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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR CHAD

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Chad for the period 1983-1986

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INTRODUCTION

1. On 5 December 1980 the United Nations General Assembly adopted two resolutions on assistance to Chad. Resolution 35/92 A related to financial, technical and material assistance to meet the medium-term and long-term needs for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the nation and resolution 35/92 B related to emergency humanitarian assistance.
2. The first United Nations mission on emergency humanitarian assistance visited Chad from 5 to 10 March 1981. Its report appears as document A/36/261 dated 26 May 1981.
3. The second United Nations mission, responsible for evaluating the country's longer-term reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs, visited Chad from 26 October to 6 November 1981. Its report appears as document A/36/739 dated 5 December 1981.
4. General Assembly resolution 35/92 also requested the Secretary-General to organize, as soon as feasible, an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Chad; this decision was endorsed by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its meeting held in Nairobi in August 1981.
5. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) reopened its office in N'Djamena on 1 May 1981. It immediately drew up an emergency programme geared to meeting urgent humanitarian needs and restoring the infrastructure essential to this purpose. The Secretary-General of the United Nations also requested UNDP's assistance in the preparation of an international conference on assistance to Chad, tentatively scheduled for March 1982 in Nairobi, under the joint auspices of the United Nations and OAU. Internal events in Chad led to the postponement of the conference, which was eventually held successfully under United Nations auspices on 29 and 30 November 1982 in Geneva.
6. UNDP's response, and the role played by the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator in particular, were guided in large part by General Assembly resolution 35/92, which foresaw an overall central co-ordinating role for the United Nations system in the process of Chad's rehabilitation and reconstruction. UNDP called upon all agencies of the United Nations system to assist in this and most of them responded by organizing missions to Chad.
7. UNDP also engaged the services of international consultants to review, together with Government, the various strategies and proposals put forward with a view to formulating the short-term priority programme which was then presented at the Geneva Conference and on which chapter I of this document is based.
8. Chad does not at present have the funds, the skilled manpower or the administrative structure necessary for the execution of a "country programme". Nor does the country have a national development plan on which such a programme could be based. For these reasons, a special programme of economic recovery has been designed for Chad. Owing to the effects of the civil war, the programme is hybrid in nature: there is a strong emphasis on activities to promote economic recovery,

and the development activities include additional components, such as building materials.

9. During the civil war the implementation of the second country programme was interrupted and was resumed only in 1981. As a result, \$7,985,000 can be added to the resources available for the years 1983-1986. Ongoing projects will be completed in 1983. The third country programme is thus almost entirely new.

10. The illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) for Chad for the period 1982-1986 is \$52 million, or almost two and a half times the IPF for the preceding cycle (1977-1981), which was \$19 million. From the amount of \$52 million, an unprogrammed reserve of \$10.4 million (20 per cent) should be deducted. After subtracting the programme expenditure for 1982 (\$4,822,000) and adding an unspent balance of \$7,985,000 from the second cycle, an amount of \$46,770,000 remains for the years 1983-1986. The bulk of those resources has been allocated for several priority themes and, within those themes, to major sectors and projects likely to have maximum impact on the programme as a whole.

11. It was proposed, at the conclusion of the Geneva Conference, to hold a donors' "round table" in Chad in late 1984 or early 1985. Its objective would be to mobilize international assistance for the medium-term national development plan. As was done for the Geneva Conference, UNDP will assist in the preparation and the holding of the round table.

12. Seventeen years of civil war, aggravated by several years of continued drought, have left land-locked Chad in ruins, both in terms of its infrastructure and its means of production. The situation is critical.

13. The priority action programme submitted to the Geneva Conference falls within the framework of Chad's medium-term reconstruction and development strategy. It aims at:

- (a) responding to emergencies in the areas of food supply, health and education;
- (b) rehabilitating essential infrastructure;
- (c) reconstituting the national heritage;
- (d) mobilizing the human resources of the country to promote its reconstruction and development;
- (e) stimulating economic activity and economically productive projects which will help to achieve food self-sufficiency and improve living conditions; and
- (f) establishing a permanent administrative structure for development in keeping with actual conditions and incorporating the necessary mechanisms for optimizing the effectiveness of international inputs in the reconstruction and development process.

14. The priority action programme is an emergency programme. In the meantime, a longer-term development plan will be worked out. The Government has established a national technical committee to co-ordinate external aid and, within the Ministry of Planning and National Reconstruction, a department for programming and co-ordinating foreign assistance.

