

# Chad



## Introduction Chad

**Background:** Chad, part of France's African holdings until 1960, endured three decades of civil warfare as well as invasions by Libya before a semblance of peace was finally restored in 1990. The government eventually drafted a democratic constitution,

and held flawed presidential elections in 1996 and 2001. In 1998, a rebellion broke out in northern Chad, which sporadically flares up despite several peace agreements between the government and the rebels. In 2005 new rebel groups emerged in western Sudan and have made probing attacks into eastern Chad. Power remains in the hands of an ethnic minority. In June 2005, President Idriss DEBY held a referendum successfully removing constitutional term limits.

Geography	Chad
<b>Location:</b>	Central Africa, south of Libya
<b>Geographic coordinates:</b>	15 00 N, 19 00 E
<b>Map references:</b>	Africa
<b>Area:</b>	<i>total:</i> 1.284 million sq km <i>land:</i> 1,259,200 sq km <i>water:</i> 24,800 sq km
<b>Area - comparative:</b>	slightly more than three times the size of California
<b>Land boundaries:</b>	<i>total:</i> 5,968 km <i>border countries:</i> Cameroon 1,094 km, Central African Republic 1,197 km, Libya 1,055 km, Niger 1,175 km, Nigeria 87 km, Sudan 1,360 km
<b>Coastline:</b>	0 km (landlocked)
<b>Maritime claims:</b>	none (landlocked)
<b>Climate:</b>	tropical in south, desert in north
<b>Terrain:</b>	broad, arid plains in center, desert in north, mountains in northwest, lowlands in south
<b>Elevation extremes:</b>	<i>lowest point:</i> Djourab Depression 160 m <i>highest point:</i> Emi Koussi 3,415 m
<b>Natural resources:</b>	petroleum, uranium, natron, kaolin, fish (Lake Chad), gold, limestone, sand and gravel, salt
<b>Land use:</b>	<i>arable land:</i> 2.8% <i>permanent crops:</i> 0.02% <i>other:</i> 97.18% (2005)
<b>Irrigated land:</b>	300 sq km (2003)
<b>Natural hazards:</b>	hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds occur in north; periodic droughts; locust plagues

<b>Environment - current issues:</b>	inadequate supplies of potable water; improper waste disposal in rural areas contributes to soil and water pollution; desertification
<b>Environment - international agreements:</b>	<i>party to:</i> Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands <i>signed, but not ratified:</i> Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping
<b>Geography - note:</b>	landlocked; Lake Chad is the most significant water body in the Sahel

People	Chad
<b>Population:</b>	9,944,201 (July 2006 est.)
<b>Age structure:</b>	<i>0-14 years:</i> 47.9% (male 2,396,393/female 2,369,261) <i>15-64 years:</i> 49.3% (male 2,355,940/female 2,550,535) <i>65 years and over:</i> 2.7% (male 107,665/female 164,407) (2006 est.)
<b>Median age:</b>	<i>total:</i> 16 years <i>male:</i> 15.3 years <i>female:</i> 16.6 years (2006 est.)
<b>Population growth rate:</b>	2.93% (2006 est.)
<b>Birth rate:</b>	45.73 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)
<b>Death rate:</b>	16.38 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)
<b>Net migration rate:</b>	-0.11 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)
<b>Sex ratio:</b>	<i>at birth:</i> 1.04 male(s)/female <i>under 15 years:</i> 1.01 male(s)/female <i>15-64 years:</i> 0.92 male(s)/female <i>65 years and over:</i> 0.66 male(s)/female <i>total population:</i> 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)
<b>Infant mortality rate:</b>	<i>total:</i> 91.45 deaths/1,000 live births <i>male:</i> 100.12 deaths/1,000 live births <i>female:</i> 82.43 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)
<b>Life expectancy at birth:</b>	<i>total population:</i> 47.52 years <i>male:</i> 45.88 years <i>female:</i> 49.21 years (2006 est.)
<b>Total fertility rate:</b>	6.25 children born/woman (2006 est.)
<b>HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence</b>	4.8% (2003 est.)

