

5. タイ内務省地域行政防災部

DISASTER PREVENTION IN THAILAND

BY

CHALERMPOL PRATEEPAVANICH

DIRECTOR CIVIL DEFENCE DIVISION

CIVIL DEFENCE DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

THAILAND

INTRODUCTION

Thailand is a tropical zone country in the Southeast Asia. It is a unitary state with 73 provinces. She has 514,000 square kilometer of area with about 53,000,000 in population. Generally speaking, her climate is divided into three seasons: the hot and humid season, the rainy season and the cool season. The hot season starts from March to June, while the rainy season begins in July and ends up in October. The cool season starts from November to February. According to the geographical situation, Thailand is very close to the equator, which is one reason why she has suffered from the monsoon season which carry lots of heavy rainfall as "unexpected present from the heaven". Sometimes this gift is a blessing for agricultural purpose, while at the same time, it causes lots of disaster such as too much rainfall and inundation causes flooding. However, Thailand is a little bit lucky because we never suffer from any natural hazards such as earthquake, volcanic activities, snowfalls, tsunamis and hightides which threatened other southeastern countries.

Besides the natural disaster, the inhabitants are effected by other public disaster such as fires, accidents, pollution, drought and cold weather. The urban areas, like as Bangkok and the big cities, are heavily populated and are always easily affected by some man-made disasters, for example, fires, accident, epidemic and pollution.

Summary of Disaster History

Flood (Excluding Bangkok Metropolis)

YEAR	VALUE OF DAMAGE	KILLED	INJURED
1978	21,066,334	99	409
1979	3,274,730	-	-
1980	1,549,085,487	61	7
1981	314,351,033	73	7
1982	224,183,917	32	1
1983	1,104,017,994	57	2
1984	323,673,409	34	44
1985	250,359,621	12	1
1986	626,420,000	36	12
1987	832,660,000	64	22

Source: Local Administration Department

Fire (Excluding Bangkok Metropolis)

YEAR	VALUE OF DAMAGE	KILLED	INJURED
1978	118,233,561	6	6
1979	1,306,378,484	20	15
1980	464,200,715	18	78
1981	412,21,135	35	20
1982	545,224,924	13	32
1983	428,881,938	25	18
1984	649,525,971	33	47
1985	489,605,652	24	37
1986	430,121,579	34	70
1987	1,317,600,000	63	82

Source: Local Administration Department

Strong Wind (Excluding Bangkok Metropolis)

YEAR	VALUE OF DAMAGE	KILLED	INJURED
1978	8,183,434	11	17
1979	8,899,773	14	3
1980	33,871,503	14	29
1981	14,226,957	18	12
1982	24,738,272	12	21
1983	21,406,444	20	25
1984	24,196,279	32	29
1985	22,714,789	29	31
1986	34,160,450	43	33
1987	39,082,516	52	41

Source: Public Welfare Department

Activities of the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness

The disaster prevention and preparedness activities in Thailand are now governed by the Civil Defence Act, promulgated on March 22, 1979. The main authority is delegated under this Act to the Ministry of Interior.

1. The National Civil Defence Committee (NCDC)

NCDC is headed by the Minister of Interior as Chairman, Director-General of the Department of Local Administration serving as Secretary. The NCDC determines civil defence policy,

puts its stamp of approval on the principal civil defence plan; determine methods of inspection, follow-up evaluation, training and financial management. The NCDC may set up a sub-committee for any operations as authorized.

The sub-committee are hold up by NCDC. The first is the Civil Defence Sub-Committee for Principal Plan. The sub-committee is responsible for making the principal plans. Such plans are: Public Disaster Prevention and Relief Plan, Air-Threat Prevention and Relief Plan; Counter Sabotage Prevention and Relief Plan; and Evacuation of the People of Government Facilities Plan. They are promulgated on August 28, 1984. Another, the Sub-Committee for Relief Victims, is responsible for relief the victims from disaster according to the Civil Defence Act 1979. The sub-committee can approve maximum 30,000 baht for a relief disaster project. The more amount has to be approved by the National Civil Defence Committee. More details in relief victims are shown in the table.

TABLE Grant-in-Aid Contributed for Flood Victims Project by the National Civil Defence Committee (NCDC) Approval in 1984-1988

REGION	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
North	0	19,779,518	32,051,235	33,558,800	11,133,300
Northeastern	0	49,856,274	43,589,612	28,460,500	30,163,000
Central	0	5,935,925	49,175,716	25,841,300	6,135,100
South	99,122,449	7,490,020	26,623,505	5,079,300	48,479,166
East	0	771,490	24,872,169	7,224,000	10,484,200
TOTAL	99,122,449	83,833,227	176,312,237	100,163,900	106,394,766

Source: Local Administration Department

2. CIVIL DEFENCE SECRETARIAT (CDS)

The Director of DLA is as Secretary-General Civil Defence by position and DLA is acting for CDS. This office is responsible to do the following duties - such as studies, researches, analyzes and disseminate technical information, reviews the national plan, provides staff training.

About staff training, there are training projects for the official and civil defence volunteers. The training was held every year. Such training projects are as follows:

- Training Project for fireman in local (municipal, muang Pattaya and sanitation)

- Training Project for standard fireman trainer
- Training Project for civil defence volunteers.

For these training projects, the trainers and officials will be specified by the Civil Defence Division.

About coordination, follow up, evaluation, and supporting the operations according to the civil defence plan, the Civil Defence Division has following projects:

- Projects for test exercises and improvement of civil defence plan which is held in regional and local: Changwat (province); Amphoe (District); Municipal and Huang-Pattaya, in order to check whether each regional and local plan is drawn in accordance with the principal plan and practicable, including giving some suggestions in making plan to the official.

Supporting, to the operations according to the civil defence plan, the Civil Defence Division will support both budget and equipments to the local. In 1982 - 1983, the equipments are 446 fire vehicles, 145 water tender, 47 fireboats, and 198 light pumping appliances. The support is amounting to 655,753,200 baht.

Moreover, the Division use local budget in acquiring 2,084 transceiver for the civil defence operations. Thus, the local communication systems will be the same and able to communicate with CAD's communicative network.

3. CIVIL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS

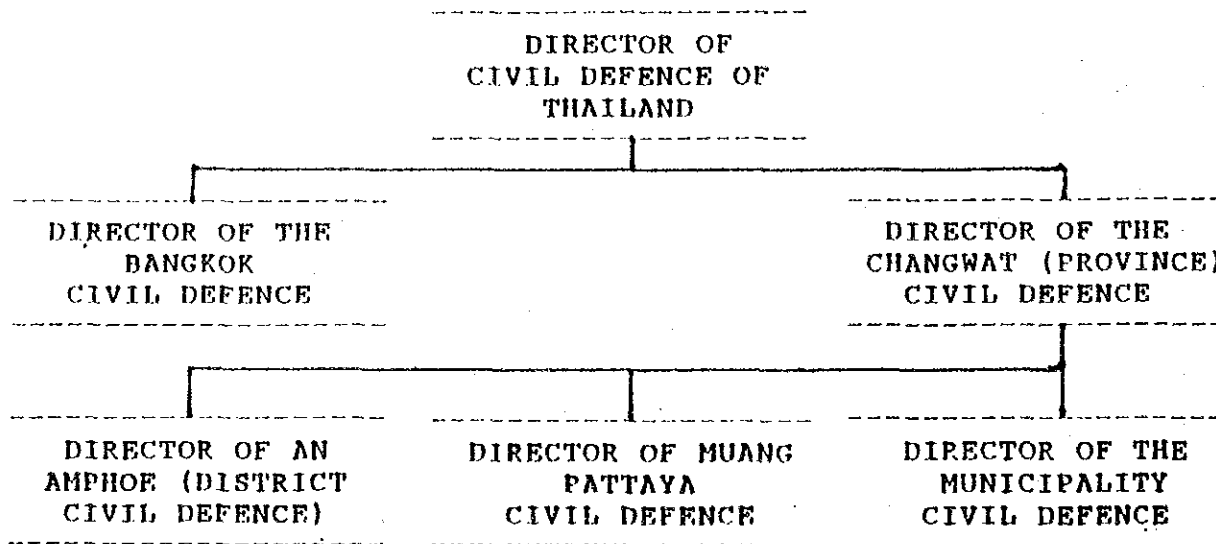
National Civil Defence Headquarter; Changwat Civil Defence Headquarter; Amphoe Civil Defence Headquarter; Bangkok Civil Defence Headquarter; and Huang Pattaya Civil Defence Headquarter, are set up in the principal plan for disaster prevention which is determined by the NCDC.

In each Headquarter assigned the civil defence director on a number of level. The Director of Civil Defence, in their respective geographic areas, are responsible for disaster prevention in the following aspects;

- formulate the operational plan in order to confront all kind of disasters that occur within the area
- extend assistance to the victims and responsible for rehabilitation after disaster
- report the LAD immediately about the type of disaster devastated the area, number of disaster-suffering people and urgent needs.

The line of command for the Director of Civil Defence may be written in the diagram below.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF CIVIL DEFENCE OF THAILAND



Source: Local Administration Department

4. CIVIL DEFENCE VOLUNTEERS

Civil Defence Act determines to have the Civil Defence Volunteers in the whole country. About this matter, the Civil Defence Division, LAD, has made Civil Defence Volunteer training project since 1982. The training projects has been held since then. Each year twenty training centers are determined in twenty Changwats. The Civil Defence Volunteers have trained a total 12,216 persons (data in November 1986). They are in various Amphoes all over the country, except in Bangkok.

5. PLANNING

The National Civil Defence Plans fall into four main categories, namely:

- 1) Public Disaster Prevention and Relief Plan
- 2) Air-Threat Prevention and Relief Plan
- 3) Counter Sabotage Prevention and Relief Plan
- 4) Evacuation of the People of Government Facilities Plan

These plans were then submitted to the National Civil Defence Committee (NCDC) for approval. When the plans were approved by the NCDC, they were then announced to be used as national plans. The Director of the Civil Defence of Thailand would then order the Directors of the Civil Defence at the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Changwat, Amphoe, Municipal, Muang Pattaya levels to lay down four civil defence plans so that they would interrelate with the national plans. In the present days, the four civil defence plans have been laid down in all levels in Thailand. These, in effect, will become disaster preparedness, relief, and a reduction in any danger which would affect people's lives, and properties. It would also rehabilitate the loss effectively, especially in time of emergency.

PROPOSALS AND IMPROVEMENT

1. The meaning of "disaster" is too wide, in Thailand, according to the Civil Defence Act 1979, disaster covers fire, flood, storm, air raid, sabotage and social tragedy. Because of this definition Changwat, Amphoe and Municipal have to prepare for lots of plans with an inadequate knowledge, manpower and apparatus. To solve this problem is to limit the definition of disaster and let each of the provinces, districts and municipalities focus on a more intensive disaster like fire or flood which are always occurring in the society and not too complicate. For the meaning of other disasters such as air-raid, anti-sabotage should be taken cared by the central or national government which has more manpower, technology and large amount of finance to support.
2. Inadequate communication of information of disaster. Each time a disaster attacks one community (Amphoe, Municipal), they really do not have enough time to prepare in advance. Furthermore, Amphoe or Municipality is not sure about the precise occurrence of disaster. Each local organization cannot afford the forecast equipments such as radar for checking heavy rainfall, or fire alarm or fire sprinklers.

The solution to this problem is that each Changwat should have all kinds of modern equipment such as weather radar, fire fighting equipment. Or if it is not possible in each province, NCDC should build "central information center" in each part of the country. The center will act as the middle man and provide all kinds of information to government sections, local organizations or even private sections.

3. To modernize means of disaster management and equip rescue and relief force with computers in addition to vehicles, vessels and airplanes.
4. More advance study of disaster prevention should be paid in more attention. Money for researchers, equipment for all kind of experiment, new technology from outside country should be welcome for better understanding and mutual help. At the same time laws and regulation during emergency period should be formulated in general through out the country. The people should know what they have to do in time of disaster.
5. The basic knowledge about the disaster should be given to the public through the media like radio and newspaper and it should print out all kinds of information like guidance to people where is evacuation place nearby their house, what to prepare in that time, what to do for help, etc.
6. Project for procurement of better communication equipment and increase communication links with the remote areas.
7. As a basis for long-term planning and in order to identify the areas which require special attention as well as measures needed to be taken to reduce flood damage in those areas, there is a need to carry out a flood vulnerability assessment. This would involve the assessment of the vulnerability of various parts of the country to flood hazard to identify areas subject to frequent flooding which cause heavy losses.
8. There should be an international organization at the international and the regional level to co-ordinate, train, help and exchange information and manpower for the implementation of the disaster preparedness and prevention activities.
9. For the prediction and prevention of the disaster, the meteorological network, the hydrological network, the zoning of land, the building code, seismological observation station, and the remote sensing methods should largely use to cover the country.

In conclusion, each disaster gives large scale of damage and distress to country to both human life, properties and the world. We do not have the best way to prevent disaster, but it is much worth to seek for the best way in that time to reduce and minimize disaster damage. Each country may have somewhat different features of disaster, characteristics of its own, and there must be big variety of techniques and counter-measures adopted in each country. However, we have the same attitude that disaster effect can be minimized if we keep correcting our errors.

6. タイ内務省公衆衛生局災害援助部からの入手データ

(9) Are there any institutes that make research and investigation in the field of disaster prevention?

9.1 Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, Asian Institute of Technology,

9.2 Office of the National Environment Board

9.3 Regional Disaster Relief Center, Disaster Relief Division, Department of Public Welfare

(10) Please show us performance of both natural and man-made disaster in last five years.

The performance of both natural and man-made disaster in last five years are showed by the number of Relief Recipients and Expenditure for Disaster Relief.

