

Republic of Chad: Mapping of Legal and Policy Arrangements for Disaster Risk Management, including Public Health Emergencies and International Disaster Assistance

The below information seeks to map the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Legal and Policy Frameworks, including for Public Health Emergencies (PHEs) and international disaster assistance in the Republic of Chad as provided in law, policy and agreements.

The questions below comprise of a combination of the questions from the IFRC’s:

- o [Checklist on the Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance](#);
- o the [Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction](#);
- o the [Checklist on Law and Disaster Preparedness and Response](#);
- o [Pilot Guidance on the role of Law in PHEs](#); and
- o ongoing research on the role of law in disaster recovery.

This document is the result of a desktop review of information publicly available. This document was prepared by Candela Navarro Casquete, under the supervision of Jeanique Serradinho and Stella Ngugi. The information is up to date as at March 2022.

Note: It is, in general, difficult to locate and determine the currency of Chadian laws and policies online, and therefore this mapping may be incomplete. While every effort was taken to ensure that the information contained herein is as accurate as possible, gaps or discrepancies may remain. IFRC Disaster Law would be grateful for any feedback or corrections relating to the contents of this document.

1. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

DRM Specific Legislation

Is the approach of the relevant DRM law well-tailored to your country’s natural hazards risk profile and disaster risk governance capacity, and are principles and priorities that guide your country’s approach to preparedness and response; risk reduction and recovery set out?

Capacity assessments undertaken in recent years show that, as a landlocked country, Chad faces complex and multifaceted challenges related to instability in the sub-region, the impact of the environment on food security (drought, soil degradation,

[National Capacity Assessment Report for Risk Reduction](#),

floods, etc.), and the international economic context.¹ More specifically, Chad is prone to drought, floods, storms, insect infestation and epidemics. In terms of climate change, although some forecasts suggest an increase in water resources south of the basins studied, some experts nevertheless envisage a significant decrease in rainfall in traditionally dry areas of the north and east. A general trend to desertification is already observable.² Health is among the most vulnerable sectors due to the negative effects of climate change. The increase in temperatures and precipitation favours the resurgence of vector-borne and non-vector-borne tropical diseases (malaria, cholera, bacillary dysentery, measles, meningitis, etc.). To this must be added water-related diseases, which occur after floods.³ Other consequences observed include population displacements, destruction of infrastructure, and destruction of river ecosystems.⁴

Chad does not have legislation regulating DRM comprehensively.⁵ The current national legislation on "crisis and disaster management" in Chad is focused on defining the role of the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC).⁶ The DGPC was established in terms of Decree 384/PR/MAT/2002, which defined the organizational structure of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization. The role of the DGPC was officially established by Decree n° 622/PR/PM/2016, recognizing its responsibility to coordinate operations in the events of natural-related disasters, to implement policies and programs aiming at assisting and protecting refugees, returnees, repatriated and displaced persons.⁷ However, it has not been possible to locate these documents for further review.

At sub-regional level, Decree n° 11-529 establishes the creation and attributions of the Decentralized Territorial Collectivities Services. Decentralized Territorial Collectivities are more commonly known as the sub-national authorities, from the regional, to departmental, local and community levels.⁸ Each level of sub-national authorities has a civil protection office responsible for, among other things:

- ensuring the coordination of assistance to disaster victims;
- ensuring the protection of people and property in the event of crisis and disaster;
- drawing and setting up emergency rescue plans, and applying civil security regulations;

[Emergency Preparedness and Response in Chad 2014](#)

[Decree n° 11-529, Decentralized Territorial Collectivities](#)

¹ National DRR Capacity Assessment 2014, page 11.

² National DRR Capacity Assessment 2014, page 11.

³ National DRR Capacity Assessment 2014, page 12.

⁴ National DRR Capacity Assessment 2014, page 11.

⁵ National DRR Capacity Assessment 2014, page 13.

⁶ National DRR Capacity Assessment 2014, page 13.

⁷ Peters, K., et al., (2019) "Pursuing disaster risk reduction on fractured foundations: The case of Chad" [Report], page 23.

⁸ Decree n° 11-529, Decentralized Territorial Collectivities, article 2.

- ensuring the awareness of the population on disaster risks;
- supporting first-aid trainings; and
- supporting national and international NGOs interested in the field of civil protection and rescue.⁹

In 2013, at the government request, the CADRI Partnership facilitated a National DRR Capacity Assessment exercise with a strong emphasis on preparedness for emergency response and institutional arrangement. The prioritization process supported by the CADRI Partnership resulted in the articulation of two main documents which comprise the strategic framework for national security, risks and capacity assessments.¹⁰ They include:

- the Plan d'Organisation des Secours du Tchad (ORSEC) relief plan; and
- the National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies (PAN-RRC) 2015-2020.

The ORSEC Plan was created to define a permanent framework for the organization and coordination of emergency relief and early recovery operations by mobilizing the necessary resources and identifying the actors called upon to intervene in the face of a severe disaster on Chadian territory.¹¹ The ORSEC Plan is the main disaster response and management tool, common to all types of disasters or crises that can seriously affect the national community.¹² Its implementation is carried out according to the universal humanitarian principles, including impartiality, independence, humanism, and neutrality; and the operational principles consist of taking into account the social context, the potential impacts and the appropriate response, the real needs, the gender dimension of the crisis, the implementation of measures for prevention of sexual abuse and gender-based violence (GBV), coordination, involvement, partnership and collaboration.¹³

The PAN-RRC provides a coherent framework for DRM, based on the four priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Two types of activities identified include exclusively DRR activities, which constitute essential prerequisites for the coherent and effective management of risks; and sectoral activities that are based and articulated above all on the planning of the

[Pursuing disaster risk reduction on fractured foundations: The case of Chad \(2019\)](#)

[Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014](#)

⁹ Decree n° 11-529, article 13.

¹⁰ Peters, K., et al., (2019), page 23.

¹¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 63.

¹² ORSEC Plan 2014, page 73.

¹³ ORSEC Plan 2014, pages 74-75.

<p>responsible ministries (agriculture, livestock, environment, interior, land use planning, etc.).¹⁴ As the priorities of the PAN-RRC are inspired by the Sendai Framework, they include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk; • Priority 2: Strengthen governance and institutions to manage disaster risk; • Priority 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; and • Priority 4: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response and to “build back better” during recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.¹⁵ <p>In addition to the above, legislation specific to certain sectors, such as agriculture, environment, and territorial planning, takes into account certain aspects that can contribute to DRR, climate change adaptation (CCA) and better environmental protection. However, there is a clear lack of clarity about the role of these laws in DRR, as these concepts are not always integrated.¹⁶</p>	<p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p>
<p>Are links to relevant sectoral legislation set out?</p> <p>As stated above, some of the activities outlined in the PAN-RRC aim to establish linkages between relevant ministries, such as the ministries of agriculture, livestock, environment, interior, land use and planning, health and social action by consolidating the institutional framework for DRM in the country.¹⁷ Creating synergies among the different sectors is key to reinforce coordination structures.¹⁸ However, links to relevant sectoral legislation are not clearly set out.</p>	<p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p>
<p>Are links with relevant climate change law/policies and institutions established?</p> <p>The PAN-RRC proposes under Priority 3 the development and updating of climate change adaptation plans (CCA) linked to DRR by ensuring integration of CCA into new DRR frameworks and sectoral frameworks; strengthening the capacities of the meteorological, climatological and hydrological monitoring system for the establishment of long-term scenarios; and developing and raising awareness of good practices enabling communities to adapt to climate change, for example in terms of adapted seeds,</p>	<p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p>

¹⁴ National Action Plan to Strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies (PAN-RRC) 2015-2020, page 7.

¹⁵ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 20.

¹⁶ National DRR Capacity Assessment 2014, page 13.

¹⁷ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 30.

¹⁸ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 23.

<p>protection of natural resources or sustainable land and pasture management.¹⁹ The lead agencies for the implementation of these activities are the Ministry of the Environment, the General Directorate of Meteorology, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Livestock.²⁰</p>	
<p>What constitutes a “disaster” under the DRM Law?</p> <p>The glossary provided by the ORSEC Plan defines ‘disaster’ as a serious breakdown in the functioning of a community or society causing human, material, economic or environmental losses that the affected community or society cannot overcome with its own resources.²¹ The term ‘hazard’ is also defined, as a threatening process or phenomenon of natural and/or anthropogenic origin likely to affect a given space and cause loss of life, injury or other effects on health, damage to property and/or or to the environment, socio-economic disturbances. It is characterized by its nature, its identity, its probability of occurrence and its frequency when it can be estimated.²²</p> <p>How does the definition sit with international standards?</p> <p>In terms of international standards drawn from the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), “disaster” is defined as “a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts”.²³ Therefore, the definition of “disaster” read with the definition provided in the Chadian DRM framework sits quite well in line with international standards.</p> <p>Who is mandated on different types of hazards – tech/oil spills?</p> <p>Although the DRM Law includes different type of hazards by definition, it does not explicitly outline who is mandate on each type of hazard.</p> <p>Is there flexibility in the definition to allow to adapt changing circumstances / different hazards (ie technological/ oil spill)</p>	<p>Plan d’Organisation des Secours 2014</p>

¹⁹ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, pages 38-39.

²⁰ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, pages 38-39.

²¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 6.

²² ORSEC Plan 2014, page 6.

²³ UNDRR Terminology, [online glossary] Available in: <https://www.undrr.org/terminology>

As provided in the ORSEC Plan, disasters are often distinguished according to their mode of occurrence (sudden or gradual or their origin (natural or anthropogenic). However, there are several criteria for classifying disasters: According to the triggering factors:

- 1) natural disasters: tidal waves, cyclones, hurricanes, earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, fires, floods, avalanches;
- 2) technological disasters: due to air, rail, road, sea and river transport, due to a physical agent (water, coal, gas, oil), explosive, nuclear, bacteriological, chemical;
- 3) socio-economic disasters: famine, drought, epidemics, epizootics, etc;
- 4) conflict disasters (terrorism, war action); and
- 5) mixed disasters.²⁴

The inclusion of the different categories of disasters in the framework allows for flexibility and adaptability to changing circumstances.

Roles and responsibilities

Do your laws establish clear roles and responsibilities for all aspects of DRM from national to local level?

The intervention strategy of the ORSEC Plan revolves around three successive phases of a disaster, the sequence of which can be very rapid in time:

- the alarm;
- the triggering of the alert; and
- the implementation of relief.²⁵

Roles and responsibilities for DRR and recovery do not appear to be set out in detail in the documents reviewed. Only roles and responsibilities with respect to disaster preparedness and response, from national to local level, are provided in section 5.2 of the ORSEC plan. The main body for DRM appears to be the Directorate of Relief Operations, which operates under the supervision of the Governor of the region at the regional level and by the Minister in charge of Civil Protection at the national level.²⁶ If it is a very severe disaster at the national level, the Directorate of Relief Operations can be activated and supervised by the Prime

[Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014](#)

²⁴ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 6.
²⁵ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 64.
²⁶ ORSEC Plan 2014, pages 77-78.

Minister of Chad. It therefore adapts to the nature and scale of the event.²⁷ The Director of Relief Operations (DOS) is the administrative authority heading the Directorate of Relief Operations, responsible for the organization of relief operations, the coordination of the action of heterogeneous actors and the mobilization of the relief resources necessary for the implementation of the ORSEC Plan.²⁸ As such, its main missions are:

- to direct and coordinate all the actions of the State services within the framework of the ORSEC Plan;
- to mobilize emergency resources from the State, local authorities and public establishments and, if necessary, to requisition the private resources necessary for relief;
- to set up, on its premises, an Operational Crisis Management Center and to decide, if necessary, on the activation of an Operational Command Post (PCO) near the place of the event;
- to plan measures to protect people, property and the environment and ensure their implementation;
- to ensure the daily feedback of information from field actors of the ORSEC plan, in particular by means of messages, reports and bulletins of activities, to the higher authorities;
- to direct crisis communication operations;
- to prepare and organize visits by national authorities to the scene of the disaster;
- to ensure the "return to normal" after the event and the follow-up of the aid put in place for disaster victims;
- to ensure weekly permanence and on-call duty of the agents and services involved in the management of the event;
- to program and organize civil security simulation exercises to train the actors of the ORSEC plan.²⁹

Under the Directorate of Relief Operations are the command staff and the National Committee of Civil Protection (CNPC).³⁰ In terms of operations, execution and coordination, the main actors identified in the ORSEC Plan include the command posts, serving as a liaison body between the authorities and non-state actors,³¹ and the Resources Management Committee, mainly responsible for resource mobilisation.³² Lastly, participation and mobilisation of other service partners is key for the effective

²⁷ ORSEC Plan 2014, pages 77-78.

²⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 78.

²⁹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 78.

³⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 77.

³¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 80.

³² ORSEC Plan 2014, page 82.

<p>implementation of the ORSEC Plan. These operational services include the fire brigade, health care and social services, security and transport, where the armed forces, the police, NGOs, the private sector and civil-society organizations are involved.³³</p>	
<p>Is there a national inter-ministerial/multi-sectoral committee established and does it meet frequently enough to be effective? How does this committee function in preparedness, response, DRR and recovery?</p> <p>As stated above, one of the highest decision-making bodies for DRM in Chad is the CNPC. The CNPC is set up by Decree of the President of the Republic to assist the Minister in charge of Civil Protection in his task of supervising relief operations.³⁴ It has, however, not been possible to locate such a decree online.</p> <p>The CNPC includes representation from all relevant Ministries and it is particularly responsible for giving an opinion on all questions of Civil Protection that the Minister submits to it, examining the conditions of application of the laws, decrees and orders relating to Civil Protection, developing the national policy of Civil Protection and organization of relief at the national level, contributing to the coordination of sectoral activities for the prevention and management of risks and disasters, defining the methods of financing relief operations, the priorities of intervention and the monitoring of the situation, and the evolution of risks and disasters at the national level.³⁵ Finally, the National Committee sees to the proper execution of the missions delegated to the Regional and Departmental Committees for Civil Protection.³⁶</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Does the national committee include membership from key agencies outside government (humanitarian, development, private, scientific etc)?</p> <p>Aside from representation from all the key ministries, the CNPC also includes the Director General of the National Police, the Director General of the National Gendarmerie, the Director General of the National Corps of Firefighters, a Representative of the Chief of Staff of the Army, and the Director of Civil Protection, Secretary of the Committee.³⁷ However, it does not appear to</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>

³³ ORSEC Plan 2014, pages 83-85.

³⁴ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 80.

³⁵ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 81.

³⁶ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 81.

³⁷ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 81.