15. Of the total amount of approximately CFAF 101 billion necessary to carry out the two-year priority programme, approximately 54.7 billion are Government counterpart costs. The State is thus faced with an insurmountable task: how to reactivate the administrative apparatus for rebuilding the country and promoting its development without the funds necessary to meet the day-to-day costs of government. Without external aid, reconstruction and development would appear to be impossible. This is why it is hoped that bilateral and multilateral agencies assisting Chad in its reconstruction and development efforts will provide, in addition to the minimum of equipment needed, financial assistance to cover related operating costs.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP

16. Events during the previous programming cycle in Chad prevented the preparation and implementation of a country programme. Therefore, recent UNDP activities in the country have been orientated towards emergency operations such as the repair of the electricity generating plant in N'Djamena, the renovation of a ferry, and the reopening of the capital's airport. These activities were undertaken following an extension of the second country programme for Chad (1977-1981).

17. In addition, as a result of the persistent drought and the devastating effects of the war, the United Nations system concentrated its efforts on emergency operations such as the distribution of foodstuffs to the stricken populations, the airlifting of food and medicines, the control of rinderpest and the resettlement of nationals of Chad returning from Nigeria.

18. In order to increase the effectiveness of emergency operations, the administration has created a series of structures such as the Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Relief, the Emergency Food Distribution Task Force, the National Food Distribution Committee, the Co-ordinating Committee on Rinderpest Control, etc. The United Nations system is participating actively in the work of these organs.

19. In view of the foregoing and the process of political normalization under way in Chad, steps should now be taken to programme UNDP's future co-operation with the Government. That co-operation should reflect the Government's priorities for the re-establishment of its administrative apparatus and the resumption of social and economic activity which in turn will make possible the speedy resumption of development activities throughout the country.

20. Accordingly, an effect has been made in this document - which was prepared jointly by UNDP and the Government - to group objectives into categories and to

indicate the priority areas in which UNDP assistance could be used to meet at least part of the requirements. Attention should be drawn to the special nature of UNDP's programme, which reflects conditions in the country. Given the present inadequate administrative infrastructure and the chronic lack of funds, UNDP assistance, to be effective, must include, as an exceptional measure, the financing of counterpart costs usually borne by the Government, such as the repair and/or reconstruction of administrative and technical buildings, in-country fellowships and special compensation to Government counterpart personnel working on UNDP-assisted projects. These additional costs do not exceed between 30 and 40 per cent of total project costs.

21. Flexibility is needed if UNDP's assistance is to be effective. An assessment of present conditions makes it clear that a pragmatic approach should be applied on a selective basis during the current programming cycle so as to ensure the smooth implementation of the programme.

22. The opportunities for technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) will be explored on a project-by-project basis. Co-operation between Chad and other developing countries, particularly in Africa, offers considerable potential for mobilizing appropriate expertise and experience for the country's reconstruction and development effort. Other possibilities in this area include the use of United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the TOKTEN programme under which qualified nationals residing abroad can return as experts and the implementation of UNDP's "New Dimensions" policy, for a more rationale use of national human resources.

23. Chad's recent history, the scope of the reconstruction effort and the crucial role of international assistance prompted the United Nations Secretary-General to appoint a Resident Co-ordinator responsible for all operational activities of the United Nations system in Chad who also acts as his Special Representative for emergency operations. In this regard, he is responsible for the harmonization of activities between the United Nations system at large and the Government as well as the management of funds and equipment channelled by other donors through the United Nations system and for which he is accountable. In this way, it has been possible to respond rapidly to emerging priorities by rationally utilizing various sources of aid.

24. Four themes reflecting the Government's present reconstruction and development priorities, as outlined in chapter I, have been chosen in the elaboration of the present programme (1983-1986). These themes are presented below and include all projects identified so far for UNDP assistance. However, the list is not exhaustive; a sufficient reserve remains under the programme, particularly for the years 1985-1986, to finance new priority activities not yet identified.

25. The choice of projects was made in accordance with a number of criteria, including: the urgency of the project; the interdependence and interrelatedness projects; the extent to which each project contributes to national self-reliance in priority areas, particularly in the fields of food production and the use of indigenous building materials; the necessity of maintaining a balance between economically profitable projects and those aimed at providing a basis for future

development, consistent with an equitable regional distribution. Last, but not least, particular attention was given to the selection of projects that could best be undertaken with assistance from the United Nations system.