10.1 NATURAL

10.1.1 FIRE

Year	Frequency	No. of Recipients	Expenditure (Baht)	
1983	2,470	31,311	13,804,607	-
1984	1,733	22,332	9,983,043	85
1985	2,235	26,192	15,256,947	80
1986	2,325	24,972	15,494,206	10
1987	2,047	23,018	14,154,051	-
Total	10,810	127,825	68,692,855	75

10.1.2 FLOOD

Year	Frequency	No. of Recipients	Expenditure (Baht)	
1983	42	120,844	1,054,108	10
1984	271	813,123	12,547,399	93
1985	46	136,834	2,328,527	10
1986	84	82,474	4,615,718	67
1987	121	191,402	4,124,134	21
Total	564	1,324,477	24,669,888	01

10.1.3 STORM

Year	Frequency	No. of Recipients	Expenditure (Baht)	
1983	1,219	135,391	25,242,680	20
1984	1,973	122,484	25,069,724	-
1985	2,181	94,499	25,187,205	45
1986	2,778	127,860	33,721,674	18
1987	2,926	214,503	53,995,469	95
Total	11,057	694,543	163,216,753	78

10.1.1.4 Water Shortage, Unusually Cold Weather and Food Shortage

Year	Water Shortage			Unusually Cold Weather			Food Shortage		
	Frequency	No. of Recipients	Expenditure (Baht)	Frequency	No. of Recipients	Expenditure (Baht)	Frequency	No. of Recipients	Expenditure (Baht)
1983	1,545	227,142	-	66	133,186	7,883,560	10	6,835	624,355
1984	547	6,788	-	178	272,560	15,114,550	-	-	-
1985	804	94,316	-	76	239,832	13,624,420	-	-	-
1986	-	147,300	-	69	211,700	12,702,000	-	-	-
1987	1,572	301,501	-	86	195,500	12,210,000	-	-	-
Total	4,468	777,047	-	475	1,052,778	61,534,530	10	6,835	624,355

10.2 MAN - MADE

Year	Communist infestation and infiltration of external armed forces		Displacement (Transportation of distressed persons to return to their hometowns)						Public Disasters					
	F.	No. of R.	Expenditure (Baht)	in country			from abroad			F.	No. of R.	Expenditure (Baht)		
				F.	No. of R.	Expenditure (Baht)	F.	No. of R.	Expenditure (Baht)					
1983	107	38,284	38,380,846	948	1,766	188,109	-	17	286	340,015	83	1	6	18,000
1984	66	24,554	6,622,532	1,039	1,878	228,523	-	24	446	588,992	73	1	20	40,000
1985	84	42,271	4,843,974	1,326	1,853	244,714	50	33	629	1,103,119	47	9	204	153,308
1986	110	12,776	3,063,311	1,119	1,544	178,001	-	27	1,117	1,304,350	91	8	103	693,307
1987	128	12,163	3,282,105	1,021	1,450	172,034	-	25	184	2,407,037	27	10	64	114,666
Total	495	130,048	56,192,769	5,453	8,491	1,011,381	50	126	2,662	5,743,516	21	29	397	1,019,281

F. = Frequency

R. = Recipients

7. The Overseas Development Administration に係る資料 (イギリス)

The Overseas Development Administration

The Overseas Development Administration (ODA) is responsible for managing Britain's aid programme to developing countries. About £1,300 million a year is voted by Parliament to finance its work.

The ODA is part of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), and is headed by the Minister for Overseas Development (Mr Christopher Patten, appointed in September 1986) — who is one of four FCO Ministers of State. The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, is formally responsible to Parliament for the whole of the FCO, including the ODA. The senior civil servant in the ODA is its Permanent Secretary (Mr John Caines succeeded Sir Crispin Tickell in this post in April 1987).

The ODA employs about 1,600 staff — including administrators, economists, professional advisers and scientists. Its headquarters is divided between London and East Kilbride in Scotland. Staff in London deal with bilateral and multilateral aid programmes, while those at East Kilbride are responsible for a number of other areas including the recruitment and administration of personnel under the ODA's overseas manpower programmes.

British High Commissions and Embassies in developing countries help to implement the aid programme. In addition the ODA itself has five outposted departments, known as Development Divisions — two in Africa and the others in South East Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The Development Divisions provide on-the-spot advice on the planning and execution of aid in their regions.

CHAPTER 1

OVERSEAS AID IN 1987

The \$1,886 million (£1,151 million) official development assistance from Britain in 1987 represented the seventh largest aid programme among Western donors, who in total provided \$41 billion. Several important initiatives were launched to help the poorest countries pursuing economic reform.

International background

Instability in financial markets was overshadowed by more fundamental and persisting imbalances in world trade throughout the year, affecting the economic environment faced by developing countries.

Japan, Germany and two of the newly industrialising economies (Korea and Taiwan) ran large positive external balances. In contrast, the United States had a large deficit and became the world's biggest debtor.

At the Venice summit, the Group of Seven leaders agreed to take co-operative action to resolve the main macro-economic issues underlying these problems.

While economic performance in the richer parts of the world was positive, with growth at least as high as in the previous year, 1987 was for Africa as a whole a better year than 1986. The weather improved, food production expanded, and more than 20 countries pursued policies aimed at changing the structure of their national economies in order to promote faster development.

But increasing populations in Africa meant that growth was still not sufficient to improve average living standards. Real incomes per head were probably lower by about 1% over 1987 – the seventh successive year of decline.

Asia, in contrast, continued to reap the benefits of consistently good economic performance. Growth averaged over 6% for the fifth year in a row, making it the fastest expanding region in the world.

For many countries in Africa and Latin America 1987 saw little relief from their debt problems. Some benefited from the general fall in interest rates late in the year, and the decline in the value of the dollar helped those with debts denominated in the US currency.

United Kingdom Total Net Flows			
	£ million		
	1985	1986	1987
Official development assistance (oda)	1,180	1,185	1,151
Other official flows	306	220	130
Total official flows	1,486	1,405	1,281
Private export credits	-226	115	354
Direct investment	1,617	1,301	1,150
Bank lending	-1,100	1,500	-1,500
Voluntary agencies	132	119	135
Total private flows	423	3,035	139
Total flows	1,909	4,440	1,420
Percentage shares of Gross National Product:			
Net oda	0.33	0.31	0.28
Total flows	0.54	1.17	0.35

World Aid Flows (net oda)

	1986		1987	
	\$m	% GNP	\$m	% GNP
DAC members	36,653	0.35	41,219	0.34
Arab countries	4,527	1.76	3,290	n.a.
Centrally planned economies	4,751	n.a.	5,250	n.a.
Other donors	1,016	n.a.	840	n.a.

The international community gave prominence to seeking ways of solving the debt problems of the poorer countries, and some concrete measures were taken:

● At the Spring meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson proposed a three-point initiative for alleviating the financial burdens of the very poorest most heavily-indebted countries in sub-Saharan Africa following economic reform programmes agreed with the IMF and the World Bank.

The Chancellor urged conversion of aid loans into grants, more generous grace and repayment periods for rescheduled official debt, and reduction of interest rates on rescheduled debt to below market levels – suggestions which were taken up later in the declaration of the Venice summit.

Considerable progress has since been made on the first two suggestions, with a number of other countries joining Britain in providing debt relief on aid loans; the Paris Club has agreed to extend repayment and grace periods for 10 countries; and at the

DAC Members' Aid Flows (net oda)

	as % of GNP			\$m
	1985	1986	1987	
Australia	0.48	0.47	0.33	618
Austria	0.38	0.21	0.17	196
Belgium	0.55	0.48	0.49	692
Canada	0.49	0.48	0.46	1,880
Denmark	0.80	0.89	0.88	859
Finland	0.40	0.45	0.50	432
France	0.78	0.70	0.75	6,600
Germany	0.47	0.43	0.39	4,433
Ireland	0.24	0.28	0.20	51
Italy	0.26	0.40	0.32	2,427
Japan	0.29	0.29	0.31	7,453
Netherlands	0.91	1.01	0.98	2,094
New Zealand	0.25	0.26	0.21	59
Norway	1.01	1.17	1.10	891
Sweden	0.86	0.85	0.85	1,337
Switzerland	0.31	0.30	0.30	532
United Kingdom	0.33	0.31	0.28	1,887
United States	0.24	0.23	0.20	8,776
DAC total	0.35	0.35	0.34	41,219

Toronto Economic Summit in June 1988 agreement was reached on a plan to ease the debt service burden of the poorest sub-Saharan countries pursuing economic reform.

● The IMF negotiated an expansion of its Structural Adjustment Facility, which will provide an extra \$6 billion of new lending for the poorest countries at very concessional interest rates.

● The World Bank and many bilateral donors agreed to increase co-financing of African adjustment programmes.

For many of the better-off but biggest debtor countries, export volumes and values grew in 1987 compared to 1986, although their terms of trade declined slightly. In response to individual circumstances, innovative market-based schemes for easing commercial debt burdens began to be introduced – more debt/equity swap schemes were started, for example. But the overall debt position continued to worsen.

A 1987 landmark in North/South relations was the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It resulted in a consensus document setting out prescriptions for action by the international community and individual countries to help resolve debt and financial problems and commodity issues, to promote world trade, and to address the special difficulties of the least developed countries. It also highlighted the need for all countries to pursue structural adjustment.

The Uruguay round organised by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade began its work in 1987, addressing one area which is critical for all nations – the reform of world trade in agricultural goods. While some 700 million people are thought not to eat enough to sustain a fully productive life, billions of pounds are spent by major industrial countries subsidising the production of more food products than the market needs.

For economic managers everywhere, 1987 was not an easy year. Although some countries suc-

ceeded in the difficult task of maintaining the momentum of adjustment, more will need to do so if living standards are to rise further and faster.

Aid trends in 1987

In 1987 net official development assistance (oda) flows from all sources worldwide totalled some \$50.6 billion – an increase of \$3.7 billion (or 7.8%) over the previous year. There were increases in aid from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and from the centrally planned economies of the Eastern Bloc, but these were partly offset by reductions in aid from Arab countries and other non-DAC donors.

Net oda from DAC countries totalled \$41 billion – a reduction of 2% in real terms compared with 1986. This represented 0.34% of GNP for these countries as a group.

Aid from Arab countries resumed its downward trend after an increase in 1986. The Eastern Bloc's aid increased by 11%, but continued to be mainly concentrated on seven countries having close links with the Soviet Union – with nearly 80% going to Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia.

Total net financial flows from Britain to the developing countries are shown in the table on page 9. In 1987 oda amounted to £1,151 million – equivalent to 0.28% of Britain's GNP. The total of private flows from Britain fell very sharply compared with 1986. Net bank lending was negative, and there was a more modest reduction in direct investment.

Net contributions by British voluntary agencies rose from the 1986 total of £119 million to £135 million. Net private and official flows amounted to 0.35% of GNP.



Mr. Patten with His Highness the Aga Khan at the Ismaili Centre in London where he signed an accord to continue co-operation in overseas aid projects between the ODA and the Aga Khan Foundation.

CHAPTER 2

THE BRITISH AID PROGRAMME

Shortly after the end of the period under review in this publication, in January 1988, the Government announced new plans for aid which provide for growth in real terms (see "Aid plans" below). Earlier, in October, in reply to a report on bilateral aid by the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, it provided a detailed statement of its aid policies and priorities.

Gross British public expenditure on overseas aid in 1987 amounted to £1,283.5 million: £743.9 million was for bilateral aid, and £539.6 million was contributed to multilateral agencies including European Community aid programmes.

During 1987 the Government pledged up to £327 million in support of the International Monetary Fund's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility to assist the poorest countries, and £250 million of bilateral programme aid to assist sub-Saharan African countries pursuing policy reform.

Aid plans

As a result of the Government's 1987 review of public expenditure, revised plans for aid up to 1990/91 were announced. Compared to the original aid budget for 1987/88 of £1,235 million, these provide for increases of £72 million in 1988/89, £140 million in 1989/90, and £185 million in 1990/91. This means that the aid programme is now planned to grow in real terms over the next three financial years.

Further additions to the aid programme will be made to cover the full cost of Britain's contribution to the IMF Structural Adjustment Facility, and the cost of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's debt initiative for sub-Saharan Africa if international agreement can be reached on it.

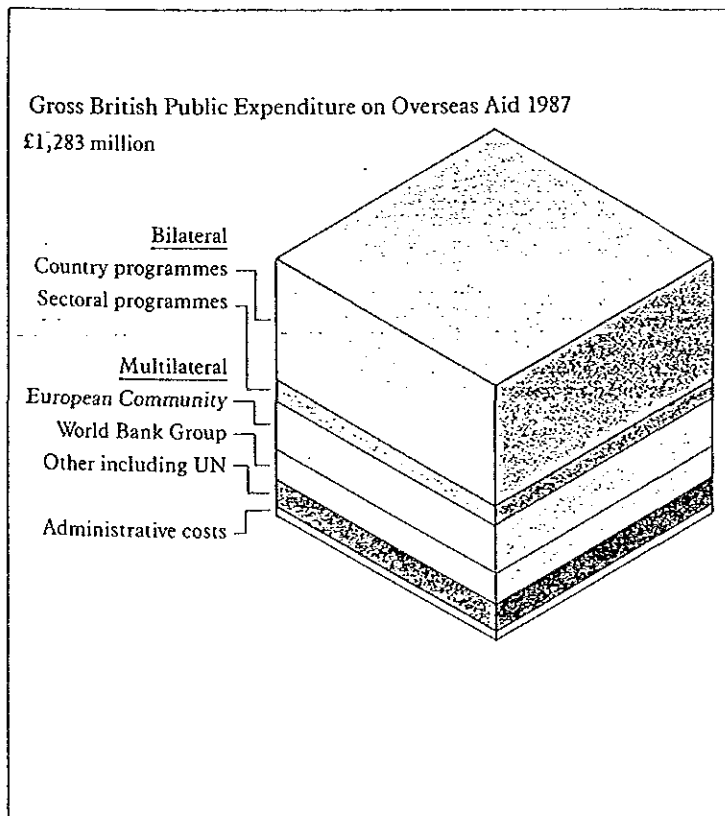
Bilateral aid to developing countries

In its observations (Cm 225) on the Foreign Affairs Committee report *Bilateral Aid: Country Programmes (HC 32)*, the Government reaffirmed that the aid programme had one, indivisible, objective "the promotion of development"; that this was "entirely compatible with also serving our political, industrial and commercial interests"; and that "the business of the aid programme is aid". Aid allocations reflected Britain's "long-standing links with a large number of poor, often anglophone, and predominantly Commonwealth, countries".

During 1987 125 countries received British bilateral aid, although some 60% went to ten countries. Reflecting the policy of focusing aid primarily on the poorest countries, over 81% of the total was provided to those with an average annual income per head of less than \$800 — mainly in Africa and South Asia.

Developing Commonwealth countries received 70% of bilateral aid, sub-Saharan African countries 48%, and countries in Asia 36%. Smaller but significant programmes were maintained in Latin America, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Project aid remained the largest of the various forms of financial aid provided to meet the particular needs of individual developing countries. But programme aid for essential imports — usually to countries pursuing adjustment programmes with the help of the IMF/World Bank, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa — increased further in 1987. In December Britain pledged a further £250 million programme aid over three years to assist the poorest and most



Gross Public Expenditure on Overseas Aid

	1985 £m	1986 £m	1987 £m	1987 %
Bilateral				
Country programmes	689	705	599	46.6
Sectoral programmes	96	99	105	8.2
Total	786	804	704	54.8
Multilateral				
European Community	234	223	239	18.6
World Bank Group	128	154	157	12.3
Other including UN	131	134	144	11.2
Total	494	511	540	42.0
Administrative costs*	36	36	40	3.1
Total gross aid	1,316	1,349	1,283	100.0

*including ODA administration and pensions liability, aid administration overseas and CDC's aid administration.

