

CHAD - Drought

Date: 1984-1985

Location: Countrywide

No. Dead: Up to 3,000 persons

No. Affected: 1,500,000 in need of food aid; 500,000 displaced

Damage: Several years of drought and protracted civil disturbances resulted in reduced food crop production, loss of animals, deterioration of infrastructure and services, and degradation of water and land resources.

The Disaster

With its social and economic structure already weakened by nearly two decades of civil strife and abnormally low rainfall, Chad was one of the countries most seriously affected by the drought and associated famine plaguing much of sub-Saharan Africa in 1984-85. Four consecutive crop failures in the central Sahelian zone, home to 50% of the country's 4.9 million people, and reduced yields in the southern Sudanian zone, resulted in a food shortage of crisis proportions.

As grain stocks were depleted and cattle losses mounted, tens of thousands of destitute farmers, semi-nomadic pastoralists, and nomadic herders left their villages and traditional rangelands for the larger towns or better farming and grazing lands in other areas. The general southerly shift in animal populations, evident over several years as drought conditions intensified, accelerated in 1984 as herdsmen moved generally from the northern, central, and eastern regions to the south and west.

The migration toward larger towns resulted in the emergence of displaced persons camps in urban centers up-country as well as in N'Djamena. This huge influx of people severely overtaxed the food and medical resources of the capital city and towns such as Adre (Biltine), Moussoro (Kanem),

CHAD - Drought

and Ati (Batha) where some of the larger camps were located. Five feeding centers established on the outskirts of N'Djamena, referred to as the "N'Djamena wall," were serving 80,000 people by mid-November.

Though an international relief effort begun in the fall of 1984 halted the further deterioration of the nutritional status of people in Chad's Sahelian zone, concentrations of displaced persons and pockets of serious malnutrition appeared in the southern prefectures in the early months of 1985. Regionalized insecurity arising from the continuing conflict between Libyan-backed insurgents and government forces contributed to the shortage of food in the south and hindered emergency operations.

Complicating the relief effort overall was Chad's landlocked location: all food aid had to pass through ports in neighboring Cameroon and Nigeria and be carried overland by train and truck to N'Djamena. When problems developed in forwarding Chad-bound cargo through Nigeria, the port of Douala in Cameroon became the most important receiving point for food shipments for Chad. The absence of a bridge over the Logone River separating Cameroon and Chad was a further logistical constraint as were the initial shortages of transport vehicles and grain storage space.

Above normal rainfall, beginning in June in the south and in July in the Sahelian zone, raised hopes for a good harvest in 1985 but slowed food aid deliveries. The Bahr-Azoum River in the Salamat Prefecture overflowed and flooded parts of Am-Timan town and neighboring villages on July 12, and the bridge crossing the Mayo-Kebbi River at the Cameroon/southern Chad border town of Lere was destroyed by flooding on July 18. This temporarily halted the transport of food from N'Gaoundere (Cameroon) to southern Chad. Alternative routes were sought as main roads became impassable in several other areas.

After the rains began, pastoralists began to return to the northern prefectures in droves. This revived concern that food deficits would occur before pastures could be re-established. The crisis had passed, however, and catastrophe had been averted in Chad. As a result of a bumper cereals crop in 1985 - estimated at 690,000 MT - Chad was expected to have a small surplus and not require food assistance in 1986. Food reserves would be sufficient to cover any areas of need that might develop.

Action Taken by the Government of Chad (GOC)

The Food Aid Action Committee, comprising donor and voluntary organizations and chaired by the Minister of Natural Disaster Relief, had been in existence two years when Chad's food shortage became critical in late 1984. During that two-year period, the committee had steadily refined the emergency food aid program so that when faced with greatly increased demands, it was prepared to modify the distribution system to ensure tighter control of food commodities and a more careful targeting

CHAD - Drought

of beneficiaries. The new system relieved local authorities of the responsibility for food distribution and placed that duty with regional teams consisting of PVO/donor representatives, GOC disaster relief officials, and heads of local GOC services. Through weekly meetings, the committee closely coordinated relief efforts, ensuring that food assistance went to areas with the greatest need.