A. Food self-sufficiency

26. Agriculture suffers from a total lack of adequate structures (applied research, extension services) and is further affected by adverse climatic conditions. Agricultural production, in which 90 per cent of the population is engaged, cannot satisfy domestic food needs. The decline in agricultural production has necessitated emergency food aid to ensure the survival of certain groups of the population.

27. Increasing food production for domestic consumption is therefore the top priority for the years 1983 and 1984. The annual food deficit, which ranged between 60,000 and 70,000 tons during the last few years, has worsened and is now on the order of 200,000 tons. The country is thus dependent on external aid. The efforts needed to solve the problem require major contributions from bilateral and multilateral donors.

UNDP co-operation

28. UNDP has been asked to focus its activities on the reactivation of projects involving water management, the production of selected seeds for food-crops adapted to local conditions, and pre-investment studies for the development of areas with agricultural potential.

1. Ongoing projects

Centre for the production of high-grade seeds and their adaptation for agricultural food production (CHD/75/005)

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$259,650
Previous contribution: \$917,105

Completion date: December 1983

29. The project, which started in 1975, has as its objective the strengthening of the activities of the seed production farm in Douqui. It was supported by other donors such as the United States Government and the European Development Fund (EDF).

Strengthening of the agrometeorological and hydrological services (CHD/76/008)

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$286,700
Previous contribution: \$610,644

Completion date: August 1983

30. The project is linked to the regional programme, Centre for training in and applications of agrometeorology and hydrology (AGRHYMET) (RAF/74/080). It started in 1976 and helped in organizing the national agrometeorological services. UNDP's

contribution was used to train technical personnel and to purchase specialized equipment. Present activities will establish the basis for a new project.

Strengthening rural water engineering services, SERARHY (CHD/76/009)

31. SERARHY has already benefited from assistance from the United Nations system under a number of projects (CHD/71/510, CHD/73/004 and CHD/75/020), which were to help in setting up a nation-wide structure with seven subdivisions. A new project, better adapted to the present conditions, is being developed. The amount of \$15,000 programmed will be used to field a mission that will identify possible areas for UNDP assistance, taking into account the interest shown and pledges made by other donors.

2. New projects

Improvement of pasture-land and village wells

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$365,000

Duration: 2 years

Starting date: October 1983

32. The project will help in setting up an institutional structure for the planned and co-ordinated utilization of water resources throughout the country. It will be a follow-up to the activities of project CHD/76/009, especially in the field of training.

Strengthening of the agrometeorological and hydrological services

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$1,350,000

Duration: 3 years, 3 months

Starting date: September 1983

33. The project will be a follow-up to CHD/76/008. It will help in providing Chad with agrometeorological and hydrological services capable of rationally utilizing rain and surface water for agriculture, livestock and forestry. The operation of the network for the collection and interpretation of data will be improved through a reorganization of the services and the training of technical personnel, which was already started under CHD/76/008.

Seed production and extension services for food-crops in the Sahelian zone

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$900,000

Duration: 3 years

Starting date: January 1984

34. The project is a follow-up to project CHD/75/005. Its objective is to increase the production of food-crops and to diversify them through improved growing techniques. The United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSSD) has shown interest in participating in the project, as has the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

Agricultural development in the Lake Fitri area

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$50,000

Duration: 5 months

Starting date: October 1983

35. In 1978, the World Bank identified the Lake Fitri area as having a high potential for agricultural development. The project's objective is to up-date the World Bank's feasibility study.

Development of market gardening and fruit growing

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$350,000

Duration: 2 years

Starting date: September 1983

36. The project aims at meeting the demand for vegetables and fruits in urban centres, mainly in the capital city. It will help to reactivate the N'Djamena Co-operative Market-Gardeners and Fruit-Growers (CAMAN), which was set up in 1970 and supplies improved varieties for domestic consumption and export. UNDP will provide the necessary technical assistance, which should be complemented by additional capital investments.

Rice production in the Satégui Déressia area

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$300,000

Duration: 2 years

Starting date: October 1983

37. The area has been identified as having high potential for rice production. The project's impact will be enhanced due to the existence in Lai of a modern rice-processing plant capable of treating the whole of the area's paddy production. UNDP technical assistance, complemented by that of UNCDF, will help restart the first stage of the programme and strengthen the activities of the Satégui Déressia Development Authority (OMVSD). A contribution from the World Food Programme (WFP) will be provided for the infrastructure component of the project.