ODA Country Aid	£ million		
	1985	1986	1987
Project aid (excl ATP)*	400	422	359
Aid and Trade Provision**	44	81	34
CDC loans/investments	79	64	64
Programme aid	47	56	71
Budgetary aid	10	8	6
Debt relief	31	29	26
Food aid	28	8	12
Disaster relief	33	19	13
Pensions	18	18	14
Total	689	705	599

*including all country technical co-operation.
**including ATP technical co-operation.

heavily indebted sub-Saharan countries. (Programme aid committed during 1987 is shown in the top right-hand table on this page.)

Technical co-operation — mainly manpower assistance and training — continued to be an important element of the aid programme, accounting for 43% of total bilateral assistance during 1987.

Aid to the poorest countries (with annual income per head of less than \$800) continued to be provided on grant terms. In the context of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's debt initiative, Britain converted into a grant a past aid loan to Senegal. This brought to 13 the total of countries in sub-Saharan Africa to have benefited under the policy of Retrospective Terms Adjustment (RTA), at an overall cost to the aid programme of £245 million. In-all, 22 of the poorest developing countries have benefited from measures under RTA at a cost of £1,000 million.

Efforts to increase the effectiveness of Britain's aid continued by linking assistance more closely to structural adjustment programmes, by improving procedures for more rapid and effective procurement and achieving better value for money on aid-financed goods and services, and by further strengthening project aid procedures to take better account of environmental and social factors.

Women in development

The ODA's policy on women in development (WID) is based on the belief that an appreciation of women's contribution to economic and social development should be an integral part of all aid activities. All ODA staff are therefore involved, supported by a WID focal point in the Aid and Social Policy Group which provides guidance and monitors progress.

Sectoral Aid	£ million		
	1985	1986	1987
British Council	38	42	39
Other educational schemes	0	1	1
Volunteer and voluntary orgs.	29	24	30
Research and development	19	21	24
Surveys	6	7	6
Other sectoral programmes	5	5	6
Total	96	99	105

Programme Aid committed during 1987	
	Amount £m
Special Facility for Africa (SFA)*	
Ghana	5.0
Malawi	5.0
Somalia	5.0
Tanzania	5.0
Zaire	2.0
*see Chapter 4	
Other	
Bangladesh	20.0
Bolivia	5.0
The Gambia	2.0
Ghana	16.0
Mozambique	15.0
Somalia	1.0
Tanzania	14.0
Uganda	7.6
Zimbabwe	2.5

In 1987 work started on the preparation of a strategy plan for the implementation of the WID policy. The plan (which became operational in March 1988) emphasises both policy dialogue with developing countries and an increased effort to bring women into all relevant British-assisted projects and programmes as full participants and beneficiaries.

A notable example of this approach is a new slum improvement project in the east coast port city of Visakhapatnam in India, which will bring better public amenities and higher standards of health, education and community life to some 200,000 people. Women in particular will benefit from the fact that the project is concentrating on improvement rather than resettlement and thereby minimising disruption to established social patterns and sources of livelihood.

A major effort has started under the aid programme to bring increased training opportunities to women in developing countries — on courses of all kinds, not simply those conventionally categorised as being "for women". In 1987, with the objective of securing a greater take-up by women of its training awards, the ODA commissioned a major study (to be completed in 1988) of the constraints on their participation.

The ODA consults actively on WID problems with specialists in developing countries, in Britain, and in other donor agencies. Britain plays a leading role in the OECD Development Assistance Committee's Expert Group on Women in Development, and is in contact with WID focal points in the EC and the international development banks.

The ODA also has a continuing and mutually beneficial dialogue in Britain with representatives of the Women's Organisations Interest Group of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations.

Bilateral aid via British institutions and schemes

The services of a wide range of specialist British institutions were once again enlisted to help in the implementation of aid projects. The ODA's own



*Mr. and Mrs. Patten
visiting a primary
school in India.*

Overseas Development Natural Resources Institute (ODNRI) played a prominent part in this work.

The year saw further expansion of co-operation with voluntary agencies, primarily through the volunteer-sending organisations and the Joint Funding Scheme.

The British Council received substantial grants from the aid programme to provide English language teaching and other educational services and to administer the Technical Co-operation Training Programme (TCTP) and certain other technical co-operation activities on the ODA's behalf.

In addition to TCTP, training awards were provided under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, the ODA Shared Scholarship Scheme, and several country-based schemes such as the Sino-British Friendship Scholarship Scheme.

The ODA gave further support to the Commonwealth Development Corporation during 1987 so that it could continue making loans to financially sound enterprises in developing countries.

Multilateral aid

Contributions to European Community (EC) aid programmes were again the largest single element in Britain's multilateral aid programme, accounting for £239 million (44%) out of a total of £540 million.

Contributions to the European Development Fund benefited 66 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. Through payments to the EC budget, Britain gave support to Asian and Latin American countries and to the Community's food aid programme.

The various multilateral development banks and funds played their usual valuable role as a channel for aid, especially to the poorest, and in providing a co-ordinating mechanism for bilateral donors.

During the year Britain committed a further £58 million to the African Development Fund and \$15 million to the Caribbean Development Bank's Special Development Fund. The capital of the African

Development Bank was trebled, to SDRs 16.2 billion (equivalent to £12,244 million); and good progress was made towards a substantial general capital increase for the World Bank.

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) Bill began its passage through Parliament (which was completed in March 1988, followed in April by Britain's ratification of the MIGA Convention); and a high-level inter-governmental committee made recommendations on the future structure and financing of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

There was also substantial support for Commonwealth schemes and a number of United Nations bodies. Among the latter, about £7 million was pledged to Special Programmes of the World Health Organisation – including a £3 million contribution to its global AIDS prevention and control programme.

Evaluation in multilateral aid agencies

The ODA considers evaluation to be one of the most important tools available to aid agencies in trying to maximise the effectiveness of their development activities. Every year a significant proportion of its own past bilateral aid activities is subjected to evaluation studies in order to identify lessons for future programmes. The main findings of the studies are disseminated widely within the ODA and to other aid agencies and interested groups.

Over recent years the ODA has supported attempts within the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to establish the best evaluation practices in donor organisations. To add momentum to this support, it commissioned an independent survey of the evaluation systems in force in 74 international agencies. This study has now been published.

Using a standard comprehensive check list, the study assesses the attributes of an effective system, suggests desirable evaluation criteria, and records the extent to which these are reflected in current agency practices.

The study breaks new ground in analysing the problems of organising evaluation, and in logging the details of working practices in the agencies surveyed.

The ODA hopes it will stimulate further enquiries into an area where more than \$40 million a year is spent by the agencies surveyed as part of the quality control systems for programmes costing annually around \$21 billion.

Administration of the aid programme

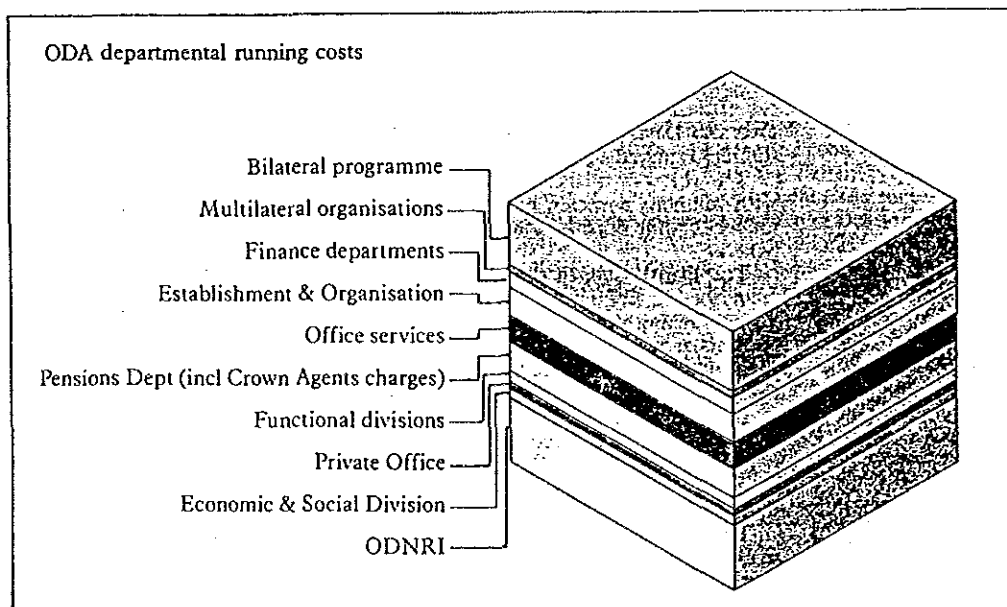
Some £38 million was spent in administering the aid programme in 1987. The main costs were the pay, accommodation and general administrative expenses of approximately 1,630 ODA staff. About 1,190 of these are based in Headquarters (680 in London and 510 in East Kilbride). This total includes 115 staff formerly employed by the Crown Agents on the payment of overseas pensions who were transferred with their work into the ODA's Pensions Department on 1 December. Some 55 staff work in the Development Divisions in Nairobi, Lilongwe, Bangkok, Suva and Bridgetown.

A further 385 work in the Overseas Development Natural Resources Institute, which was formed on 1 September 1987 by the merger of the ODA's former Scientific Units, the Land Resources Development Centre and the Tropical Development and Research Institute.

In Headquarters and the Development Divisions there are about 100 professional advisers (including economists, and specialists in agriculture, engineering, education and health). Some 340 administrative staff manage our bilateral aid programmes. A further 40 Headquarters staff deal with Britain's contributions to multilateral aid agencies. The remaining Headquarters staff work in central management departments or in support services.

ODA staff are also serving overseas on secondment to the Diplomatic Service in British Embassies and High Commissions which have especially heavy aid programme responsibilities, and on technical co-operation assignments in particular countries.

The chart below shows the breakdown of administrative costs by functional activity.



8. Disaster Emergency Cominitteeに係る資料(イギリス)



Secretariat:
9 Grosvenor Crescent
London SW1X 7EJ

Tel: 01-235 5454
Telex: 918657 BRCS G
Fax: 01-245 6315

INFORMATION NOTE ON THE DISASTERS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

Origins

The Disasters Emergency Committee was set up in 1963 to provide British aid agencies with a channel of co-operation for emergency relief overseas after large-scale disasters. The Committee met after major disasters, shared information, discussed their planned response and, where appropriate, undertook joint action.

At that time, the development of the television medium was resulting in greater publicity being given to disasters, which in turn generated an increased level of response from the public. It had become clear that television appeals were successful out of all proportion to any other means of mounting appeals and it was felt that when major disasters occurred the fundraising efforts of the charities should be co-ordinated so as to avoid competition and provide a focus for the public's response.

The proposal was put into effect and arrangements were made with the broadcasting authorities for the making of television appeals and with the banks and the Post Office for the receipt of donations.

Role of the Committee

The Committee is not itself a registered charity but it is recognised by the Charity Commissioners as the operative agency through which the member charities jointly launch television appeals to the public over the national networks following a major disaster overseas. It provides a quick and reliable channel for the donations given by the public for victims of disasters, whether natural or man-made. It remains an informal body used by its members as a focus for co-ordination and consultation on disasters and related issues.

Representation

The following charities are full members of the Committee: The British Red Cross Society, CAFOD, Christian Aid, OXFAM and the Save the Children Fund. In 1986, a system of associate membership was established, to enable charities which are smaller in size or geographical scope to participate in appeals for countries where they have a significant disaster relief capacity. In that year two charities joined as associate members: ActionAid and Help the Aged. In addition a system of co-option exists whereby non-member charities with a special involvement in a given disaster relief operation may be involved.

The Disasters Emergency Committee has an independent Chairman and in 1985 appointed a second independent member to serve on the Committee.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the London office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the British Refugee Council are observer members. Their representatives attend certain meetings depending on the nature of the appeal. Since its establishment in 1974, the Disaster Unit of the Ministry of Overseas Development (now the Overseas Development Administration within the Foreign Office) has also been represented and has worked closely with the Committee. On a number of occasions the government has channelled aid through the Committee or assisted by arranging air freight and allowing member agencies to fill the space with relief supplies as part of a joint effort. The ODA pays a grant towards the running costs of the Committee's Secretariat, which is located at the Headquarters of the British Red Cross Society and staffed by Red Cross personnel.

CATHOLIC FUND FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

2 Garden Close, Stockwell Road, London SW9 9TY.
Telephone 01-733-7900.

The Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (CAFOD) was set up by the Catholic Bishops of England and Wales in 1962 to express the concern of the Catholic Community for the needs and problems of developing countries. Each year CAFOD supports more than 500 long-term development projects in about 75 countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa. These include preventative health schemes, food production programmes, water development, community development and non-formal education. CAFOD supports projects which benefit people regardless of race, creed or ideology and which involve the local people to the greatest extent possible. The agency also prefers to finance those projects which are concerned with the causes as well as the conditions of poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance and suffering. The aim is to help people to help themselves. The majority of CAFOD's work is supporting these development programmes but up to 10 per cent of general income is set aside to deal with emergencies such as famine and floods, supplemented by special appeals for major disasters.

CHRISTIAN AID

~~240/250 Farnale Road, London SW9 9BH.~~
Telephone 01-733-5500: 620-4444

(From November 1987: Inter-Church House, 35 Lower Marsh; London SE1 7RL).

Christian Aid raises about £18 million a year to help the neediest people in the world's poorest countries to help themselves. It is the only inter-denominational agency appointed and controlled by the British Council of Churches. Clergy and ministers sit on its board as do lay experts including MP's, economists and business people. Being primarily a development agency, Christian Aid finances a wide range of Third World programmes from agricultural extension and trade training to child welfare and instruction in nutrition and hygiene. In some countries, legal aid is given to the poor when their human rights are threatened. Aid is given regardless of the religion or politics of the recipients. Selection of projects is influenced by a theologically-based conviction that to be effective, aid must also be respectful, have a high degree of community participation, and address root causes.

