharmaceutical depot (Pharmacie nationale d'approvisionnement) is almost intact, but it has been completely looted. Medical supplies have for a long time not been replenished and the efficacy dates for most of the remaining drugs have long expired. There are no antimalarials, no antibiotics, no gastro-intestinal medicines, no antiseptics; in fact, no pharmaceuticals of any kind.

13. Water supply is totally inadequate in quantity and in quality. In the capital city rationing of power has seriously curtailed the already short supply of water, while in the country at large water has always been and remains a problem. No effort is made anywhere to ensure safe drinking water and diarrhoeal diseases are rampant.

14. The health services have completely broken down. The Minister for Health is assisted by a Director-General of Health and Social Affairs. But the cadres are seriously lacking, the majority having left or moved. It is estimated that only one tenth of the total pre-conflict health personnel and health facilities are now available, yet even in normal times they were far from sufficient. To date no particular contingency steps have been taken to meet the present health emergency or to plan for the rehabilitation of the health services. Before the hostilities there were 50 doctors, now there are 6; there were 200 nurses, now there are 60; no specialists exist as yet and war injuries have made surgery and rehabilitative services most necessary. Any important surgery is transferred to Kousseri (in the United Republic of Cameroon) and to the UNHCR refugee camp hospital where all services are much better and easily available. In fact, it is an indication of the situation that those in refugee camps are better off than those anywhere in Chad, including the capital.

15. There is a total lack of all medicines. Mostly needed are gastro-intestinal drugs, antibiotics and sulfa drugs, antimalarials, antiparasitics and antituberculosis compounds. The immunization programme has long been broken down and immunization against the common infectious diseases, DPT and BCG, is particularly needed. The expanded programme of immunization could be introduced. (Smallpox vaccination requirements need not continue; the personnel thus liberated could be employed to better advantage.)

16. The waste disposal systems have been to a large extent destroyed in the capital and are most unsatisfactory elsewhere. There is a need for excreta disposal, pit latrines and lime powder. The existing water supply and distribution is totally insufficient and unhygienic.

17. Health education is needed, also the treatment of infectious diseases, which presupposes the presence of auxiliaries and middle-level personnel and adequate supplies of drugs. Simple laboratory facilities are greatly lacking.

18. Most dispensaries have suffered little damage but they lack the personnel and the material. The Central Hospital has not been very badly damaged but it has been looted and completely needs to be re-serviced and supplied with the bare necessities in all the specialties.

19. There had been a project concerning prosthetic tools and amputee rehabilitation services which was dispersed due to the hostilities. With the great numbers of hostilities and war injuries, this now becomes urgent and its resumption is recommended. Mobile dispensaries would be a practical way of providing preventive health facilities to widely dispersed populations. Training of primary health care workers can and should be undertaken during and in conjunction with the above-mentioned activities. The Ecole nationale de la santé publique should be used to train health auxiliaries and middle-level public health personnel. This centre has been completely destroyed. The Government considers its reactivation as a matter of priority. (UNICEF will be assisting in this.)

20. The World Health Organization has currently earmarked \$907,000 from the regular budget for Chad. It has already dispatched \$65,000 worth of emergency medicines and vaccines worth \$36,000. In addition, it is forwarding urgently a large quantity of antibiotics and antiseptics for the immediate needs. A WHO Programme Co-ordinator for Chad has already been designated and is ready to take up his post immediately in order to work with the Ministry of Health on the emergency as well as on planned services.

21. Detailed lists and estimated cost of medicines, drugs, and medical, surgical and health supplies, etc., are available from the Office for Special Political Questions and from WHO.

C. Education and schools

22. For the past three school years, the normal functioning of educational establishments has been interrupted throughout Chad, particularly at N'Djamena. The main reasons for the paralysis of the educational system in Chad are as follows: the war, the lack of security and the consequences thereof; the withdrawal of teaching staff to the south (90 per cent are from the southern part of the country); the fact that salaries have not been paid for many months; the lack of all types of facilities, particularly school furniture and supplies, which are needed for an adequate functioning of the system; and negative student attitudes towards such establishments because of the difficulties described above and no less serious family difficulties.