**rate:**

**HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:** 200,000 (2003 est.)

**HIV/AIDS - deaths:** 18,000 (2003 est.)

**Major infectious diseases:** *degree of risk:* very high  
*food or waterborne diseases:* bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever  
*vectorborne disease:* malaria  
*water contact disease:* schistosomiasis  
*respiratory disease:* meningococcal meningitis (2005)

**Nationality:** *noun:* Chadian(s)  
*adjective:* Chadian

**Ethnic groups:** 200 distinct groups; in the north and center: Arabs, Gorane (Toubou, Daza, Kreda), Zaghawa, Kanembou, Ouaddai, Baguirmi, Hadjerai, Fulbe, Kotoko, Hausa, Boulala, and Maba, most of whom are Muslim; in the south: Sara (Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye), Moundang, Moussei, Massa, most of whom are Christian or animist; about 1,000 French citizens live in Chad

**Religions:** Muslim 51%, Christian 35%, animist 7%, other 7%

**Languages:** French (official), Arabic (official), Sara (in south), more than 120 different languages and dialects

**Literacy:** *definition:* age 15 and over can read and write French or Arabic  
*total population:* 47.5%  
*male:* 56%  
*female:* 39.3% (2003 est.)

<b>Government</b>	<b>Chad</b>
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**Country name:** *conventional long form:* Republic of Chad  
*conventional short form:* Chad  
*local long form:* Republique du Tchad/Jumhuriyat Tshad  
*local short form:* Tchad/Tshad

**Government type:** republic

**Capital:** *name:* N'Djamena  
*geographic coordinates:* 12 07 N, 15 03 E  
*time difference:* UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

- Administrative divisions:** 14 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture); Batha, Biltine, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, Chari-Baguirmi, Guera, Kanem, Lac, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi, Moyen-Chari, Ouaddai, Salamat, Tandjile  
*note:* instead of 14 prefectures, there may be a new administrative structure of 28 departments (departments, singular - department) and 1 city\*; Assongha, Baguirmi, Bahr El Gazal, Bahr Koh, Batha Oriental, Batha Occidental, Biltine, Borkou, Dababa, Ennedi, Guera, Hadjer Lamis, Kabia, Kanem, Lac, Lac Iro, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mandoul, Mayo-Boneye, Mayo-Dallah, Monts de Lam, N'Djamena\*, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila, Tandjile Oriental, Tandjile Occidental, Tibesti
- Independence:** 11 August 1960 (from France)
- National holiday:** Independence Day, 11 August (1960)
- Constitution:** passed by referendum 31 March 1996; a June 2005 referendum removed constitutional term limits
- Legal system:** based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
- Suffrage:** 18 years of age; universal
- Executive branch:** *chief of state:* President Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY Itno (since 4 December 1990)  
*head of government:* Prime Minister Pascal YOADIMNADJI (since 3 February 2005)  
*cabinet:* Council of State, members appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister  
*elections:* president elected by popular vote to serve five-year term; if no candidate receives at least 50% of the total vote, the two candidates receiving the most votes must stand for a second round of voting; last held 3 May 2006 (next to be held by May 2011); prime minister appointed by the president  
*election results:* Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY Itno reelected president; percent of vote - Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY 64.7%, Delwa Kassire COUMAKOYE 15.1%, Albert Pahimi PADACKE 7.8%, Mahamat ABDOULAYE 7.1%, Brahim KOULAMALLAH 5.3%; note - a June 2005 national referendum altered the constitution removing presidential term limits and permitting Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY Itno to run for reelection
- Legislative branch:** bicameral according to constitution, consists of a National Assembly (155 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and a Senate (not yet created and size unspecified, members to serve six-year terms, one-third

of membership renewable every two years)  
*elections*: National Assembly - last held 21 April 2002  
(next to be held by April 2007)  
*election results*: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by  
party - MPS 110, RDP 12, FAR 9, RNDP 5, URD 5, UNDR  
3, other 11

**Judicial  
branch:** Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; Criminal Courts;  
Magistrate Courts

**Political  
parties and  
leaders:** Federation Action for the Republic or FAR [Ngarledjy  
YORONGAR]; National Rally for Development and  
Progress or RNDP [Delwa Kassire COUMAKOYE];  
National Union for Democracy and Renewal or UNDR  
[Saleh KEBZABO]; Party for Liberty and Development or  
PLD [Ibni Oumar Mahamat SALEH]; Patriotic Salvation  
Movement or MPS [Mahamat Saleh AHMAT, chairman];  
Rally for Democracy and Progress or RDP [Lol Mahamat  
CHOUA]; Union for Democracy and Republic or UDR  
[Jean ALINGUE]; Union for Renewal and Democracy or  
URD [Gen. Wadal Abdelkader KAMOUGUE]