On November 17, 1984, Chad's Foreign Minister, Gouara Lassou, convoked all chiefs of mission in Chad and representatives of international organizations to alert them to the serious food shortage and the growing displaced persons problem. A few days later, the GOC issued a formal request to the USG for the release of 7,500 MT of P.L. 480 Title II commodities for monetization. The National Cereals Office (ONC) was the marketing agency.

Realizing how necessary an improved transportation and storage infrastructure would be to the successful mounting of a food assistance program, the GOC encouraged all national and international efforts in that direction. Storage space was significantly expanded through a combination of GOC and donor initiatives. The capacity of the Chagoua warehouse complex in N'Djamena, under the control of the Ministry for Natural Disaster Relief (MLCCN), was increased by 6,000 MT. Four logistical bases, comprising warehouse space and vehicle maintenance facilities, were constructed at strategic locations (Mongo, Mao, Moundou, and Abeche) with donor funding and technical assistance.

Local organizations also made important contributions to the vehicle pool. The Cooperative of Chadian Transporters (CCT) provided trucks for both internal food delivery and the Cameroon-Chad run. Over 100 CCT trucks were used full-time to transport food between N'Gaoundere (the point where rail service from Douala terminated) and N'Djamena and other destination points in Chad. Also, due to the lower than expected cotton harvest in 1984-85, some 70 of Cotontchad's trucks were available for internal distribution in the southern prefectures. Because of rebel activity in the south, trucks making food deliveries in some areas were assembled in convoys and accompanied by military escort.

Other inland transport problems were dealt with by the GOC in cooperation with international donors. Anticipating the time when ferries could no longer be used to transport food across the Logone River because of the low water level, the GOC agreed to a donor-financed program to build a temporary bridge to meet initial requirements and a semi-permanent structure to serve longer-term needs. The GOC Public Works Department erected an earthen causeway leading from the Cameroon bank of the Logone to the end of the bridge. When flooding created new logistical and relief problems in July, the National Roads Office also sent a crew to oversee the construction of a causeway over the Mayo-Kebbi River and the GOC airlifted 8,800 bags to Am-Timan for dike construction as well as tents and blankets from GOC stocks.

CHAD - Drought

From the beginning of the drought emergency, the GOC policy toward displaced persons was to resettle them as quickly as possible in areas with some remaining agricultural potential. This was mainly along wadis (dry river beds) in areas such as the southern Kanem-northern Chari-Baguirmi region and near Abeche in the Biltine Prefecture. Here the water table was only a few meters below ground surface and shallow wells could be dug for garden irrigation. The GOC National Office for Rural Development (ONDR) provided technical supervision of agricultural activities at these sites. Though an estimated 78,000 persons had been resettled by February 1985 (UNDRO figures), the relocation process could not keep pace with camp population growth. Other strategies had to be employed to force dispersal before the onset of the rainy season when epidemics would be more likely to occur. At Ati, Chad's largest camp with a mid-May population of 26,000, the GOC encouraged dispersal by making food and seed available in the areas from which the people had come. The GOC also embarked upon campaigns to orient livestock herders toward agricultural production and to encourage repatriation of some of the thousands of Chadians in Sudan.

Several other GOC agencies and local groups played a vital role in the relief and rehabilitation effort. Following the recommendations of a U.S. nutrition consultant, the Ministry of Health (MOH) created a nutritional unit. The National Service for Nutrition and Food Technology (NSNFT) was responsible for gathering and analyzing data and reporting to the MOH and the Food Action Committee on the nutritional status of persons affected by drought and famine.