Christian Aid does not have staff abroad, preferring to work in partnership with indigenous organisations including the local churches. They decide what needs to be done and recruit the people to do it; Christian Aid contributes the money required. The charity's UK office monitors programmes which it is funding by sending staff on regular overseas visits. This pattern of working applies equally to emergencies. In times of war and disaster Christian Aid pays for emergency aid in the form of medical supplies, food, blankets, transport and building materials for use by local relief organisations. Refugees and displaced people are sheltered, fed and helped to resettle.

OXFAM

274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ
Telephone Oxford (0865) 56777.

In more than 2,000 projects in 74 developing countries Oxfam partners people who are striving to make their communities self-sufficient, free from hunger, injustice and disease and less dependent on the vagaries of climate. Its income rose to over £45 million in 1985 making it one of Britain's biggest overseas aid charities. Since it was founded by a small group of individuals in Oxford in 1942 to help hungry children in Nazi-occupied Greece, Oxfam's aim of relieving poverty, distress and suffering has moved increasingly towards prevention rather than cure. Although it has always provided emergency humanitarian relief after disasters, Oxfam tries not to be primarily a disaster-relief agency. It attempts rather to attack the root causes of poverty through long-term development projects for which local people have requested aid and in which they are fully involved. Oxfam invests its money in people rather than in machinery. Health, nutrition, literacy, agricultural improvement, small scale industry and community development all form part of Oxfam's work.

When does the Committee decide to appeal?

The members of the Committee would be called together at short notice on receipt of news of a major disaster. They would assess reports available from UN bodies, from the ODA, from the news media and from their own networks. Factors to be taken into consideration include the scale of the disaster, the resources available within the country and from outside, the existence of an effective co-ordinating machinery at national level and the accessibility of the disaster area in order to ensure effective delivery and monitoring of relief assistance.

How is an appeal launched?

If it is decided to appeal, the DEC Secretariat immediately seeks permission from the BBC and IBA for appeal time on their respective television networks and on BBC Radio 4. The appeals usually last for 4-5 minutes, broadcast at peak viewing time. When the broadcasting authorities grant such an appeal, the Committee of London and Scottish Bankers and the Post Office normally offer facilities for receiving donations over the counter through their branches throughout the country. The Post Office also provides a special PO Box for postal donations. All these facilities are provided free of charge to the Committee. Donations from the public are paid into one central account administered by one of the charities in rotation.

How are the funds used?

As funds become available, each member charity is generally allocated an equal share of the appeal proceeds, but this can depend on the extent of each agency's involvement in the affected country. Each charity works through its respective international networks, through partner organisations in the affected country or through its own teams in the field. The member charities meet frequently to share information on the current situation, action taken and plans for further assistance.

THE DEC CHARITIES

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

9 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EJ
Telephone: 01-235-5454

The British Red Cross is part of the International Red Cross movement which has been providing relief for the victims of disasters, both natural and man-made, for 125 years. It is one of 144 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies which make up a unique worldwide network capable of responding quickly and effectively when disaster strikes any where in the world.

Although an independently registered charity and completely autonomous the British Red Cross has a statutory obligation to support the humanitarian work of the whole Red Cross family. If the scale of a disaster is greater than the resources available in the country affected, the national society may ask for help from the International Red Cross. Emergency relief operations are co-ordinated in Geneva by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. National Societies respond accordingly with cash grants, relief supplies or personnel and sometimes a combination of all three.

At home, the British Red Cross trains people in first aid, nursing and community care. It recruits skilled volunteers. It raises money to help those who cannot help themselves. It operates through its independently registered County Branches. The Society is non-political and non-religious. It is not supported by government grant and relies on voluntary contributions.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

Mary Datchelor House
17 Grove Lane, Camberwell, London SE5 8RD
Telephone 01-703-5400

The Save the Children Fund is Britain's largest international children's charity. Founded in 1919, it is an independent voluntary organisation, professionally staffed, It is wholly concerned with the welfare of children in hunger, sickness and need, irrespective of country, nationality, race or religion. The fund is entirely non-political. Wherever possible, Save The Children has its own teams in the field. Over 2,650 people, the majority of them local staff, are employed in this work overseas, led by experienced directors, doctors, nurses and welfare workers. Great importance is attached to training local workers in the developing world (where necessary) in the professional and technical skills essential to the advancement of child welfare, education and practice. In the UK Save the Children runs a network of comprehensive child care services staffed by 771 full or part-time employees. These worldwide operations cost more than £125,000 a day subscribed at home and abroad. Over the years Save the Children has raised and spent more than £220 million and has brought relief, food, care and hope to many millions of children.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

ACTIONAID

Hamlyn House, Archway, London N19 5PG.
Telephone 01-281-4101

ActionAid designs, funds and manages long-term development projects to help poor communities towards self-reliance. Founded in 1972, it now works in ten countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and has an annual income of £12.5 million (1986). ActionAid believes that the many causes and symptoms of poverty need to be tackled in a co-ordinated, integrated way. As a result, its development programmes typically include projects in health, agriculture, education, skills-training and savings and credit in an attempt to combat various aspects of poverty. While long-term projects are its priority, ActionAid will address any emergency needs that arise providing it has the operational capacity to do so. At home, ActionAid staff work with schools and colleges, and other interested groups, to promote a greater understanding of the causes of poverty.

HELP THE AGED

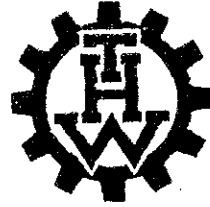
St. James' Walk, Farringdon, London EC1R 0BE
Telephone 01-253-0253

Help the Aged was founded in 1961 specifically to provide relief for elderly victims of disaster world wide. Because of its fundraising success the organisation was soon able to initiate projects within Britain, including the pioneering of housing associations for the elderly. Overseas the initial relief operation was extended into development schemes for older people. The development of independent national age care agencies such as HelpAge India, was supported and by 1983 the group of national HelpAge organisations was able to form the association HelpAge International with its Secretariat at the London Headquarters of Help the Aged. Its quarterly bulletin AGEWAYS is circulated free to more than 700 age care organisations in more than 70 developing countries, representing a unique network of organisations of known ability to care for the aged in both normal and disaster times.

DEC Secretariat
April 1987

3/INF8

Technisches Hilfswerk INFORMATION



What is the Technisches Hilfswerk?

The Technisches Hilfswerk (THW, Federal Technical Emergency Service) is one of the disaster control organizations under the Civil Defense Authority. It was founded in 1950, and in 1953 became a Federal agency within the purview of the Minister of the Interior. The director of the THW has his headquarters in the Bundesamt für Zivilschutz (Federal Civil Defense Authority) in Bonn.

How is it organized?

11 Land (State) branches under appointed Land commissioners, and over 600 local branches under voluntary local commissioners. There are more than 55,000 active volunteer members, 1,000 of them women, 10,000 senior volunteers and 3,000 junior volunteers (12 and older).

The Land and local commissioners are assisted by 120 appointed area administrators. 300 voluntary county commissioners work directly with and advise the county offices responsible for disaster control.

Official functions

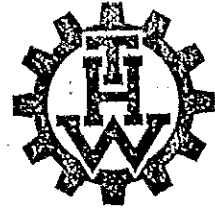
The main services provided by the THW in the areas of disaster control and civil defense are:

1. Rescuing endangered persons, animals and property (includes such activities as constructing emergency plankways and other temporary bridges).
2. Repairing supply lines (electrical lines, water, gas and oil pipes) and waste-water lines, in close cooperation with local authorities and private service firms.

Membership

Anyone with the necessary personal qualifications can join after a probation period. Normal vacation leave. Active participation mandatory. Under certain conditions, exemption from military service (draftees and conscientious objectors) is possible, one requirement being an undertaking to work for at least 10 years with the THW = disaster control. THW members are covered by accident insurance. Loss of earnings due to missions is recompensed according to guidelines. Elected spokesmen represent the interests of the members at the local, Land and Federal level.

Technisches Hilfswerk INFORMATION



Katastrophenschutz

Die Bekämpfung von Gefahren und Schäden, welche Menschen und wertvolle Sachgüter bedrohen, obliegt dem Katastrophenschutz. Er erfordert umfangreiche organisatorische Vorbereitungsarbeiten. In großem Umfang müssen Einheiten aus Katastrophenschutz Helfern aufgestellt und Führungsgremien gebildet werden.

Bergungsdienst

Der Bergungsdienst rettet Menschen und birgt Tiere und Sachen aus Gefahrenlagen einschließlich Wassergefahren. Er führt Sicherungsarbeiten durch, richtet Wege und Übergänge her und leistet Räumarbeiten. Dabei arbeitet er eng mit anderen Fachdiensten zusammen.

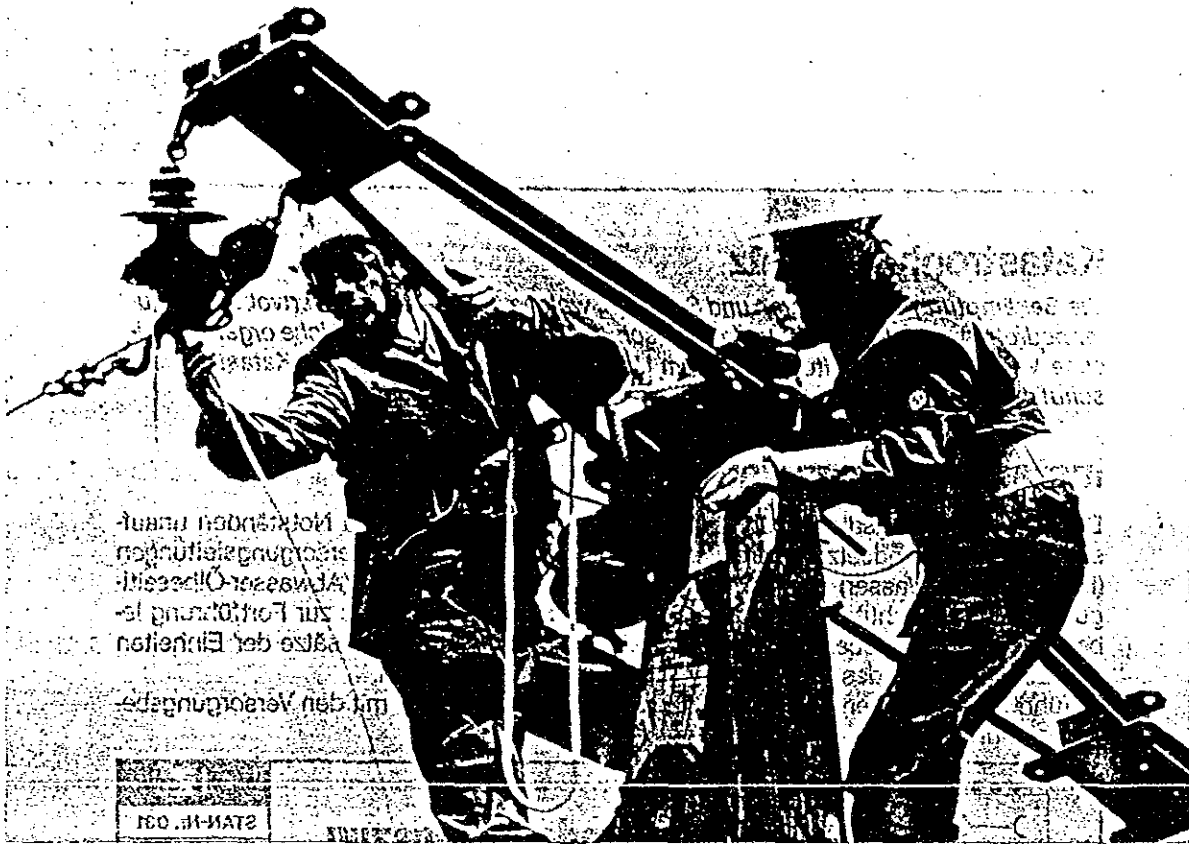
Hierzu werden entsprechend der jeweiligen Lage Schadenslagen erkundet, Hindernisse beseitigt, Verschüttete und Eingeschlossene geortet und geborgen und Verletzte aus dem Gefahrenbereich gebracht.



THW-Helfer der Gerätegruppe eines Bergungszuges bei einer Einsatzübung.

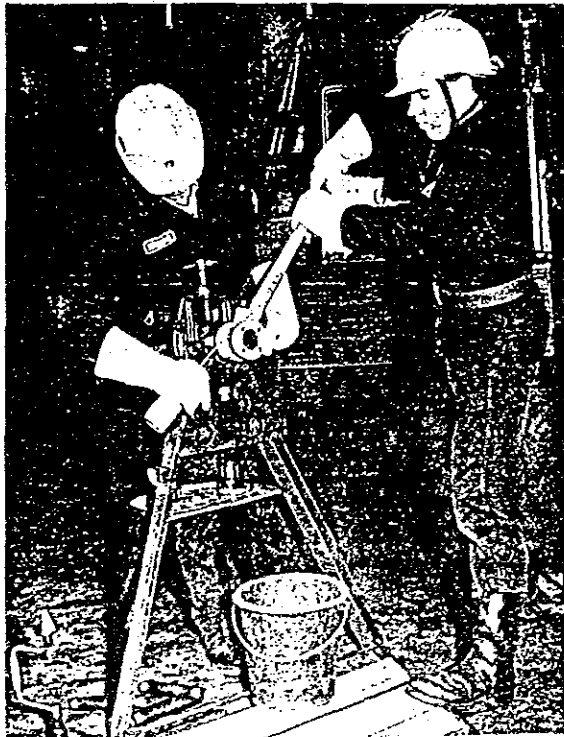
9/86

Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk — Pressestelle —
Deutscherherrenstraße 93 • 5300 Bonn 2 • Fernruf (0228) 84 01 • Dw 84 02 48 + 84 04 26



Der Instandsetzungsdienst hat neben anderen Fachaufgaben auch die Instandsetzung von Freileitungen durchzuführen. Er führt dies unter Aufsicht und in Zusammenarbeit mit den Versorgungsbetrieben durch.

Gewindeschneiden mit einer Schneidkuppe am Stahlrohr.

