

CHAD in Perspective

An Orientation Guide



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Chapter 1: Geography

Introduction

About three times the size of California, Chad is a landlocked country at the crossroads between the Sahara desert and Central Africa. Chad is bordered by Niger in the west. Nigeria and Cameroon lie to its southwest and south-southwest, respectively. The Central African Republic lies along its southern border. Sudan is its neighbor to the east. Finally, Libya borders Chad to the north.^{1, 2, 3} Chad stretches over 1,800 km (1,118 mi) from north to south and 800 km (497 mi) from east to west.⁴ Chad's largest city is N'Djamena, its capital.



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Flag of Chad

Chad's considerable biodiversity boasts savannahs, mountains, tropical forests, swampy river valleys, and deserts.^{5, 6} Elephants, lions, and ostriches roam the landscape, while rhinos and hippos swim in the nation's waters.⁷ Climatic changes, pressures by human settlements, and mineral exploration threaten plant and animal species in the area.^{8, 9}



©Holly Ladd/flickr.com
Emi Koussi volcano

Geographic Divisions and Topographic Features

Chad is divided into three geographical regions from north to south: the Saharan Region (arid), the Sahelian Region (semi-arid), and the Soudanian Region (semi-tropical).^{10, 11, 12}

Saharan Region

¹ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad," in *The World Factbook*, 8 May 2012,

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

² Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 7.

³ World Atlas, "Map of Africa," n.d., <http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/af.htm>

⁴ Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 7.

⁵ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment: The Land," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed.

Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990),

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0027%29>

⁶ Thomas Collelo, "Country Profile: Geography," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC:

Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), [http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0005%29)

[bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0005%29](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0005%29)

⁷ Christine Zuchora-Walske, *Chad in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications, 2009), 4.

⁸ United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), "Country Profile: Chad," n.d.,

<http://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=td>

⁹ Earth Trends, "Biodiversity and Protected Areas: Chad," 2003,

http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/country_profiles/bio_cou_148.pdf

¹⁰ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo

(Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), [http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0025%29)

[bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0025%29](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0025%29)

¹¹ Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 8.

¹² Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures 1*, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York:

Macmillan Reference, 2001) 439, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

The Saharan Region covers the northern third of Chad. It is largely comprised of desert receiving less than 20 cm (8 in) of annual rainfall. This barren and arid region is home to a few sparsely populated settlements of mostly nomadic people. Chad's highest elevation point Emi Koussi, at 3,415 m (11,205 ft), and lowest point Djourab Depression, at 163 m (535 ft), are located in this region. Surface water can be found in permanent pools known as *gueltas*. During the rainy season (February–May), there are some seasonal streams.^{13, 14}



©Franck Zecchin/flickr.com
Ennedi rocks

The Chadian city of Faya, one of the largest oasis towns in the world, is in the Saharan Region. Faya has been known to go without significant rainfall for as long as 10 years, but underground water is sufficient to support the cultivation of wheat, dates, and figs.^{15, 16}

Sahelian Region

The semi-arid Sahelian Region occupies the central third of Chad and includes the capital city N'Djamena and Lake Chad. Part of the semi-arid lands of the Sahel, this region is a transitional area between the northern deserts and the southern tropical regions. In the rainy season (June–September), an average of 20 to 90 cm (8 to 35 in) of rain falls. Grasslands in the northern regions merge into savannah in the south.^{17, 18} Dates, cereal grains, and garden crops are grown around the oases settlements of the north.



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Lake sediments

Nomadic pastoralists tend their flocks during the rainy season but move southward during the dry season. Rainfall in the south is sufficient to permit some agriculture. Around Lake Chad, where the rainfall is heavier, agriculture provides a livelihood for many Chadians.¹⁹ The area wildlife include gazelles, sand foxes, rabbits, hedgehogs, wildcats called caracal, and desert antelope known as addax.^{20, 21}

Soudanian Region

The Soudanian Region lies south of the Sahelian Region and can be divided into two subregions: the northern and southern parts. The northern part is dry and hot during the five-month dry season (November–March). During the rainy season (April–October), rainfall averages between

¹³ Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 9-10.

¹⁴ *Conservapedia*, "Chad: Geography," 14 July 2012, <http://www.conservapedia.com/Chad>

¹⁵ Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 10.

¹⁶ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and its Environment: Saharan Zone," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0030%29>

¹⁷ Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 10-11.

¹⁸ Christine Zuchora-Walske, *Chad in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications, 2009), 14.

¹⁹ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and its Environment: Sahelian Zone," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0031%29>

²⁰ Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 10-11.

²¹ Christine Zuchora-Walske, *Chad in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications, 2009), 14.

90 and 110 cm (36 and 43 in).^{22, 23} Most of the region's vegetation consists of forests that provide shelter for many of Chad's large animals, including elephants, giraffes, and buffalo.^{24, 25}

The southern part of the Soudanian Region lies in a humid tropical region that receives between 60 and 125 cm (24 and 49 in) of annual rainfall during the rainy season (April–October).²⁶ Temperatures are high throughout the year. This humid region is covered in savannah with bushes and trees. It is home to many wild animals, including elephants, giraffes, lions, wildebeest, and antelopes. Chad's game park, *Parc National de Zakouma*, is located in the Soudanian Region.²⁷



© Franck Zecchin/flickr.com
Dead tree

Climate

The climate of Chad varies from hot arid in the north to humid tropical in the south, matching the country's wide range in latitudes.^{28, 29, 30}

Rainfall in the arid northern region is less than 2.5 cm (1 in) annually, with snow common in the higher mountain elevations. In the Saharan Region, rain occurs only in higher elevations. Temperatures in the northern region range from 5° to 37°C (41° to 99°F) but can be extreme. Desert temperatures can reach 50°C (122°F) or drop to -10°C (14°F). Differences between day and nighttime temperatures can be as much as 38°C (68°F).^{31, 32, 33}



© Franck Zecchin/flickr.com
Chad sunset

Seasonal monsoons from June to September bring more rainfall to the southern two-thirds of the country, although the Lake Chad basin tends to be dry.^{34, 35} Rainfall in the central region

²² Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 11-12.