The MOH also convened two health coordinating committees, comprising donors and PVOs, MOH officials, and health professionals. The Committee for Emergency Health Interventions met weekly to discuss operations directed toward at-risk populations. (In October, for example, it created the Cholera Task Force to develop a response plan in case the outbreaks in western Sudan should spread to eastern Chad.) The Committee for the Coordination of Health Programming met monthly to consider health care priorities and longer-term interventions. The director of Chad's Expanded Immunization Program (EPI) cooperated with a USG-funded team in setting up a training program for Chadian supervisors, and the MOH also assisted the efforts of a U.S. sanitary engineer in assessing water and sanitation needs in displaced persons camps and resettlement sites.

The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Promotion of Women collected clothing, cooking utensils and financial contributions from women in N'Djamena for distribution to displaced persons. The funds were used to purchase 2.3 MT of corn.

In Salamat Prefecture, the local population provided five tons of food, clothing, cooking utensils and household items, and cash donations to the displaced. A development committee in the Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture planned to use locally collected donations to set up a supplementary feeding center for 500 displaced persons.

CHAD - Drought

Assistance Provided by the United States Government

U.S. Ambassador Jay P. Moffat determined on November 5, 1984, that the Republic of Chad was suffering from a disaster of a magnitude to require outside assistance. He committed his \$25,000 disaster assistance authority to the work of an American PVO, Africare, in settling displaced persons in wadis near Abeche. The money was used for the purchase of seeds, tools, fuel, and household items. Other agencies provided food, health care, and technical assistance.

USG disaster assistance to Chad, as to other drought-stricken countries in Africa, was coordinated by the specially created Task Force for African Famine (see Introduction). The response was directed in large part toward the provision of food and the logistical support needed to deliver it to the drought victims. In a significant increase over previous years' programs, A.I.D.'s Office of Food for Peace released a total of 75,490 MT of P.L. 480 Title II and Section 416 commodities for Chad during FY 1985. This included 61,820 MT in emergency shipments and 13,670 MT of regular food aid.

Local currencies generated from the sale of the 7,500 MT of food donated to the GOC were used for relief and agricultural development projects, including the construction of a logistical base at Mao and the transfer of a WFP ferry from N'Djamena to Lere.

The U.S. Mission in Chad worked closely with GOC officials and other donor and PVO representatives to monitor both the food and health situation in stricken areas and the status of drought relief operations. Tracking food arrivals through Cameroon and Nigeria was a significant part of that effort. USAID personnel in Chad and Cameroon coordinated with the WFP representative and freight forwarders in the port of Douala to expedite the movement of food shipments through Cameroon. This was accomplished in part by obtaining a pledge from the Cameroon Railway Company that a train of 16 wagons would be provided daily between Douala and N'Gaoundere while emergency shipments were needed. To further assure that bottlenecks did not develop in the Douala/N'Gaoundere/Chad overland rail and truck route, the Mission identified vehicular and other logistics requirements and kept AID/W apprised.

Most non-food assistance was provided by OFDA, with funding from regular accounts or the African supplemental appropriation. A major focus besides logistics was in the area of health care. The first of several health missions to Chad was carried out by a three-person CDC health reconnaissance team between January 28 and February 19, 1985. Based on the

CHAD - Drought

team's findings that a minimum of 17,000 MT of food aid per month would be necessary to avert widespread starvation, the U.S. Mission urged Washington to expedite grants to PVOs and international organizations in Chad so as to expand the internal logistical capacity. The Mission also recommended additional supplementary feeding programs and nutritional assessments. OFDA's director, who was also head of the TFAF, was able to further define priorities for USG assistance after a seven-day visit to Chad in April.

In response to the Mission's request for logistical support funding, both FFP and OFDA approved several grants over a period of months. In March, FFP executed grants totaling \$756,000 to CARE, \$1,300,000 to LRCS, and \$2,724,000 to WFP. OFDA obligated \$1.4 million to WFP in May for the purchase of 18 Mercedes trucks, trailers, and spare parts and another \$200,000 for truck operations and maintenance. (Please note: The two OFDA-funded grants to the WFP were obligated under Africa Regional and are not included in the Chad total.) A grant to CARE in the amount of \$996,314 was approved by OFDA in June. The funds were to be used for food monitors and transport needs. In addition, OFDA financed an airlift of ten all-weather 4-wheel drive trucks from the factory in Lyon, France, to N'Djamena for CARE's use in delivering food to less accessible areas. The airlift by Trans America was completed on August 4.