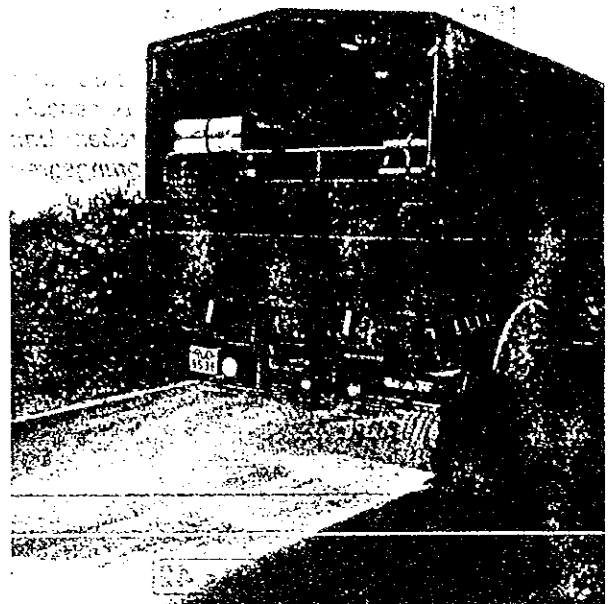


Arbeiten mit dem Elektroschweißgerät. Schweißen einer Kehlnaht am Stahlrohr.



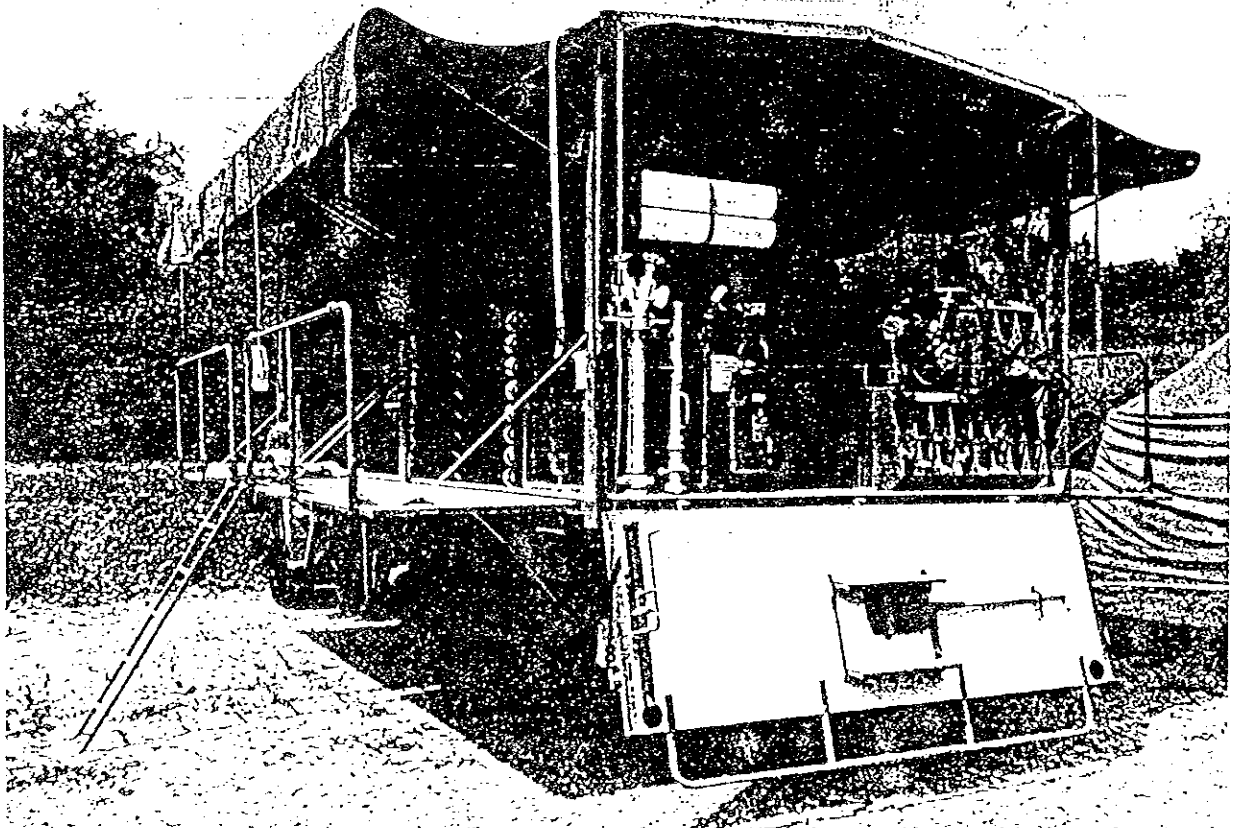


Links:
Erkunden eines verseuchten (kontaminierten) Geländes — die ABC-Erkundung umfaßt Messen, Spüren, Probenentnahme und Melden von radioaktiven, biologischen und chemischen Kontaminationen sowie warnende Kennzeichnung solcher Gebiete.



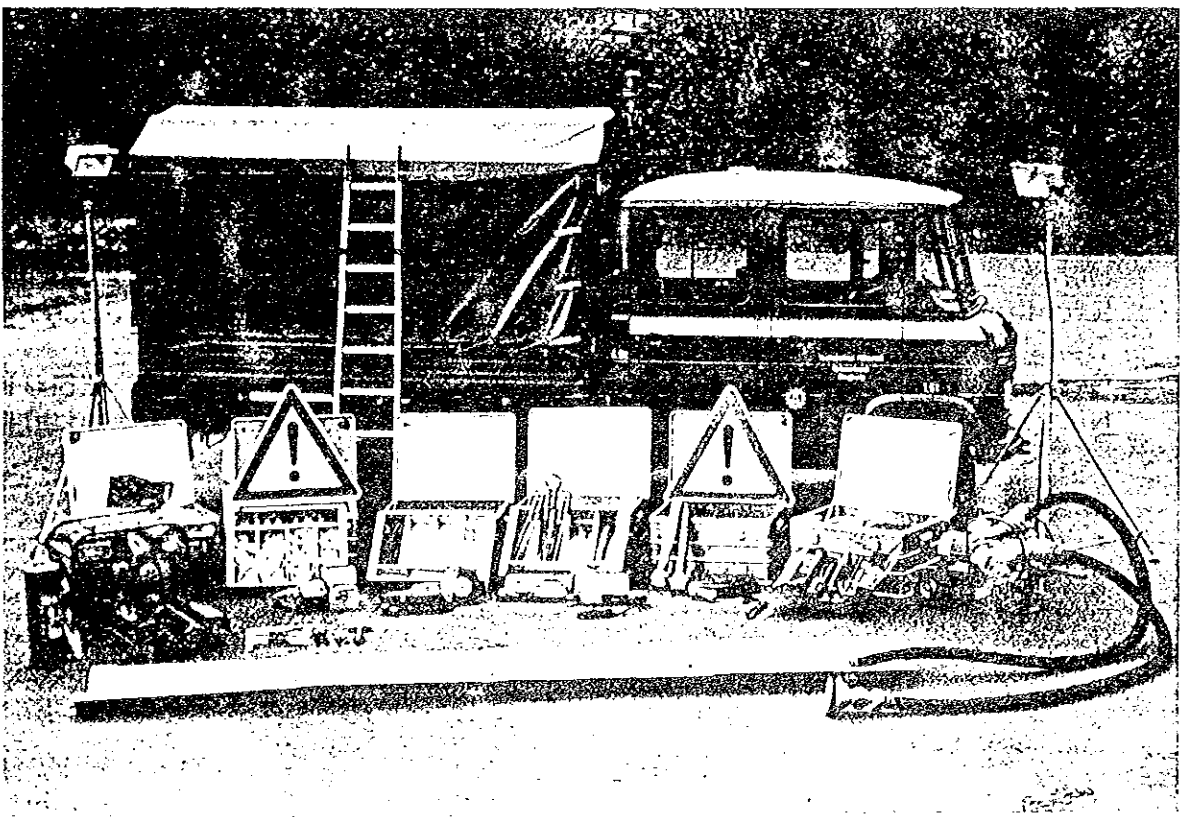
Rechts:
Dekontaminierung einer Straße in 2 m Breite mit dem Dekontaminations-Mehrzweck-Fahrzeug (DMF).

Unten:
Das aufgeklappte, einsatzbereite Dekontaminations-Mehrzweck-Fahrzeug, z. B. für die Dekontaminierung von Personen.





Instandsetzungstruppkraftwagen mit der Ausstattung für den Öl-Trupp
Daimler-Benz - Typ L 409





Das Bergungsräumgerät ist mit einer Zwei-Seiten-Kippschaufel ausgestattet. Mit einer Schnellwechsel-Geräteträger-Einrichtung mechanisch/hydraulisch können die zum Zubehör gehörenden Arbeitsgeräte — Tieflöffel mit Lasthaken — Zweischalengreifer — Polygreifer und Hydraulikhammer schnell und ohne Arbeitsaufwand angebaut werden.

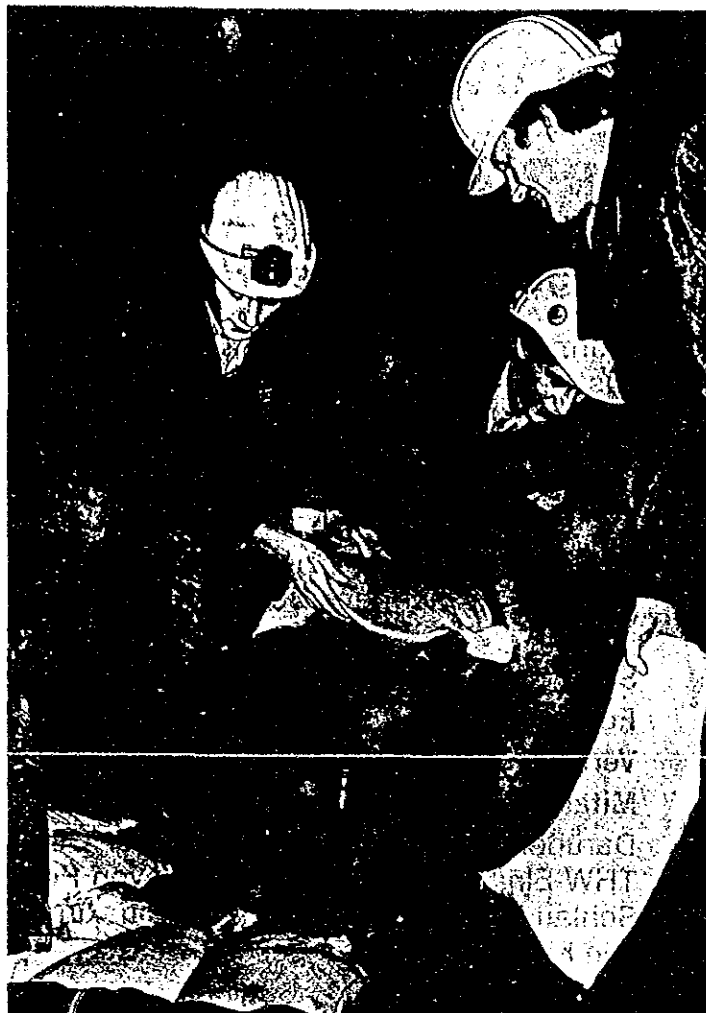


Der Sandsack ist nach wie vor das wichtigste und unentbehrlichste Hilfsmittel der Deichverteidigung und des Hochwasserschutzes.

Die Ausbildung und Übung mit Jute- und Kunststoff-Sandsäcken nimmt deshalb bei den THW-Helfern einen breiten Raum ein.

Zum Ausbildungsprogramm der THW-Einheiten gehören das fachgerechte Füllen der Säcke mit Schaufel oder Sandsackfüllanlage, ferner der Transport und insbesondere das Verlegen der Sandsäcke an binnenseitigen und außenseitigen Deichböschungen. Dazu gehört auch die Beseitigung von Quellen und Sickerstellen durch Ausrollen von Kunststoffplanen in Verbindung mit aufgelegten Sandsäcken.

Die laufende Übung im Umgang mit Sandsäcken — auch bei Nacht und schlechtem Wetter — gewährleisten den notwendigen Einsatzerfolg im Bereich des Hochwasserschutzes.



The universe of UNICEF

UNICEF was created by the UN General Assembly in 1946, in response to the suffering of children in 14 European countries devastated by World War II. It was meant to be a temporary organization.

UNICEF's first challenge was essentially a relief supply operation - to provide enough food, drugs, clothing, shelter, training and advice to help those children survive widespread hunger and disease.

In the early 1950s, the UN, recognizing the needs of children beyond Europe, voted to convert UNICEF into a permanent organization and widened its mandate to include the children of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In 1965 UNICEF won the Nobel Peace Prize.

From the earliest days of UNICEF, the supply operation has been a major instrument for the implement of the varied, UNICEF-assisted programmes. As programme activities have adapted to new conditions, new concerns and new opportunities, so have the material items required for

the accomplishment of their objectives - and the UNIPAC inventory mirrors that enduring reality. UNICEF collaborates with governments - more than 110 of them - in community-based services for children, in health care, clean water supply, sanitation, nutrition, education, and allied aspects of social development.

By ensuring the swift distribution of the right supplies and equipment to virtually every part of the developing world, UNIPAC (UNICEF Procurement and Assembly Centre) assists UNICEF field staff in the effective implementation of UNICEF-aided programmes. Despite the global scale of its commitments, UNIPAC has a modest work force of about 200 people in Copenhagen. (UNICEF as a whole is comparatively small and widely dispersed with 75 per cent of its approximately 2,000 permanent staff posted in some 70 field offices and the rest in New York, Geneva and Copenhagen.)

Growing concern for growing needs

UNIPAC first came into being in 1953, in the basement of the United Nations building in New York. Nine years later, UNICEF moved its storage, packing and assembly functions to the Freeport of Copenhagen. As the demand from the field increased - year after year - the facilities became inadequate for the workload. Today, the new centre has 23,000 square metres (almost 250,000 square feet) of space for storage alone. That's the equivalent of three football fields.

In the years after 1962, when UNIPAC began operations in Copenhagen, the value of annual throughput was between \$2 and \$3 million. The functions were primarily warehousing, packing and shipping. The turnover of the warehousing and packing operations has increased

steadily and in 1983 the major part of the UNICEF supply operations was consolidated in the freeport in modern facilities generously provided by the Danish Government to facilitate internal communications and to raise efficiency. Today, UNIPAC not only handles warehousing and packing but is responsible for most of the world-wide procurement of supplies and equipment amounting to some \$125 million. A growing proportion of the supplies and equipment is purchased in developing countries, \$30 million worth in 1983. In 1984, approximately \$40 million of project supplies were being dispatched from UNIPAC Copenhagen, some 9,000 tons packed in 250,000 export cases for projects in the third world.

On the alert 24 hours a day

An emergency has no respect for office hours or calendars. UNIPAC must remain on the alert 24 hours of each day of the year – with an *ear to the phone and an eye to the telex*. Since the arena of concern encompasses many of the world's danger spots, UNIPAC must be ready for any disaster so that urgently needed relief supplies can be rushed to stricken areas at once. If they are not in stock, UNIPAC must know where the required items can be most quickly and economically obtained.