23. Officials of the Ministry of National Education have accordingly submitted several requests. The programme to be implemented has two separate components:

(a) The rehabilitation of schools and training establishments at N'Djamena, which is urgent;

(b) The resumption of school activities throughout the country, which is concerned with reconstruction and development in the short, medium and longer term.

24. The needs recommended by the mission, after careful study of the needs indicated by the Government and taking into account the constraints on execution, are, as a matter of urgency:

(a) Repair of 19 primary schools

\$US 12,000 x 19 = \$ 228,000

(b) Reconstruction of 6 primary schools

\$US 120,000 x 6 = \$ 720,000

(c) Furniture and equipment for 25 primary schools

\$US 12,000 x 25 = \$ 300,000

(d) School supplies for 25 primary schools

\$US 20,000 x 25 = \$ 500,000

(e) School equipment and supplies for 2 secondary schools

\$US 660,000 x 2 = \$ 1,320,000

(f) Transport and supervision facilities

2 Peugeot pick-ups 404 \$ 8,000

1 Land Rover \$ 12,000

(g) Retraining of 1,000 teachers for one month

\$ 200,000

TOTAL \$US 3,288,000

Adult training, paramedical social training

25. It is necessary to resume three major projects which were under way long before the war and which were supported by several non-governmental organizations and UNICEF.

1. Social and educational centres for women

26. Seven damaged centres must be restored and the administrative office, which was totally destroyed by bombings, must be rebuilt. Only 3 of the 10 centres at N'Djamena are in an acceptable state. Two of these centres have already resumed operations with the aid of the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNICEF. The former social service staff, who had sought refuge at Kousseri, are all available and are starting to return to N'Djamena to work at the centres. The centres carry out important activities relating to the advancement of women and to child care: maternal and child health, nutrition and health education, domestic arts, sewing, embroidery and the like. The centres also serve as places for the distribution of food to mothers and their children (CSM, WSB, rice, millet, flour, oil, sugar soap, salt, etc.). In view of the irreplaceable role the centres are playing in the rehabilitation of mothers and children during this crucial phase, when all the health and social infrastructures that have been destroyed must be rebuilt, the mission recommends:

(a) The restoration of the 7 centres at N'Djamena which were badly damaged in the war:

\$US 10,000 x 7 = \$ 70,000

(b) The reconstruction of the administrative office at N'Djamena, which was totally destroyed:

\$ 80,000

(c) The equipping of the 11 centres at N'Djamena and of the administrative office:

\$US 15,000 x 11 = \$ 165,000

(d) Payment of the salaries of 30 instructors for six months:

\$US 200 x 30 x 6 = \$ 36,000

(e) Provision of transport equipment for the 10 centres and of supervision equipment for the administrative office:

10 Peugeot pick-ups 404 \$ 5,000 x 10 = \$ 50,000

1 Land Rover \$ 12,000

1 Renault 4 \$ 4,500

(f) Payment of the operating costs for one year for the 10 centres and for the administrative office:

\$US 8,000 x 11 x 12 = \$1,056,000

TOTAL \$US 1,473,500

2. Agricultural training centres

27. In view of the importance and obvious advantages of training centres for young couples in rural areas disrupted by the war, the mission recommends resuming activities relating to training, rural leadership and the advancement of women in rural settings:

(a) Restoration of the 10 centres in the south which were looted during the war:

$\$US 10,000 \times 10 = \$100,000$

(b) Reconstruction of the 5 centres in the north destroyed by the war:

$\$US 20,000 \times 5 = \$100,000$

(c) Equipping of 15 centres:

$\$US 10,000 \times 15 = \$150,000$

(d) Provision of agricultural equipment, demonstration equipment, oxen and medicines to 15 centres:

$\$US 50,000 \times 15 = \$750,000$

(e) Payment of the salaries of 30 men and women instructors for one year:

$\$US 100 \times 30 \times 12 = \$36,000$

(f) Payment of the operating costs of 15 centres for one year:

$\$US 200 \times 365 \times 15 = \$1,095,000$

(g) Transport facilities:

10 Peugeot pick-ups 404

\$50,000

5 Land Rovers

\$60,000

30 mopeds

\$15,000

TOTAL \$US 2,356,000

3. National School of Public Health and Social Service (ENSPSS)

28. This School trains the paramedical and social personnel for all the social and health facilities in the country. It is located at N'Djamena and has places for 200 students. The students are admitted on the basis of the diploma awarded at the end of the first stage of secondary education and receive three years of training at the School (one year of core subjects and two years of specialization).