<p>include membership from key agencies outside government such as humanitarian and development actors, the private sector or scientific and research institutions.</p>	
<p>Does the law establish linkages between scientific, meteorological and hydrological institutions and disaster management agencies and how does this link with local community early warning systems?</p> <p>The ORSEC plan states that beyond the State services, there are important non-State actors who bring their human, material, technical and financial assistance to the implementation of the operations. These are representatives the scientific and academic community, among many others. Most of these actors either have the means and the power to influence or advocate, or can bring scientific and technical innovations in prevention, preparedness and response, but above all, allow the transversal and vertical nature of the DRM.³⁸</p> <p>Furthermore, the PAN-RRC also refers to scientific and research institutions as key in promoting education and awareness in understanding disaster risks, under Priority 1.³⁹</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p> <p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p>
<p>Has a national focal point agency for DRM with sufficient institutional authority to exercise effective leadership been assigned?</p> <p>The coordinating entity for DRM in Chad appears to be the DGPC. As stated above, the role of the DGPC was officially established by Decree n° 622/PR/PM/2016, recognizing its responsibility to coordinate operations in the events of natural-related disasters, to implement policies and programs aiming at assisting and protecting refugees, returnees, repatriated and displaced persons.⁴⁰ However, it has not been possible to locate this document for further review.</p>	<p>Pursuing disaster risk reduction on fractured foundations: The case of Chad (2019)</p>
<p>Apply the same questions above to subnational committees (inter-ministerial and cross sectorial committees, including membership outside government).</p> <p>In Chad, DRM is coordinated through the civil protection offices at national, regional, departmental, local and community levels. As stated above, Decree n° 11-529 establishes the creation and attributions of the Decentralized Territorial Collectivities Services. Decentralized Territorial Collectivities are more commonly known as the sub-national authorities, from the regional, to</p>	<p>Decree n° 11-529, Decentralized Territorial Collectivities</p>

³⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 70.

³⁹ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 21.

⁴⁰ Peters, K., et al., (2019) "Pursuing disaster risk reduction on fractured foundations: The case of Chad" [Report], page 23.

<p>departmental, local and community levels.⁴¹ Each level of sub-national authorities has a civil protection office responsible for, among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring the coordination of assistance to disaster victims; • ensuring the protection of people and property in the event of crisis and disaster; • drawing and setting up emergency rescue plans, and applying civil security regulations; • ensuring the awareness of the population on disaster risks; • supporting first-aid trainings; and • supporting national and international NGOs interested in the field of civil protection and rescue.⁴² <p>However, there do not appear to be sub-national inter-ministerial committees in place for DRM efforts (or at least, no references to such committees could be located online).</p>	
<p>How do such committees coordinate with other committees/processes, both in terms of horizontal coordination (across different committees at the same level), and vertical coordination (across committees at different levels of government)?</p> <p>As stated above, there do not appear to be sub-national inter-ministerial committees in place. Therefore, limited information could be located online relating to the coordination mechanisms and processes of such committees.</p>	
<p>Are national /subnational institutions consistently assigned clear responsibilities and authorities to carry out their mandate?</p> <p>Specific roles and responsibilities of DRM institutions at the national and sub-national levels have been outlined above.</p>	
<p>Are roles and responsibilities between civilian and military actors for disaster response clearly articulated in law/regulation/policy?</p> <p>Limited information could be located online relating to the specific responsibilities of civilian and military actors in disaster response. From the documents reviewed, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to contain provisions on these specific actors. However, the ORSEC Plan provides a number of key recommendations for the effective implementation of the plan, including the</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>

⁴¹ Decree n° 11-529, article 2.

⁴² Decree n° 11-529, article 13.

<p>integration of civil-military actions.⁴³ Under this recommendation, it states that it is necessary to formalize, by a prior agreement or convention, the integration of civil-military actions and the combination of mobilized means by clearly defining the expectations vis-à-vis the Army, the mode of integration, coordination, management, and evaluation of military participation in the response mechanism of the ORSEC Plan.⁴⁴ This integration of actions and civil-military means should make it possible to have more substantial resources, to be able to carry out aerial reconnaissance for a better assessment of the impact of a disaster in a remote or difficult-to-access area, to contribute military engineering to civil engineering works.⁴⁵</p>	
Funding	
<p>How does the law allocate funding distribution between risk reduction, preparedness and response?</p> <p>Emergency response management always requires the immediate availability of response resources, whether human, material, logistical or financial. However, what is often noted through the implementation of Plan ORSEC, it is the heaviness and the slowness of the procedures of mobilization of the public funds of the budget of the State and also of the local collectivities which suffer from the same rigors of the public expenditure procedure.⁴⁶ The ORSEC Plan recommends that to avoid this heaviness and delays, the Government of Chad should develop an exceptional procedure for emergency management by setting up an emergency intervention fund (Civil Protection Intervention Fund or FIPC), secure in the allocation of resources and in their housing in a deposit account at the Treasury (or a bank account in a private bank), which can be mobilized immediately whenever necessary, according to a regulated, transparent, streamlined, and controlled procedure.⁴⁷ This fund could be supplied by various sources including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State budget allocations; • donations from partners (international aid); • voluntary contributions from natural or legal persons (national solidarity); • payments for certain civil protection services; • a tax rebate (payment to the fund of a determined percentage of the annual tax collected on industrial companies presenting risks of disaster); • a tax dedicated to the fund; 	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>

⁴³ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 93.

⁴⁴ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 93.

⁴⁵ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 93.

⁴⁶ ORSEC Plan 2014, pages 100-101.

⁴⁷ ORSEC Plan 2014, pages 100-101.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participation in insurance and risk transfer systems such as the Pan-African Risk Management Mutual (ARC), for the mobilization of funds in the event of severe disasters; and • the signing and implementation of Agreements relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) intended for example for the direct investment of said companies in the preparation and response to emergencies in the localities of their immediate environment, or in the payment to the fund of a nominal amount from the profit made in the sale of each unit of product.⁴⁸ <p>This fund would be used not only to finance crisis and disaster situations, but also to self-finance the entire ORSEC action plan and the national DRR policy, the investments of which are heavy and difficult to support by the traditional budget in the multiple priorities and complex trade-offs.⁴⁹ Finally, this fund should also be deconcentrated at the regional level to enable the Governors of the regions to properly manage the DRR and ORSEC attributions which fall to them.⁵⁰ In this regard, the Ministry in charge of Civil Protection should work in close collaboration with the Ministries in charge of Finance, Budget, Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and National Solidarity to develop a strategy and rules of sustainable, innovative, flexible financing, adapted to emergencies and adaptable to the unexpected.⁵¹</p> <p>While these recommendations have been made, it is not clear whether they have been actioned to date.</p>	
<p>Does the legislation establish mechanisms to ensure that dedicated funding would be available in the event of a disaster?</p> <p>As stated above, the ORSEC Plan provides key recommendations for the establishment of the FIPC. However, it has not been possible to determine whether this fund has been legally established since approval of the ORSEC Plan.</p> <p>The PAN-RRC also proposes, under Priority 4, the creation and availability of an emergency fund, with simple release mechanisms in the event of a disaster.⁵² To this end, it states that it will be necessary to highlight the amount and release mechanisms of the emergency fund available within the Ministry of Solidarity and, based on the results of the feedback workshop and the review of the emergency fund of the Ministry of Women, Social Action and National Solidarity (MFASSN):</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p> <p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p>

⁴⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 101.
⁴⁹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 101.
⁵⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 101.
⁵¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 101.
⁵² PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 46.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make an estimate of the cost of recent disasters; • develop a proposal for an emergency fund with responsibilities, thresholds and mechanisms for making it available in the event of a disaster; • validate this proposal by the Government; and • entrust the management of the fund to the appropriate structure.⁵³ <p>Are financial reserves and/or insurance coverage in place?</p> <p>Limited information could be located online relating to financial reserves for DRM. From the documents reviewed, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to contain provisions that establish financial reserves and insurance coverage mechanisms.</p>	
<p>Does the law set mechanisms for funding for early action based on forecasts (not impact)?</p> <p>In line with what has been stated above, there do not appear to be legal provisions setting out financial mechanisms for DRM in Chad, including funding for early action based on forecasts.</p>	
<p>Are adequate resources for DRR allocated, through mechanisms such as development plans earmarking percentages in annual budgets; dedicated budget lines?</p> <p>Although the ORSEC Plan outlines a number of potential financial sources for the FIPC, including a percentage of the annual taxes collected, there do not appear to be any legal provisions in place establishing mechanisms for the adequate resource allocation for DRR.</p>	
<p>Are resources allocated to enable sub-national authorities and civil society/communities to fulfil their responsibilities?</p> <p>As stated above, the ORSEC Plan highlights that the FIPC should be deconcentrated at the regional level to enable the Governors of the regions to properly manage the DRR and ORSEC attributions which fall to them.⁵⁴ No further information could be located on this point.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Is disaster insurance and/or risk finance mechanisms available?</p>	

⁵³ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 46.

⁵⁴ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 101.

<p>No information could be located on this topic in from the documents reviewed online.</p>	
<p>Are funding mechanisms for recovery mandated?</p> <p>From the documents reviewed, laws and policies do not appear to specify whether funding mechanisms for recovery are mandated in Chad.</p>	
<p>2. Disaster Risk Reduction</p>	
<p>Do your country's relevant sectoral laws include provisions to reduce existing risks and prevent the creation of new risks?</p> <p>Various sectoral laws and policies which contain provisions related to DRR have been found. These documents include mainly environmental management laws, urban planning and infrastructure laws, and national adaptation plans. Some sectoral laws will be presented in further detail below.</p>	
<p>Are there provisions related to DRR in the DRM Law?</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan defines 'DRR' as the concept and practice of reducing disaster risk through efforts to analyse and manage its causes, including reducing exposure to risk, which reduces the vulnerability of people and property, sound land and environmental management and improved preparedness for adverse events.⁵⁵</p> <p>As stated above, one of the overall objectives of the ORSEC Plan is to of reduce the impact of disasters and build the resilience of the Chadian nation by establishing a general procedure for crisis and emergency management, care for victims and recovery of people, property and the environment affected, through effective coordination of operations.⁵⁶ Furthermore, the ORSEC Plan identifies three main phases for DRM and for the implementation of the plan, including the pre-disaster phase.⁵⁷ During this phase, emphasis is placed on precautionary measures such as risk identification and assessment, risk prevention (legislation, regulations,</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p> <p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p>

⁵⁵ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 7.
⁵⁶ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 63.
⁵⁷ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 69.

<p>land use planning, construction, environment, organization of actors) , disaster preparedness (implementation of SAP, acquisition of means of intervention, planning, training, training, exercise, insurance).⁵⁸</p> <p>On the other hand, the PAN-RRC provides a framework specifically dedicated to DRR and resilience building. As stated above, it is built around four strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk; • Priority 2: Strengthen governance and institutions to manage disaster risk; • Priority 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; and • Priority 4: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response and to “build back better” during recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.⁵⁹ 	
<p>Is there duplication or conflicting provisions between laws on DRR?</p> <p>In general, from the information accessible online, laws and policies in Chad appear to be aligned with each other in terms of DRR action. They reinforce (rather than contradict) each other’s vision and strategic priorities for investment in DRR and its promotion and integration in sectoral laws and/or policies to build resilience.</p>	
<p>Environment</p>	
<p>Are natural hazards and climate change risks addressed in laws related to the environment?</p> <p>Chad has adopted a number of laws and strategic documents to protect the environment and fight against the effects of climate change. The legal framework for environmental protection was officially established through Law n° 014/PR/98. More specifically, the objectives of this law were to establish the principles for the sustainable management of the environment and its protection against all forms of degradation, in order to safeguard and enhance the natural resources and to improve the living conditions of the population.⁶⁰ It provides in article 92 that one or more emergency plans intended to deal with a serious ecological risk are drawn up by the competent authority.⁶¹ These documents, relating to the national relief organization, set the framework for operational action and the mobilization of resources. Their purpose is to make it possible, in a situation of serious and sudden</p>	<p>Law n° 014/PR/98, Environment Protection</p>

⁵⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 69.

⁵⁹ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 20.

⁶⁰ Law n° 014/PR/98, Environmental Protection, article 1.

⁶¹ Law n° 014/PR/98, article 92.

<p>ecological risk, to direct the necessary intervention operations without delay.⁶² The implementing texts of this law set the conditions for drawing up and the content of the implementation of emergency plans.⁶³ In the implementation of these plans, the following may in particular be carried out: the requisition of persons and goods; and temporary occupation and crossing of private properties.⁶⁴</p> <p>In 2018, Chad adopted a National Action Programme to Fight Against Desertification, which attributes the chronic desertification faced in the country to climate change, resulting in severe degradation of ecosystems, soil, and agriculture.⁶⁵ As desertification constitutes a protracted crisis in Chad, this plan focuses on fighting against existing desertification and preventing its further aggravation, rather than addressing sudden-onset disasters through DRR measures.</p>	<p>National Action Programme to Fight Against Desertification</p>
<p>Is DRR a criterion included in EIA for planned development?</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Law contains in title VI, chapter 1, legal procedures relating to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA). Article 80 states that, when developments, works or projects risk, because of their size or their impact on the natural environment, harming the environment, the administration may impose on the petitioner or the owner of the work, the establishment of a prior impact study to assess their compatibility with the requirements of environmental protection.⁶⁶ More specifically, the EIA, designed and prepared according to a scientific method, identifies, describes and assesses appropriately according to each particular case, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: man, fauna and flora; the soil, the subsoil, the water, the air, the climate and the landscape; the interaction between the factors referred to in the first and second indents; and material goods and cultural heritage.⁶⁷ As per article 84, the EIA must clearly show the foreseeable impact of the project on the environment. It includes at least the following elements, some of which are indirectly related to DRR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a precise description of the project including information relating to its site and the criteria used for its selection, its design and its dimensions; • the objectives targeted and the justification of the project; • an analysis of the initial state of the site and its environment relating to the species and natural resources likely to have an impact on the environment and on the sites and landscapes, the resources and the natural environments, the biological 	<p>Law n° 014/PR/98, Environment Protection</p>

⁶² Law n° 014/PR/98, article 92.

⁶³ Law n° 014/PR/98, article 93.

⁶⁴ Law n° 014/PR/98, article 93.

⁶⁵ National Action Programme to Fight Against Desertification 2018, page 1.

⁶⁶ Law n° 014/PR/98, article 80.

⁶⁷ Law n° 014/PR/98, article 81.