UNIPAC is organized to respond swiftly to requests for specially-packed sets to meet particular needs – equipment and supplies for midwives, medical teams, schools, kindergartens, vehicle workshops and others. A wide variety of complete kits, ready for use by doctors, midwives, teachers, and others, can be packed in a few hours. To ensure swift delivery in an emergency, the UNIPAC assembly lines can always be cleared for priority consignments.

More than 5,000 items. Plus one: Experience

UNIPAC's illustrated catalogue has 1,059 pages with more than 5,000 items listed, most of them in stock and ready to be shipped out at short notice. The computer helps to keep track of amounts available and warehouse location for speedy retrieval.

The catalogue contains supplies for every conceivable need: hospital and laboratory equipment; shelter materials; dental supplies; teaching aids; vehicles; knitting and sewing materials; garden tools; charts and maps; sanitation equipment; auto mechanic tool kits; cooking utensils; and complete classroom equipment. In stock also are thousands of syringes. Blankets and tents are packed and ready to go.

In dollar terms the largest part of UNICEF co-operation (over 60 per cent of all UNICEF assistance) takes the form of supplies and equipment. Water and sanitation equipment is the major supply category, followed by

pharmaceuticals, hospitals and educational equipment, vehicles, spare parts and building materials.

But, above all, UNICEF, working closely with governments, helps with the professional know-how that has resulted from direct field experience in all parts of the world. Without a sound knowledge of conditions in beneficiary countries, much could be wasted. The equipment might not function properly in heat or in high humidity. Other items might require complex maintenance or offend local susceptibilities.

Once the needs in the field are ascertained, UNIPAC staff make every effort to buy at the right price, maintain stocks of all important items, ship at the most competitive rates by the fastest routes, and control the quality to make certain that all of the goods delivered are appropriate for local conditions.

When somebody cares – we don't care who...

Keeping UNICEF programmes around the world supplied is UNIPAC's major task. As part of the United Nations system, however, it also helps to purchase and deliver supplies for other UN agencies. In addition, UNIPAC assists non-UN organizations: Independent aid groups, non-governmental and governmental relief organizations and others concerned with economic and dependable delivery of assistance.

Major relief and humanitarian organizations may seek UNIPAC procurement help or order specific supplies and equipment from the comprehensive UNIPAC catalogue established through years of practical experience in every field of UNICEF work.

UNIPAC performs most dramatically in emergencies,

but 90 per cent of its goods are aimed at meeting long-term, developmental needs. These can range from tool kits to drilling equipment, from classroom supplies to baby scales.

Supplies and equipment are procured from sources in all parts of the world as a result of global competitive bidding, including, wherever possible, supply sources within the assisted country.

UNIPAC is not in existence to make a profit, but to keep costs down by acquiring and delivering, as efficiently as possible, the supplies needed to help children. In a real sense it is working to put itself out of business, towards the day when such an institution as UNICEF is no longer needed. Until that time, however, UNIPAC must keep the life lines open to imperilled children wherever they may be.

”Faster, cheaper, better”

There is so much to be done for children in so many places that neither time, money, nor supplies can be wasted.

Only professionals can ensure that supplies are suited for their intended purpose and that they will reach their destination in good time and condition.

UNIPAC staff know how to negotiate prices, and the importance of maintaining the comprehensive stock which

enables them to get supplies into the air in a matter of hours when necessary. But whether the supplies are for disaster relief or long-term development, UNIPAC experience, imagination and flexibility, the products of decades of direct practical, field-tested knowledge, ensures not only efficiency but effectiveness.

UNICEF today

In recent years UNICEF has focused attention and support on the spreading potential of a virtual "revolution" in child survival and development. In countries and parts of countries, action is underway which has already saved tens of thousands of young lives. The possibility of dramatically reducing infant and young child death and disease has captured the imagination and involvement of community leaders and Heads of States, of businessmen and bishops, volunteers and professionals. But its main and most enduring impact has been on individual parents in every type of economic and political system and a wide range of sociocultural environments.

For example: In Honduras, intensive year-round radio campaigns have helped most mothers learn how to make an oral rehydration mixture; in Brazil, more than 300,000 immunization campaign volunteers - drawn from women's groups, church organizations, peasant co-operatives - have helped to reduce polio by 99 per cent in the last three years; in Egypt, child deaths in the Nile village of Berket Ghatus were reduced by 50 per cent within a year of a community-backed oral rehydration campaign; in Oman, school children have been trained to detect early symptoms and to help prevent trachoma among fellow pupils; and in Indonesia, 7,000 family planning workers have been retrained to help teach mothers in 15,000 villages about the use of child growth-monitoring charts. The charts which give the first

warning of any faltering in growth so that mothers can increase feeding or seek timely help have been given to the mothers of 2.5 million children.

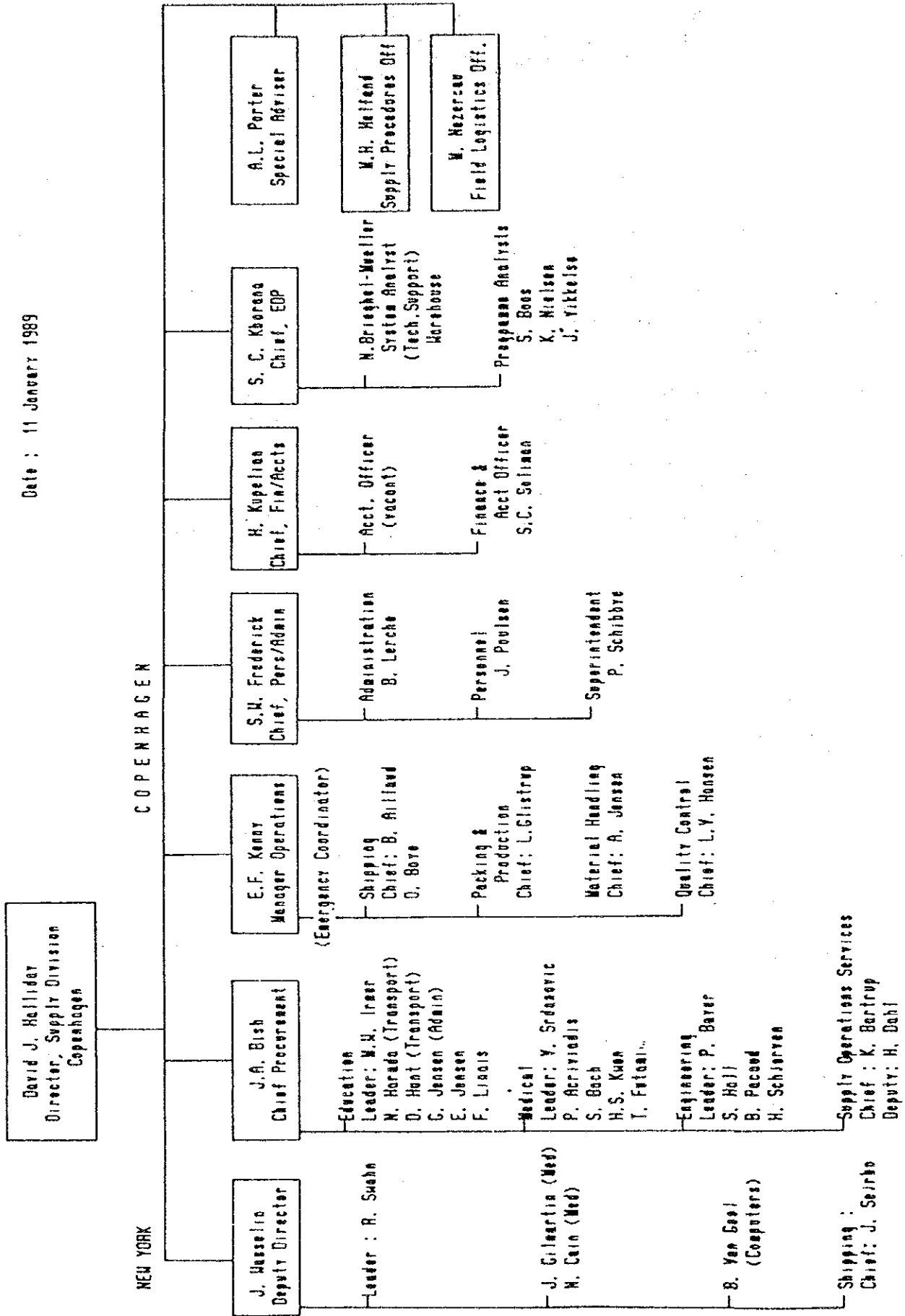
Building on the results of programmes like these and hundreds more, UNICEF is working to raise the awareness and support which can bring similar benefits to the millions more children in need. The Children's Fund provides material support, through supplies and training grants for the community-based services which carry the knowledge and support its application at neighbourhood level.

In 1983, for example, stipends were provided for 20,400 village-level nutrition workers, 68,900 health workers, 129,400 teachers, 5,500 child welfare workers, 29,700 local leaders and 43,300 women and girls working in social welfare services.

Equipment and supplies backed up these efforts in some 53,700 health centres, 61,900 primary schools and training institutions, 22,900 child welfare centres, 22,500 youth centres and 700 social work training institutions. Water supply systems assisted by UNICEF supplied clean water for 12.9 million people - 40 per cent of them children.

UNIPAC's part in this effort is clear but no attack on such a massive problem can be mounted without the widest possible public support. It is a task, as the UN Secretary-General says, which calls for the involvement of all men and women of goodwill.

Date : 11 January 1989



11. フランス内務省CODISC (オペレーション実施本部)

1988年度の主な活動内容

1988年度の主な活動

- 1月30日 イタリアのタンカー”アマゾン”からの重油流出事故によるフィニステールの海岸の汚染。CODISCの出動と、UIISC 1の汚染除去部隊2隊の活動。
- 2月20日 モロッコの洞窟から人命救助。88年 2月22日から25日までフランスのスペレオ・スクールと DSCの18名からなる救助隊をアガディールのヴィット・タンドゥム洞窟に派遣。7名のモロッコ人洞窟学者を救出。
- 3月19日 うんか退治。モロッコのグリミンに 5万リットルの殺虫剤を 3月19日から 4月18日にかけて輸送。DSCの航空基地から噴霧装置の付いた DC6を2機使用。
- 6月 8日 ツールのロワール川の汚染。CODISCと各省庁の活動。飲料水を積んだ列車を 2列車と水タンクを送る。
- 8月 7日 スーダンのカルツームで洪水と飢饉。DSCの技術コンサルタントを 8月19日から26日まで派遣しフランス大使の元に置く。
- 8月14日 ベルーのマチュ・ピッチュで森林火災。DSCの森林火災技術コンサルタント 2名を 8月18日から27日まで派遣。散水ヘリコプターのパイロット 1名を 8月28日から 9月 3日まで派遣。空輸機材の使用。
- 8月20日 ネパールで地震。DSCの技術コンサルタント 1名を 8月23日から30日まで派遣しフランス大使の元に置く。

- 9月19日 レユニオン島で森林火災。114名を9月19日から24日まで派遣し、12トンの消火機材を空輸。
- 9月1日 ソ連の人工衛星コスモス1900の落下に備え全国的に活動準備体制をとる。
- 10月1日
- 10月3日 ニーム市で激しい嵐が発生し、道路が濁流となり、電話、電気、水道が破壊される。17機のヘリコプターと UIISCの360名、1800名の軍隊、270名の消防隊及び機材（救援車両59台、ボート27艘、発電機等）の輸送。
- 12月9日 アルメニアで地震。497名と77トンを越す機材を88年12月9日から12日までに4回に分けて輸送。

12. 世界の医師団 (MDM)



Photo : Pascal DELOCHE/MEDMOND



Médecins du Monde (MDM) is a humanitarian non-governmental organization as defined by French law. Its goal is to intervene wherever human life is threatened by war, disease, famine or other suffering. Médecins du Monde brings assistance to affected populations by organizing, on a volunteer basis, teams of doctors and other members of the health care community who then serve these populations.

BRIEF HISTORY

In 1971, in reaction to the drought and famine afflicting the population of Biafra, Bernard Kouchner, Max Récamier (two French doctors) and several of their colleagues created a humanitarian organization called Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders). In response to the plight of the Vietnamese refugees fleeing their country in the late 1970s, they subsequently founded Médecins du Monde in 1979.

ORGANIZATION

Médecins du Monde is made up of members of the health care profession who volunteer their services wherever they are needed, but particularly in the Third World and in countries experien-

cing crises where other humanitarian organizations cannot intervene.

Médecins du Monde operates about twenty missions a year staffed by medical personnel.



Photo : J.P. MAUBERT/MEDMOND



Photo : S. ALLISON / COLLECTIF

Monde with various projects such as vaccination campaigns, food drives, construction of medical facilities and land management. As a result, each year almost three hundred people, well-trained in their field and knowledgeable about the conditions prevailing in the country in which they are to serve, staff Médecins du Monde's numerous missions. Journalists and academics often participate as well, in order to document the serious conditions which necessitate our presence.

STRUCTURE

Médecins du Monde is directed by a group of twelve doctors elected from among its members. They serve on a strictly volunteer basis while maintaining their professional activity. They meet bi-monthly in order to insure the proper management of the organization.

In addition, the heads of the different missions meet regularly with those who are both on their way to and from the field. Such exchanges, which are an integral part of Médecins du Monde, serve as a creative, innovative source of solutions to the complex problems faced in this type of work.

Médecins du Monde also has a full-time paid staff. These twelve individuals carry out the day-to-day administrative tasks of coordination, communication and fund-raising which are vital to organizations such as Médecins du Monde.

Following an active expansion drive, Médecins du Monde now has fifteen affiliates throughout France which recruit locally and organize their own missions. Thus Médecins du Monde/Strasbourg runs a mission in Mozambique training doctors; Médecins du Monde/Bordeaux successfully ran a sanitation project in Senegal; and Médecins du Monde/Marseille trains medical personnel in Kurdistan.

Because they work on a volunteer basis, their average stay is between six and eight weeks. The organization is increasingly looking for health care professionals who can serve from six months to a year in order to facilitate missions more oriented towards long-term development and training.

With Médecins du Monde's personnel needs and volunteer lists computerized, the organization knows from day to day where there are posts to be filled and who is qualified to fill them.