29. Prior to the war, the majority of the teachers were Chad nationals (from the south); there were also a few WHO experts. The School's operating costs were the responsibility of the Government of Chad, but all the 180 students (pre-war enrolment) held study grants from UNICEF, which also provided the School with materials, equipment and logistic support. The fighting at N'Djamena devastated the School. The buildings were severely damaged and all the contents were looted. The Chad members of the teaching staff and the students fled either to the south or to Kousseri. The expatriate staff were evacuated.

30. The Government has strongly emphasized the need for this establishment to resume operations promptly, so that middle-level administrative and technical personnel can be trained for the social and health services, especially during the current period of reconstruction and rehabilitation. In view of these undeniable realities, the mission recommends;

	<u>US dollars</u>
(a) The restoration of ENSPSS at N'Djamena	600,000
(b) The equipping of ENSPSS	400,000
(c) The provision of teaching aids	100,000
(d) The supply of transport facilities	
2 Saviem minibuses	24,000
2 Peugeot pick-ups 404	10,000
1 Land Rover	12,000
1 Renault 12	6,000
(e) Payment of the salaries of 30 Chad teachers for nine months	
\$US 500 x 30 x 9 =	135,000

	<u>US dollars</u>
(f) Payment of the operating costs of the School for one year	
\$US 600 x 365 =	219,000
(g) School textbooks and supplies	450,000
(h) Study grants for 200 students for 12 months	
\$US 60 x 200 x 12 =	<u>144,000</u>
TOTAL	2,100,000

31. Further details are available from the Office for Special Political Questions and from UNICEF.

D. Utilities

1. Electricity supply

32. To rehabilitate the N'Djamena Electricity Grid (Network) and the N'Djamena Diesel/electric generating units, it is estimated that the following would be required:

	<u>US dollars</u>
(a) <u>Transformers and lines</u>	
(i) T16 through T90	
CFAF 240,800,000*	1,003,333
(ii) T100 through T56	
CFAF 154,400,000*	643,333
(iii) T37 through T7	
CFAF 111,200,000*	<u>463,333</u>
	approximately 2,100,000
(b) Additional CFAF 300,000,000* for transformer station related to N'Djamena airport	1,250,000

* CFAF 240 = \$US 1.00.

	<u>US dollars</u>
(c) 2 metric tons Dielectric oil	2,500
(d) Transformers (Diesel/electric generating units)	
One for Group No. 5	60,000
One for Group No. 1	60,000
One for Group No. 1 (Mobile)	35,000
One for Group No. 2 (Mobile)	35,000
(e) Three radiator panels for Mobile Unit No. 1	15,000
(f) Tools for mechanics	5,000
(g) Batteries	<u>7,000</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>3,569,500</u></u>

33. To rehabilitate electricity generating units of the thermoelectric power plant it is estimated that the following would be required:

<u>Group No. 1 - Spare parts</u>	<u>Estimated cost</u> (US dollars)
Motor 12 PC2 V400 No. 2061 - Power 3640 KW 5194 HP - 4550 KVA (F 64.459.85)*	13,570.50
<u>Group No. 3 - Spare parts</u>	
Motor SEMT 12 PC IV No. 5406 - DN 2418 - Power 3640 KW - 3640 HP - 3190 KVA (F 134.465.00)*	28,308.42

* F 4.75 = \$US 1.00.

(c) <u>Group No. 4 - Spare parts</u>	<u>Estimated cost</u> (US dollars)
Motor 12 PC 2 V400 No. 2200 - Power 4000 KW - 5700 HP - 5000 KVA	
(F 99.610.20)*	<u>20,970.57</u>
	TOTAL <u>62,849.49</u>
	(approximately \$62,850.00)

(d) <u>Technical assistance to public utility for electricity supply</u>	
3 man/months' consultant services in the rehabilitation of diesel-electric generating units	15,000.00
3 man/months' consultant services in the rehabilitation of N'Djamena electricity grid (network)	15,000.00

2. Water supply

34. To rehabilitate the water supply system in N'Djamena, it is estimated that the following would be required:

	<u>Estimated cost</u>	
	<u>CFA francs</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
Water production	278,400,000	1,160,000
Water reservoirs	45,000,000	187,500
Water distribution network	<u>137,585,000</u>	<u>573,270</u>
TOTAL	<u>460,985,000</u> a/	<u>1,920,770</u>
	(approximately \$1,921,000)	

a/ Calculated rate of exchange: CFAF 240 = \$US 1.00.