²³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), "Sahel Weather and Crop Situation Report" (report no. 1-12, June 1996), <http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/w1714e/w1714e00.htm>

²⁴ Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), "Country Profile: Chad," n.d., <http://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=td>

²⁵ Christine Zuchora-Walske, *Chad in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications, 2009), 15.

²⁶ Christine Zuchora-Walske, *Chad in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications, 2009), 14.

²⁷ Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 11-12.

²⁸ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0025%29>

²⁹ Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 8.

³⁰ Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures* 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001) 439, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

³¹ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment: Saharan Region," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0030%29>

³² Christine Zuchora-Walske, *Chad in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications, 2009), 14.

³³ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Chad," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/104144/Chad>

³⁴ Christine Zuchora-Walske, *Chad in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications, 2009), 14.

³⁵ I.K. Musa, "Saving Lake Chad," (report based on the proceedings of Sirte Roundtable, Libya, 17 December 2008), iii, http://afrwg.icidonline.org/save_lakechad.pdf

averages 30 to 80 cm (12 to 32 in) annually.^{36, 37} Temperatures in the Sahelian Region frequently rise above 40°C (104°F) during the hot season (April–May).³⁸

The most rainfall occurs in the southern region where rainfall of 75 to 125 cm (30 to 49 in) is common from April to October. Temperatures in this humid region remain high throughout the year, ranging from about 27°C (81°F) during the cool season in January to about 40°C (104°F) during the hot season (March–May).³⁹ Nighttime temperatures often fall into the mid-teens Celsius (upper 50s Fahrenheit).⁴⁰



Courtesy Wikimedia.org
Camels

Bodies of Water

There are no permanent streams in the northern or central regions of Chad. Depressions (wadis) may fill during the rainy seasons but usually run dry within a few days. The seasonal Batha River, the most important of these wadis, carries water west from the Ouaddaï Highlands and the Guéra Massif to Lake Fitri.⁴¹

The Chari and the Logone, which form part of Chad's border with Cameroon, are the two major rivers in Chad. Both rivers begin in the highlands of the Central African Republic and Cameroon and flow southeastward, navigable only during the rainy season. The Chari flows 1,200 km (746 mi) and is met at its lower course by the 960-km- (597-mi-) long Logone River near N'Djamena where the combined rivers flow 30 km (18 mi) before emptying into Lake Chad.^{42, 43}



Courtesy Wikimedia.org
Chari River

Lake Chad, the seventh-largest lake in the world and the largest fresh water lake in the Sahel, lies just south of the Sahara Desert.^{44, 45} Once the size of Lake Erie, Lake Chad is now only 5% of its

³⁶ Christine Zuchora-Walske, *Chad in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications, 2009), 14.

³⁷ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Chad," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/104144/Chad>

³⁸ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment: Sahelian Region," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0031%29>

³⁹ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment: Soudanian Region," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0032%29>

⁴⁰ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Chad," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/104144/Chad>

⁴¹ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and its Environment: Water Systems," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0028%29>

⁴² Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and its Environment: Water Systems," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0028%29>

⁴³ Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 13.

⁴⁴ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and its Environment: Water Systems," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0028%29>

⁴⁵ I.K. Musa, "Saving Lake Chad" (report based on the proceedings of Sirte Roundtable, Libya, 17 December 2008), iii, http://afrwg.icidonline.org/save_lakechad.pdf

original size.⁴⁶ Approximately 95% of its water comes from the Chari River. The size of Lake Chad expands and shrinks depending on rainfall and evaporation due to high temperatures. During the dry season, Lake Chad is about 9,800 sq km (3,784 sq mi) but expands to nearly 28,000 sq km (11,120 sq mi) by the end of the rainy season.⁴⁷ The shallow lake has an average depth of less than 7 m (23 ft).⁴⁸

Lake Fitri, in the center of Chad, is located about 300 km (186 mi) east of N'Djamena. Fed mainly by the seasonal Batha River, Lake Fitri can completely dry up during periods of severe drought. Lake Fitri is about 500 sq km (193 sq mi) but can double or triple in size in particularly wet seasons.⁴⁹

Lake Iro, a circular lake in a marshy section of southeastern Chad, occasionally dries up completely during the dry season.^{50, 51}

Major Cities

City	Population ⁵²
N'Djamena	993,492
Moundou	132,411
Sarh	99,099
Abeche	77,400

N'Djamena

N'Djamena, Chad's capital, is located on the Chari River near the country's southwestern border with Cameroon. Founded in 1900, the city was originally called Fort-Lamy in honor of the French general who led his troops to a major military victory in the region. Fort-Lamy was a small settlement until Chad gained its independence in 1960. In 1973, the city changed its name to N'Djamena.⁵³



© Dolsets/flickr.com
View of N'Djamena market

The capital's modern history has been a turbulent one. The city was virtually destroyed during Chad's civil war (1979-1980), occupied by Libyan forces between 1980 and 1981, and attacked

⁴⁶ The Encyclopedia of Earth, "Chad," 31 July 2012, <http://www.eoearth.org/article/Chad#gen6>

⁴⁷ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and its Environment: Water Systems," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0028%29>

⁴⁸ Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 14.