**Political  
pressure  
groups and  
leaders:** NA

**International  
organization  
participation:** ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, BDEAC, CEMAC, FAO, FZ, G-  
77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICRM, IDA,  
IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, ITU,  
ITUC, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, UN,  
UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOCI, UNWTO, UPU,  
WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**Diplomatic  
representation  
in the US:** *chief of mission*: Ambassador Mahamat Adam BECHIR  
*chancery*: 2002 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20009  
*telephone*: [1] (202) 462-4009  
*FAX*: [1] (202) 265-1937

**Diplomatic  
representation  
from the US:** *chief of mission*: Ambassador Marc M. WALL  
*embassy*: Avenue Felix Eboue, N'Djamena  
*mailing address*: B. P. 413, N'Djamena  
*telephone*: [235] 516-211  
*FAX*: [235] 515-654

**Flag  
description:** three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and  
red; similar to the flag of Romania; also similar to the flags  
of Andorra and Moldova, both of which have a national  
coat of arms centered in the yellow band; design was based  
on the flag of France

**Economy**

**Chad**

**Economy - overview:** Chad's primarily agricultural economy will continue to be boosted by major foreign direct investment projects in the oil sector that began in 2000. Over 80% of Chad's population relies on subsistence farming and livestock raising for its livelihood. Chad's economy has long been handicapped by its landlocked position, high energy costs, and a history of instability. Chad relies on foreign assistance and foreign capital for most public and private sector investment projects. A consortium led by two US companies has been investing \$3.7 billion to develop oil reserves - estimated at 1 billion barrels - in southern Chad. The nation's total oil reserves has been estimated to be 2 billion barrels. Oil production came on stream in late 2003. Chad began to export oil in 2004. Cotton, cattle, and gum arabic provide the bulk of Chad's non-oil export earnings.

**GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$15.26 billion (2006 est.)

**GDP (official exchange rate):** \$5.255 billion (2006 est.)

**GDP - real growth rate:** 7% (2006 est.)

**GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$1,500 (2006 est.)

**GDP - composition by sector:** *agriculture: 32.5%*  
*industry: 26.6%*  
*services: 40.8% (2006 est.)*

**Labor force:** 2.719 million (1993)

**Labor force - by occupation:** *agriculture: 80% (subsistence farming, herding, and fishing)*  
*industry and services: 20%*

**Unemployment rate:** NA%

**Population below poverty line:** 80% (2001 est.)

**Household income or consumption by percentage share:** *lowest 10%: NA%*  
*highest 10%: NA%*

**Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 4% (2006 est.)

**Investment (gross fixed):** 9.2% of GDP (2006 est.)

**Budget:** *revenues:* \$617.3 million  
*expenditures:* \$877.6 million; including capital expenditures of \$146 million (2006 est.)

**Agriculture - products:** cotton, sorghum, millet, peanuts, rice, potatoes, manioc (tapioca); cattle, sheep, goats, camels

**Industries:** oil, cotton textiles, meatpacking, beer brewing, natron (sodium carbonate), soap, cigarettes, construction materials

**Industrial production growth rate:** 5% (1995)

**Electricity - production:** 94 million kWh (2004)

**Electricity - production by source:** *fossil fuel:* 100%  
*hydro:* 0%  
*nuclear:* 0%  
*other:* 0% (2001)

**Electricity - consumption:** 87.42 million kWh (2004)

**Electricity - exports:** 0 kWh (2004)

**Electricity - imports:** 0 kWh (2004)

**Oil - production:** 225,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

**Oil - consumption:** 1,460 bbl/day (2004 est.)

**Oil - exports:** NA bbl/day

**Oil - imports:** NA bbl/day

**Oil - proved reserves:** 2 billion bbl (2005)

**Natural gas - production:** 0 cu m (2004 est.)

**Natural gas - consumption:** 0 cu m (2004 est.)

**Current account balance:** \$-324.1 million (2006 est.)

**Exports:** \$4.342 billion f.o.b. (2006 est.)

**Exports - commodities:** cotton, cattle, gum arabic, oil

**Exports - partners:** US 78.1%, China 9.9%, Taiwan 4.1% (2005)

**Imports:** \$823.1 million f.o.b. (2006 est.)

**Imports - commodities:** machinery and transportation equipment, industrial goods, foodstuffs, textiles

**Imports - partners:** France 21.2%, Cameroon 15.5%, US 12.1%, Belgium 6.8%, Portugal 4.6%, Saudi Arabia 4.3%, Netherlands 4.1% (2005)

**Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:** \$352.8 million (2006 est.)

**Debt - external:** \$1.5 billion (2003 est.)

**Economic aid - recipient:** \$238.3 million received; note - \$125 million committed by Taiwan (August 1997); \$30 million committed by African Development Bank; ODA \$246.9 million (2003 est.)

**Currency (code):** Communauté Financière Africaine franc (XAF); note - responsible authority is the Bank of the Central African States

**Currency code:** XAF

**Exchange rates:** Communauté Financière Africaine francs (XAF) per US dollar - 508.494 (2006), 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

Communications	Chad
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<b>Telephones - main lines in use:</b>	13,000 (2004)
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<b>Telephones - mobile cellular:</b>	210,000 (2005)
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<b>Telephone system:</b>	<i>general assessment:</i> primitive system <i>domestic:</i> fair system of radiotelephone communication stations <i>international:</i> country code - 235; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)
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<b>Radio</b>	AM 2, FM 4, shortwave 5 (2002)
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**broadcast  
stations:**

**Radios:** 1.67 million (1997)

**Television  
broadcast  
stations:**

**Televisions:** 10,000 (1997)

**Internet  
country  
code:** .td

**Internet  
hosts:** 9 (2006)

**Internet  
Service  
Providers  
(ISPs):** 1 (2002)

**Internet  
users:** 35,000 (2005)

Transportation	Chad
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**Airports:** 52 (2006)

**Airports -  
with paved  
runways:** *total: 7  
over 3,047 m: 2  
2,438 to 3,047 m: 3  
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1  
under 914 m: 1 (2006)*

**Airports -  
with unpaved  
runways:** *total: 45  
1,524 to 2,437 m: 14  
914 to 1,523 m: 21  
under 914 m: 10 (2006)*

**Pipelines:** oil 205 km (2006)

**Roadways:** *total: 33,400 km  
paved: 267 km  
unpaved: 33,133 km (1999)*

**Waterways:** Chari and Logone rivers are navigable only in wet season (2002)

Military	Chad
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**Military  
branches:** Chadian National Army (Armee Nationale Tchadienne, ANT), Air Force, Gendarmerie (2004)

**Military** 20 years of age for conscripts, with three-year service

<b>service age and obligation:</b>	obligation; 18 years of age for volunteers; no minimum age restriction for volunteers with consent from a guardian; women are subject to one year of compulsory military or civic service at age of 21 (2004)
<b>Manpower available for military service:</b>	<i>males age 20-49:</i> 1,527,580 <i>females age 20-49:</i> 1,629,510 (2005 est.)
<b>Manpower fit for military service:</b>	<i>males age 20-49:</i> 794,988 <i>females age 20-49:</i> 849,500 (2005 est.)
<b>Manpower reaching military service age annually:</b>	<i>males age 18-49:</i> 94,536 <i>females age 20-49:</i> 93,521 (2005 est.)
<b>Military expenditures - dollar figure:</b>	\$68.95 million (2005 est.)
<b>Military expenditures - percent of GDP:</b>	1% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues	Chad
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**Disputes - international:** since the expulsions of residents from Darfur in 2003 by Janjawid armed militia and Sudanese military, about 200,000 refugees remain in eastern Chad; Chad remains an important mediator in the Sudanese civil conflict, reducing tensions with Sudan arising from cross-border banditry; Chadian Aozou rebels reside in southern Libya; only Nigeria and Cameroon have heeded the Lake Chad Commission's admonition to ratify the delimitation treaty, which also includes the Chad-Niger and Niger-Nigeria boundaries

**Refugees and internally displaced persons:** *refugees (country of origin):* 234,000 (Sudan), 41,246 (Central African Republic)  
*IDPs:* 100,000 (2006)