<p>balances, the cultural heritage and, if necessary, on the convenience of the neighborhood, or on hygiene and public sanitation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the measures likely to be taken to remedy, if necessary, the effects of the project on the environment, and if possible to compensate for the harmful consequences of the project on the environment, as well as the estimate of the corresponding expenditure and provisional timetable fulfilment of said measures; • the analysis of the toxicological risks and the risks of technological accidents, if necessary; • emergency measures in the event of an accident, if applicable; • the alternatives to the project, if any, or the possible variants of the project; and • the subsequent phases of the project and the ancillary projects, if applicable.⁶⁸ <p>Furthermore, the Council of Ministers adopted in 2010 Decree n° 630/PR/PM/MEERH/2010, establishing further regulations on EIAs. More specifically, modalities of implementation of EIA procedures were defined by this decree, providing that the Ministry in charge of the Environment is the body responsible for the management of EIAs in Chad.⁶⁹</p>	<p>Decree n° 630/PR/PM/MEERH/2010, EIA Regulations</p>
<p>Are eco- systems approaches to DRR adopted?</p> <p>One of the specific strategic objectives of the ORSEC Plan is to implement, among others, measures for the protection of the environment and securing of the disaster area (closure, cleaning and sanitation, identification and burial of dead bodies, burial of animal carcasses, removal of dangerous materials, disinfection and decontamination, police and traffic measures, etc.).⁷⁰ On the other side, the PAN-RRC sets out under Priority 3, proposed actions to take into account environmental risks so that environmental policies and planning contribute concretely to DRR.⁷¹ Some of these actions include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) ensuring better consideration of DRR in the national environmental policy being developed; b) reviewing the National Action Plan for the Environment in order to strengthen the integration of aspects on risks and disasters; c) undertaking advocacy efforts with a view to validating these documents by the Government; 	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p> <p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p> <p>Law n° 014/PR/98, Environment Protection</p>

⁶⁸ Law n° 014/PR/98, article 84.

⁶⁹ Decree n° 630/PR/PM/MEERH/2010, EIA Regulations, article 9.

⁷⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 63.

⁷¹ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 37.

<p>d) strengthening the capacities of the General Directorate of the Environment in terms of DRR to achieve the objectives set in the national environmental policy; and</p> <p>e) ensuring the presence of the General Directorate for the Environment in the sectoral committees having an impact on environmental risks and vice versa.⁷²</p> <p>In addition, the Environmental Protection Law provides a comprehensive framework for the protection of ecosystems, including in the air, water, and land. However, it does not appear to clearly establish ecosystems approaches to DRR.</p>	
<p>Natural Resource Management and Fire Control</p>	
<p>Are there provisions aimed at reducing the risk of water related hazards?</p> <p>The Water Code was established through Law n° 016/PR/99, and amended by Order n° 048/PR/2011. The Water Code aims essentially to regulate the management of river, lake or underground water, and that of the exploitation and hydraulic structures are determined by the provisions of the Code, subject to compliance with international agreements.⁷³ All water resources, located within the limits of the national territory, are a collective good. As such, they form an integral part of the public domain of the State, which is inalienable and imprescriptible.⁷⁴</p> <p>The provisions of title VI of the Water Code are aimed at combating water pollution and regenerating them with the aim of satisfying or reconciling the requirement of, among other things, drinking water supply for populations and public health.⁷⁵ Some of the harmful effects identified relating to water include floods, droughts and desertification, and vectors of waterborne diseases.⁷⁶ Title VII provides specific procedures for the different types of water usage in different sectors, according to international standards for the adequate use and prioritization.⁷⁷</p> <p>Of relevance is article 151, which states that the allocation of water resources must at all times take into account the social and economic needs of populations. Thus, the supply of drinking water to the populations remains, in all cases, the priority element in</p>	<p>Law n° 016/PR/99, Water Code</p> <p>Order n° 048/PR/2011, Amending the Water Code</p>

⁷² PAN-RRC 2015-2020, pages 37-38.

⁷³ Law n° 016/PR/99, Water Code, article 1.

⁷⁴ Law n° 016/PR/99, article 1.

⁷⁵ Law n° 016/PR/99, article 114.

⁷⁶ Law n° 016/PR/99, article 144.

⁷⁷ Law n° 016/PR/99, title VII.

the allocation of water resources.⁷⁸ However, when certain cases of force majeure, such as war, drought, floods, or natural calamities occur, the order of priority may be temporarily changed.⁷⁹

In addition, the ORSEC Plan identifies different categories of natural hazards to be addressed in the Plan, including floods.⁸⁰ In fact, the ORSEC Plan highlights that, epidemics and floods are the most recurrent disasters in Chad, although droughts affect the greatest number of people and occupy the first four places of the country's ten largest disasters in terms of the number of people affected.⁸¹ The flood risk is due to several factors in Chad. Among these, without doubt, the most determining and imponderable factors are the climatic factors linked to extreme meteorological events and to the phenomena of climate change.⁸² The risks of flooding are also due, beyond climatic factors, to topographical factors, hydrogeological factors, lithological factors, and structural factors.⁸³ These floods are generally due to particularly intense rainy seasons during which heavy and sudden rainfall on the ground or the overflow of large rivers inundate entire areas for several weeks or even months.⁸⁴

Although the ORSEC Plan identifies floods and water-related hazards as recurrent and extremely common in the country, it does not appear to provide a framework for reducing the risk of such disasters. However, the PAN-RRC includes a strategic objective under Priority 1 aimed at assessing flood risks and capitalizing methodologies to extend this assessment to other risks.⁸⁵ Some of the proposed actions listed under this objective include:

- undertaking a Country Situation Analysis (CSA) to know the content and type of information available in the country to make a risk assessment, making it possible to assess the missing information and therefore the type of work necessary for a risk assessment;
- making a flood risk assessment from the CSA;
- integrating the results of the risk assessment into an information system for decision support for risk management; and

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⁷⁸ Law n° 016/PR/99, article 149.

⁷⁹ Law n° 016/PR/99, article 151.

⁸⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 6.

⁸¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 45.

⁸² ORSEC Plan 2014, page 51.

⁸³ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 51.

⁸⁴ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 51.

⁸⁵ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 22.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> as far as possible, capitalizing on the work done for the assessment of flood risks in order to extend it to other risks (drought, epidemic, epizootic, fire).⁸⁶ 	
<p>Is forest or urban fire prevention and management linked with DRM laws and institutions?</p> <p>Fires are also identified in the framework of the ORSEC Plan as one of the main types of natural hazards.⁸⁷ It provides that the Corps of Firefighters, as a paramilitary unit for civil protection action and intervention, are responsible for the fights against fires and bush fires, among many other things.⁸⁸ Furthermore, the ORSEC Plan emphasizes that industrial risks are more serious when minimum safety and prevention rules are not respected in and around hazardous industries. This includes, for instance, the lack of fire safety teams and staff training in the handling of extinguishing devices (extinguishers, reinforced fire hoses, fire poles or hydrants).⁸⁹ Also, the lack of fire safety also poses building and infrastructure risks to fires.⁹⁰ Therefore, strengthening fire safety through preventive measures, such as the installation of fire extinguishers, as well as promoting staff trainings on fire prevention and management, is a key element provided in the ORSEC Plan.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Land Use Planning and Urban Development and Building</p>	
<p>Is coordination with DRM institutions and mechanisms promoted?</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan highlights that there are sectoral codes or laws that have direct implications with DRR, including urban planning and construction.⁹¹ The Construction Law was adopted through Law n° 004/PR/2010, establishing the fundamental principles applicable to construction. In addition, urban planning in the national territory is regulated by Law n° 006/PR/2010.</p> <p>However, neither of these laws, nor the DRM framework appear to promote coordination mechanisms between construction agencies and DRM institutions.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p> <p>Law n° 004/PR/2010, Construction Law</p> <p>Law n° 006/PR/2010, Urban Planning Law</p>
<p>Are building codes and land use planning regulations updated and priority given to tical infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and other public buildings?</p>	

⁸⁶ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 22.

⁸⁷ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 6.

⁸⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 37.

⁸⁹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 54.

⁹⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 56.

⁹¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 32.

<p>The ORSEC Plan highlights that building and infrastructure risks arise acutely in establishments open to the public, such as schools, hospitals, shopping malls, markets of working places,⁹² and the PAN-RRC promotes through Priority 1 the construction of schools in risk-free areas.⁹³ For this, it states it is key to define a technical risk assessment protocol for school site selection; and to conduct an assessment of schools and identify those potentially at risk.⁹⁴</p> <p>However, aside from the above, the documents reviewed, including the construction and urban planning laws, do not appear to specifically give priority to vital infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and other public buildings.</p>	<p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p> <p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Are incentives / legal sanctions established, where appropriate, in cases of non-compliance leading to unsafe buildings or developments?</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan identifies a number of building and infrastructure risks relating to non-compliance with construction codes; and to the construction of buildings on the safety right-of-way of hydrocarbon or gas pipelines, hydrocarbon or chemical depots, power stations, industrial estates or high voltage electric cables.⁹⁵</p> <p>The Construction Law contains provisions guiding the safe construction of buildings and infrastructure. More specifically, it states that the constructions as well as the installations and equipment are to be laid out, built, modified, and maintained in such a way that safety or public order, more particularly life, health or the natural bases of life are not in danger.⁹⁶ As per article 40, the authorities in charge of the control and regulation of the constructions control the correct execution of the constructions as well as the other installations and equipment as long as it is necessary.⁹⁷ Non-compliance with the regulations provided by the Construction Law, including the use of non-regulated construction materials, or the implementation of activities without official authorization, is considered a penal crime.⁹⁸</p> <p>Furthermore, the Urban Planning Law provides that manufacturers, workshops, factories, stores, construction sites or any industrial or commercial establishments, which present causes of danger or inconvenience either for the safety, health or convenience of the neighbourhood, or for public health, or for the environment, or even for agriculture, are called dangerous,</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p> <p>Law n° 004/PR/2010, Construction Law</p> <p>Law n° 006/PR/2010, Urban Planning Law</p>

⁹² ORSEC Plan 2014, page 56.

⁹³ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 26.

⁹⁴ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 26.

⁹⁵ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 56.

⁹⁶ Law n° 004/PR/2010, Construction Law, article 8.

⁹⁷ Law n° 004/PR/2010, article 40.

⁹⁸ Law n° 004/PR/2010, article 45.

<p>unhealthy or inconvenient establishments.⁹⁹ They are, as such, subject to the supervision of the administrative authority under the conditions determined by the regulations in force.¹⁰⁰ The Urban Planning Law establishes in chapter 9 a number of legal sanctions for cases of violation of the urban planning regulations. The construction without authorization, for instance, is considered a violation of the Urban Planning Law, which can potentially lead to unsafe buildings and development.</p> <p>Neither of these laws, however, appear to include incentives for safe building construction.</p>	
Climate Change	
Are links between NAPs and other climate related processes made with DRM framework?	
<p>Two main documents relating to climate change processes have been identified for the purpose of this mapping. These are the National Action Program for Climate Change Adaptation 2010 (PANA), and the National Strategy to Combat Climate Change 2017 (SNLCC). The PANA was essentially developed to intervene to strengthen or improve national capacities and implement priority actions for the adaptation of the main vulnerable socio-economic sectors.¹⁰¹ The SNLCC, on the other side, has as the overall objective to guide and bring together political, institutional, technical, scientific, and financial initiatives to deal with climate change.¹⁰² More specifically, it aims to give Chad the means to adapt to climate change and participate in the global effort to mitigate global warming.¹⁰³ To this end, the SNLCC was designed around five strategic axes, which include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Axis 1: improve the resilience of agricultural production systems and urban systems; • Strategic Axis 2: promote climate change mitigation actions; • Strategic Axis 3: prevent risks and managing extreme climatic phenomena; • Strategic Axis 4: strengthen the capacities of actors and institutions in the fight against climate change; and • Strategic Axis 5: strengthen instruments and capacities for mobilizing climate-related financing.¹⁰⁴ <p>The priority actions under Strategic Axis 3 include strengthening the meteorological network and tools for monitoring and forecasting weather and climate; creating an observatory for the prevention and management of risks and natural disasters; strengthening the operational capacities of the crisis prevention and management system; and reinforcement of the</p>	<p>National Action Program for Climate Change Adaptation 2010</p> <p>National Strategy to Combat Climate Change 2017</p>

⁹⁹ Law n° 006/PR/2010, Urban Planning Law, article 49.

¹⁰⁰ Law n° 006/PR/2010, article 49.

¹⁰¹ National Action Program for Climate Change Adaptation (PANA) 2010, page 32.

¹⁰² National Strategy to Combat Climate Change (SNLCC) 2017, page 32.

¹⁰³ SNLCC 2017, page 32.

¹⁰⁴ SNLCC 2017, page 34.

<p>epidemiological surveillance system and the fight against climate-sensitive human and animal diseases.¹⁰⁵ Therefore, the SNLCC was developed under the vision that CCA and mitigation actions and reduction of climate-related disaster risks should be developed in a coordinated and efficient manner, contributing to the efforts necessary to achieve Chad's emergence by 2030.¹⁰⁶</p>	
<p>Are DRM national laws including elements relating to climate change adaptation?</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan makes direct reference to the PANA as one of the main documents of the political and strategic framework in Chad.¹⁰⁷ Climate change is a cross-cutting issue addressed throughout the ORSEC Plan, and CCA is therefore central to the ORSEC Plan, taking into account the location of Chad in the heart of the Sahel, a hot and dry enclave, making it extremely vulnerable to climate change and recurring disasters.¹⁰⁸</p> <p>The PAN-RRC also promotes CCA through various of its strategic priorities. Priority 3 specifically aims to, among other things, develop, update and link CCA to DRR by ensuring integration of CCA into new DRR frameworks and sectoral frameworks; strengthening the capacities of the meteorological, climatological and hydrological monitoring system for the establishment of long-term scenarios; and developing and raising awareness of good practices enabling communities to adapt to climate change, for example in terms of adapted seeds, protection of natural resources or sustainable land and pasture management.¹⁰⁹</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p> <p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p>
<p>Are DRM national laws formally endowing high-level governmental authorities and/or territorial administrations with the duty to harmonize implementing activities and promote climate change adaptation-DRR coordination, policies and plans?</p> <p>The leading government agency for the implementation of the above-mentioned actions related to integrating CCA and DRR is the Ministry of the Environment, in close collaboration with the General Directorate of Meteorology, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock.¹¹⁰ Aside from what has already been stated, no further information relating to roles and responsibilities in the promotion of CCA and DRR coordination has been located.</p>	<p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p>
<p>Are DRM national laws favouring information-sharing between the two sectors and/or complementarity between financial instruments relating to any thematic issue with some relevance for DRM and climate adaptation?</p>	

¹⁰⁵ SNLCC 2017, page 34.

¹⁰⁶ SNLCC 2017, page 32.

¹⁰⁷ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 30.

¹⁰⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 41.