Resumption of forestry activities

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$51,500

Duration: 4 months

Starting date: April 1983

38. Preparatory assistance is to be provided for the resumption of forestry activities in Chad. The objectives are to recreate the proper conditions for sapling production in nurseries and to define a multipurpose medium-term action programme (firewood and timber production, wind and water erosion control, sand-dune stabilization, vegetable cover and pasture protection). The United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) will contribute \$50,000 and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will participate through a project budgeted at \$54,000.

B. Development planning and general administration

39. The second programme theme covers those projects the main objective of which is either development planning or the reorganization and strengthening of the administrative infrastructure. The projects selected are multidisciplinary and include assistance to the main ministries and departments involved in the execution of the priority programme. Various donors are complementing the assistance provided by UNDP with programmes of their own; several financial institutions have already indicated their interest in participating in the establishment of a new reconstruction and development banking system.

UNDP co-operation

40. Projects selected for UNDP assistance may be divided into two groups. The first group includes those aimed at strengthening planning activities. The overall strategy is to concentrate efforts at the national level on the central planning machineries while assisting sectoral ministries whose inputs to the central planning process are essential. The second group of projects includes those aimed at reorganizing, restructuring and/or strengthening the Government's administrative apparatus.

1. Development planning

Ongoing projects

Preparation of the International Conference on Assistance to Chad (CHD/82/001)

UNDP contribution 1983-1986:	\$25,000	Completion date:	April 1983
Previous contribution:	\$350,000		

41. This project was approved in 1982 and financed the preparation of documentation submitted to the International Conference on Assistance to Chad held in Geneva on 29 and 30 November 1982. An amount of \$25,000 is foreseen in 1983 to cover residual expenditures.

National reconstruction planning (CHD/82/002)

UNDP contribution 1983-1986:	\$1,838,000	Completion date:	April 1983
Previous contribution:	Nil		

42. Before the recent events in Chad, UNDP participated in the preparation of the first five-year development plan under project CHD/76/007. At the same time that it is helping to monitor and supervise the implementation of the priority programme, UNDP is participating in the elaboration of a national reconstruction and development plan.

Economic rehabilitation mission (CHD/83/001)

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$76,300

Completion date: June 1983

Previous contribution: Nil

43. The reorganization of public finance, the provision of credit and the creation of a new development banking system are among the objectives of this project. Financing will be provided for short-term consultancies in related fields.

New projects

Preparation of a round table

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$400,000

Duration: 1 year

Starting date: June 1984

44. At the conclusion of the International Conference on Assistance to Chad held in November 1982 in Geneva, it was decided that UNDP would finance the preparation and holding of a donors' round table in Chad. This meeting is to take place after two years when sufficient progress will have been made in the execution of the priority programme and the preparation of a national reconstruction and development plan.

Agricultural planning unit

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$450,000

Duration: 3 years

Starting date: January 1984

45. Previous activities in agricultural planning were undertaken under project CHD/75/003 - Assistance to the Agricultural Programming and Evaluation Department. Emphasis will now be placed on the monitoring and evaluation of the priority programme in the agricultural sector, and on strengthening the unit's contribution to the central planning process.

Preparation of an industrial development plan

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$200,000

Duration: 12 months

Starting date: January 1985

46. UNDP assistance in industrial planning was originally provided for under project CHD/76/012 - Industrial advisers - which could not be carried out. The project will be implemented after the reorganization and strengthening of the government departments concerned, as envisaged in a project described below.

Pre-investment study: Cement factory

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$189,700

Duration: 8 months

Starting date: June 1983

47. Pre-investment studies were begun in the course of the second cycle with a view to making Chad self-sufficient in building materials, in particular, cement. These studies were interrupted in 1979. It is now proposed to resume work on a feasibility study for the establishment of a cement factory in Mayo-Kebbi.

2. General administration

Ongoing projects

Programme support (CHD/77/003)

UNDP contribution 1983-1986:	\$271,000	Completion date:	June 1985
Previous contribution:	\$653,000		

48. This assistance, which is supplemented with resources from the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, covers primarily transport and telecommunications services, administrative and secretarial support and the repair and reconstruction of office space and accommodation for international personnel.