The formation of three mobile maintenance teams:	<u>Estimated cost</u> (US dollars)
5 Land Rovers	60,000
3 consignments of tools	30,000
Spare parts for pumps and engines	1,010,000
Staff costs, 6 months	100,000
Equipping of a base at N'Djamena	50,000
Fuel, lubricants	60,000
Operating costs	<u>40,000</u>
TOTAL	1,350,000

E. Communications

1. Rehabilitation of river ferry boats

37. (a) 60-ton river ferry - Estimated duration of rehabilitation, 45 days.

	<u>Estimated cost</u> (US dollars)
(i) Materials required:	
Steel plates, various U, T and L	
Profiles heavy H deck beams, rivets, electrodes, heavy wooden sleepers, paints	30,000
(ii) New 180 HP marine diesel Berliet propulsion unit	40,000
(iii) Lease of unavailable equipment for work	10,000

	<u>Estimated cost</u> (US dollars)
(iv) <u>Manpower</u>	
Naval architect/marine engineering consultants: four weeks	10,000
Local qualified labour, 10 x 45 man/days at \$US 10 per day	4,500
Local non-qualified labour, 20 x 45 man/days at \$US 5 per day	<u>4,500</u>
	TOTAL 99,000
	(approximately \$100,000)
(b) 30-ton river ferry - Estimated duration of rehabilitation, 60 days.	
No cost estimate for this vessel ferry could be made without prior survey after refloating. It is believed, however, that the total amount would be about	\$US 125,000
(c) <u>60-ton river ferry</u> (construction commenced before the hostilities)	
(i) On the assumption that an estimated 40 per cent and 70 per cent completed work on two barges amounts to \$US 70,000 and \$US 40,000, respectively, additional material and financial resources required are estimated at	90,000
(ii) Main propulsion barge unit and new 180 HP marine diesel Berliet engine and propeller	180,000
<u>Manpower</u>	
Local qualified workmen 10 x 60 man/days \$US 10.00 =	6,000
Local unqualified workmen 20 x 60 man/days \$US 5.00 =	<u>6,000</u>
	TOTAL <u>282,000</u>

2. Airport

38. The present airport facilities have been extensively damaged or destroyed. They do not meet the minimum ICAO requirements of an international airport due to complete breakdown of equipment, essential services and lack of qualified personnel. If aircraft operations have to be resumed at N'Djamena airport, even for VFR daylight aircraft operations, it is essential that the following recommendations be implemented:

- (a) Construction of a prefabricated control tower meeting all ICAO requirements;
- (b) Construction of a prefabricated technical building approximately 20 m. x 12 m. This building can be located in an area 50 m. from the western edge of the apron and 50 m. north of the rescue and fire-fighting station. The exact location will be determined by the experts in the field;
- (c) Construction of a 35 m. x 25 m. passenger shelter to be located between the existing terminal building and the presidential lounge;
- (d) Construction of shelters for VOR and associated power units and NDB;
- (e) Repair of the rescue and fire-fighting station, power station, the maintenance garage, storage and cargo buildings;
- (f) Installation of a three-Bar Visual Approach Slope Indicator System (VASIS) to serve runway 05;
- (g) Installation of a new simple approach lighting system to serve runway 05. This aid is intended to provide visual guidance by day;
- (h) Repair of runway edge, threshold and runway lights. These lights, although not a requirement for daylight operations, are needed primarily because of their effectiveness in dusk and poor visibility conditions by day prevailing very often at N'Djamena airport;
- (i) Installation of all required runway, taxiway and apron markings;
- (j) Provision of the following experts for a period of one year: 1 aerodrome engineer, 2 aerodrome electricians, 1 diesel technician, 1 telecommunications engineer, 1 radio/electronics technician, 1 teleprinter technician, 1 air traffic control specialist. (Such expert assistance cannot be provided at this stage from local resources and manpower);
- (k) Provision of a six-month administrative budget to permit first-stage operation of the facilities pending the taking over by the Administration. This should include payment of salary to local personnel for a transitional period of six months;