¹⁰⁹ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, pages 38-39.

¹¹⁰ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, pages 38-39.

<p>Although the ORSEC Plan provides some guidelines for the development of dedicated financial mechanisms for DRM, financial instruments for CCA are not referenced in the DRM framework.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Are DRM national laws creating or tasking specific advisory bodies with climate change adaptation competence supporting the work of DRR national committees or authorities?</p> <p>DRM Laws in Chad do not appear to outline the roles and responsibilities of climate change actors in support to DRR actors.</p>	
<p>Are sectoral laws and policies with relevance for DRR/M favouring institutional and cross-sectoral coordination with institutions, agencies and stakeholders responsible for climate change?</p> <p>As stated above, the Ministry of the Environment appears to be the coordinating entity responsible for the implementation of CCA actions, promoting the development of financial mechanisms for CCA, and establishing different institutional units dedicated different strategic priorities.¹¹¹ To this end, the Ministry of the Environment is to work closely with other relevant sectors for CCA, such as fisheries, agriculture, livestock, oil and energy, finance and budget, planning and forecasting, higher education, etc.¹¹²</p>	<p>National Strategy to Combat Climate Change 2017</p>
<p>Are law and policies with relevance for DRR/M built on available science and practice on both present and future climate risk trends and patterns (i.e. climate-smart)?</p> <p>As stated above, multiple capacity assessments carried out by the CADRI Partnership in Chad resulted in the articulation of the current DRM framework.¹¹³ However, limited information could be located regarding the scientific and/or empirical basis of the documents reviewed.</p>	<p>Pursuing disaster risk reduction on fractured foundations: The case of Chad (2019)</p>
<p>Are national DRR strategies and planning activities considering climate change adaptation perspectives, especially in terms of infrastructure and human settlements, and the development of a methodology to identify risks drivers which consider climate change patterns?</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan identifies climate change as a cross-cutting issue in DRR/DRM planning activities, especially during the pre-disaster phase. In this prevention and preparedness phase, the ORSEC Plan provides that some activities undertaken include the promotion</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>

¹¹¹ SNLCC 2017, page 31.

¹¹² SNLCC 2017, page 31.

¹¹³ Peters, K., et al., (2019), page 23.

<p>of intelligent integration between CC activities and DRR to reduce damage and losses in the event of disasters of climatological/hydrometeorological origin.¹¹⁴ Therefore, climate vulnerability is a central element included across the whole ORSEC Plan. However, laws and policies do not appear to contain explicit provisions that establish a climate-informed methodology in terms of urban planning and construction.</p>	
Disaster Risk Assessments	
<p>Do your country's laws establish clear procedures and responsibilities for conducting risk assessments and ensuring that risk information is considered in development processes?</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan provides that the pre-disaster phase consists of prevention and preparedness actions. At the operational level, these actions include the implementation of methodological and operational tools, such as databases, updated digitized on risk areas, standardized data collection tools (rapid assessment of disasters, census of victims, disaster assistance, assessment of post-disasters, etc.), and a national data bank and cartography on risks and disasters.¹¹⁵ During the pre-disaster phase, an inventory and analysis of risks is to be carried out, the aim of which is to produce a list of foreseeable risks shared with all the players concerned and made consistent with the prevention policy.¹¹⁶</p> <p>In addition, the PAN-RRC promotes the definition and development of mechanisms and methodologies for periodic updates of risk assessments in order to follow their evolution.¹¹⁷ Also, the CSA is carried out to guide the subsequent risk assessment processes.¹¹⁸ According to the PAN-RRC, the main leading agencies in these activities are the Ministry of Territorial Administration and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.¹¹⁹</p> <p>However, neither of these documents clearly define the responsibilities for conducting risk assessments and ensuring that risk information is considered in development processes.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p> <p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p>
<p>Are regular hazard and vulnerability mapping and risk assessments required, including both disaster and climate risks and are these tasks clearly assigned to appropriate authorities?</p>	

¹¹⁴ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 71.

¹¹⁵ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 71.

¹¹⁶ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 73.

¹¹⁷ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, pages 22.

¹¹⁸ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, pages 22.

¹¹⁹ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, pages 22.

<p>Although hazard, vulnerability and risk assessments are attributed to specific authorities to inform disaster preparedness, response, recovery and development it is not clearly stated whether such assessments are “required” by laws and policies, and how often they should be conducted.</p>	
<p>Are at risk communities, civil society as well as private sector involved in the risk assessment process and informed of the outcomes?</p> <p>Limited information could be located online relating to the involvement of civil society and private sector actors in risk assessment processes. From the documents reviewed, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to contain provisions on risk assessments conducted by civil society/private sector.</p>	
<p>Do laws/regulations require sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) to be collected to inform risk and needs assessment?</p> <p>Limited information could be located online relating to the collection of SADD. From the documents reviewed, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to contain provisions on the collection of SADD (or any other type of data) to inform risk and needs assessment processes.</p>	
<p>Is it mandatory to consider risk information in development planning, budgetary allocation and construction?</p> <p>As stated above, environmental considerations must be taken into account in urban planning and construction. The Urban Planning Law provides in article 18 that urban planning operations are carried out according to a regulatory procedure aimed at ensuring their quality, morality, preserving the environment, the quality of life of the urban populations concerned and those affected by their effects.¹²⁰ However, the documents reviewed do not appear to specify whether risk information is mandatory in budgetary allocation.</p>	<p>Law n° 006/PR/2010, Urban Planning Law</p>
<p>3. Preparedness and Response</p>	
<p>Early Warning Systems (EWS)</p>	
<p>Are responsibilities for all steps of the early warning process from assessing the hazard, to making decisions to issue warnings, to initiating early action, clearly assigned in law?</p>	

¹²⁰ Law n° 006/PR/2010, article 18.

<p>The ORSEC Plan clearly sets out the process for the early warning process and early action. During the pre-disaster phase, one of the main activities outlined is the activation of early warning systems (EWS) on risks. These EWS define a mode of collection, processing, and timely dissemination, at all levels, by all appropriate means, in an accessible language, of the alerts, data and meteorological and hydrological forecasts produced by the service providers.¹²¹</p> <p>Once a major risk has been identified and as soon as a disaster occurs in a locality of the country, the alarm is given by a witness who warns without delay, by all possible means, the Mayor of the Commune or the Prefect of the department concerned and possibly the Brigade of Gendarmerie or the Police Station and the nearest Rescue Center (Firefighters or health structures).¹²² The Mayor, in turn, alerts the Rescue Center and the Gendarmerie Brigade (or the Police Station) and reports to the Prefect of the Department of the incident and its development. The Prefect of the department also reports to the Governor of the region and informs the Public Prosecutor.¹²³ The information messages must, at all levels, be noted carefully, mentioning the time at which they are transmitted.¹²⁴ The Rescue Center also coordinates with the Fire Brigades, reporting to the Public Prosecutor and the Regional Commissioner in charge of Public Security.¹²⁵ The Prefect alerts the members of the Departmental Committee for Civil Protection which ensures first aid assistance and the necessary security measures to be taken, and informs, in turn, the Regional Committee for Civil Protection and the national authorities.¹²⁶ Each head of department must show initiative upon receipt of the alert to immediately take the necessary decision.¹²⁷</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Are roles for technical ministries as well as communities, local authorities, scientific institutions, private media companies and civil society organizations in early warning systems set out?</p> <p>As stated above, the roles and responsibilities of the authorities from local, to regional and national level during the alert phase are outlined in the ORSEC Plan. In addition, it is provided that alerting the population can take several non-exclusive forms (EWS, local media, sirens, billboards, call methods, SMS, etc.).¹²⁸ Communication with the media and the population takes the form of press releases through the press, the setting up of a press room, the organization of regular press briefings, the setting up of a</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>

¹²¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 71.
¹²² ORSEC Plan 2014, page 64.
¹²³ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 64.
¹²⁴ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 64.
¹²⁵ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 65.
¹²⁶ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 65.
¹²⁷ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 65.
¹²⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 86.

Public Information and a Unique Crisis Number. ¹²⁹ However, the documents reviewed do not appear to specifically set out the roles of private media companies or civil society organizations in EWS.	
<p>Are EWS established for the most frequent and serious hazards?</p> <p>Although clear procedures appear to be outlined, the ORSEC Plan does not appear to specify for which types of hazards the EWS covers.</p>	
Information Sharing	
<p>Are there procedures in place to facilitate the expeditious sharing of information about disasters, including emerging hazards that are likely to cause disasters, with communities, relief actors and assisting humanitarian organizations as appropriate?</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan provides that crisis communication, warning and information for the benefit of the population are placed under the authority of the Emergency Operations Office (DOS), which alone is empowered to decide on their opportunity, content and methods. The DOS is assisted by its services (rescue, medical, police, transports) and the competent bodies of the Ministry responsible for Communication, which must set up an Inter-ministerial Communication Office.¹³⁰ Any initiation of an emergency plan must be accompanied by crisis communication which has three objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alert and inform the populations potentially affected or concerned; • indicate the safety instructions; and • avoid panic movements likely to hinder the action of the emergency services and to saturate the capacities of communication or movement.¹³¹ <p>To this end, crisis communication must provide precise and reliable information and, above all, avoid giving the impression of a refusal to communicate, which always has the effect of amplifying the crisis.¹³² Also, crisis communication must last until the end of the crisis. At the end of the crisis, the announcement of the end of the alert must not be forgotten, as well as the balance sheets of victims, and the results of operations.¹³³</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>

¹²⁹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 86.

¹³⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 86.

¹³¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 86.

¹³² ORSEC Plan 2014, page 86.

¹³³ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 86.

Contingency Planning	
<p style="background-color: yellow;">Does the country's legislation set out a process and framework for contingency planning, and does such contingency planning have to address multiple hazards? Does the legislation require periodic updates of contingency plans, call for inclusiveness of public authorities and other civil society actors in contingency planning, or establish linkages between forecast information and climate services in contingency planning?</p> <p>Limited information could be located in Chadian laws and policies relating to a framework for contingency planning. However, the ORSEC Plan contains some provisions on contingency planning. It specifically provides that one of the key activities to be undertaken during the pre-disaster phase is the articulation and the implementation of contingency plan for major risks.¹³⁴</p> <p>The PAN-RRC provides under Priority 4 that, in order to strengthen disaster preparedness and to contribute to efficient disaster response and recovery, one of the key activities is the elaboration of national multi-risk contingency plans.¹³⁵ Multi-risk contingency plans consist of comprehensive frameworks addressing multiple hazards. However, such contingency plans do not appear to be legally required.</p> <p>From the documents reviewed, laws and policies do not appear to set out a specific period for updating the contingency plans, to establish explicit linkages between forecast information and climate service in contingency planning, or to call for inclusiveness of public authorities and other civil society actors.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p> <p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p>
<p style="background-color: yellow;">Does the country's legislation set out procedures and framework for evacuation?</p> <p>One of the overall objectives of the ORSEC Plan is to implement protection and rescue operations, including evacuation of affected populations.¹³⁶ It provides that, evacuation of the populations must be decided by the DOS on the proposal of the security forces.¹³⁷ However, there do not appear to be specific procedures in place relating to evacuation in the documents available for review.</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">Does the DRM law require that disaster contingency plans set out comprehensive procedures for evacuation, assigning roles and responsibilities, and does it provide for the evacuation of livestock or domestic animals?</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>

¹³⁴ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 70.

¹³⁵ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, pages 47.

¹³⁶ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 63.

¹³⁷ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 87.

<p>As stated above, from the documents available for review, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to establish a framework and clear procedures for evacuation.</p> <p>Does it require that all endangered people be evacuated without discrimination, that the rights and dignity of evacuated persons be respected in situations of compulsory evacuation?</p> <p>Limited information could be located online relating to procedures, requirements and principles for evacuation.</p>	
<p>Does the country's legislation establish requirements for trainings, drills and simulations for people likely to be involved in responding to disasters (e.g. frequency, scope, testing means), and does the law set clear standards and responsibilities for prior training for disaster rescue and relief personnel (including volunteers)?</p> <p>Although one of the basic principles guiding action under the framework of the ORSEC Plan focuses on the organization of simulation exercises to train the actors in the implementation of the ORSEC operational system and feedback to evaluate and gradually improve it,¹³⁸ such trainings do not appear to be legally required.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
Legal Facilities (Preparedness and Response)	
<p>Treatment and care of the victims (including the dead):</p> <p>Does the law give special attention to procedures for handling large numbers of casualties after a disaster? Does the law forbid or at least discourage mass burials in such circumstances, does the law require authorities to make best efforts to identify the remains and notify next of kin, and does the law require authorities to take into account cultural and religious rights with respect to the disposal of human remains?</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan's overall objective includes actions relating to the identification and burial of dead bodies and burial of dead animals.¹³⁹ It provides that the management of the bodies of deceased persons (collection, transport, preservation and burial) must reconcile the imperatives of respect for the deceased and their relatives, as well as the protection of those involved, especially when there is an epidemiological risk.¹⁴⁰ No further procedures defining the requirements and principles for evacuation appear to be outlined in the documents available for review.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Volunteering:</p>	

¹³⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 73.
¹³⁹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 63.
¹⁴⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 87.

<p>Does the law provide for a clear definition of the term “volunteer”, including the scope of volunteering activities, restrictions regarding volunteering and a clear distinction from the status of employees? Is there specific DM legislation that applies to volunteers and voluntary organizations?</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan makes a key recommendation to promote the supervision and training of volunteers and community actors. It states that the national ORSEC Plan is always the occasion for a great mobilization of volunteers and community actors at the level of disaster localities.¹⁴¹ But more often than not, these actors have only their commitment in hand and lack the supervision, training and equipment to better participate in the response to disasters.¹⁴² The ORSEC Plan states that Red Cross of Chad can be relied on in this regard, as it has a rich intervention machine of more than 45,000 volunteers trained and more or less equipped in all regions of the country.¹⁴³</p> <p>Aside from this, limited information could be located online relating to volunteering activities and their regulation. From the documents reviewed, there do not appear to be provisions in place defining the term volunteer and regulating volunteer work in DRM.</p>	<p>Plan d’Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Cash programming: Are there legal facilities in place to facilitate cash programming in disaster preparedness and response operations, including the opening of bank accounts, monetary transfers, identify verification “know your customer” and other exigencies of financial service providers, and is there a legally defined procedure in place for loss of records or documentation?</p> <p>Limited information could be located online relating to cash programming. From the documents reviewed, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to contain special provisions on legal facilities or simplified procedures for cash programming in DRM.</p>	
<p>Drones in disasters response operations: Is there legislation in place regarding the use of drones in disaster response operations, including registration, flight operations certificates, use of airspace, and insurance?</p> <p>The Chadian Civil Aviation Code, established through Law n° 032/2000/PR does not appear to contain any provisions on drones. Limited information and documents could be located online relating to the use of drones.</p>	<p>Law n° 032/2000/PR, Civil Aviation Code</p>

¹⁴¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 94.
¹⁴² ORSEC Plan 2014, page 94.
¹⁴³ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 94.