⁴⁹ Birdlife International, "Lake Fitri," 2012, <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=6893>

⁵⁰ Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 14.

⁵¹ Science Photo, "SPOT Image of Lake Iro, Chad," 1986, <http://www.sciencephoto.com/media/175320/enlarge>

⁵² Thomas Brinkhoff, "Chad: Principal Cities," *City Population*, 20 May 2009, http://www.citypopulation.de/Chad.html#Stadt_gross

⁵³ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "N'Djamena," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/407350/NDjamena>

by rebel forces in 2006 and 2008.^{54, 55} Rapid migration from Chad's rural areas is dramatically increasing the population of N'Djamena, which is projected to reach two million by 2020.⁵⁶

Although N'Djamena has a population of about one million, it continues to feel more like a village than a major population center. Many houses are still made of mud and the local economy is based on agricultural markets, especially cattle, salt, dates, and cotton.^{57, 58} The University of Chad and the National School of Administration are in N'Djamena.⁵⁹

Moundou

Moundou is Chad's second-largest city and has a population of about 109,000. It is located about 483 km (300 mi) south of N'Djamena in southwestern Chad on the Logone River. The center of Chad's cotton-growing industry, Moundou is home to an important cotton-research institute. It is also home to a brewery, one of Chad's largest commercial enterprises. Two airports and several other Chadian cities and towns are located nearby. Moundou is the homeland of the Ngambay people.^{60, 61, 62, 63}



Courtesy Wikimedia.org
Village entrance

Sarh

The southern city of Sarh is located on the Chari River 563 km (350 mi) south of N'Djamena. Named for the Sara people, the major ethnic group in the area, Sarh was founded by the French for returning workers who had been forced to construct the Congo-Ocean Railway during the 1920s and 1930s.^{64, 65} Sarh is an important textile production center, and is recognized as the cotton and sugarcane capital of Chad. Sarh's location on the Chari River and along the main road between N'Djamena and Bangui (the capital of the Central African Republic) makes it a commercial fishing center and a major marketplace. Sarh has a domestic airport, and the Chari River is navigable during the rainy season.^{66, 67}

⁵⁴ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "N'Djamena," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/407350/NDjamena>

⁵⁵ Quezi, "What is N'Djamena City Profile?" n.d., <http://quezi.com/5779>

⁵⁶ Lonely Planet, "Introducing N'djaména," 17 February 2009, <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/chad/ndjamena>

⁵⁷ Lonely Planet, "Introducing N'djaména," 17 February 2009, <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/chad/ndjamena>

⁵⁸ AfricaTravelling.net, "Ndjamena: History," 2000, <http://www.africatravelling.net/index.htm?chad.htm~main>

⁵⁹ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "N'Djamena," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/407350/NDjamena>

⁶⁰ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Moundou," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/394549/Moundou>

⁶¹ *Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Online Edition*, "Languages of Chad," 2012,

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=chad

⁶² Tripmondo, "Explore Moundou in Chad," n.d., <http://www.tripmondo.com/chad/region-du-logone-occidental/moundou/>

⁶³ Maps of World, "Moundou, Chad," n.d., <http://www.mapsofworld.com/chad/travel/moundou.html>

⁶⁴ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Republic of Congo: The Colonial Era," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/132321/Republic-of-the-Congo/40725/The-colonial-era?anchor=ref1036671>

⁶⁵ Mario Azevedo, "The Human Price of Development: The Brazzaville Railroad and the Sara of Chad," *African Studies Review* 24, no. 1 (March 1981): 1,3, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/523908>

⁶⁶ Lonely Planet, "Introducing Sarh," 17 February 2009, <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/chad/south-of-ndjamena/sarh>

Abeche

The city of Abeche is located in eastern Chad about 750 km (466 mi) from N'Djamena, in an isolated area of the country. In spite of the relatively short distance, it can take up to two days to reach the capital because of the poorly maintained unpaved roads.⁶⁸ Abeche boasts an international airport, important archaeological sites, and mosques. It is the historical capital of the Wadai Sultanate that ruled most of the area before being defeated by the French in 1912. Besides cattle-raising, industry remains largely undeveloped because of Abeche's distance from major market centers.^{69, 70}



© Internews Network/flickr.com
Network for Abeche

Environmental Concerns

Chad is challenged by serious environmental issues including inadequate supplies of potable water, improper waste disposal in rural areas contributing to soil and water pollution, and desertification.⁷¹ Lake Chad was once the size of Lake Erie, and was the largest lake in Africa. Today, it is only 5% of its original size and is still shrinking as a result of climate change and demand.⁷² As it continues to shrink, access to potable water becomes an increasing problem, particularly in rural communities where 72% of the population live.⁷³ Only 30% of rural Chadians have access to safe drinking water and a mere 1% to basic sanitation.⁷⁴

At least 60% of Chad is threatened with desertification caused mainly by deforestation.⁷⁵ Only 3% of Chadians have access to electricity while most depend on wood and charcoal for fuel, which requires trees to be cut. The government banned charcoal use in 2009, creating serious energy issues for the people.^{76, 77}



Courtesy Wikimedia.org
Shrinking Lake

⁶⁷ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Sarh," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/524325/Sarh>

⁶⁸ Maps of World, "Abeche, Chad," n.d., <http://www.mapsofworld.com/chad/travel/abeche.html>

⁶⁹ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Abéché," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1006/Abeche>

⁷⁰ Maps of World, "Abeche, Chad," n.d., <http://www.mapsofworld.com/chad/travel/abeche.html>