(l) Provision for flight information service to cover the N'Djamena FIR by the Brazzaville Flight Information Centre;

(m) Provisions for the aerodrome and approach control services as well as for the operation of the N'Djamena Brazzaville ATS Direct Speech Circuit (HF/SSB,300W PEP) from the control tower building;

(n) Installation of a VOR and a MDB;

(o) Provisions for the use of the PTT microwave link between N'Djamena and Douala to accommodate the N'Djamena-Douala AFTN circuit and a discrete meteo circuit for exchange of MET basic data. The installation of a microwave link in the 400 MHz band, capacity six channels, between the airport and PTT station is also required. (The terminal at the airport will be located at the HF remote receiving station);

(p) Installation of torn-tape positions in COM and MET centres as well as in shelter for passengers; installation of a page printer in the tower;

(q) Provision for power supply, 220V/380V, to the tower, technical building and shelter for passengers from the electric power plant;

(r) Provision, even on a temporary basis, for connexion of the public power network to the electric power distribution station at the airport as soon as possible;

(s) Installation of interphone and telephones (PABX, 40 extension) in the essential services;

(t) Provisions for recording VHF mobile and ATS Direct Speech Communications;

(u) Installation of the following meteorological equipment intended to provide the essential meteorological aeronautical information concerning N'Djamena airport; telemeasuring equipment, barometer and anemometer, ceilometer.

39. This could be done in three phases:

(a) Preparation for implementation: the provision and installation of experts, order, purchasing and first-stage installation of prefabricated buildings, shelters and equipment. This phase should be of two to three months' duration and is estimated to cost \$1,740,000.

(b) Installation of equipment made by experts from manufacturers in close co-ordination with experts in the field. The duration of this phase is estimated at three months. Opening of the airport (cost estimated at \$2,700,000).

(c) Provision of extensive technical assistance and on-the-job training by the team of experts. Intensification of training programme for local personnel (cost estimated at \$684,000).

43. Full details of these and other proposals in the communications and utilities sectors are available from the Office for Special Political Questions and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat and from UNICEF for rural water supplies.

4. Telecommunications

44. Situation before the hostilities

(a) In operation: a CP 400 telephone exchange (2,000 lines) linked to an above and below ground network; a telex exchange with 100 lines; an HF transmitting station for intercity connexions; a corresponding receiving station; a 24-channel UHF microwave link with Kousseri; and a ground station for international telephone and telex connexions.

(b) Being installed: a CP 400 telephone exchange with 2,000 lines extendable to 10,000; and an underground cable network (extension and replacement).

45. (a) Current situation

Administrative buildings: major damage, all the equipment missing, no motor vehicles remaining.

Telephone and telex exchanges: no apparent damage to exchange equipment, but the generating unit and battery of the old exchange were damaged.

Above and below ground network: the above ground network was entirely destroyed, but the below ground network does not seem to have been affected.

Intercity connexions: the transmitting station is unusable, somewhat damaged and very old. The receiving station was totally destroyed.

International connexions: the ground station was entirely destroyed. The HF link with the United Republic of Cameroon and the relay between the National Postal and Telecommunications Office and Kousseri were destroyed. The HF transmitting station is practically untouched.

Motor vehicles and equipment: entirely destroyed or looted.

Staff: according to estimates, 50 per cent of the staff is at N'Djamena and activities could be resumed, with technical assistance.

(b) Needs indicated by the National Postal and Telecommunications Office

Management and administrative services

Furniture, office machines and motor vehicles

\$130,000

/...