To deal specifically with the health needs of displaced persons, as identified by the CDC team, the Mission proposed three short-term technical assistance projects to be staffed by U.S. health professionals. The first of these was performed by an epidemiologist from the U.S. Public Health Service, Dr. Gershon Bergeisen. During a two-month stay in Chad (April 8-June 8), he acted as the Mission's representative on the GOC's Health and Food Aid Action Committee, becoming thoroughly familiar with the country's health needs. The second focused on developing guidelines for the collection and analysis of nutritional data. Dr. Patrick Remington, a CDC nutritionist, who visited Chad from May 20 to June 15, helped create a nutritional unit within the GOC Ministry of Health. The third project set up an immunization program to prevent an outbreak of measles and other communicable diseases in the camps and resettlement areas. A CDC immunization team (Mark Lapointe, W. Robert Weierbach, and Rodella Berry) began surveys in May to determine the level of immunization coverage in the Kanem and Lac prefectures. The team also interviewed potential candidates for a Chadian immunization team and completed a training manual. Mr. Weierbach's contract was extended an additional 30 days to enable him to carry out a plan established with Chad's EPI director to train five Chadian supervisors for the Kanem-Lac regions.

CHAD - Drought

In July, the Mission requested the services of a Public Health Manager to work with the Chadian EPI director in developing an overall plan of immunization operations. Dr. Philip Graitier, who arrived in Chad on September 14, was also responsible for developing manuals for regional level supervisors and sectoral planners and for assisting with the supervision of the Kanem-Lac immunization program. He worked closely with a physician from the International Human Assistance Programs (IHAP), Dr. Jesus Lopez, who was in charge of designing the Kanem-Lac program. IHAP also carried out a supplementary feeding program at three locations in Chari-Baguirmi, Moyen-Chari, and Mayo-Kebbi prefectures.

In other health-related activities, a Public Health Service sanitary engineer, Larry Strain, visited Chad from July 8 to October 22 assessing water supply and sanitation problems in displaced persons camps and resettlement areas. He recommended that action be taken to improve both the water supply and waste disposal facilities. An OFDA-funded project was simultaneously being carried out to rehabilitate 135 "Peace Corps wells" in Chari-Baguirmi, Lac, and Kanem. The principal task of the contracting technicians (Development Management Systems) was to repair or replace the broken hand pumps. At the TFAF's suggestion, the USAID Mission coordinated with the National Pharmacy to identify pharmaceutical needs, and 22 tons of medical supplies from UNICEF/Copenhagen were airlifted to Chad in October. A smaller shipment of supplies, arriving also in October, was procured from the U.S. DOD in Germany.

Other needs became apparent as the rainy season approached in June. Because rice seed stocks for the 1985 planting were depleted, OFDA agreed to airlift to N'Djamena some 220 MT of rice seed purchased by Cooperation Suisse in Senegal. FAO trucks met the arriving flights (Air Afrique) between June 22 and 26 and transported the seed to distribution points within Chad. Local carriers delivered it to farmers at the village level. As a result of this international effort, an estimated 8,000 farmers were able to produce their own food in 1985. In another action, OFDA airlifted 700 rolls of plastic sheeting from A.I.D. stockpiles for emergency shelter during the rainy season. The shipment was received by CARE on July 26 for distribution by other agencies to 5,000 displaced Chadian families.