⁷¹ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: Geography," in *The World Factbook*, 8 May 2012,

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

⁷² The Encyclopedia of Earth, "Chad," 31 July 2012, <http://www.eoearth.org/article/Chad#gen6>

⁷³ Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "In Brief: Lake Chad's Water Woes," 14 June 2010, <http://www.irinnews.org/Report/89482/In-Brief-Lake-Chad-s-water-woes>

⁷⁴ African Well Fund, "African Well Fund's Potable Water for Women Entrepreneurs of Southern Chad," n.d.,

<http://www.africanwellfund.org/forum/attachment.php?attachmentid=3045&d=1317058289>

⁷⁵ Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Chad: Desertification Monitoring Centre Set Up," 4 August 2001,

<http://www.irinnews.org/Report/24572/CHAD-Desertification-monitoring-centre-set-up>

⁷⁶ One World, "Climate Change in Chad: Briefing," March 2010, <http://uk.oneworld.net/guides/chad/climate-change>

⁷⁷ Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Chad: Panic, Outcry at Government Charcoal Ban," 16 January 2009,

<http://www.irinnews.org/Report/82436/CHAD-Panic-outcry-at-government-charcoal-ban>

Natural Hazards

The top three natural hazards in Chad are harmattan winds, periodic droughts, and locust plagues.⁷⁸ Harmattan winds are strong hot and dry winds that blow south from the Sahara Desert. They cover the land in a haze of dust that is carried into the Atlantic Ocean, interfering with aircrafts and covering ships in a layer of fine particles. Harmattan winds, which are strongest from November to mid-March, are the biggest source of dust in the atmosphere.⁷⁹ In the summer months, when the harmattan winds meet with the cool winds of the monsoon, they can swell up to 1,800 m (6,000 ft) causing tornadoes.⁸⁰ These winds cause health complications, especially for those with asthma or bronchial problems. They also can trigger a crisis in individuals with sickle cell disease. Additionally, doctors have noticed a rise in meningitis following the wind storms.^{81, 82}



Courtesy Wikimedia.org
Dust storm

The two other environmental factors, locust plagues and periodic droughts, adversely affect food production in Chad. Plagues of locusts periodically sweep across the country destroying crops. As many as 80 million locusts per square km (0.4 sq mi) filled the sky in the 2004 plague. A small part of these hordes can eat as much food in a day as 2,500 people.^{83, 84, 85} The other environmental hazard, drought, creates food shortages and contributes to desertification.⁸⁶ In 2012, the lack of any significant rainfall created famine conditions for many regions of Chad and threatened to become a serious humanitarian crisis.^{87, 88}



© Franck Zecchin/flickr.com
Near Chilio

⁷⁸ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: Geography," in *The World Factbook*, 8 May 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

⁷⁹ S. Stokes, "The Land of the Sahel and Sudan," in *World and Its Peoples: Arabian Peninsula; Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Yemen*, ed. Ali Aldosari (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2007), 1305.

⁸⁰ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Harmattan," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/255457/harmattan>

⁸¹ Murtala Umar, "Harmattan and Your Health," gamji.com, n.d.,

<http://www.gamji.com/article6000/NEWS6526.htm>

⁸² Helena Palmgren, "Climate Change and Infectious Diseases: Meningococcal Disease and Climate," *Global Health Action*, 11 November 2009, <http://www.globalhealthaction.net/index.php/gha/article/view/2061/2521>

⁸³ NASA Images, "Locusts Plague Northwest and Western Africa," n.d.,

<http://www.nasaimages.org/luna/servlet/detail/nasaNAS~10~10~68574~173542:Locusts-Plague-Northwest-and-Wester>

⁸⁴ Timelinesdb.com, "Locusts," n.d., <http://timelinesdb.com/listevents.php?subjid=467&title=Locusts>

⁸⁵ Betel Mariom, "West Africa Locusts Hit Chad, May Threaten Refugees," *Reuters*, 10 August 2004,

<http://reliefweb.int/node/152054>

⁸⁶ AnnetteRehrl, "Chad: Tackling Drought and Desertification (UNHCR)," 19 December 2009,

<http://desertification.wordpress.com/2009/12/19/chad-tackling-drought-and-desertification-unhcr/>

⁸⁷ François Djekombé, "Chad: Mothers Breaking Apart Anthills in Search of Food," *AllAfrica*, 29 March 2012, <http://allafrica.com/stories/201203300842.html>

⁸⁸ BBC News, “Oxfam Warns of West Africa Drought ‘Catastrophe’,” 8 March 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-17308913>

Chapter 1 Assessment

1. Chad is about the size of California.

False

Chad is about three times the size of California.

2. Chad is mostly desert.

False

Chad has three bioclimatic regions: the Saharan Region in the north is mostly desert, the Sahelian Region in the center and basin of Lake Chad is a hot and semi-arid region marked with savannahs, and the Soudanian Region in the south is humid and characterized as tropical forest.

3. Chad has two permanent rivers.

True

The Chari and the Logone rivers are the two major rivers in Chad. They form part of Chad's border with Cameroon and flow southeastward. They are navigable only during the rainy season.

4. The hot dusty harmattan winds are the number one natural hazard in Chad.

True

Harmattan winds are strong hot winds that blow south from the Sahara Desert covering the land in a haze of dust. They can cause tornadoes when they meet the monsoon winds.

5. Lake Chad has shrunk to about 20% of its original size.

False

Lake Chad was once the size of Lake Erie, and was the largest lake in Africa. Today, it is only 5% of its original size and is still shrinking as a result of climate change and demand.