Telecommunications services

Above and below ground network

Cables, poles, telephone stations, motor vehicles,
miscellaneous equipment \$980,000

Telephone exchange

Generating units, batteries, workshop,
miscellaneous equipment \$200,000

Transmission

Motor vehicles, furniture, miscellaneous equipment \$290,000

Equipment servicing

Motor vehicles, furniture, office machines \$ 40,000

Financial and budgetary department

Furniture, office machines \$ 20,000

Equipment for intercity connexions

Phase I: 4 HF links between Sahrand Mondon, and
between Abéché and Faya \$430,000

Phase II: 79 HF links \$1,610,000

(c) Needs identified by the mission

Telex exchange and telegraph operations office

Materials and equipment, furniture, tools \$ 60,000

N'Djamena-Kousseri HF link

Adaptation and adjustment \$ 10,000

Outside technical assistance \$ 80,000

Recommendations

46. Before activities can be resumed, electric power must be provided:

Phase I: duration: four months. Cost: \$1,760,000

Equipping of administrative and technical services;
Repair of the telephone and telex exchange;
Repair of the above and below ground network (first half);
Adaptation of the Kousseri-N'Djamena link (international link);
Outside technical assistance;
Establishment of four intercity HF links.

Phase II: duration: three months. Independent of Phase I.

Resumption of building activities - telephone exchange and above and below ground network (contracts under negotiation)

Phase III: duration: 12 months. Cost: \$2,100,000

Repair of the above and below ground network (second half);
Establishment of 79 intercity links;
Outside technical assistance.

47. Further details are available from the Office for Special Political Questions and from ITU.

F. Repatriation of Chad refugees: proposals submitted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. Introduction

48. One of the main objectives of the Government of Chad is to repatriate the refugees located at Kousseri and then those located in other countries, for example in Nigeria and the Central African Republic. The United Republic of Cameroon took in a large number of refugees, an estimated 100,000 of whom are living at Kousseri, either in the city or in the camp set up by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Nigeria is apparently giving shelter to more than 400,000 Chad nationals. Nearly 6,000 refugees from Chad are registered in the Central African Republic. The presence of several thousand Chad nationals has also been reported in the Sudan and the Niger. In this connexion, the State Minister of the Interior of Chad issued a communiqué (No. 458/MEINT/ADC) on 31 December 1980 inviting all Chad nationals to return to their country. For the time being, however, the communiqué has not resulted in any permanent return of significant numbers of people, and the Chad nationals located at Kousseri are still crossing the Chari river to work at N'Djamena and returning to Kousseri at night. It would be desirable for the Government to declare an amnesty.

49. Several considerations help to explain why there has not yet been a mass return: the security, economic and social factors. Nevertheless, N'Djamena seems to be experiencing instances of spontaneous repatriation, according to the Chad authorities. Possibly, some of the refugees living at Kousseri outside the camps have also returned to N'Djamena. However, with a view to a mass repatriation operation, it has been recommended that the Chad Government should contact the Governments of the countries of asylum in order to harmonize repatriation procedures, while keeping the High Commissioner fully informed of the progress of such efforts.

2. Repatriation measures

50. The Government of Chad has let it be known that there are no special measures to be taken in connexion with the return home of Chad nationals. However, it is necessary to send the Government a list of names in advance (those who might have reason to fear for their safety should, according to the Government, send in their names separately so that their return will not pose any problems in that regard).

51. The communiqué referred to earlier represents the legal basis for repatriation, thus far. The refugees will have to produce no documents other than their identification papers. Refugee cards or other documents proving the refugee status of candidates for repatriation will be sufficient. The Chad Government does not plan to set up reception centres, because it believes that Chad nationals like to be in their own homes. Moreover, residence in their own homes will ensure that the reconstruction of their houses is speeded up.

52. The interagency mission proposes that when the conditions for freely accepted repatriation have been fulfilled, the matter should be brought before the international community with a view to assisting the repatriates during the first phase of their readjustment by providing them with:

(a) A quantity of supplementary food supplies for a period of three to six months, it being understood that responsibility for providing basic foods will be assumed by WFP;

(b) Kitchen utensils, clothes, bedding;

(c) Sheet metal and tools to build or repair housing;

(d) Agricultural implements;

(e) Co-operation in projects of common interest by several United Nations agencies (WHO, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, etc.), each of which plans to intervene in its own sphere of competence. Such assistance traditionally comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

53. Assuming that the repatriation and rehabilitation of one refugee costs between \$60 and \$100, the expenditure envisaged for the repatriation of, say, 150,000 persons would be of the order of \$9 million to \$15 million. It will be necessary to make a more accurate estimate of the number of candidates for repatriation and reserves for rehabilitation.