CHAD - Drought

Summary of OFDA Assistance

Ambassador's authority used for grant to Africare.....\$25,000
Travel and administrative expenses of a CDC epidemiologist.....\$21,790
Travel and administrative expenses of a CDC immunization team.....\$44,594
Local purchase of two vehicles for immunization program.....\$40,000
Total OFDA (regular accounts).....\$131,384
Transport of plastic sheeting (includes airlift, local handling, and cost of shipping 15 rolls for testing).....\$110,944
Airlift of rice seed from Senegal.....\$264,698
IHAP grant for supplemental feeding program.....\$1,493,745
CARE grant for food monitors and transport logistics.....\$996,314
Mission allotment for local expenses of immunization team.....\$13,365
Travel and administrative expenses of a sanitary engineer.....\$28,715
Airlift of 10 CARE trucks.....\$289,152
Contract to rehabilitate 135 wells.....\$506,000
Value of 700 rolls of plastic sheeting.....\$190,400
Total OFDA-administered Supplemental funds...\$3,893,333

Summary of FFP Assistance

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Freight Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
GOC	7,500	\$1,880,000	\$1,712,000	\$3,592,000
Title II				
2,500 MT sorghum				
5,000 MT rice				
CARE	9,000	\$2,374,100	\$2,989,800	\$5,363,900
Title II				
5,000 MT sorghum				
2,000 MT SFSG				
1,000 MT vegoil				
1,000 MT CSM				

CHAD - Drought

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Freight Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
CARE Section 416 1,000 MT NFDM	1,000	\$650,000	\$285,000	\$935,000
LRCS Title II 2,500 MT corn 2,500 MT wheat 2,000 MT SFSG 1,000 MT vegoil 1,000 MT CSM	9,000	\$2,471,700	\$3,541,300	\$6,013,000
LRCS Section 416 1,000 MT NFDM	1,000	\$650,000	\$285,000	\$935,000
WFP Title II 720 MT CSM 10,000 MT sorghum 540 MT NFDM 360 MT vegoil	11,620	\$1,954,900	\$3,701,100	\$5,656,000
WFP Section 416 2,700 MT NFDM	2,700	\$1,755,000	\$769,500	\$2,524,500
WFP (IEFR) Title II 9,000 MT CSM 2,700 MT vegoil 8,300 MT sorghum	20,000	\$6,526,500	\$6,888,800	\$13,415,300
TOTAL	61,820	\$18,262,200	\$20,172,500	\$38,434,700

Summary Other USG (A.I.D.)

Operating expenses (Africa Bureau's Supplemental funds).....	\$45,000
Planning, Management, and Research Project (food monitor and local hire end use checker).....	\$70,000
Monitors (Food Needs Assessment).....	\$187,500
CDC Assessment Team (CCGD) (A.I.D. PASA with CDC).....	\$19,490
Total Other USG.....	\$321,990

CHAD - Drought

Summary of USG Assistance

TOTAL OFDA funds.....	\$131,384
TOTAL OFDA-administered Supplemental funds.....	\$3,893,333
TOTAL FFP funds.....	\$38,434,700
TOTAL Other USG funds.....	\$321,990
TOTAL USG assistance.....	\$42,781,407

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Private Groups

Africare - assisted the resettlement of 3,600 displaced people in wadis near Abeche (supplying tools, seeds, and household items) with funds from the U.S. Ambassador's disaster assistance authority. (See also Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government.)

CARE - delivered 10,000 MT of emergency P.L. 480 Title II commodities for up-country distribution (see Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government); helped resettle some 2,000 displaced families near Cheddra (Kanem), and the dug over 500 wells; procured 9,000 blankets and clothing material in Cameroon and Nigeria for distribution to 4,500 displaced Chadian families (purchase and transport paid costs by NOVIB); delivered USG-donated plastic sheeting to other voluntary agencies for distribution to displaced/resettled families; provided 20 trucks (all procured with USG grants); and transferred 800 blankets, 50 wheelbarrows, 300 shovels and 200 hoes from the CARE stockpile in N'Djamena to Am-Timan in response to the flood disaster, value not reported.

The Evangelical Alliance Mission (TEAM) - purchased and airlifted 300 tons of food to southern Chad, value not reported.

International Human Assistance Program (IHAP) - sent a medical consultant and established feeding centers in Bokoro (Chari-Boguirmi), Niellem (Moyen-Chari), and Fianga (Mayo-Kebbi). (See also Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government.)