Chapter 2: History

Introduction

The nation of Chad is relatively young. It first became a political unit around 1900 and an independent nation in 1960.⁸⁹ But Chad has a long and rich history. Seven-million-year-old fossil remains found in the area cause some scientists to speculate that the desert areas of northern Chad could be the birth place of the human race.⁹⁰ Rock paintings from around 7,000 B.C.E. lend more support to the idea that Chad and the surrounding area may be the cradle of humanity.⁹¹



© Mark Knobil/flickr.com
Tribal procession

Around 1,500 B.C.E., nomadic herders settled Chad's southern basin. Five hundred years later, towns began developing along the shores of Lake Chad. By 500 C.E., the townspeople had formed the earliest known developed civilization in Chad, the *Sao*, who flourished into the ninth century. Arab nomads began to settle in the region and, as they merged with the *Sao*, formed a new culture and eventually new kingdoms that ruled the area.⁹²

When the French arrived in 1887, they were welcomed by the southern tribes who hoped the French would end a long history of regional slave trading. By 1900, the area had been secured and under French colonial rule. The southern part of Chad benefitted most from development efforts. The northern part maintained Muslim traditions and culture far more than the southern part, where many converted to Christianity. This divide, created by colonial forces, continues to haunt Chad today and has been the cause of factional fighting and civil wars.^{93, 94}

Since gaining independence from France in 1960, Chad has suffered civil unrest and war, economic turmoil, famine, and dictatorial rule. The Chadian sense of national identity is fragile, and historical rivalries and tensions among Chad's many ethnic groups often erupt.^{95, 96}

⁸⁹ Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures 1*, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 441, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

⁹⁰ Alan Boyle, "Skull Sparks an Evolution Revolution," MSNBC, 10 July 2002, http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/3077262/ns/technology_and_science-science/t/skull-sparks-evolution-revolution/#.T4xZ0PmP-uM

⁹¹ R. Groelsema and M.C. Groelsema, "Chadians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life 1*, 2nd ed., ed. Timothy L. Gall (Detroit, MI: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 111.

⁹² Christine Zuchora-Walske, *Chad in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications, 2009), 21–22.

⁹³ Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures 1*, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 441, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

⁹⁴ R. Groelsema and M.C. Groelsema, "Chadians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life 1*, 2nd ed., ed. Timothy L. Gall (Detroit, MI: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 111.

⁹⁵ Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures 1*, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 441–442, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

⁹⁶ R. Groelsema and M.C. Groelsema, "Chadians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life 1*, 2nd ed., ed. Timothy L. Gall (Detroit, MI: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 111–112.

Era of the Kingdoms

Around 900 C.E., states formed in what is now the Sahelian region of central Chad. These states were built mainly by indigenous Africans although Arab settlers influenced the culture and development. Relations between the kingdoms and states significantly influenced Chad's political history through French colonization in 1900.⁹⁷ Economic survival of the kingdoms was based on their control of the trans-Saharan trading routes but, to survive politically, they often had to fight.⁹⁸



© Franck Zecchin/flickr.com
Ancient rock paintings

Kanem and Sayfawa Empires

The Kanem Empire was the first great kingdom to emerge around Lake Chad early in the ninth century. In the 10th century, Arabs from the north and east introduced Islam. Around 1080, a Muslim Kanem nobleman overthrew the king and began a Muslim empire known as the Sayfawa. At its height in the mid-1200s, the Sayfawa kingdom included parts of Libya and Nigeria. Internal feuds and civil war eventually weakened the Sayfawa dynasty. By the end of the 14th century, the people were forced to move to the western side of Lake Chad. They intermarried with the Bornu people, creating a new ethnic group and language, as well as a new kingdom known as the Kanem-Bornu.^{99, 100, 101}

Kanem-Bornu Empire

The Kanem-Bornu Empire saw a series of kings in its early years, but by 1497 had subdued its major rivals. In the 16th century, the Kanem-Bornu Empire gained strength and influence during the reign of King Idris Aluma. Under Aluma's rule, the empire's laws were changed to reflect his Muslim beliefs. Wealth gained from trade was used to improve agriculture, transportation infrastructure, and military security. Following Aluma's death, the empire maintained its power for several decades.^{102, 103} In the 17th and 18th centuries, the empire was weakened by famine and invaded by nomadic groups, including the Tuareg and Fulani. Gradually, the Kanem-Bornu Empire lost power and eventually, the kingdom was captured by the French near the end of the 19th century.¹⁰⁴

⁹⁷ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Era of Empires, A.D. 900-1900," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0014%29>

⁹⁸ R. Groelsema and M.C. Groelsema, "Chadians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life* 1, 2nd ed., ed. Timothy L. Gall (Detroit, MI: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 111.

⁹⁹ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Kanem-Borno," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0015%29>

¹⁰⁰ Christine Zuchora-Walske, *Chad in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications, 2009), 24.

¹⁰¹ Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 23.

¹⁰² John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Kanem-Borno," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0015%29>

¹⁰³ Christine Zuchora-Walske, *Chad in Pictures* (Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications, 2009), 24.

¹⁰⁴ Martha Kneib, *Cultures of the World: Chad* (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2006), 21.