Are appropriate tax exemptions provided to relief providers (government and civil society)? Are tax exemptions available for preparedness actions (eg. prepositioning of stock)?

The Finances Law 2022 provides in article 230 an updated list of goods and services exempted of VAT. These include services or operations of a social, health or philanthropic nature provided by non-profit organizations whose management is voluntary and disinterested, and when these operations are directly related to the collective defence of the moral or material interests of their members; services relating to the legal exercise of the medical or paramedical professions; imports of goods exempt under article 332 of the CEMAC Customs Code; other medical products such as antibiotics, first aid medicines, hygiene items, and medical technologies.¹⁴⁴

In terms of income tax, article 175 establishes that the following are exempt from the flat rate tax:

- interstate bodies;
- foreign embassies;
- foreign governments with which the State has entered into cooperation agreements for civil or military technical assistance personnel;
- international organizations; and
- organizations whose resources come exclusively from subsidies allocated by the State or the municipalities, or from external aid.¹⁴⁵

In terms of land tax, article 680 of the General Tax Code provides a list of properties exempted from this tax, including buildings belonging to the State, municipalities and international or inter-state organizations; and buildings assigned to educational, humanitarian, or social purposes, belonging to missions or duly authorized groups.¹⁴⁶

Are there laws on data privacy that would apply to the gathering, storing and sharing of information (in relief distribution, restoring family links or cash programmes as examples)? If so, are exceptions provided, as appropriate, for tracing activities by RC National Societies in disaster settings?

[Law n° 06/PR/2015](#)

¹⁴⁴ Law n° 010/PCMT/2021, Finances Law 2022, article 230.

¹⁴⁵ General Tax Code 2006, article 175.

¹⁴⁶ General Tax Code 2006, article 680.

<p>Law n° 06/PR/2015, on the protection of personal data provides that it aims to set up a system for the protection of private and professional life following the collection, processing, to the transmission, storage and use of personal data, subject to the protection of public order. It guarantees that all processing, in whatever form, respects the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons. It also takes into account the prerogatives of the State, the rights of decentralized local authorities, the interests of businesses and civil society and ensures that Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) do not affect individual or public freedoms, in particular privacy.¹⁴⁷ However, this law does not appear to clearly set out procedures for information and data management in disaster settings.</p>	
<p>Are there legal barriers in particular sectoral laws that may inhibit disaster rescue and relief personnel (including volunteers) in emergencies?</p> <p>Generally, sectoral laws in Chad do not appear to take into account disaster scenarios – e.g. tax and customs exemptions, the use of specialised equipment such as the use of drones or simplified cash programming procedures. This may result in disaster relief personnel facing some barriers in emergency response, or it may pose challenge in the coordination of relief.</p>	
<p>Are there provisions in the law to ensure that State-operated offices and services essential to the relief be provided are open /operate outside of normal business hours?</p> <p>From the documents reviewed, DRM laws in Chad do not appear to contain any provisions outlining the opening hours of state-operated offices and services essential to disaster response.</p>	
Stakeholder Engagement	
<p>Do your country's laws ensure the engagement of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, private sector, scientific institutions and communities in DRM decision making and activities?</p> <p>As stated above, beyond the State services, the implementation of ORSEC Plans and the Operational Services must include the other important non-State actors who bring their human, material, technical and financial assistance to the implementation of the operations.¹⁴⁸ These are representatives of civil society, the private sector, the scientific and academic community, affected populations, Parliament and international cooperation.¹⁴⁹ Most of these actors either have the means and the power to influence</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>

¹⁴⁷ Law n° 06/PR/2015, article 1.
¹⁴⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 70.
¹⁴⁹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 70.

<p>or advocate, or can bring scientific and technical innovations in prevention, preparedness and response, but above all, allow the transversal and vertical nature of DRM.¹⁵⁰</p>	
<p>Is there representation (seat at table) of (a) Red Cross (b) civil society (c) private sector (d) communities (e) specialised agencies i.e. academic/ scientific etc in decision making institutions and processes required?</p> <p>The Command Staff responsible for the overall execution of the ORSEC Plan includes, among others, the representatives of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, of the private sector, of civil society and of international NGOs designated by Order of the Minister responsible for Civil Protection.¹⁵¹ Furthermore, the Red Cross of Chad (CRT) has a seat at the Resource Management Committee (CGMI).¹⁵² Aside from this, the documents available for review do not appear to clearly establish whether the CRT, as well as the civil society, the private sector and other specialized units have representation at high DRM decision-making bodies.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Are specific roles and duties of (a) Red Cross (b) civil society (c) private sector (d) communities (e) specialised agencies academic/ scientific etc clearly assigned?</p> <p>The CRT is part of the rescue services, which is responsible for rescuing people and property, firefighting, protection against dangers, securing, assisting victims, and evacuating them to medical triage centers. In addition, the Deputy Commander of the Fire Brigade is responsible for the coordination of this service which includes, in addition to the Fire Brigade, the Red Cross of Chad, and the Humanitarian Organizations intervening in the field of relief and rescue.¹⁵³</p> <p>Specific roles and duties of the other stakeholders outlined above do not appear to be clearly set out.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Is the special role of Red Cross as auxiliary to its authorities in the humanitarian field formally acknowledged in DRM Legislation? Does it set out expectations about NS's activities?</p> <p>The CRT received official recognition from the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1988. In support of its application it forwarded various documents, including a report on its activities, the text of its Statutes, and a copy of Ministerial Decree n° 134</p>	<p>Letter of Recognition of the Red Cross of Chad 1988</p>

¹⁵⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 70.

¹⁵¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 79.

¹⁵² ORSEC Plan 2014, page 82.

¹⁵³ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 83.

<p>of 1 June 1983 whereby the Red Cross of Chad is recognized by the Government as a voluntary aid society auxiliary to the public authorities in accordance with the provisions of the First Geneva Convention of 1949.¹⁵⁴</p>	
<p>Does the law provide for financial support and/or tax exemptions for Red Cross-National Society when acting in its auxiliary role to assist persons affected by disaster?</p> <p>The Finances Law 2022 does not appear to have any provisions to the General Tax Code in terms of tax exemptions specifically for the Red Cross of Chad.</p>	
<p>Does the law guarantee the RC National Society the ability to act independently of the government and to take any distance necessary from it to guarantee its independence and neutrality?</p> <p>Limited information and laws could be located online relating to the activities of the CRT. Therefore, from the documents reviewed, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to guarantee its independence and neutrality.</p> <p>However, the ORSEC Plan is based on the universal humanitarian principles guiding humanitarian action in Chad generally, which are recognised as the means of ensuring access to populations in need in emergency situations and apply to all the actors and stakeholders involved in the implementation of the ORSEC Plan. The principles include impartiality, independence, humanity and neutrality.¹⁵⁵</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Is meaningful engagement of (a) women, (b) minorities, (c) people with disabilities (d) displaced/migrant groups and (e) older persons (f) indigenous groups (g) youth ensured?</p> <p>Limited information could be located online relating to the engagement of especially vulnerable groups in DRM activities. From the documents reviewed, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to clearly outline the engagement of women, minorities, people with disabilities, displaced or migrant groups, the elderly, indigenous or youth groups.</p>	
<p>Is there minimum mandated proportional representation of (a) women, (b) minorities, (c) people with disabilities (d) displaced/migrant groups and (e) older persons ensured in DRM Decision Making (i.e. quotas) (f) indigenous groups?</p>	

¹⁵⁴ Letter of Recognition of the Red Cross of Chad 1988, page 1.

¹⁵⁵ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 74.

<p>As stated above, the Chadian DRM framework does not appear to set out clear guidelines for engagement and representation of especially vulnerable groups in DRM activities and decision-making processes.</p>	
Education/ Training and Awareness	
<p>Is DRM training mandatory in the school curriculum?</p> <p>From the documents reviewed, DRM training does not appear to be mandatory in the school curriculum. However, the PAN-RRC promotes through Priority 1, the integration of DRR in primary and secondary education.¹⁵⁶ The PAN-RRC states that integration of DRR into primary and secondary school curricula would be feasible if included within already well-defined subjects such as geography or natural sciences.¹⁵⁷ To this end, some actions proposed include developing Practical Guides for the integration of DRR in the host disciplines of official programs at Primary and Secondary level; validating the Guides developed; training teachers on the use of the guides developed; raising awareness and popularizing the Resilient School Guides with partners in the regions.¹⁵⁸</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan also promotes the introduction of DRR training curriculum in school teaching by developing the DRR theme in primary, secondary and university education in order to familiarize children and young people very early on with the notions of risks, disasters, prevention, relief and resilience.¹⁵⁹</p>	<p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p> <p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Is training for public officials and relevant professionals promoted for (i) DRR (iii) Response and Preparedness?</p> <p>As stated above, one of the basic principles guiding action under the framework of the ORSEC Plan focuses on the organization of simulation exercises to train the actors in the implementation of the ORSEC operational system and feedback to evaluate and gradually improve it.¹⁶⁰ Training of relevant actors is one of the main activities identified in the ORSEC Plan to be conducted in the pre-disaster phase.¹⁶¹ Further details are not provided.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Are there specific provisions on promoting public awareness and understanding of rights, roles and responsibilities in (i) DRR (ii) preparedness and response?</p>	

¹⁵⁶ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, pages 25.
¹⁵⁷ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, pages 25.
¹⁵⁸ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, pages 25.
¹⁵⁹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 72.
¹⁶⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 73.
¹⁶¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 69.

<p>Building capacities during the pre-disaster phase also involves training and sensitization of communities on DRR by increasing the level of awareness of populations and adopt life-saving attitudes and actions in the face of risks and disasters.¹⁶² The DGPC appears to be the leading agency responsible for ensuring the awareness of the population on the dangers, the risks and the prevention of disasters.¹⁶³ More specifically, the DGPC has a Department of Prevention, Studies and Documentation, which is the office responsible for carrying out actions to raise awareness of the population on the risks and prevention of disasters, to raise the awareness of national and international partners to encourage their contributions to disaster management, to carry out various studies on the risks, on the methods of creating corps of professional and voluntary firefighters as well as on the mapping of hazardous areas on the national territory.¹⁶⁴ At the local level, the Territorial Collectivities are the offices responsible for ensuring the awareness of populations on disaster risks.¹⁶⁵</p> <p>The PAN-RRC also promotes public awareness throughout the whole document and across the different strategic priorities.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Protection, Dignity and Safety</p>	
<p>Does the law clearly provide a right to humanitarian assistance based on clear and specific needs?</p> <p>The Constitution of Chad sets out the fundamental human rights to be respected in all circumstances. While a right to humanitarian assistance is not specifically provided, a number of related rights are set out. For instance, article 17 sets out the right to life, integrity, security, and liberty,¹⁶⁶ while the right to a healthy environment is provided in terms of article 51.¹⁶⁷</p> <p>One of the operational principles of the ORSEC plan is special consideration for the most vulnerable populations identified on the basis of real needs, and not only on the basis of status (refugees, displaced persons, sick, foreigners, etc.), taking into account the gender dimension.¹⁶⁸</p>	<p>Chad's Constitution of 2018</p>
<p>Does the DRM law explicitly forbid discrimination in preparation and relief efforts, both by government and other actors?</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>

¹⁶² ORSEC Plan 2014, page 72.

¹⁶³ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 33.

¹⁶⁴ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 33.

¹⁶⁵ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 39.

¹⁶⁶ Chad's Constitution of 2018, article 17.

¹⁶⁷ Chad's Constitution of 2018, article 51.

¹⁶⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 75.

<p>Limited information could be found on this point, but one of the humanitarian principles guiding the implementation of the ORSEC Plan is impartiality, which is based on needs assessment and targeting of assistance to beneficiaries based on the real level of vulnerability of households and individuals, without any discrimination based on ethnic, national, geographical origin, political or religious affiliation or on age and sex.¹⁶⁹</p>	
<p>Does the DRM law ensure that needs assessments and relief operations look for and address the potential for specific needs (a) women, (b) minorities, (c) people with disabilities (d) displaced/migrant groups and (e) older persons (f) indigenous groups (g) youth?</p> <p>As stated above, special consideration for the most vulnerable populations identified on the basis of real needs, and not only on the basis of status (refugees, displaced persons, sick, foreigners, etc.), taking into account the gender dimension, is an operational principle of the ORSEC Plan.¹⁷⁰</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Unaccompanied children: Are roles/responsibilities clear for ensuring the placement, shelter and aftercare of unaccompanied children in disaster settings?</p> <p>From the documents reviewed, DRM laws and policies in Chad do not appear to outline roles and responsibilities for ensuring adequate support and protection for unaccompanied children in disaster settings specifically.</p> <p>Does the DRM law, policy or planning set out specific measures to combat heightened risks of trafficking and child exploitation in post-disaster settings?</p> <p>In 2018, Chad adopted a law to fight against human trafficking, Law n° 006/PR/18. This law specifically aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent and remedy trafficking in persons, especially women and children; • protect and assist victims and witnesses of trafficking in the defense and respect of their fundamental rights; • ensure the prosecution of perpetrators, co-perpetrators and accomplices of human trafficking offenses; and 	<p>Law n° 006/PR/18, Fight Against Human Trafficking</p>

¹⁶⁹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 74.

¹⁷⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 75.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote and facilitate intersectoral, sub-regional, regional and international collaboration.¹⁷¹ <p>Procedures and institutional arrangements are provided in Law n° 006/PR/18 for the fight against human trafficking, including the prevention of sexual and child exploitation, as well as abuse in situations of special vulnerability. However, there do not appear to be specific measures to combat child trafficking and exploitation in post-disaster settings.</p> <p>Are special protections included in laws about adoptions (particularly international adoptions) in the aftermath of major disasters?</p> <p>Limited information could be located relating to adoption in Chad.</p>	<p>French Civil Code of 1958, made applicable in Chad</p>
<p>Sexual and Gender Based Violence:</p> <p>Are there laws or policies that assign roles/ responsibilities to carry out (a) education, awareness-raising, (b) advocacy, and (c) prevention of gender discrimination and/or SGBV?</p> <p>While limited information on this point in disaster settings specifically could be found, the Constitution expressly prohibits violence and all forms of discrimination against women and girls to assure the protection of their rights in all the domains of private and public life.¹⁷² It also prohibits in terms of article 19 all detrimental practices, including slavery, the trafficking in human beings, forced labour, physical or moral torture, inhuman, cruel, degrading and humiliating treatments, physical violence, feminine genital mutilations (FGM), premature marriages as well as other forms of debasement of the human being.¹⁷³</p> <p>Law No. 006/PR/2002, on the promotion of reproductive health, is the main piece of legislation relating to FGM in Chad. Furthermore, there are provisions in the Criminal Code which criminalize any acts of violence against others, including FGM.</p> <p>In 2014, the government developed and validated the technique of the National Strategy for the Fight Against Gender-Based Violence. However, it has not been possible to locate this document for further review.</p> <p>Does the legal framework (DRM framework and laws applicable “in normal time”) provide special measures to guard against and/or sanction sexual and gender violence and how does it apply in disaster circumstances?</p>	<p>Chad’s Constitution of 2018</p>

¹⁷¹ Law n° 006/PR/18, Fight Against Human Trafficking, article 1.