Live Aid/Band Aid - allocated over \$1,000,000 to Chad for long-term development projects.

Maryknoll Fathers - \$100,000 in cash for the support of nutritional centers.

Missionary Aviation Fellowship (MAF) - \$20,000 to help finance TEAM's operation.

U.S.A. (United Support of Artists) for Africa - approved projects for Chad totaling \$1,619,700 to be implemented through the U.N. and various voluntary agencies.

CHAD - Drought

WVRO - organized an emergency program in southern Chad, addressing food and health needs; contributed \$350,000 for staff expenses, vehicles, radios, and relief items and \$144,928 for internal transport.

TOTAL \$3,234,628

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations

EEC - approved the donation of 74,000 MT of cereals for Chad in 1985; allocated emergency funds for the local purchase and distribution of seeds and cereals and for the transport of food aid; fully financed the building of a temporary bridge over the Logone River, partially funded the MSF mobile teams, and purchased 50,000 blankets in Europe for the LRCS airlift. Emergency assistance totalled at least \$26,245,100. In addition, the EEC supported a hospital and orphanage in Abeche, financed the construction of wells and the provision of tools, seed, and housing material for a resettlement village in Am-Timan, and provided a \$4.5 million grant for the rehabilitation of the livestock sector.

FAO - with the WFP and other donors, conducted crop assessments to determine food requirements; launched an international appeal in November 1984 for food aid and funding for transport, seed, equipment for water pumping, livestock programs, etc.; provided farm inputs and technical assistance to displaced persons at a cost of \$250,000, agricultural rehabilitation projects with a total value of \$1,844,500, and 148 trucks for internal transport, value not reported; distributed rice seed purchased by Cooperation Suisse and airlifted by the USG from Dakar.

LRCS - operated 160 nutritional centers in N'Djamena and in seven prefectures, reaching some 360,000 beneficiaries; distributed 10,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II commodities (see also USG) and 7,500 MT of food transferred from the WFP; launched appeals to member societies for emergency assistance to Chad; airlifted 75,000 blankets (of which 25,000 were donated by the Danish Red Cross); and provided 10 trucks and four prefab warehouses.

OPEC - contributed 17 trucks, valued at \$600,000.

UNICEF - carried out a hydraulic project in Kanem and Lac prefectures, drilling some 100 wells in the former; also maintained wells in Guera Prefecture; supplied 1,800,000 ORS packets; airlifted 22,100 blankets donated by the Netherlands; relocated some 500 families at Assao in Chari-Baguirmi in conjunction with the GOC and another 1,500 displaced persons in Am Silip (Kanem); also planned to resettle up to 7,500 persons from Moussoro region (Kanem) and provide agricultural inputs.

CHAD - Drought

UNDRO - fielded a delegate to Chad to coordinate relief efforts with other U.N. agencies and NGOs; issued an appeal to the international community on November 20, 1984, for 100,000 MT of cereals and \$15.75 million for food distribution, trucks, the construction of a logistical base, and the building of a causeway across the Logone River; provided \$30,000 for a radio network and field operations.

UNDP - cooperated with the Swiss government in building a temporary bridge over the Logone River (financed by the EEC); approved \$1,070,000 for the construction of a semi-permanent bridge (Bailey type) and acted as coordinating agent for the bridge project; funded a seed program in the Sahelian zone at a cost of \$450,000 and a WHO-executed vaccination project; provided 15 trucks valued at \$1,200,000.

U.N. Geneva Staff - donated \$19,697 for an emergency agricultural project and purchase of seeds.

U.N. System - \$389,000 for warehouse facilities and well repair.

World Bank - provided 15 trucks valued at \$750,000 through the WFP; co-funded warehouse construction costs of \$970,000 with the WFP and Swiss Disaster Relief; bridge construction costs totaling \$3,000,000 with the German Federal Republic; and the costs of trucks and storage facilities valued at \$885,000 with Norway.