Bagirmi and Wadai Empires

The Bagirmi Kingdom, southeast of the Kanem-Bornu, emerged around 1522. It became a tributary state of the Kanem-Bornu after being conquered by Aluma. In the early 1600s, it freed itself from Kanem-Bornu rule but by the mid-1700s was once again a tributary state. The Bagirmi adopted Islam under the rule of Abdullah IV (1568–1598). The slave trade made it wealthy, but the empire's location, between the eastern Kanem-Bornu and the western Wadai, placed it in a vulnerable position. Early in the 19th century, Bagirmi was a tributary state to both the Wadai and the Kanem-Bornu. By 1894, the empire was under the control of the Sudanese rebel, Rabih az-Zubayr. Bagirmi became part of France's territories early in the 20th century.^{105, 106}

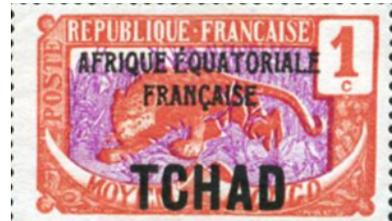
The Wadai kingdom emerged as an offshoot of the state of Darfur (present-day Sudan) in the 16th century. Around 1630, the Wadai became an Islamic state. Sitting at the junction of two main trading routes, the east-west route and the northward trans-Saharan route, the kingdom prospered. Around 1800, it expanded its territorial control eventually conquering the Bagirmi and regions along the Chari River. By 1893, the three kingdoms of Wadai, Bagirmi, Kanem-Bornu were defeated by Rabih al-Zubayr. Al-Zubayr was killed at the battle of Kousséri in 1900 and his army was defeated by the French, cementing their control of the region.^{107, 108, 109}



Courtesy NYPL Digital Gallery
Group of warriors

French Colonization

The French, who first arrived in Chad around 1887, were largely disinterested in Chad except as a source of cotton and labor for their southern colonies in Africa. In 1905, Chad was merged with France's three southern colonies—Ubangi-Chari (present-day Central African Republic), Moyen-Congo (present-day Congo), and Gabon. Together the four colonies were administered as French Equatorial Africa (AEF). Chad did not gain its status as a separate colony within the AEF until 1920.¹¹⁰



Courtesy Wikimedia.org
Colonial stamp

¹⁰⁵ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Kingdom of Bagirmi," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/48825/Kingdom-of-Bagirmi?anchor=ref20384>

¹⁰⁶ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Bagirmi and Wadai," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0016%29>

¹⁰⁷ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Wadai," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/633734/Wadai>

¹⁰⁸ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Bagirmi and Wadai," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0016%29>

¹⁰⁹ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Rabih az-Zubayr," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/487969/Rabih-az-Zubayr>

¹¹⁰ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Arrival of the French and Colonial Administration," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0017%29>

The French laissez-faire style of governance was haphazard and ineffective in all but the southern part of Chad. The French were satisfied with the situation so long as the trading routes operated and law and order existed. Pockets of resistance to colonial rule, particularly in central Chad, were largely ignored by the colonial authorities. The Sara people of the south ran a system of direct civilian administration that resulted in some economic development.¹¹¹

In 1935, France negotiated a Chad-Libya border agreement with Italy, who controlled Libya at the time. The agreement relocated the Chad-Libya border about 100 km (60 mi) further south across an area known as the Aozou Strip. Although the French did not ratify the agreement, Libya used the accords as the basis to claim and occupy northern Chad in the 1970s and 1980s.¹¹²

As a reward for supporting Charles de Gaulle and the Free French during World War II, the French gave Chad more funding and the right to elect a territorial government with limited powers. With France's approval of a new constitution in 1946, Chad became an overseas territory of France with representation in the French National Assembly, but actual control over Chad's affairs remained with the French.^{113, 114} In 1958, France's four African colonies voted to terminate the AEF. Chad became an autonomous territory within the French Community, finally achieving full independence in 1960.^{115, 116} The northern territory of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET), however, remained under French military administration until 1964.¹¹⁷

Independence

N'Garta (François) Tombalbaye, former trade union leader, became Chad's first president in 1960. The autocratic president banned all political parties except his own, the Chad Progressive Party (PPT). Riots in 1963 prompted Tombalbaye to declare a state of emergency and dissolve the National Assembly. Fearing the opposition, he established a special criminal court and put most of the opposition leaders in prison. In 1964, the new National Assembly granted Tombalbaye complete authority to make political appointments. He gained full control of Chad by imprisoning, exiling, or co-opting the opposition.^{118, 119, 120}

¹¹¹ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Arrival of the French and Colonial Administration," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0017%29>

¹¹² John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Arrival of the French and Colonial Administration," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0017%29>

¹¹³ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Decolonization Politics," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0018%29>

¹¹⁴ BBC, "Chad Profile: A Chronology of Key Events," 1 May 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164690>

¹¹⁵ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Chad: History," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/104144/Chad>

¹¹⁶ BBC, "Chad Profile: A Chronology of Key Events," 1 May 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164690>

¹¹⁷ Bernard Lanne, "Recent History," in *Africa South of the Sahara 2003*, 32nd ed., ed. Katharine Murison (London: Europa Publications, 2003), 203.