Repair of a ferry boat for the Chari River (CHD/81/001)

UNDP contribution 1983-1986:	\$145,000	Completion date:	April 1983
Previous contribution:	\$200,000		

49. Under the project financing is being provided for the renovation of a 70-ton ferry for service across the Chari River, between N'Djamena and the town of Kousseri in the north of the United Republic of Cameroon. This crossing is Chad's principal surface link with the outside world and is vital to the country's economic survival, particularly as far as the shipment of emergency food aid is concerned.

Reopening of N'Djamena airport (CHD/81/005)

UNDP contribution 1983-1986:	\$144,000	Completion date:	April 1983
Previous contribution:	\$3,251,088		

50. This project was among the first emergency operations undertaken in 1981 and led to the early reopening of N'Djamena airport to international and domestic flights. The project has been a two-fold success for UNDP, both in terms of TCDC and in terms of future investments in the airport. The repair work was subcontracted by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to ASECNA (Agency for the Safety of Air Navigation in Africa and Madagascar) and implemented by a team of African, Malagasy and Mauritanian technicians. The successful completion of the project has led the African Development Bank (ADB) to commit itself to further investments for additional work to be undertaken at the airport.

Study on development financing institutions (CHD/81/006)

UNDP contribution 1983-1986:	\$128,150	Completion date:	June 1983
Previous contribution:	Nil		

51. Preparatory assistance was approved in order to carry out a study of the existing development banking system and in particular the Chad Development Bank. The final objective is to recommend how to re-establish and manage a nation-wide banking system adapted to present conditions and responsive to the needs of the country for its reconstruction and development.

Administration of emergency assistance (CHD/81/007)

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$2,014,491
Previous contribution: \$387,596

Completion date: October 1984

52. This project aims at organizing and strengthening the institutional and logistical capacity of the Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Relief which is responsible for the receipt, storage, transport and distribution of all emergency assistance, in particular food aid. In addition to technical assistance, emphasis will be placed on the training of national personnel and providing regular maintenance and rational management of the project's vehicle pool.

New projects

Strengthening of industrial development administration

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$750,000

Duration: 2 years
Starting date: June 1983

53. The objective of this project is to reorganize the various government offices and departments responsible for industrial development. Particular attention will be accorded to the Office for the Promotion of Industrial Development and the Department of Industry. During this phase a special effort will be made to reconstitute the industrial data base and documentation on industrial development in Chad. It is also envisaged to review all previous projects and programmes in anticipation of the resumption of full-scale medium-term industrial planning activities.

Logistical support to the trade and transit sectors

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$499,000

Duration: 1 year 6 months
Starting date: September 1983

54. The project aims at strengthening the Government departments and services responsible for the formulation and supervision of national trade policy, both internal and international. Efforts will be made to establish marketing and distribution channels and resolve transit problems with a view to promoting national economic integration and an equitable pricing policy.

Technical assistance to the petroleum sector

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$240,000

Duration: 5 months
Starting date: April 1983

55. The objective of the project is to update a World Bank feasibility study for the establishment of a mini-refinery in N'Djamena. Once this has been done, the project will be submitted to potential investors.

Assistance for the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$360,000

Duration: 2 years

Starting date: January 1985

56. Assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises will initially be undertaken within the framework of the industrial development project described above. The project will help to clarify development policy for this sector.

Postal services

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$662,150

Duration: 2 years

Starting date: October 1983

57. UNDP had approved assistance to the postal services just before the events of 1979. It is now proposed to reactivate this assistance which aims at reorganizing and strengthening these services and expanding their activities throughout the country.

Promotion of the use of local building materials

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$875,000

Duration: 2 years

Starting date: July 1983

58. The objective of this project is to promote the increased use of local building materials. Project activities will include a study on how best to resume the local production of burnt bricks; UNCDF will provide complementary assistance after the study has been completed. The project will also explore other calcareous deposits with a potential for local use in construction (gypsum, laterite, stone) and provide technical assistance to the wood and metal workshops in the Ministry of Public Works.

Study on institutions and programmes for the advancement of women

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$40,000

Duration: 3 months

Starting date: April/May 1983

59. The aims of the project are to formulate an action programme for the advancement of women and recommend suitable government institutions to monitor and oversee these activities. The project will also promote contacts and exchange between national authorities responsible for the advancement of women and their counterparts in French-speaking Africa.