In addition to medical and paramedical personnel, nutritionists, architects, agronomists and other professionals have assisted Médecins du



Photo : Pascal DELOCHE/MEDMOND

INTERVENTIONS

Médecins du Monde intervenes principally in the following cases:

- 1 - Emergency situations such as the volcanic eruption in Columbia in 1985 or the earthquake in Mexico City that same year. Médecins du Monde dispatches its personnel working in the general region as rapidly as possible both to help organize and take part in the disaster aid. Missions of this type are generally coordinated by an emergency agency ;
- 2 - Special situations in trouble areas where, for administrative or political reasons, organizations like UNICEF or the Red Cross have no access. Thus Médecins du Monde works unofficially in Afghanistan, El Salvador, South Africa and with the Karens along the Thai-Burmese border. In addition, Médecins du Monde has gained access to prisons in Chile and Mozambique where torture is still practiced, and consequently the organization often serves as the sole humanitarian organization bearing witness to and reporting such abuses of human rights ;
- 3 - Development projects such as in Mali where a sanitation project was launched alongside a training program for doctors, or in Mozambique where a similar project accompanied a nutrition campaign. These interventions range from a simple effort to improve hygiene to the teaching of sophisticated medical techniques; from the organization of vaccination campaigns and the establishment of hospitals to the training of health care personnel;
- 4 - Bilateral development projects involving the transfer of technology. Médecins du Monde is increasingly emphasizing projects such as the founding of a blood bank in Nicaragua or the

training of bone and cardio-vascular surgeons in Erythrea, in Ethiopia.

Each intervention is preceded by an in-depth exploratory mission (except of course in emergency situations) to determine the potential costs and benefits of a project. This includes a thorough evaluation of both the human and technical means necessary to carry out the project.

Besides its work in the field, Médecins du Monde is committed to developing multilateral aid on the European level. Already professional and informational exchanges have begun as a result of a European Confederation project which has linked Médecins du Monde with organizations in West Germany, England, Belgium and Holland. It is within this framework of cooperation that two doctors from Médecins du Monde collaborated on a project initiated by Médecins Sans Frontières/Belgique (Doctors Without Borders/Belgium) and assisted by two foreign organizations, Not Artze and Artsen Zonder Grenzen. This multinational medical team went to Aden in South Yemen during the violent uprisings in January, 1986, to perform emergency medical treatment.

The continued development of this confederation within the broader European context will improve the coordination, speed and efficiency of successful medical interventions in the field. At the same time, Médecins du Monde is promoting a project called "GLOBUS" which will permit and encourage European youth to participate directly in development projects in order to expand both the cultural and long-term benefits of such aid.

ETHIC

Médecins du Monde is committed to providing aid to those in need, regardless of their political or ideological persuasion. A wounded or malnourished child, whether he be in El Salvador or



Photo : J.F. MAUBERT/MEDMOND

Afghanistan, knows nothing of the East-West conflict, but only pain and misery.

While Médecins du Monde insists on remaining non-political in its battle against physical and mental suffering, it is also true that as doctors and human beings we are professionally and morally obligated to speak out against oppression, torture and other human rights abuses. As the author André Glucksmann once wrote, "The complacency of the fortunate, the martyrdom of the downtrodden and the might of the despots are perpetuated when everyone ignores his fellow human beings, both near and far." Witnesses of injustice, we support the actions of all organizations working for the respect of basic human rights everywhere.

MEMBERSHIP

All members of the medical, paramedical and health professions can become members of Médecins du Monde and are eligible to work in the field.

All members are asked to contribute an annual membership fee.

RESOURCES

Médecins du Monde has several sources of income. More than half of its resources come from individual contributions either in the form of general support or in response to advertising campaigns designed to finance specific missions. In early 1986, the number of contributors passed one hundred thousand, a level of support which Médecins du Monde plans to double in 1987.

Médecins du Monde also receives financial support from organizations such as EMMAÛS



Photo : Ghislain BELLORET/MEDMOND

International, Secours Catholique (a catholic relief agency), and the International Red Cross.

In addition, the organization receives nearly one-third of its support from the European Economic Community. Médecins du Monde also benefits from the logistical support of other international organizations in the field, such as Hôpital Sans Frontières (Hospital Without Borders).

Finally, the organization works with private companies in order to obtain materials vital to missions (laboratory equipment, medical supplies, vehicles, etc.) at little or no cost.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Anyone can support Médecins du Monde's important work by making a contribution today. Checks should be made out to the order of the French Foundation, the authorized recipient of contributions to Médecins du Monde.

If you would like any further information concerning Médecins du Monde and its activities, please do not hesitate to contact us at :

MÉDECINS DU MONDE
67, AVENUE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
75541 PARIS Cedex 11 - FRANCE
Tél. : 16 (1) 43.57.70.70
Télex : 216 213 F MEDMOND

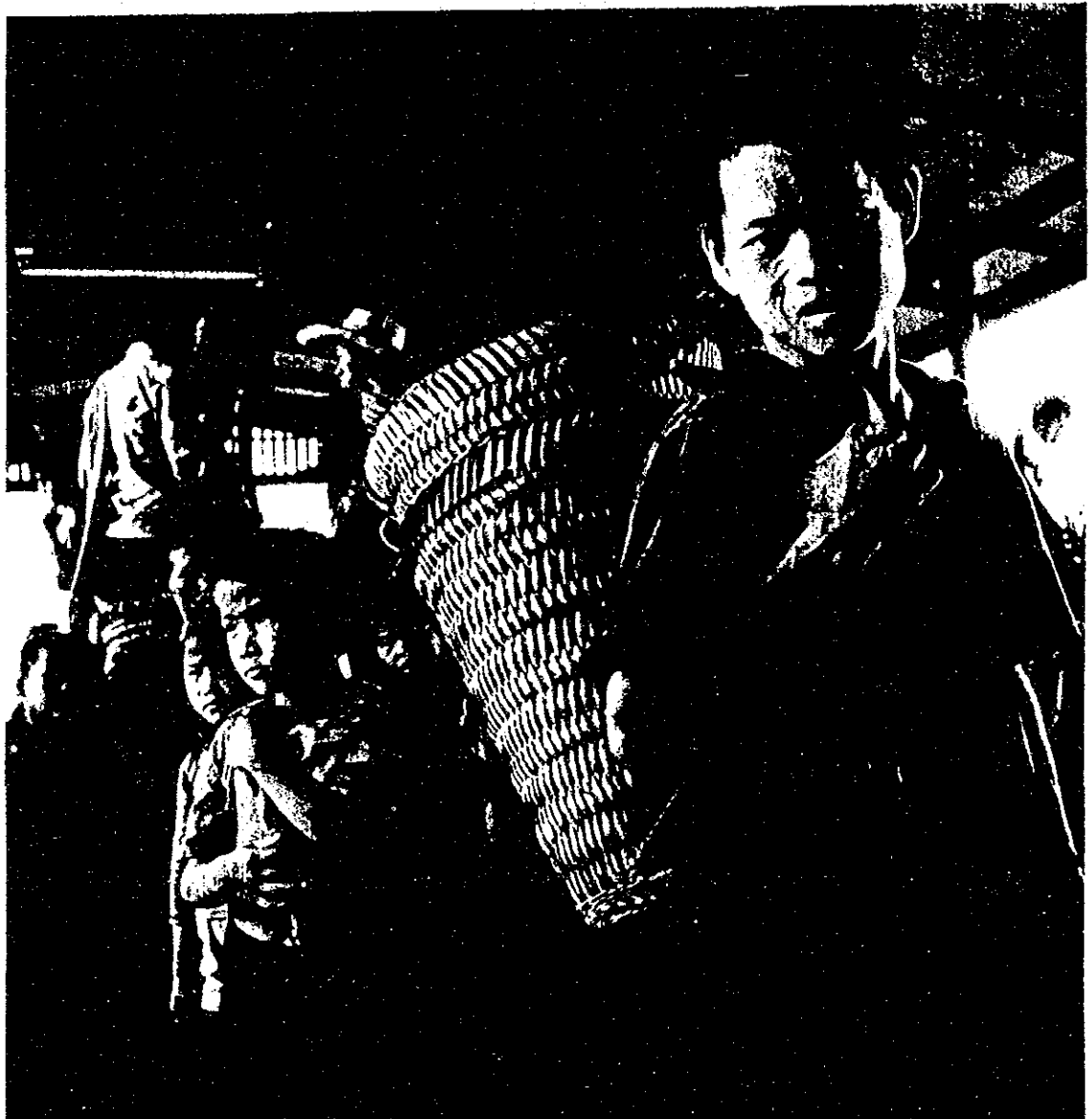


13. 国境なき医師団 (MSF)

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES



THE LONG-TERM NATURE OF AN OPERATION



Treating, healing and feeding the victims of war, natural disasters, epidemics, dictatorships and hunger has been the essence of Médecins Sans Frontières' activities for the past fifteen years. The world's foremost emergency medical-aid organization, Médecins Sans Frontières is active in some thirty countries, where each year seven hundred doc-



tors and nurses come to the aid of people in distress.

Whether it be with the refugees of Southeast Asia, the famine victims of the desert regions of the Sahel, the refugees fleeing El Salvador and Nicaragua, or Colombians after the Armero disaster, the goal of any operation undertaken by

Médecins Sans Frontières is none other than to aid man, man diminished in his physical well-being and thereby deprived of his freedom. Such a commitment sometimes leads to unauthorized intervention, as in Afghanistan, where MSF teams have been operating clandestinely since 1980; just one the most prominent examples of this philosophy.



A private, non-profit, public interest organization, Médecins Sans Frontières brings together doctors and other members of the medical profession and asks but one thing of them: to do everything in their power to carry out a top-quality medical operation with the means placed at their disposal.

The Beginning Years

1969: In answer to an appeal by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), a group of young French doctors went to Biafra. They were shocked to discover that the war there was less a political or ideological conflict than a war of fratricide. Several months of working in this food deprived country were enough to convince them of the need to create a specifically medical, operational system that could supply aid quickly and independently.

A year later a French medical magazine sent out an appeal for volunteers to help the victims of the disastrous floods in Eastern Pakistan, now known as Bangladesh. Another group of doctors was assembled and sent out.

The two groups met in December of 1971 and, as a result of their experiences, decided to create a new type of humanitarian organization that would be known as Médecins Sans Frontières, literally translatable as «Doctors Without Borders».

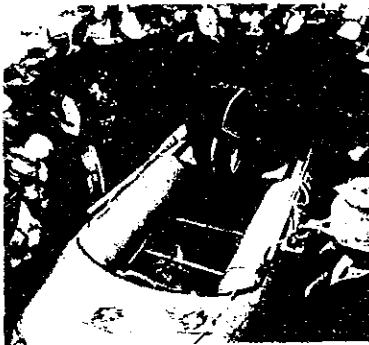
1 Laotian refugees in Thailand
2 A check-up in Afghanistan
3 Beirut at war

A COHERENT ORGANIZATION



- 1 Emergency operation in Somalia
- 2 Flood in Peru - Departure of aid workers
- 3 A medical coordination meeting

The variety and growth in the number of operations undertaken by Médecins Sans Frontières demand an organization that is coherent and adapted to field requirements. Médecins Sans Frontières pays close and constant attention to the setting up of operations, to their smooth functioning, to studying and improving operational techniques and methods, and to adjusting the organization's basic orientation.



2 The 15-member Board of Directors is elected by the General Assembly, which meets once a year and votes for a third of the Board seats. It is the General Assembly that defines the organization's basic

orientation, which the Board of Directors must then implement. The Board is composed of volunteers with field experience and meets once a month to examine any difficulties and make decisions based on information supplied by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee is composed of salaried professionals and administers the organization's daily operations. The head office is located in Paris and in-



3 cludes an «Operations» section, which runs liaison, recruitment, logistics and technical/medical, and an administrative section, which is divided up into management/accounting, communications and fund-raising.

Liaison

Liaison doctors are responsible for carrying out the elaboration, initiation and follow-up of all MSF operations around the world. In Paris the liaison doctor coordinates a specific geographic area in close conjunction with the organization's other sections. A true doctor on duty, he is the primary contact with the teams in the field and is in constant contact with them. He gives rapid answers to their requests, constantly evaluates the evolving local situation and decides, if necessary, on a new orientation for a field program.

Each coordinator travels regularly to operations in the field to keep abreast of how the program is going. He maintains contact with the country's officials and with international organizations, especially the High Commission for Refugees, the World Health Organization and UNICEF.

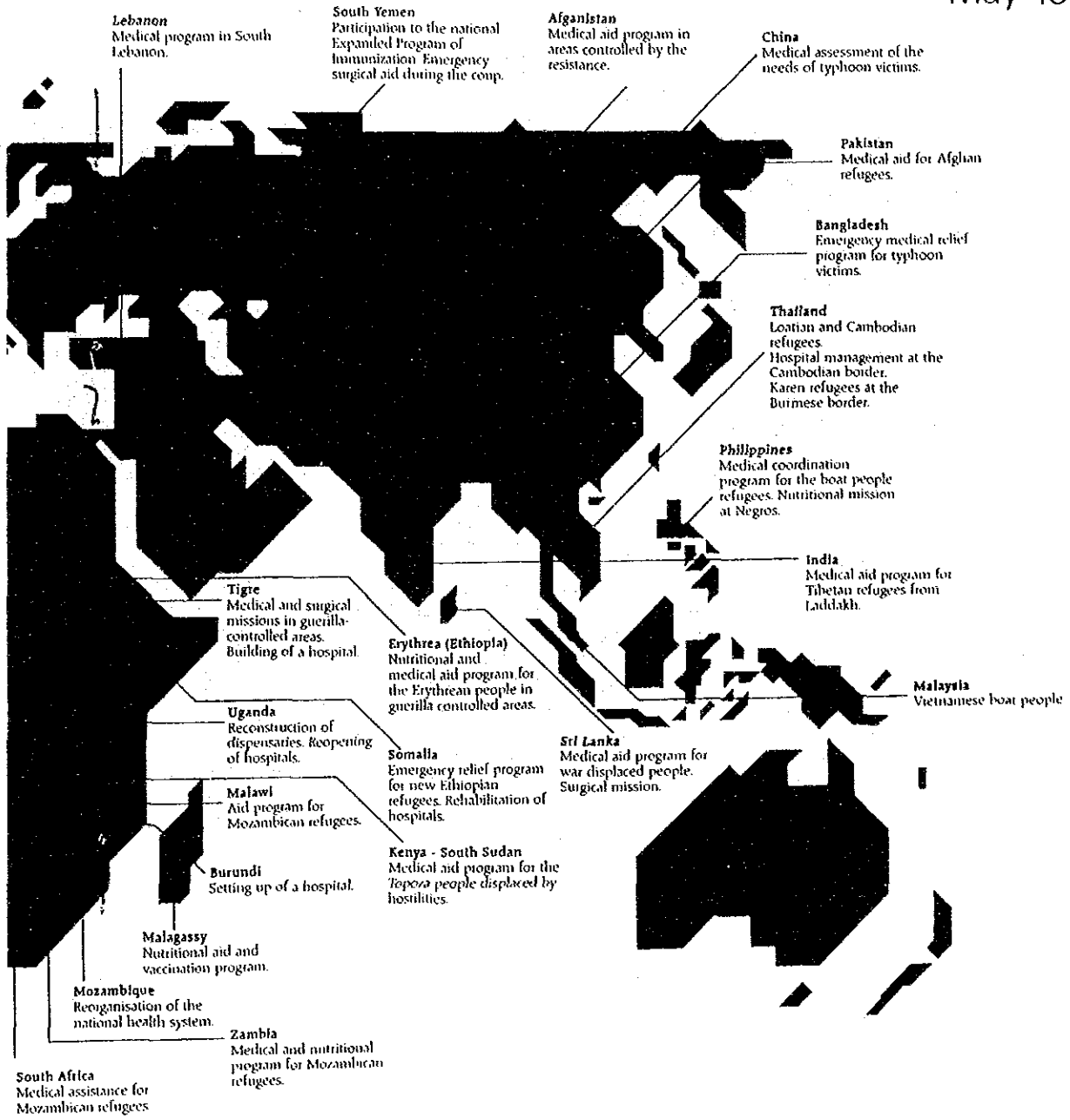
A PRESENCE ON ALL

May 1986



FRONTS

May 1987



MORE THAN 4,000 VOLUNTEERS

Information meetings are held regularly for those who think they would like to work with Médecins Sans Frontières. Each person is interviewed individually afterwards.