¹¹⁸ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Chad: History," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/104144/Chad/54943/Independence>

Tombalbaye wanted the French out of Chad. To increase his power, he began to Africanize the civil service. By 1962, Chad's entire administrative structure was in Chadian hands. French military forces in the BET Prefecture and the city of Abeche were completely replaced by Chadian forces in January 1965. As part of his Africanization plans, Tombalbaye renamed several cities including the capital city of Fort-Lamy, which became N'Djamena. But Tombalbaye's Africanization efforts created a deep resentment among many in the northern and central regions. They saw Africanization as a southernization of Chad, an attempt by the south to seize power, given that most of the educated Chadians came from the south and that the government was dominated by southerners.^{121, 122, 123}



Courtesy Wikimedia.org
President Tombalbaye

Taxes imposed by the federal government and some regional administrators increased discontent and violence. After three Muslim leaders were arrested in 1963, Muslims in N'Djamena rioted. Tombalbaye responded to the riots with equal violence and further repression. Over the next few years, confrontations continued, often along ethnic lines. Chad's position was uncertain and the country faced the possibility of an imminent armed conflict.¹²⁴

First Civil War (1965-1979)

In November 1965, frustration with the ineffective and corrupt government led to a rebellion concentrated mostly in the north. Unrest continued through 1968, when the government lost control of most of northern Chad. Libya and Sudan aided the rebellion, which engulfed north and central Chad.^{125, 126, 127}

¹¹⁹ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Tombalbaye's Governance; Policies and Methods," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0020%29>

¹²⁰ BBC, "Chad Profile: A Chronology of Key Events," 1 May 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164690>

¹²¹ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Tombalbaye's Governance: Policies and Methods," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0020%29>

¹²² BBC, "Chad: Country Profile," 16 January 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164686>

¹²³ BBC, "Chad Profile: A Chronology of Key Events," 1 May 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164690>

¹²⁴ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Tombalbaye's Governance: Policies and Methods," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0020%29>

¹²⁵ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Rebellion in Eastern and Northern Chad," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0021%29>

¹²⁶ Bernard Lanne, "Recent History," in *Africa South of the Sahara 2003*, 32nd ed., ed. Katharine Murison (London: Europa Publications, 2003), 203.

¹²⁷ BBC, "Chad Profile: A Chronology of Key Events," 1 May 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164690>

The military's inability to defeat the opposition forced Tombalbaye to call in the French for help. The French retrained Chad's military, re-organized the civil service, and reformed unpopular policies. The major reform was the restoration of judicial authority to sultans. After his 1971 reelection, President Tombalbaye tried to implement a national reconciliation campaign, temporarily calming dissent. The French, under considerable domestic pressure, began to withdraw.¹²⁸ By June 1971, active resistance was confined to a few small areas in the north. The rebel forces in the north split into two factions that began fighting each other for power and influence. Goukouni Oueddei led the northern Second Army (called the Force Armées du Nord (FAN)) and Abba Siddick commanded the opposing First Army. In 1972, Hissain Habré took control of FAN, which became known as the Conseil de Commande des Forces Armées du Nord (CCFAN).¹²⁹

Under pressure from continued civil unrest and violence, President Tombalbaye abandoned his efforts at national reconciliation in 1972. He jailed more than 1,000 alleged enemies of the state. To gain support from his Arab neighbors, Tombalbaye broke ties with Israel. Libya began restricting supplies to the northern rebels, who eventually lost control of their territories. As ethnic tensions and resistance to Tombalbaye's policies worsened, the army became increasingly disloyal. Finally, on 13 April 1975, Tombalbaye was assassinated by General Felix Malloum.^{130, 131, 132}

Malloum then assumed control. Although southerners continued their dominance in the government and national affairs, President Malloum included more Muslims from the northern prefectures. Despite his efforts, Malloum's government came under increasing pressure and in 1977 a grenade attack was launched against the new president. The coup was unsuccessful but the government continued its path of failure. Libya took possession of the northern Chadian Aouzou strip, and again began supplying northern rebels who expanded their territorial control. Anxious to end the civil war, Malloum met with CCFAN rebel leader Habré to negotiate a cease-fire. Meanwhile, rival rebel leader Goukouni united all rebel armies under his authority and swore to overthrow Malloum's government.^{133, 134, 135, 136}

¹²⁸ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Rebellion in Eastern and Northern Chad," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990),

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0021%29>

¹²⁹ United Nations High Commission on Refugees, "Minorities at Risk Project: Chronology for Southerners in Chad," 2004, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country...CHRON.TCD..469f3878c.0.html>

¹³⁰ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Fall of the Tombalbaye Government," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990),

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0022%29>

¹³¹ BBC, "Chad: Country Profile," 16 January 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164686>

¹³² BBC, "Chad Profile: A Chronology of Key Events," 1 May 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164690>

¹³³ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Civil War and Northern Dominance, 1975-1982," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990),

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0023%29>

¹³⁴ Bernard Lanne, "Recent History," in *Africa South of the Sahara 2003*, 32nd ed., ed. Katharine Murison (London: Europa Publications, 2003), 203.

¹³⁵ BBC, "Chad Profile: A Chronology of Key Events," 1 May 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164690>

Second Civil War (1979-1982)

From 1979 to 1982, Chad's civil conflicts escalated. The southern-dominated government finally collapsed. Rebel leader Habré made aggressive demands, including making media broadcasts in Arabic rather than French and hiring more northerners in government offices. In March 1979, President Malloum resigned and fled the country.^{137, 138, 139, 140, 141} A Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) was installed with Lol Mahamat Choua as President and Habré and Goukouni as government ministers.

In the south, violence erupted among the Muslim and non-Muslim populations and within a month more than 10,000 had been killed. Rebel leader Kamougué set up his own government to rule in the south. The GUNT could not displace Kamougué and in August reorganized itself with Goukouni as its new president.^{142, 143} Factional politics continued to paralyze and divide the nation. Chad's Arab neighbors took advantage of the chaos to advance their own agendas. Goukouni's government soon failed due largely to mistrust among the major parties. In January 1980, the army attacked in Ouaddaï Prefecture in the west. Peacekeeping forces from France and the Organization of African Unity stayed out of the conflict as battles raged throughout the summer.