WFP - managed four logistical bases serving as secondary and dispatching centers for emergency food; provided personnel and recurrent costs for operation of these bases; coordinated international food contributions and expedited the transport of food through Cameroon (increasing throughput of the port of Douala from 6,000 MT to 26,000 MT/MO); operated two ferries; and provided nine tents for food storage at a cost of \$135,000 (partial contribution from Norway).

WHO - carried out a vaccination project.

Governments

Australia - \$38,271 in cash through UNICEF.

Belgium - 2,000 MT of wheat, value not reported.

Canada - donated 6,100 MT of wheat and wheat flour and \$2,919,708 in cash for food supplies and transport; financed a logistical base at Moundou at a cost of \$559,264; and gave \$5,147 in cash through UNDRO for emergency relief at Am-Timan.

China, People's Rep. - 1,500 MT of corn, value not reported.

CHAD - Drought

Denmark - \$30,000 in cash through UNDRO, \$148,000 in cash through LRCS, and 3,000 MT of wheat, value not reported; also, \$99,000 for transport of wheat donated by the Danish Red Cross.

France - pledged 15,000 MT of food aid for 1985 and placed a heavy military plane at the disposal of the GOC to facilitate distribution to remote areas; provided 11 Renault/Berliet trucks valued at \$450,000.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - 3,000 MT of rice bought in Cameroon and 4,330 MT of wheat through the WFP, value not reported (may include 1,330 MT of sorghum purchased in Thailand by Deutsche Welthungerhilfe with FRG assistance at a cost of \$435,468); an additional 6,000 MT of wheat valued at \$1,223,896; \$203,225 in cash for transport (including assistance through the German Red Cross); 10,000 blankets and 500 tents, with a total value of \$118,065; 21 trucks worth \$161,290 and an additional 17 trucks, value not reported. A German construction company built the semi-permanent bridge over the Logone River and, with the World Bank, financed a six kilometer road connecting the bridge with a paved road south of N'Djamena.

Italy - 5,000 MT of rice and 1,000 MT of pasta, valued at \$3,906,250 medical projects, medicines and equipment valued at \$3,210,000; operational costs of a medical airlift estimated at \$250,000; trucks valued at \$1,200,000; \$100,000 in cash to UNICEF and \$3,000,000 for a vaccination campaign.

Japan - 5,000 MT of rice, value not reported; \$10,000 in cash through UNDRO.

Netherlands - \$1,198,038 in cash for UNICEF, MSF, and other PVO programs; 4,400 MT of food commodities and transport valued at \$1,924,062; rice seed and transport worth \$71,429; an additional cash contribution of \$181,373; and \$25,000 through UNDRO for emergency relief in Am-Timan.

Norway - \$451,977 in cash for the purchase and transport of grain, woolen blankets, and other supplies; \$168,539 to UNICEF for protein biscuits; and trucks and storage facilities in conjunction with the World Bank (see International Organizations).

Saudi Arabia - over 3,000 MT of food (wheat, maize, and oil) valued at \$2,072,182.

Sweden - provided food and medicines valued at \$79,789 through the Swedish Save the Children; donated a ferry to WFP.

Switzerland - co-funded the cost of warehouse construction with the WFP and the World Bank and provided technical supervision, valued at \$69,565, for the construction of a semi-permanent bridge over the Logone River (co-financed with UNDP); provided seeds and internal transport valued at \$189,394; \$10,351 in cash and logistics assistance worth \$798,000 to

CHAD - Drought

UNDRO; port assessment at Douala at a cost of \$10,870 and two Swiss Disaster Relief experts whose expenses totaled \$78,260; 53 tons of milk valued at \$217,862; transport and food aid distribution costs totaling \$217,391; and medical assistance valued at \$60,870. In addition, Swiss aid (government and private sources) operated a \$310,000 project in Ouaddai and Biltine prefectures designed to maintain approximately 20,000 persons in 11 villages.