Over the past six years the number of people sent on operations has increased by a multiple of ten per year. Half are on their first operation; the other half have already worked in the field and are therefore the team leaders.

The skills required vary according to what is needed in the field. But the main criteria for candidates are a medical degree, sometimes in specialities (public health, nutrition or tropical medicine), professional experience and a knowledge of foreign languages. Hundreds of general practitioners, surgeons, nurses, lab technicians and health experts are sent on operations every year for an average of six months.

The non-medical operational staff is composed mainly of logistics experts and admi-

nistrators. They must manage the teams' material living conditions, ensure uninterrupted communications links between Paris and the operation, rehabilitate hospitals and treatment centers and build health facilities. They must also be able to maintain a motor-pool, organize transportation and handle the formalities of customs clearance.

Six to seven hundred selfless individuals a year now offer their professional skills and enthusiasm to a multitude of men, women, and children in distress. They are motivated above all by a desire to be useful and to live a totally new experience, a professional adventure.

The Necessary Training

For Médecins Sans Frontières knowledge signifies a demand and a determination to increase its effectiveness in the field. Its doctors take part in training courses given abroad and at the Pitié-Salpêtrière Hos-



pital in Paris, courses that lead to a special degree called «Santé dans le monde» (Health in the World). This, coupled with another degree in medical parasitology, prepares doctors to deal with specific pathologies in the field (tropical medicine, health and development, nutrition, medicine and surgery for catastrophes).



Médecins Sans Frontières has created CIREM, the «Centre International de Recherche et d'Epidémiologie Médicales» (the International Center for Medical Research and Study) with a view to training doctors, nurses and logistics experts in epidemiology, emergency planning, sanitation, nutrition and public health. For some of

its courses Médecins Sans Frontières asks specialists for their help: professors from domestic and foreign universities, hospital workers, members of the World Health Organization, the International Committee of The Red Cross and the High Commission for Refugees. The remaining courses are given by experts belonging to MSF.

Operational Realism

Whatever the country in crisis, every operation is built around a set framework. A director (and coordinator) runs the overall program and keeps abreast of the evolving situation. Most often he is a doctor and in general works with an administrator who, in turn, is responsible for managing the program, including its financial aspects. A logistics expert makes sure that the operation runs smoothly (transportation of equipment, customs clearance, mechanical repairs, etc.). This framework ensures that doctors, surgeons, nurses, midwives, physiotherapists and lab technicians will work in the best possible conditions.

1 A practical training course
2 Training local staff in Guinea

14. イタリア防災省組織図



PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

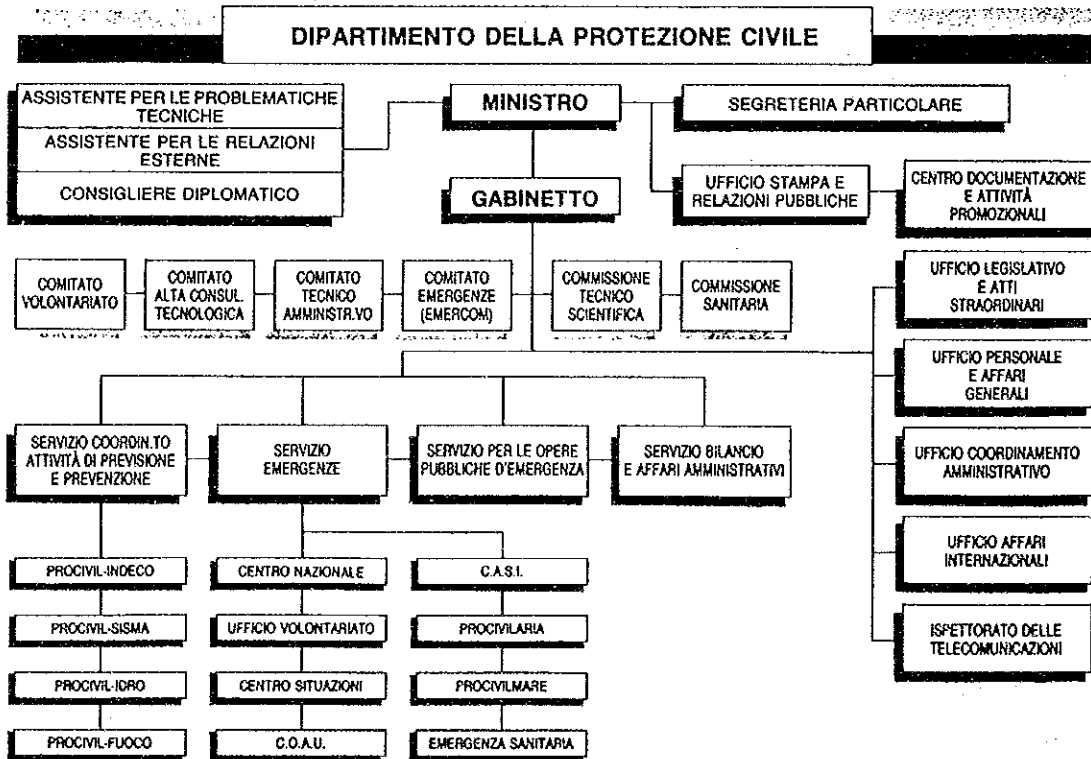
DIPARTIMENTO DELLA PROTEZIONE CIVILE

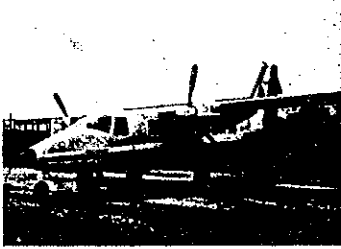
Via Ulpiano, 11 - 00193 ROMA Tel. 06/65.18.1 (20+20 linee r.a.) TELEX 613675 PROCIV I - 612481 PROCIV I
 TELEFAX: Centro trasmissioni 06/68.75.531-65.18.360; C.O.A.U. 06/65.18.284; Ufficio Stampa 06/65.18.299
 CENTRO NAZIONALE DELLA PROTEZIONE CIVILE - CASTELNUOVO DI PORTO (ROMA)
 Tell. 06/90.85.003 - 90.85.153 TELEFAX 06/90.85.160



La Protezione Civile, che è un servizio dello Stato per la Comunità, ha il compito di proteggere la vita e i beni dei cittadini da calamità naturali o indotte dall'attività dell'uomo. Per rispondere a tali esigenze è stato istituito, nel 1982, il DIPARTIMENTO DELLA PROTEZIONE CIVILE la cui attività di coordinamento si articola nei quattro momenti di:

Previsione - Prevenzione - Soccorso - Interventi per la ripresa economica e sociale delle aree colpite





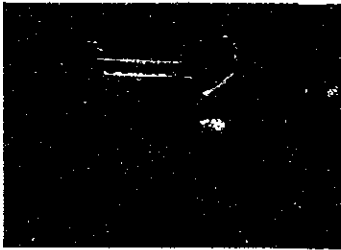
L'AEREO SPARTACUS PER LA PROTEZIONE CIVILE



L'AEREO G222 MENTRE SPARGE LIQUIDO RITARDANTE-FERTILIZZANTE



L'AEREO CL215 PER LO SPEGNIMENTO DEGLI INCENDI BOSCHIVI



L'ELICOTTERO CH47 UTILIZZATO PER LO SPEGNIMENTO DEGLI INCENDI BOSCHIVI



TELECOMUNICAZIONI DI EMERGENZA



VARO DELLA NAVE «S. MARCO» PER LA PROTEZIONE CIVILE



VIGILI DEL FUOCO E VOLONTARI ITALIANI A SPITAK (ARMENIA)



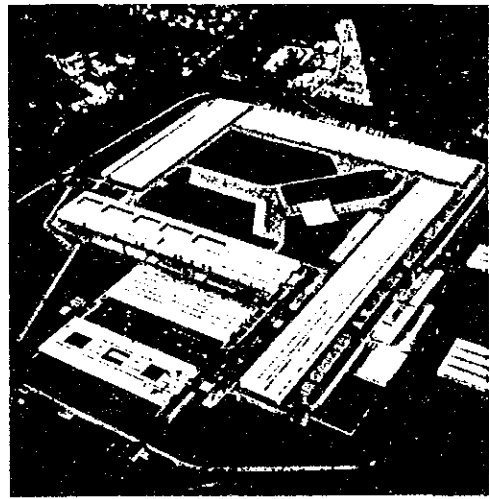
PRIMI RICOVERI NELLA PIAZZA DI SPITAK DISTRUTTA DAL SISMA DEL 7 DICEMBRE 1988



IL «VILLAGGIO ITALIA» INAUGURATO A SPITAK IL 31 MAGGIO 1989



LA SEDE DEL DIPARTIMENTO DELLA PROTEZIONE CIVILE LUGLIO 1989



IL CENTRO NAZIONALE DELLA PROTEZIONE CIVILE A CASTELNUOVO DI PORTO - ROMA

15. UNDR0ピサ備蓄基地への各国備蓄状況

TELEX

28148A UNDR CH
500096 UNSD J
TRASMISSIONE AUTOMATICA

UNDR0
GENEVEA

UNDR0 131 ESSAAFI FOR SOURIAIDE MUYSER
STOCK REPORT ON UNDR0-OWNED GOODS AS OF MONDAY 25 SEPT. 1989.

AAA GOODS FINANCED BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

SER.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	DUES IN
1	TRANSFORMER	7 EA	
2	TRAILER FOR GENERATOR	2 EA	
3	EXTENSION CABLE 50 METERS LONG	10 EA	
4	BOX, TOOL KIT	1 EA	
5	TOOL KIT	1 EA	
6	SHOVELS	3350 EA	
7	PICKAXES	500 EA	
8	THERMIC CONTAINER	26 EA	
9	PLASTIC ROLLS	1246 ROLLS	1500 ROLLS
10	RUBBER BOAT CIW ENGINE	3 EA	
11	MALLET CIW HANDLE	5800 EA	
12	SAW 50 CM LONG	9640 EA	
13	SPADES CIW HANDLE	9900 EA	
14	PLASTIC BAGS 50 L CAPACITY	49800 EA	
15	PLASTIC COVER, 4 X 6 METERS	0 EA	3000 EA
16	PLASTIC BAGS, 100 L CAPACITY	48600 EA	
17	NYLON ROPE	550 REELS	
18	PLASTIC PAIL	2000 EA	2000 EA
19	RADIO TRANSCEIVER (HANDIE-TALKY)	20 EA	
20	TENT, MONTANA 2 SIZE 5X6.4 MTRS	40 EA	250 EA
21	TENT, MONTANA 3 SIZE 5X8.50 MTRS	57 EA	150 EA
22	BLANKETS	23000 EA	60000 EA
23	WATER TANK, 3500 LITERS, STORAGE TYPE	0 EA	
24	WATER TANK 3500 LITERS, TRANSP. LE TYPE	0 EA	
25	WATER TANK 7500 LITERS, TRANSP. LE TYPE	0 EA	
26	GENERATOR 6.5 KVA 50HZ DIESEL ENGINE	4 EA	
27	GENERATOR 6.5 KVA 60HZ DIESEL ENGINE	3 EA	
28	GENERATOR 12 KVA 50HZ DIESEL ENGINE	4 EA	
29	GENERATOR 12 KVA 60HZ DIESEL ENGINE	1 EA	
30	GENERATOR 4 KVA, 110/220/1330V 60HZ DIESEL ENGINE	1 EA	
31	GENERATOR 4 KVA 60HZ GASOLINE ENGINE	3 EA	
32	KITCHEN SET	750 EA	1250 EA
33	PLASTIC JERRUCAN 15 LTRS. CAPACITY	3816 EA	14984 EA
34	FAMILY KIT	100 EA	750 EA

BBB GOODS FINANCED BY OTHER DONORS

SER.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	
1) NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT			
A.	BISCUIT RATIONS OF 500 GRAMMES TYPE BP-5, DATED 86-87	9096 EA	
B.	BISCUIT RATIONS OF 230 GRAMMES TYPE BP-4, DATED 86-87	28000 EA	
C.	RUBB. HALL TENTS SIZE 10X24	4 EA	
2) JAPANESE GOVERNMENT			
A.	WATER TANKS 7500 LITERS	50 SET	
B.	WATER TANKS 3500 LITERS	27 SET	
C.	PLASTIC ROLLS 100 X 3.75 MTRS	80 ROLLS	
D.	BLANKET	12000 EA	
E.	TENT X 15 PERSONS	60 EA	
F.	TENT X 10 PERSONS	60 EA	
G.	TENT X 6 PERSONS STANDARD	90 EA	
H.	TENT X 6 PERSONS COLD TYPE	10 EA	
3) FINNISH GOVERNMENT			
A.	BLANKETS (WOOL) SIZE 150 X 200 CM	2200 EA	

(REIMANN, DIC UNSD)
COL CHECKED.
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