C. Improvement of living conditions and preservation
of the national heritage

60. In the country's present circumstances, it is unrealistic to expect substantial improvements in living conditions in the near term with the return of peace and the first signs of economic recovery. The response to social needs should begin with the adoption of a rational policy for the resumption of social services and the rehabilitation of the related infrastructure, with assistance from the international community.

61. Some organizations and Governments are already active, or plan to be, in the health sector. Given the immensity of the task of reorganizing the public health sector it is likely that even external sources of funding will prove inadequate; hence the need for planning in the light of well-defined priorities.

62. Problems related to water supply, sanitation and housing have also attracted the attention of donors, some of whom are already active in these areas.

UNDP co-operation

63. Health, sanitation, housing and the rehabilitation of the handicapped and disabled ex-servicemen are the principal targets of UNDP assistance in this area. Special assistance is also envisaged to help promote pride in the national identity.

64. UNDP-funded activities do not cover all the needs in these areas but constitute an interrelated programme.

New projects

Expanded programme of immunization

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$588,234

Duration: 2 years

Starting date: July 1983

65. Years of civil war during which immunization programmes were halted have left the population vulnerable to diseases. Children aged 0-3 years and pregnant women will be vaccinated against tuberculosis, measles, tetanus, whooping cough, polio and diphtheria.

Reorganization of the health sector

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$300,000

Duration: 1 year

Starting date: October 1983

66. Within the framework of a general reorganization of the health sector, UNDP will finance three studies. The first will deal with the rehabilitation of the physical infrastructure and equipment needs. The second will enable the public health authorities to reorganize the public health sector by providing the assistance of a statistical and programming unit in the Ministry of Public Health. The third study will outline a programme of assistance to military and civilian

handicapped, involving treatment and care (Centres for the physically handicapped) and the social and occupational adaptation of the handicapped.

Development of rural medicine and primary health care

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$280,000

Duration: 4 years
Starting date: October 1983

67. The rehabilitation of the health infrastructure will require considerable international assistance, including that of UNDP. The objective is to complement activities planned in urban centres with actions targeted to the rural population (establishment and maintenance of rural health stations and village pharmacies).

Study of N'Djamena water supply

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$147,058

Duration: 6 months
Starting date: June 1983

68. N'Djamena's water is supplied by deep wells bored into the water table immediately below the city. Because the area is flat, pollution of the water table is difficult to control; some wells are already polluted. A study will be undertaken on the feasibility of establishing a pumping and water-purification station drawing water from the Chari River. Several donors have already expressed interest in participating in the project.

Housing construction at N'Djamena

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$259,000

Duration: 2 years
Starting date: January 1984

69. A feasibility study is to be undertaken with financing from the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) covering three areas of the capital where average family income is less than \$100 per month. UNDP will then finance the first phase of a housing construction programme benefiting approximately 500 low-income families. A co-operative self-help approach is to be promoted through the provision of short-term credits both in cash and in the form of construction materials, small tools, etc., as well as by free mobile advisory services on improved materials and building techniques.

Reconstitution of the national heritage

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$100,000

Duration: 2 years
Starting date: September 1985

70. Specialized studies completed before and after independence which are needed to make an inventory of national cultural resources are no longer available in the country. A major portion of the libraries and national archives in government ministries and specialized institutions have disappeared. Years of patient work by institutions such as the National Museum and the Chad National Institute of Human Science have been undone. UNDP assistance will contribute to the reconstitution of the national cultural heritage.

D. Human resources

71. In order to achieve the objectives of the reconstruction and rehabilitation programme, Chad needs skilled manpower to carry out projects. Training is needed at three levels: higher education, technical training and vocational training. The key role of manpower in all sectors of development implies that the training must be multidisciplinary in scope and will require major inputs from external aid sources.

UNDP co-operation

72. UNDP-financed activities will be at the three levels mentioned above and will aim at the resumption of activities at the university level to train higher cadres, the training of teachers and technicians and the training of middle-level cadres and skilled workers in priority sectors.

1. Training of higher cadres

Ongoing projects

Assistance to the National Institute of Education Sciences (INSE) for the reform of primary education in Chad (CHD/75/009)

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$5,000
Previous contribution: \$231,279

Completion date: April 1983

73. The inadequacy of the education system had prompted the implementation of an educational reform under this project. An exceptional earmarking of \$5,000 helped to finance the holding of entrance examinations to the Teachers' Training School. Pending the formulation of a national plan for the reform of the education system, the project's activities have been suspended.