Voluntary Agencies

Action International Contre La Faim (France) - transported food for the WFP and medical supplies for MSF; planned to implement a rural development project in the Salamat prefecture in 1985.

Agro Action (Ger. Fed. Rep.) - contributed blankets and tents in conjunction with the FRG and six trucks with spare parts; pledged over 1,400 MT of food. [Please note: Total value of \$1,112,200 may represent some unavoidable double counting with the German government contribution.]

Association de Cooperation Rurale en Afrique - (Italy) - carried out two rural development projects in Chad - at Niellem and Bol, establishing agricultural cooperatives and village pharmacies, and constructing wells; planned to rehabilitate a cooperative in the canton of Dobo (Moyen-Chari) encompassing some 30 villages.

Belgium Committee for UNICEF - \$45,455 in cash.

CAFOD (U.K.) - \$79,420 in cash and one Mercedes truck, value not reported.

Canada Committee for UNICEF - \$182,481 in cash.

Cardinal Leger and His Works (Canada) - \$304,000 in cash.

Caritas Belgium - \$40,439 in cash.

Caritas France - \$99,500 in cash.

Caritas Germany - \$30,629 in cash; 1,500 MT of rice purchased in Cameroon for distribution by SECADEV, value not reported.

Caritas Italy - \$262,384 in cash.

Caritas Netherlands - \$14,286 in cash.

Caritas New Zealand - \$7,204 in cash.

Caritas Switzerland - \$38,540 in cash through UNDRO.

CHAD - Drought

Cooperation Swiss - purchased 224 MT of rice seed in Sengal for airlift to Chad (airlift paid by USG).

Denmark Red Cross - food transport costs of \$99,000 and 25,000 blankets through LRCS, value not reported.

Development and Peace (Canada) - \$76,500 in cash.

ICCO (Netherlands) - 200 MT rice seed, value not reported.

Italy Committee for UNICEF - \$43,715 in cash.

Japan Red Cross - \$40,152 in cash through LRCS.

Korea Red Cross - \$74,561 in cash through LRCS.

MSF (France-Belgium) - in connection with its regular health care program in Chad, monitored the nutritional status of drought victims; organized four mobile teams to follow the movement of displaced persons and coordinate emergency aid; carried out feeding and/or resettlement programs in eight prefectures and in N'Djamena, using \$37,000 in MSF funds and donations from EEC and the Netherlands; distributed vitamin A tablets to reduce the incidence of xerophthalmia in Batha at a time when emergency foods consisted solely of grains.

Misereor - gave one truck for food transport in southern Chad, value not reported.

Netherlands Red Cross - 890 MT of grain, value not reported, and \$14,143 in cash through LRCS.

Norway Red Cross - \$65,636 in cash through LRCS.

NOVIB (Netherlands) - provided a grant for \$101,500 for the purchase and transport of blankets and clothing material procured by CARE.

Oxfam/UK - \$63,976 in cash to assist various NGO programs; \$25,000 for internal transport; \$75,284 for the purchase and transport of food and seeds; and \$29,125 for resettlement projects.

SCF/Sweden - in cooperation with UNICEF, operated nutritional centers in Kanem Prefecture, providing supplemental feeding to some 15,000 persons, while also carrying out a vaccination program in 20 villages.

SCF/UK - in cooperation with LRCS, organized a 50-truck convey to pick up food in Cameroon for Chadian refugees in Sudan.

SECADEV (Secours Catholique Pour le Developpement) - distributed 1,500 MT of rice purchased by Caritas Germany and procured seeds with funds provided by the EEC; assisted resettlement efforts in the southern Lake Chad area and in Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture.

CHAD - Drought

SOS (France) - relief items valued at \$103,281.

Spain Red Cross - \$1,864 in cash through LRCS.

Switzerland Red Cross (with Swiss Government) - \$189,394 in cash through LRCS.

United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF - \$43,572 in cash.

United Kingdom Red Cross - 2,000 MT of wheat through LRCS, value not reported.

Unspecified organizations - \$2,683,828.

TOTAL \$74,524,902