¹⁷² Chad’s Constitution of 2018, article 14.

¹⁷³ Chad’s Constitution of 2018, article 19.

<p>As stated above, one of the operational principles of the ORSEC Plan seeks the implementation of specific activities and means to prevent sexual abuse and violence against women, young girls and children affected by a disaster.¹⁷⁴</p> <p>Law n° 006/PR/18 establishes legal procedures and sanctions to fight against human trafficking, specifically of women, and other forms of exploitation of women and girls. However, there do not appear to be measures in place to guard against GBV in disaster settings under this law.</p> <p>How do “normal time laws and systems related to GBV” work in times of disasters, are there coordination mechanisms established with DRM system?</p> <p>There are no clear links between the framework for action against GBV and the DRM framework – i.e., it is not clear from a reading of the accessible laws and policies alone how the two systems coordinate to implement measures against GBV in disaster settings. DRM documents do not appear to provide coordination mechanisms to combat GBV, and the law against violence against women could not be accessed for the purposes of this research.</p>	<p>Plan d’Organisation des Secours 2014</p> <p>Law n° 006/PR/18, Fight Against Human Trafficking</p>
<p>Security:</p> <p>Does the legal framework provide special measures to guard against looting? Are mechanisms in place to assure the safety and security of relief personnel?</p> <p>Limited information could be located online relating to security measures against looting. From the documents reviewed, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to contain provisions on specific mechanisms in place to ensure the safety of relief personnel and humanitarian equipment, although criminal law would apply in such circumstances.</p>	
<p>Displacement:</p> <p>Are human mobility dimensions taken into consideration as part of DRM planning and DRM decision making (including both internal and cross-border displacement)? Does the law and/or policy mandate or facilitate practical measures to reduce the risk of disaster and climate related displacement, explicitly addressing the following points on disaster and climate related internal displacement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting communities against displacement; • preparing for unavoidable displacement; 	

¹⁷⁴ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 75.

- **responding to displacement; and**

- **finding durable solutions.**

The ORSEC Plan identifies human displacement as one of the top consequences resulting from the various risks faced in the country, and more specifically floods and food insecurity.¹⁷⁵ Although mobility dimensions appear to be taken into consideration as part of DRM planning, the documents available for review do not appear to contain provisions on mobility and displacement, practical measures for reducing displacement, preparedness and response measures for displacement, and sustainable and long-term solutions to displacement.

Are there legal guarantees for the provision of shelter in case of displacement due to disasters, or does it set out alternatives to using schools as shelter or other mechanisms for undertaking necessary relocations?

One of the main activities identified in the ORSEC Plan to be conducted in the pre-disaster phase is the identification and evaluation of temporary shelters intended for the temporary relocation of disasters according to the SPHERE standard,¹⁷⁶ especially public structures (schools, stadiums, gymnasiums, reception centers, etc.), places of worship or relaxation areas.¹⁷⁷

However, from the documents available for review, there do not appear to be clear procedures outlined in laws and policies for the provision of shelter and relocations of displaced persons due to disasters.

Is there a legally defined procedure in case of loss of records or documentation?

From the documents reviewed for the purposes of this research, the law does not appear to provide special procedure for support to displaced persons in case of loss of documentation.

Is there equity in the assistance provided to persons with and without land title, and are there procedures in place to take into account legal disputes with regard to land titles and property? Are there preparedness arrangements to reduce legal issues regarding housing, land and property irregularities and disputes?

No information could be found in the documents reviewed relating to assistance and procedures to displaced persons in regard to potential disputes due to land titles and property.

[Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014](#)

[SPHERE Project, Humanitarian Charter 2018](#)

¹⁷⁵ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 75.

¹⁷⁶ SPHERE Project, Humanitarian Charter 2018.

¹⁷⁷ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 71.

Do gender-specific needs or considerations exist in DRM law, including gender-sensitive needs assessments, standards for planning and construction of post-disaster accommodation and other arrangements for displaced communities?

The ORSEC Plan states that the rapid assessment of post-disaster needs must be done on the basis of a harmonized methodology for collecting data through a common assessment sheet for use by all the actors concerned.¹⁷⁸ The analysis and processing of the data from this evaluation will make it possible to determine the operations to be carried out, the areas and communities to be targeted, the material and financial means to be mobilized and the results to be achieved.¹⁷⁹ As stated above, needs assessments in Chad are conducted taking into account the gender dimension.¹⁸⁰

International Assistance

Does your country's legal framework include procedures related to international disaster assistance?

As stated above, the ORSEC Plan identifies international partners as one of the key stakeholders involved in DRM.¹⁸¹ More specifically, it states that beyond the State services, the ORSEC Plan and the Operational Services must include the other important non-State actors who bring their human, material, technical and financial assistance to the implementation of the operations.¹⁸² These include representatives of international cooperation, among many others.¹⁸³ Most of these actors either have the means and the power to influence or advocate, or can bring scientific and technical innovations in prevention, preparedness and response, but above all, allow the transversal and vertical nature of DRM.¹⁸⁴

The ORSEC Plan outlines the main international partners involved in civil protection and rescue operations in Chad, essentially all the competent agencies of the United Nations system and bilateral and multilateral cooperation organizations.¹⁸⁵ It is highlighted that all public, private and international actors who have Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans, Contingency Plans, DRR Action Plans or humanitarian interventions at community level must be integrated into the ORSEC operational system and their interventions taken into account, coordinated and supervised by the bodies of the ORSEC Plan in their respective areas.¹⁸⁶ Their

[Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014](#)

¹⁷⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 95.
¹⁷⁹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 95.
¹⁸⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 75.
¹⁸¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 70.
¹⁸² ORSEC Plan 2014, page 70.
¹⁸³ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 70.
¹⁸⁴ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 70.
¹⁸⁵ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 90.
¹⁸⁶ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 91.

<p>human and material means of intervention must also be listed and regularly updated according to the procedure adopted in the ORSEC Plan.¹⁸⁷</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan further states that members of the Humanitarian Inter-agency Coordination Group (bilateral and multilateral donors, UN Agencies, humanitarian NGOs, Red Cross Movements) will be the privileged financial and technical partners of the Government to support the preparation and response to disasters and emergencies, in particular the ORSEC plan.¹⁸⁸ At the sub-regional and regional level, ECAC, CEN-SAD and the African Union can also support the Government of Chad in its risk reduction or disaster management initiatives, through the political and economic instruments at their disposal.¹⁸⁹ Internationally, instruments such as CADRI, ISDR, GFDRR, ECHO, ALNAP, UR, AGIR, CILSS, etc. may be requested for technical and financial support for the implementation of strategies, action plans and disaster response plans or various legal, institutional, or operational assessments of the mechanisms put in place.¹⁹⁰</p>	
<p>Do relevant sectoral laws contain any provisions related to international disaster assistance?</p> <p>Limited information could be located in sectoral laws relating to international disaster assistance. From the documents reviewed, sectoral laws and policies in Chad do not appear to contain provisions on international disaster assistance, except the provisions from the General Tax Code mentioned above.</p>	
<p>Do your country's laws and regulations set out a focal point for coordinating international assistance?</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan provides that the DGPC is responsible for, among other things, coordinating all the activities of the services, national and international organizations which intervene in the field of civil protection and rescue.¹⁹¹ Therefore, the DGPC appears to be the focal point for overall coordination of national and international efforts in disaster response.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Are there adequate and efficient procedures in place to ensure coordination of international and domestic efforts at national and subnational levels and across all government agencies?</p>	

¹⁸⁷ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 91.

¹⁸⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 102.

¹⁸⁹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 102.

¹⁹⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 102.

¹⁹¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 33.

<p>From the documents reviewed, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to set out clear procedures to ensure efficient coordination of international and domestic efforts.</p> <p>Who is responsible for developing and implementing the rules and procedures related to international assistance?</p> <p>From the documents reviewed, the DGPC appears to be the entity responsible for elaborating emergency plans and procedures.¹⁹² More specifically, it is the DGPC's Planning and Relief Operations Department who is responsible for developing and implementing emergency relief plans, in particular the ORSEC Plan, designing protection and rescue methods and techniques, coordinating the activities of the services and national civil protection organizations and to manage the logistical means of intervention and relief.¹⁹³ Taking into account that the DGPC is responsible for coordinating international assistance, the development of rules and procedures by the DGPC could as well apply to international aid.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Do your country's laws/ regulations outline a process for requesting/ welcoming offers of international disaster assistance and for terminating international assistance?</p> <p>Among the specific objectives of the ORSEC Plan is to mobilize all the human, material and financial, local, national and international, public, private and humanitarian resources necessary for the implementation of relief, recovery and rehabilitation operations.¹⁹⁴ Taking into account that the financial mechanisms of the ORSEC Plan includes donations from international partners,¹⁹⁵ and given the scale of the damage caused by the disaster, the national authorities can call on national solidarity and international aid to mobilize more human, material, technical and financial resources.¹⁹⁶</p> <p>In addition, the DGPC's Department of Prevention, Studies and Documentation is in charge of sensitizing nationals and international partners to encourage their contributions to disaster management.¹⁹⁷</p> <p>However, the documents available for review do not appear to provide clear processes for requesting or welcoming offers of international disaster assistance, or for terminating international assistance.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>

¹⁹² ORSEC Plan 2014, page 33.
¹⁹³ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 33.
¹⁹⁴ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 63.
¹⁹⁵ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 101.
¹⁹⁶ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 67.
¹⁹⁷ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 33.

Do your country's laws and regulations provide for necessary legal facilities to be provided for international assisting actors?

<p>(i) Landing rights and general customs arrangements</p> <p>Chad is a party to the Chicago Convention, Annexe 9 of which provides procedural guidance with respect to aircrafts containing humanitarian assistance in response to disasters. This may facilitate the entry of international disaster assistance in Chad.</p> <p>In terms of domestic law, the Civil Aviation Code provides the civil aviation regime in Chad, applying to all areas of civil aviation in accordance with international conventions, treaties and agreements ratified by Chad. However, the law does not appear to include specific provisions on the landing rights of international flights carrying humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>In terms of customs, Chad is a party to the revised Kyoto Convention,¹⁹⁸ and its annexes. Annexe B3 recommends as practice that states exempt goods, including “foodstuffs, medicaments, clothing and blankets sent as gifts to an approved charitable or philanthropic organisation for distribution free of charge to needy persons by the organisation or under its control”;¹⁹⁹ and Annexe J5 provides guidelines to expedite the clearance of relief consignments intended to assist those affected by disasters.</p> <p>In terms of other customs arrangements, the Customs Tariff Code of the Economic Community of Central African States (CEMAC) establishes in article 276 that the following shall be admitted free of import duties and taxes, by decision of the Director of Customs and Excise of the State concerned: donations offered to Heads of State, materials and products provided free of charge to Member States by foreign States or international organizations, shipments intended for Ambassadors, diplomatic and consular services and foreign members of certain official international organizations sitting in them Member States, and products intended for the Red Cross and similar works of assistance or national relief specially designated by the Minister of Public Health of the State concerned.²⁰⁰ Goods imported or exported by Member States or on their behalf are not subject to any immunity or derogation, except in the cases provided for in Article 276.²⁰¹</p>	<p>Law n° 032/2000/PR, Civil Aviation Code</p> <p>CEMAC Customs Tariff Code</p>
<p>(ii) customs arrangements for specialised goods and equipment</p> <p>Domestic customs legislation for Chad could not be located online. The Finances Law 2022 amends the General Tax Code of Chad, providing the most recent provisions for finances in the country. Although not directly related to customs arrangements for specialised goods and equipment imported as part of international disaster assistance, article 230 of the Finances Law 2022</p>	<p>Law n° 010/PCMT/2021, Finances Law 2022</p>

¹⁹⁸ Protocol of Amendment to the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures of 18 May 1973, 26 June 1999.

¹⁹⁹ Annexe B.3 to the Kyoto Convention, recommendation 7.

²⁰⁰ CEMAC Customs Tariff Code, article 276.

²⁰¹ CEMAC Customs Tariff Code, article 2.

<p>provides a list of goods exempt of VAT. These include, among others, medical products such as antibiotics, first aid medicines, hygiene items, and medical technologies.²⁰² In addition, the General Tax Code provides in article 655 that vehicles whose owners enjoy diplomatic and international organization privileges are exempt from road tax.²⁰³</p> <p>Limited information could be located from the documents available for review in terms of customs arrangements for the import of communications equipment or rescue dogs as part of humanitarian aid. However, it has been noted that, during the Covid-19 pandemic, Chad adopted ad-hoc measures to face the pandemic. These measures included decrees that established exemptions from import duties and taxes to facilitate and expedite the import of necessary goods to address specific needs, such as basic food products, medical products, and medical devices, as provided in Order n° 076/PR/MFB/DGSDDI/2020.²⁰⁴ These exemptions were only in force during a short period of the pandemic, and more specifically between April and December 2020,²⁰⁵ but could serve as an example of ad-hoc measures taken by the government to face specific emergencies.</p>	<p>General Tax Code 2006</p> <p>Order n°076/PR/MFB/DGSDDI/2020, Exemption from import duties and taxes on food and medical products</p>
<p>(iii) immigration</p> <p>Limited information could be located in the documents available for review regarding the entry requirements for international assisting actors, including visa requirements.</p>	<p>Refer IDRL Checklist Page 13 for guiding questions</p>
<p>(iv) Registration of international assisting actors</p> <p>Order n° 62-27 provides the legal regime governing associations in Chad. An association is defined as the agreement by which two or more natural or legal persons pool their knowledge or their activities for a specific purpose other than to share profits voluntarily and knowingly, permanently and for a fairly long time.²⁰⁶ Associations which have their main headquarters abroad, or which have their headquarters in Chad but are run by foreigners are considered foreign associations, and are subject to a stricter control regime.²⁰⁷ The authorization to operate is only granted to the foreign associations for a limited time, or is subject to periodic renewal.²⁰⁸ This limitation depends on the purpose pursued by the association.²⁰⁹ The authorization request procedure is identical</p>	<p>Order 62-27, Organization of associations</p>

²⁰² Law n° 010/PCMT/2021, Finances Law 2022, article 230.