Assistance to nationals of Chad studying in the Maghreb (CHD/79/009)

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$480,943
Previous contribution: \$2,365,383

Completion date: June 1985

74. In 1979, students abroad under government fellowships found themselves cut off from means of support. Exceptionally, UNDP agreed to provide assistance to those students who were in the Maghrebian countries. The project will be terminated upon completion by the students of their courses of study.

New projects

Refresher training for teachers, school inspectors and education advisers

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$735,157

Duration: 2 years
Starting date: October 1983

75. In order to meet the needs for qualified teaching personnel, the project will finance refresher training for teachers in primary and secondary schools and for school inspectors and education advisers.

Teachers' Training School

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$255,000

Duration: 2 years

Starting date: October 1983

76. UNDP will finance teacher training in anticipation of the reopening of 144 primary schools and colleges.

Faculty of Sciences of the University of Chad

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$935,585

Duration: 2 years

Starting date: April 1983

77. In order immediately to reopen the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Chad and to train scientific personnel, UNDP will provide the necessary financing for a limited period of two years.

Training for development activities

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$400,000

Duration: 3 years 6 months

Starting date: June 1983

78. The project will finance short-term specialized training in priority areas linked to development where such training is not already provided for under other UNDP-assisted projects. It will also enable government officials to attend seminars and participate in international meetings and conferences, and to undergo training at regional institutes.

Training in project management

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$200,000

Duration: 2 years

Starting date: July 1983

79. The implementation of the priority programme will require competent personnel to manage its various activities. The project will finance the required in-country training (courses, seminars) with the help of consultants.

2. Training of high-level technical specialists

Ongoing projects

Training and advanced training in civil aviation (CHD/75/017)

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$16,235

Completion date: June 1983

Previous contribution: \$257,734

80. Lack of qualified personnel in air transport is a major handicap in Chad. In order to supply the country with technical specialists in this field, UNDP has been financing this project, which is nearing its completion date. A final allocation of \$16,235 for 1983 will cover the costs of ongoing training. Since training needs in civil aviation have still not been fully satisfied, a new project has been drawn up.

New projects

Assistance for civil aviation

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$1,369,045

Duration: 3 years 7 months

Starting date: May 1983

81. The project will provide the necessary training for technical personnel in civil aviation and the national airline, Air Tchad, to ensure the proper functioning, maintenance and management of the various services and technical installations. The total duration of the project is five years and extends beyond the current programming cycle.

Sarh National Telecommunications School

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$502,000

Duration: 3 years

Starting date: September 1983

82. UNDP assistance in the field of telecommunications training has so far been provided under two projects: Telecommunications training (CHD/68/012) and Sarh National Telecommunications School (CHD/74/004). This project will provide a new orientation to the training given so as to respond to the present and future demand for qualified personnel to run and maintain up-to-date telecommunications equipment.

3. Vocational training

Vocational training system

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$500,000

Duration: 2 years

Starting date: July 1983

83. The project aims at strengthening the government units under the Department of Education and Vocational Training and at the resumption of training activities designed to meet the country's skilled manpower requirements.

Agricultural vocational training centres

UNDP contribution 1983-1986: \$300,000

Duration: 18 months

Starting date: July 1983

84. Before the outbreak of hostilities there were 23 agricultural vocational training centres (CFPAs). Aware of the benefits these centres could provide, the

farmers had contributed themselves to their construction. UNDP assistance will strengthen the Department of Education and Vocational Training and help in resuming training activities at the centres at Ati, Fianga, Karoual, Gho-Valna and Abougoudam.

85. During the second programme cycle Chad was not able to benefit fully from regional and global projects. To compensate for this and to satisfy needs that the resources available under the current country's indicative planning figure (IPF) cannot meet, it would be advisable for the agencies of the United Nations system responsible for the execution of regional projects and for the regional institutions which derive support from such projects to consider how best Chad's needs for catching up on its development can be met and how such regional and global activities can complement and supplement the present special rehabilitation programme.