²⁰³ General Tax Code 2006, article 655.

²⁰⁴ Order n° 076/PR/MFB/DGSDDI/2020, article 1.

²⁰⁵ Order n° 076/PR/MFB/DGSDDI/2020, article 2.

²⁰⁶ Order n° 62-27, article 1.

²⁰⁷ Order n° 62-27, article 12.

²⁰⁸ Order n° 62-27, article 13.

²⁰⁹ Order n° 62-27, article 13.

<p>to that used for Chadian associations.²¹⁰ Foreign associations can obtain legal personality in the same way and under the same conditions as Chadian associations.²¹¹ There are no specific provisions on disasters in this Order.</p>	
<p>(v) Recognition of professional qualification of foreign personnel</p> <p>Limited information could be located online relating to the recognition of foreign professional qualifications of international disaster assisting personnel in Chad. From the documents reviewed, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to contain provisions on simplified procedures and requirements for the speedy accreditation of foreign qualifications.</p>	
<p>(vi) Tax and currency exchange for disaster relief activities</p> <p>The Finances Law of 2022 provides in article 230 an updated list of goods and services exempted of VAT. These include services or operations of a social, health or philanthropic nature provided by non-profit organizations whose management is voluntary and disinterested, and when these operations are directly related to the collective defence of the moral or material interests of their members; services relating to the legal exercise of the medical or paramedical professions; imports of goods exempt under article 332 of the CEMAC Customs Code; other medical products such as antibiotics, first aid medicines, hygiene items, and medical technologies.²¹²</p> <p>In terms of income tax, article 175 establishes that the following are exempt from the flat rate tax:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interstate bodies; • foreign embassies; • foreign governments with which the State has entered into cooperation agreements for civil or military technical assistance personnel; • international organizations; and • organizations whose resources come exclusively from subsidies allocated by the State or the municipalities, or from external aid.²¹³ 	<p>Law n° 010/PCMT/2021, Finances Law 2022</p> <p>General Tax Code 2006</p>

²¹⁰ Order n° 62-27, article 13.

²¹¹ Order n° 62-27, article 13.

²¹² Law n° 010/PCMT/2021, Finances Law 2022, article 230.

²¹³ General Tax Code 2006, article 175.

<p>In terms of land tax, article 680 of the General Tax Code provides a list of build properties exempted from this tax, including buildings belonging to the State, municipalities and international or inter-state organizations; and buildings assigned to educational, humanitarian, or social purposes, belonging to missions or duly authorized groups.²¹⁴</p>	
<p>(vii) Freedom of movement of international assisting actors during a disaster response</p> <p>There do not appear to be any provisions that explicitly facilitate the free movement and access of international assisting actors in Chad.</p>	
<p>(viii) Safety and Security of international assisting actors</p> <p>Although the Police corps and the Gendarmerie appear to have an active role in the implementation of the ORSEC Plan, limited information could be located online relating to the safety of international assisting actors. From the documents reviewed, there do not appear to be laws and policies in Chad which explicitly relate to the safety and security of international disaster assistance actors.</p>	
<p>(ix) Additional facilities for international disaster relief</p> <p>There do not appear to be additional facilities related to international disaster relief operations in Chadian law.</p>	
<p>Please include other applicable information relating to legal facilities here.</p> <p><u>Legal facilities under international law</u></p> <p>Chad subscribes to the monist approach to international law, according to which international agreements automatically become part of domestic law as soon as they are ratified and published. This is provided for in terms of article 225 of Chad’s Constitution, which states that the treaties or agreements regularly ratified have, on their publication, an authority superior to that of the national laws, under reserve for each agreement or treaty of its application by the other party.²¹⁵</p> <p>There are a number of international agreements of relevance to international disaster assistance. Most relevant to this study are those instruments that expedite and facilitate the provision of international humanitarian assistance. The Tampere</p>	

²¹⁴ General Tax Code 2006, article 680.

²¹⁵ Chad’s Constitution of 2018, article 225.

Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations (Tampere Convention) provides legal facilities for the importation of telecommunications equipment and resources during emergencies, specifically requiring state parties to reduce or remove regulatory barriers to the use of telecommunication resources for disaster relief.²¹⁶ With regards to transport, of most relevance is Annexe 9 of the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention) which provides procedural guidance for the clearance of aircrafts containing humanitarian assistance in response to disasters. Further, the Convention on the Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic mandates parties to facilitate the entry and exit of vessels engaged in natural disaster relief work and facilitate the entry of persons and cargo related to natural disaster relief work.²¹⁷

In terms of customs, the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention),²¹⁸ which was adopted in 1973 and revised in 1999, and the Convention on Temporary Admission (Istanbul Convention),²¹⁹ simplify and harmonise customs clearance procedures for the importation of goods. Specifically, Annexe B3 of the Kyoto Convention recommends as practice that states exempt goods, including “foodstuffs, medicaments, clothing and blankets sent as gifts to an approved charitable or philanthropic organisation for distribution free of charge to needy persons by the organisation or under its control”.²²⁰ Annexe J5 provides guidelines to expedite the clearance of relief consignments intended to assist those affected by disasters. Annexe B2 to the Istanbul Convention regulates the importation of professional and communication equipment for practitioners of various disciplines in support to relief efforts. The measures and exemptions for temporary admission of goods for humanitarian purposes in response to natural disasters and other catastrophes are stipulated in Annexe B9. In addition, Annexe C of the Istanbul Convention allows for the temporary admission of means of transport used by a foreign entity and Annexe D allows for temporary admission of animals, including those involved in rescue operations.

It is also relevant to note treaties related to privileges and immunities law. The doctrine of privileges and immunities is not directly linked to disasters.²²¹ However, it is essential for those entities involved in disaster response to which it applies, as it addresses many of the access and operations related issues identified as problematic in field operations, as it typically allows the holder of privileges and immunities to easily enter, exit and operate in a foreign country with minimum interference from

²¹⁶ See article 9 of the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations, June 18, 1998, UN depositary notification C.N.608.1998.TREATIES-8 of Dec. 4 1998 (entered into force Jan. 8, 2005) (Tampere Convention).

²¹⁷ See article 5.11 and 5.12 of Annexe 1 of the Convention on the Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 9 April 1965, 591 U.N.T.S. 265.

²¹⁸ Protocol of Amendment to the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures of 18 May 1973, 26 June 1999.

²¹⁹ Convention on Temporary Admission, 26 June 1990.

²²⁰ Annexe B.3 to the Kyoto Convention, recommendation 7.

²²¹ 2007 IDRL Study, 39.

domestic authorities.²²² Much of the customary law in the area of privileges and immunities has been codified in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations²²³ and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.²²⁴ However, personal diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities generally do not extend outside the scope of mission staff and their families, and therefore civil protection, military and other disaster responders generally do not benefit from them.²²⁵ Intergovernmental organisations have also traditionally been granted privileges and immunities to enable them to carry out their functions without undue interference, but in general NGOs do not benefit from privileges and immunities under international law.²²⁶

In addition, the Framework Convention on Civil Defence Assistance provides a legal framework to reduce obstacles for effective international cooperation between states in disaster settings. It is also worth mentioning the Convention on the Safety of UN and Associated Personnel (UN Safety Convention) and the Optional Protocol thereto, which imposes an obligation on a state hosting a UN operation to protect UN personnel and property to prevent or reduce any impunity for those who attack UN or associated personnel or property.²²⁷

In terms of human rights treaties, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities references disaster assistance the most directly. State parties are required to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters.²²⁸ In addition, there are a number of global human rights treaties, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights²²⁹ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²³⁰ that set out rights closely linked to disaster relief and recovery assistance. These include the rights to life, food and water, housing, clothing, health, livelihood, and freedom from discrimination.²³¹

There are also instruments which regulate the management of specific types of disasters or emergencies. For example, the International Health Regulations (the IHR)²³² regulate health emergencies with potential transboundary effects, defining the rights and responsibilities for state parties in handling outbreaks and providing public health measures for international traffic

²²² 2007 IDRL Study, 39.

²²³ Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, April 18, 1961, 500 U.N.T.S. 95.

²²⁴ Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, April 24, 1963, 596 U.N.T.S. 261.

²²⁵ 2007 IDRL Study, 40.

²²⁶ 2007 IDRL Study, 40.

²²⁷ UN Safety Convention, articles 7 and 11.

²²⁸ See article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

²²⁹ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 16 December 1966, 999 U.N.T.S. 171.

²³⁰ International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 16 December 1966, 999 U.N.T.S. 3.

²³¹ 2007 IDRL Study, 34.

²³² World Health Assembly, Revision of the International Health Regulations, Doc. No. WHA58.3 (23 May 2005).

and travel. Another example is the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, which sets out rules for the initiation, coordination, and operation of international assistance operations in case of nuclear or radiological events as well as for legal facilities to be granted for the effective administration of assistance.²³³ A third example is the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation²³⁴ and its Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances²³⁵ which require state parties to cooperate and provide advisory services, technical support, and equipment when necessary and within their capabilities and resources, to respond to an oil pollution incident, as well as to take the legal or administrative measures necessary to facilitate the arrival and utilisation of vessels and the expeditious movement of personnel, cargoes, materials and equipment.²³⁶

In terms of regional instruments, article 23 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child²³⁷ (ACRWC) provides that states shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that refugee children as well as children who have been internally displaced, including by disasters, receive appropriate humanitarian assistance. In addition, the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), provides in article 5(7) that state parties are obligated to facilitate the coordination of international relief and allow rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief to internally displaced persons. Further, states shall enable and facilitate the role of local and international organisations and humanitarian agencies, as well as other relevant actors, to provide protection and assistance to IDPs.

The tables below examine which of the above mentioned agreements Chad is a state party to:

<u>Convention</u>	<u>State party</u>
Tampere Convention ²³⁸	Yes
Chicago Convention ²³⁹	Yes
Convention on the Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic ²⁴⁰	No

²³³ Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency Sept. 26, 1986, 1439 U.N.T.S. 275, articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

²³⁴ International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 30 November 1990, 30 I.L.M. 733 (1990).

²³⁵ Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 15 March 2000.

²³⁶ See article 7 on the Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation and article 5 of the Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances.

²³⁷ African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 11 July 1990, OAU Doc. CAB/LEG/24.9/49 (1990).

²³⁸ Information obtained from the UN Treaty Collection (UNTC) available at https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXV-4&chapter=25.

²³⁹ Information obtained from ICAO available at <https://www.icao.int/publications/Pages/doc7300.aspx>.

²⁴⁰ Information obtained from the UNTC available at <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=0800000280129d04>.

Annexe B.3 to the Kyoto Convention²⁴¹	No		
Annexe J-5 to the Kyoto Convention²⁴²	No		
Annexe B2 to the Istanbul Convention²⁴³	No		
Annexe B9 to the Istanbul Convention²⁴⁴	No		
Annexe C to the Istanbul Convention²⁴⁵	No		
Annexe D to the Istanbul Convention²⁴⁶	No		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations²⁴⁷	Yes		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations²⁴⁸	No		
Framework Convention on Civil Defence Assistance²⁴⁹	No		
UN Safety Convention and Optional Protocol²⁵⁰	No		
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities²⁵¹	Yes		
IHR²⁵²	Yes		
Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency²⁵³	No		
International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation²⁵⁴	No		

²⁴¹ Information obtained from the World Customs Organization (WCO) available at

http://www.wcoomd.org/en/Topics/Facilitation/Instrument%20and%20Tools/Conventions/pf_revised_kyoto_conv/Instruments.

²⁴² Information obtained from the WCO available at http://www.wcoomd.org/en/Topics/Facilitation/Instrument%20and%20Tools/Conventions/pf_revised_kyoto_conv/Instruments.

²⁴³ Information obtained from the UNTC available at <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=08000002800b2770&clang=en>.

²⁴⁴ Information obtained from the UNTC available at <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=08000002800b2770&clang=en>.

²⁴⁵ Information obtained from the UNTC available at <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=08000002800b2770&clang=en>.

²⁴⁶ Information obtained from the UNTC available at <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=08000002800b2770&clang=en>.

²⁴⁷ Information obtained from https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=III-3&chapter=3&clang=en.

²⁴⁸ Information obtained from the UNTC https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=III-6&chapter=3.

²⁴⁹ Information obtained from the UNTC available at <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=0800000280086ecb&clang=en>.

²⁵⁰ Information obtained from the UNTC available at https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-8&chapter=18 and https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-8-a&chapter=18&clang=en.

²⁵¹ Information obtained from the UNTC available at https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4.

²⁵² Information obtained from World Health Organisation available at https://www.who.int/ihr/legal_issues/states_parties/en/.

²⁵³ Information obtained from the International Atomic Energy Agency available at <https://www.iaea.org/topics/nuclear-safety-conventions/convention-assistance-case-nuclear-accident-or-radiological-emergency#:~:text=The%20Convention%20on%20Assistance%20in,in%20the%20event%20of%20nuclear>.

²⁵⁴ Information obtained from the UNTC <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=08000002800aada6>.

ACRWC ²⁵⁵	Yes		
Kampala Convention ²⁵⁶	Yes		
<p>Do your country's laws and regulations set out quality standards for international assisting actors?</p> <p>From the documents reviewed, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to provide minimum quality standards for international humanitarian assistance.</p>			
<p>Do your country's laws and regulations set out eligibility requirements for international assisting actors to receive legal facilities?</p> <p>There do not appear to be laws and regulations explicitly setting out eligibility requirements for international assisting actors to receive legal facilities in Chad based on their competence or experience.</p>			
<p>Do your country's laws and regulations establish a specialised unit for expediting the entry of international disaster assistance?</p> <p>Current laws and plans on DRM in Chad do not appear to explicitly set out a consolidated "One Stop Shop" approach to international disaster assistance nor do they establish a specialized unit for expediting the entry of international assistance.</p>			
<p>Do your country's laws and regulations provide adequate transparency safeguards and accountability mechanisms governing international disaster assistance?</p> <p>Current laws for civil protection in Chad do not appear to set out specific procedures to guard against the misappropriation of disaster relief funds, although the normal criminal laws of Chad, relating to fraud and corruption, would apply in such instances.</p>			
<p>Do your country's laws and regulations outline rules and procedures for international disaster assistance sent from, or transiting through your country?</p> <p>The law does not outline special procedures for international disaster assistance sent from and transiting through Chad.</p>			

²⁵⁵ Information obtained from the AU available at <https://au.int/en/treaties/african-charter-rights-and-welfare-child>.

²⁵⁶ Information obtained from the AU available at <https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36846-sl-afrikan%20union%20convention%20for%20the%20protection%20and%20assistance%20of%20internally%20displaced%20persons%20in%20africa%20%28kampaala%20convention%29.pdf>.

4. Recovery	
<p>Are there clear institutional mandates that specify the role of each agency, and clarify the responsibilities of the various stakeholders, in the recovery?</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>The ORSEC Plan makes a distinction between rehabilitation and recovery. Rehabilitation and reconstruction, it states, begins immediately after the emergency phase is over, and should be based on pre-existing strategies and policies that clearly facilitate institutional responsibilities for recovery and allow for public participation,²⁵⁷ while recovery comprises the restoration, improvement establishment of livelihoods and living conditions of communities affected by disasters, including efforts to reduce risk factors.²⁵⁸ Recovery programmes, combined with public awareness and post-disaster engagement, provide a good opportunity to develop and implement DRR measures and apply the principle of "building back better".²⁵⁹</p> <p>Recovery and rehabilitation activities must be carried out over time, starting from the end of the emergency response phase and the assessment of recovery needs in the affected areas. Depending on the nature of the disaster and the damage suffered, post-disaster recovery may consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rehabilitation or repair of equipment, infrastructure and superstructures (sanitation networks, housing, schools, health centres, mosques, churches, roads); • the distribution of seeds, agricultural materials and small livestock to producers affected by crop, harvest, or livestock losses for their economic recovery; and • the eventual or necessary relocation of neighbourhoods directly exposed to risks and vulnerable to disasters and reconstruction on new sites.²⁶⁰ <p>These activities aim to help people and localities affected by disasters to resume their lives and activities as normal and to build their resilience in the face of future disasters.²⁶¹ To do this, the infrastructures affected must be rehabilitated, the economic</p>	

²⁵⁷ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 7.

²⁵⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 7.

²⁵⁹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 7.

²⁶⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 95.

²⁶¹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 95.

<p>activities and the suspended services must be relaunched, the deteriorated dwellings must be rebuilt after a period of temporary rehousing in the resettlement sites.²⁶²</p> <p>In addition, during the rehabilitation and recovery phase, the rapid assessment of post-disaster needs must be done on the basis of a harmonized methodology for collecting data through a common assessment sheet for use by all the actors concerned.²⁶³ The analysis and processing of the data from this evaluation will make it possible to determine the operations to be carried out, the areas and communities to be targeted, the material and financial means to be mobilized and the results to be achieved.²⁶⁴ However, from the documents reviewed, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to clearly specify the role of each agency involved in post-disaster recovery.</p>	
<p>Is early involvement of line ministries provided for?</p> <p>As stated above, limited information could be located online relating to the engagement of specific stakeholders in the recovery phase, including that of relevant ministries. From the documents reviewed, laws and policies in Chad do not appear to contain provisions on early involvement of line ministries.</p>	
<p>Are authorities and mandates for recovery from local to national clear?</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan provides that recovery activities will be coordinated at the central level by the National ORSEC Plan Staff and, at the local level by the administrative authorities and the mayors.²⁶⁵ At the end of each crisis, the authority which had triggered the ORSEC Plan must, by the same means, lift the ORSEC Plan.²⁶⁶ He must then, in the days immediately following the end of the crisis, convene and chair a general debriefing meeting with all the departments involved in crisis management.²⁶⁷ Aside from what has already been stated, specific mandates of authorities in post-disaster recovery do not appear to be clearly set out by laws and policies.</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p>
<p>Is community participation mandated in recovery decision making?</p>	

262 ORSEC Plan 2014, page 95.
263 ORSEC Plan 2014, page 95.
264 ORSEC Plan 2014, page 95.
265 ORSEC Plan 2014, page 95.
266 ORSEC Plan 2014, page 94.
267 ORSEC Plan 2014, page 94.

Community engagement does not appear to be explicitly mandated in recovery decision making as per the documents reviewed.	
5. Liability and Accountability	
<p>Are there public reporting or parliamentary oversight mechanisms for government agencies tasked with DRM, DRR, Response and Recovery established and is such information made publicly available, and is there a role for the judiciary in enhancing accountability for DRM?</p> <p>The DRM framework in Chad does not appear to provide a defined oversight mechanism for government agencies involved in DRM to enhance accountability of public officials. However, limited information could be located on this topic, as certain legislation pertaining to DRM is not available online.</p>	
<p>Are there legal and/or administrative sanctions (as appropriate) established for public officials, individuals and businesses for a gross failure to fulfil their duties on (i)DRR (ii) preparedness and response and (iii) Recovery?</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan highlights that the first phase of DRM (the alert phase) is marked, from the outset, by the primary role of the witness to the event.²⁶⁸ Any person who attends a disaster has the duty to warn by all possible means (telephone, internet, travel, intermediary) the responsible local authority, the Rescue Center, the Gendarmerie or the Police.²⁶⁹ Voluntary abstention from preventing help could constitute the offense of wilful omission to bring help or non-assistance to people in danger punishable by imprisonment.²⁷⁰</p> <p>The Chadian Criminal Code of 2017 establishes in article 321 that, anyone who refrains from bringing to a person in danger the assistance that, without risk for him or for third parties, he could lend him, either by his personal action, or by provoking help, Will be punished by three months to two years of imprisonment.²⁷¹ In other words, this provision applies to any person who, in the event of calamity or public danger has, without valid reason, refused or neglected to respond to the request for assistance or the requisition of assistance formulated by the qualified public authority.²⁷² As per article 322, there is no offense when the injuries or violence are justified by the immediate need to prevent the victim from suffering more serious harm.²⁷³</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p> <p>Law n° 2017-01, Criminal Code</p>

²⁶⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 65.

²⁶⁹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 65.

²⁷⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 65.

²⁷¹ Law n° 2017-01, Criminal Code, article 321.

²⁷² Law n° 2017-01, Criminal Code, article 321.

²⁷³ Law n° 2017-01, Criminal Code, article 321.

<p>Are rights relevant to DRM established, including the right to disaster information, and enforcement mechanisms provided?</p> <p>Although the ORSEC Plan highlights the need of effective communication with affected populations in disaster settings, from the documents reviewed, the right to information as well as other rights relevant to DRM do not appear to be legally established.</p>	
<p>Are there incentives for compliance with laws and regulations for DRM (i) DRR and (ii) Response and Preparedness, and Recovery?</p> <p>There do not appear to be any incentives for compliance with laws and regulations for DRM and recovery included in the documents available for review, aside from what has been set out above.</p>	
<p>Does the law provide liability protections to disaster rescue and relief personnel (including volunteers), governments, National Societies and civil society organisations?</p> <p>There do not appear to be any clear procedures in domestic law for ensuring liability protections for volunteers, the Red Cross and civil society organizations.</p>	
<p>Are mechanisms in place to prevent unlawful diversion, misappropriation, or fraud concerning disaster relief operations?</p> <p>The ORSEC Plan highlights that, to avoid this heaviness and delays, the Government of Chad should develop an exceptional procedure for emergency management by setting up an emergency intervention fund, secured in the allocation of resources and their accommodation in a deposit account at the Treasury, which can be immediately mobilized whenever necessary, according to a regulated, transparent, streamlined, and controlled procedure.²⁷⁴</p> <p>The Criminal Code contains provisions on fraud and corruption in general terms. Article 192 and 193 define the legal sanctions to any public official who has, without right, at any time, directly or indirectly, solicited or accepted offers or promises or received gifts or presents or other undue advantages for himself or for another person or entity, to make or refrain from doing any act of his office or employment, for which no remuneration is legally due; and for anyone who has offered or granted to a public official, without right, at any time, directly or indirectly, promises, gifts, presents or undue advantages, for him -self or for another person or entity, so that he performs or abstains from performing an act of his functions or his employment, whether fair or not, but not subject to remuneration.²⁷⁵</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p> <p>Law n° 2017-01, Criminal Code</p>

²⁷⁴ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 101.

²⁷⁵ Law n° 2017-01, Criminal Code, articles 192-193.

6. Public Health Emergencies	
What are the main laws, policies and plans which govern preparedness and response to public health emergencies?	
<p>The ORSEC Plan highlights that, epidemics, together with floods, are the most recurrent disasters.²⁷⁶ In terms of loss of life, epidemics are by far the deadliest and occupy ten places in the top 10 deadliest disasters in Chad.²⁷⁷ It makes reference to climate change, with the increase in temperatures and precipitation, it is often noted an upsurge in the risks associated with vector-borne and non-vector-borne tropical diseases (malaria, cholera, bacillary dysentery, measles, meningitis , etc).²⁷⁸ To this must be added water-related diseases, which occur after floods. Cholera epidemics are the result of several factors: difficulty of access to drinking water, latrines and sanitation structures, but also delays in case management, ignorance of the disease and complicated access to medical care.²⁷⁹ The Chadian population risks facing recurrent epidemics if these structural constraints are not removed. Also, in periods of high heat with extreme temperatures, there is an upsurge in respiratory diseases. In short, health is among the most vulnerable sectors due to the negative effects of climate change and numerous structural and health constraints.²⁸⁰</p> <p>In addition, the PAN-RRC promotes the strengthening of epidemiological surveillance systems through Priority 3,²⁸¹ as well as reinforcing social mobilization so that the populations adopt behaviours favourable to the control of a possible epidemic to effectively prevent the spread of germs (Hygiene & Sanitation).²⁸²</p> <p>This is further promoted in priority actions proposed under Strategic Axis 3 of the SNLCC, which include, among other things, reinforcing the epidemiological surveillance system and the fight against climate-sensitive human and animal diseases.²⁸³</p> <p>In terms of sectoral processes, the National Health Policy 2016-2030 (PNS) appears to be the document currently in place with the overall objective to provide the population with universal access to quality, comprehensive, integrated, continuous, and person-</p>	<p>Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014</p> <p>National Action Plan to strengthen Capacities for DRR, Preparedness and Response to Emergencies 2015-2020</p> <p>National Strategy to Combat Climate Change 2017</p>

²⁷⁶ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 45.

²⁷⁷ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 45.

²⁷⁸ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 52.

²⁷⁹ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 52.

²⁸⁰ ORSEC Plan 2014, page 52.

²⁸¹ PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 41.

²⁸² PAN-RRC 2015-2020, page 42.

²⁸³ SNLCC 2017, page 34.

<p>centered health care in order to contribute effectively to the socio-economic development of the country.²⁸⁴ The PNS promotes, among many other things, the strengthening of the managerial and operational capacities of national programs and the management capacities of the integrated health system to effectively fight against communicable and non-communicable diseases by adopting international recommendations; and the consolidation of epidemiological surveillance and epidemic response mechanisms.²⁸⁵ However, the PNS does not appear to set out clear procedures to respond to public health emergencies (PHEs).</p>	<p>National Health Policy 2016-2030</p>
<p>Which government and non-government actors do laws, policies and plans identify as responsible for responding to public health emergencies? Please list each relevant actor and describe their roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>From the documents available for review, it is not clear who is in charge of what in the event of a PHE. From past experience, the President of the Republic has led special committees for the management of a health crisis (as provided below), in close collaboration with line ministries. On the other side, the ORSEC Plan includes PHEs within the DRM framework, which can be understood as if PHEs are managed by the same actors as other types of disasters.</p>	
<p>Is there a coordination mechanism for the actors that are involved in responding to public health emergencies and, if so, which actors are included in the coordination mechanism? Who has overall command and control for the response?</p> <p>During the COVID-19 pandemic, the government adopted a number of measures to fight the spread of the disease. In April 2020, the declaration of a state of health emergency was declared, empowering the Ministers concerned to take any necessary measure to prevent the spread of the pandemic, to restrict or prohibit the movement of people and vehicles in the places or at the times set by stopped; prohibit people from leaving their homes, subject to strictly essential travel; quarantining people likely to be affected as well as placing and keeping affected people in their homes; temporarily close one or more categories of establishments open to the public, with the exception of establishments providing essential goods and services; order the temporary closure of meeting places of all kinds, drinking establishments, games rooms and shows; limit or prohibit gatherings on the public highway as well as meetings of any kind; take measures that can ensure the closure of on-duty pharmacies; order the requisition of any goods and services necessary for the fight against the health disaster as well as of any person necessary for the operation of these services or the use of these goods; take any measure to make appropriate medicines available for the eradication of the health disaster.²⁸⁶</p>	<p>Decree n°0708/PR/2020, State of Health Emergency</p>

²⁸⁴ National Health Policy (PNS) 2016-2030, page 33.

²⁸⁵ PNS 2016-2030, page 33.

²⁸⁶ Decree n° 0708/PR/2020, State of Health Emergency, article 2.

Furthermore, during the COVID-19 pandemic, a Health Crisis Management Committee (CGCS) was established through Decree n° 1001/PR/2020. The CGCS was placed under the direct authority and supervision of the President of the Republic, and was composed by the Ministers in charge of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security, Territorial Administration (under which the DGPC sits), Finance, Economy, Health, Communication, and the Director of the Civil Cabinet of the Head of State.²⁸⁷ The CGCS was particularly responsible for:

- defining and implementing the national management strategy for the COVID-19 pandemic;
- guiding, coordinating, monitoring, evaluating and adapting all the interventions of the actors involved in the management of the health crisis;
- taking all appropriate measures in general to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences and monitor them throughout the territory; and
- ensuring the effective implementation and monitoring of social support and economic support measures.²⁸⁸

Clearly, these were exceptional measures put in place to combat an unknown fast-spreading disease. However, it could serve as an example of ad-hoc measures and coordination mechanisms to respond to specific PHEs.

Are public health emergencies governed by the same legal and institutional framework as other types of disasters (e.g. floods, storms)? (That is, are they regulated by the same laws and managed by the same actors?) If public health emergencies are governed by a separate, specialised legal and institutional framework, are there any linkages between that framework and the framework for other types of disasters?

The PNS does not appear to make reference to the DRM framework overall, nor does it provide procedures and coordination mechanisms to respond to PHEs.

Although the ORSEC Plan does not provide exclusive procedures for managing PHEs, health risks and epidemics are addressed throughout the whole plan alongside other types of disasters (floods, droughts, etc). Therefore, from the desktop research conducted, the measures, procedures and institutional arrangements outlined in the ORSEC Plan for each phase of DRM would apply to PHEs.

[Plan d'Organisation des Secours 2014](#)

²⁸⁷ Decree n° 1001/PR/2020, Health Crisis Management Committee, article 3.
²⁸⁸ Decree n° 1001/PR/2020, article 2.