86. In line with the Government's priority objectives, a number of regional projects can assist in the training of national cadres. In this category could be placed a number of projects executed by the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The beneficiary institutions include the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the Lake Chad Basin Commission (CBLT), the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), the Civil Aviation School at Mwengue, the African and Malagasy Civil Aviation School (EAMAC) in Niamey, the Central African Development Bank (BDEAC), the Sahel Institute, the Multinational Postal School in Brazzaville, the Multinational School for Telecommunications Training in Senegal, the International Insurance Institute, the Economic Development and Planning Institute (IDEP), the Statistical Training Institute, the African Regional Centre for Labour Administration (CRADAT), the Garoua Wildlife Management School and the Institute for Training and Demography Research (IFORD) in Yaoundé.

87. In the field of food self-sufficiency, a number of regional projects could provide support. Most of them are executed by FAO and ECA. Mention could be made, among others, of those which benefit the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), CBLT, CILSS, the Sahel Institute, the International Organization for the Control of the African Migratory Locust (OICMA), the Joint Organization for the Control of Locusts and Crop Eating Birds (OCLALAV), the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA), UDEAC and the AGRHYMET programme in Sahelian countries.

88. To meet the objectives of economic rehabilitation, regional projects executed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), ECA and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) could lend support to national studies on transit, the development of international trade and financial management. Similar support could also be provided under the projects on assistance to least developed countries in national accounting, the statisticians training programme, the training of banking personnel by BDEAC, assistance in transit transport for the land-locked countries of the West and Central African

sub-region, assistance to UDEAC for the expansion of commerce and economic integration, the strengthening of economic co-operation in the field of agriculture among UDEAC member countries, etc.

89. Technological development and scientific research can be reinforced through the activities of several regional and global projects, especially in the field of research in agronomy (ICRISAT, ILRAD, IITA) and a number of projects executed by ECA and UNIDO, such as those involving the Sugar Research Institute in Mauritius, the Sahel Institute, schistosomiasis-control activities in artificial lakes, research on the migratory locust in West Africa, research on crop-eating birds, applied research on trypanosomiasis-control, research on and control of the tse-tse fly, integrated research on cotton and research on sorghum and millet improvement.

90. To meet needs in the areas of rehabilitation and documentation various regional projects can be useful, including the Pan African Documentation and Information System (PADIS), the School for Advanced Forestry Training, information on mineral resources, the development of building material industries, improvement and development of postal services, the PANAFTEL network, the improvement of wood-burning stoves in the Sahel and interregional consultation services in tourism. To enable Chad to participate in the programmes included in the various Decades proclaimed by the United Nations, assistance can be sought from a number of projects financed by UNDP designed to support the actions initiated by agencies and countries subscribing to the objectives of the Decades on women, transport and communications, industrialization in Africa, and drinking water and sanitation.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A. <u>Resources</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
(a) <u>IPF and other resources</u>	
(i) IPF for 1982-1986	52 000 000
(ii) Less unprogrammed balance a/	(10 400 000)
(iii) Less authorized budget level for 1982	(2 807 000)
(iv) Plus previous IPF cycle balance	<u>7 985 000</u>
Total resources available for programming	<u>46 778 000</u>
B. <u>Use of resources</u>	
(a) <u>Programmed</u>	
(i) Ongoing projects	5 705 469
(ii) New projects and new phases of ongoing projects included in the country programme	14 573 429
(iii) Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out at a later stage	<u>11 484 102</u>
Subtotal	31 763 000
(b) <u>Reserve</u>	<u>15 015 000</u>
Total programmed plus reserve	<u>46 778 000</u>

C. Financial distribution of programme by sector

<u>Sector b/</u>	<u>Ongoing projects</u>	<u>New projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
		(in dollars)	
200 General development issues	2 210 300	400 000	2 610 300
300 Natural resources	15 000	752 058	767 058
400 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	259 650	2 101 500	2 361 150
500 Industry	-	1 499 700	1 499 700
600 Transport and communications	289 000	2 533 195	2 822 195
700 International trade and development finance	128 150	499 000	627 150
900 Human settlements	-	1 134 000	1 134 000
1000 Health	-	1 138 234	1 138 234
1100 Education	502 178	2 325 742	2 827 920
1200 Employment	-	700 000	700 000
1300 Humanitarian aid and emergency relief	2 014 491	-	2 014 491
1400 Social conditions and equity	-	40 000	40 000
1500 Culture	-	100 000	100 000
1600 Science and technology	286 700	1 350 000	1 636 700
TOTAL	5 705 469	14 573 429	20 278 898

a/ Representing 45 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming.

b/ According to ACC classification.