Courtesy Wikimedia.org
African Union HQ

By 1980, the French troops had withdrawn and President Goukouni signed a military cooperation agreement with Libya asking for military assistance. By December 1980, Libyan forces were in control of Chad's capital and most of the cities in the north and central prefectures. Defense Minister Habré, Goukouni's chief rival, fled south.^{144, 145, 146, 147, 148}

¹³⁶ United Nations High Commission on Refugees, "Minorities at Risk Project: Chronology for Southerners in Chad," 2004, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,CHRON,TCD,,469f3878c,0.html>

¹³⁷ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Civil War and Multilateral Mediation, 1979-1982," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0024%29>

¹³⁸ Bernard Lanne, "Recent History," in *Africa South of the Sahara 2003*, 32nd ed., ed. Katharine Murison (London: Europa Publications, 2003), 204, 206.

¹³⁹ BBC, "Chad: Country Profile," 16 January 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164686>

¹⁴⁰ BBC, "Chad Profile: A Chronology of Key Events," 1 May 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164690>

¹⁴¹ United Nations High Commission on Refugees, "Minorities at Risk Project: Chronology for Southerners in Chad," 2004, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,CHRON,TCD,,469f3878c,0.html>

¹⁴² John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Civil War and Multilateral Mediation, 1979-1982," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0024%29>

¹⁴³ Bernard Lanne, "Recent History," in *Africa South of the Sahara 2003*, 32nd ed., ed. Katharine Murison (London: Europa Publications, 2003), 204.

¹⁴⁴ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Civil War and Multilateral Mediation, 1979-1982," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0024%29>

¹⁴⁵ Bernard Lanne, "Recent History," in *Africa South of the Sahara 2003*, 32nd ed., ed. Katharine Murison (London: Europa Publications, 2003), 204, 206.

¹⁴⁶ BBC, "Chad: Country Profile," 16 January 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164686>

Libyan forces withdrew in October 1981 allowing Habré's forces to retake key territory. In December 1981, Habré's troops were stalled by Inter-African Forces (IAF) troops from Nigeria, Senegal, and Zaire. In February 1982, a cease-fire was negotiated but within six months, after President Goukouni rejected the accord, Habré and his forces were again on the march. On 7 June 1982, Habré seized control of the capital and Goukouni and his cabinet fled to Cameroon. Chad's second civil war ended with Habré consolidating his power and seeking international recognition.^{149, 150, 151}

More Civil Unrest (1982-2002)

By October 1982, Habré was inaugurated as president and a new government was installed but peace eluded the nation. Deposed President Goukouni's troops had gained control of most of the north supported by Libya. By 1983, Goukouni and his rebel troops controlled and occupied the northern BET prefecture. France reluctantly sent troops to stop Goukouni's advance to the capital N'Djamena.¹⁵²



© Mark Knobil/flickr.com
Large crowd

In 1986, fighting between rebel forces, Libyan forces, and French troops broke out continuing until March 1988. In March 1990, rebel forces led by Idriss Déby launched an invasion into eastern Chad but quickly retreated. The rebels again invaded but this time the French ignored Habré's appeals for military intervention. On 30 November 1990, Déby and his forces entered the capital, assumed power and formed a new government. The United States did not formally recognize Déby's government because of his close ties with Libya but both Libya and Sudan gave strong support to Déby.¹⁵³



Courtesy Wikimedia.org
President Deby

President Déby began a series of political reforms that included multiple political parties. But, civil unrest continued. In September 1991, opposition forces attacked military garrisons in Tibesti in the north. In October 1991, the airport in N'Djamena was under attack. By early 1992, the rebels controlled several towns around Lake Chad and were advancing on N'Djamena. After a failed coup attempt, suspected

¹⁴⁷ BBC, "Chad Profile: A Chronology of Key Events," 1 May 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164690>

¹⁴⁸ United Nations High Commission on Refugees, "Minorities at Risk Project: Chronology for Southerners in Chad," 2004, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,..CHRON,TCD,..469f3878c.0.html>

¹⁴⁹ John L. Collier, "Historical Setting: Civil War and Multilateral Mediation, 1979-1982," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0024%29>

¹⁵⁰ BBC, "Chad Profile: A Chronology of Key Events," 1 May 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164690>

¹⁵¹ United Nations High Commission on Refugees, "Minorities at Risk Project: Chronology for Southerners in Chad," 2004, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,..CHRON,TCD,..469f3878c.0.html>

¹⁵² Bernard Lanne, "Recent History," in *Africa South of the Sahara 2003*, 32nd ed., ed. Katharine Murison (London: Europa Publications, 2003), 204.

¹⁵³ Bernard Lanne, "Recent History," in *Africa South of the Sahara 2003*, 32nd ed., ed. Katharine Murison (London: Europa Publications, 2003), 205.

opposition members were executed or imprisoned. Tensions over economic policies and trade unions led to the resignation of the majority of government officials. By the end of 1992, rebels were again on the offensive clashing with government troops. Déby carried on with his reforms while the insurgency continued throughout the country.¹⁵⁴

Twenty-First Century

By 2001, the northern insurgency around Tibesti had escalated, fueled by allegations of government fraud and mismanagement. Despite the charges, Déby was reelected in May 2001. After his election, opposition candidates were briefly imprisoned. Protests and civil unrest followed. Meetings between the government and rebel leaders in 2002 resulted in a peace agreement including an immediate cease-fire.¹⁵⁵



© Ismouz/flickr.com
N'Djamena monument

Ethnic relations within Chad continued to deteriorate. Relations with Sudan worsened as a result of the 2004 crisis in Darfur. Serious rebel threats once again emerged and Chadian rebels sought refuge in and support from Sudan. Rebel groups attacked the Chadian government hoping to overthrow it. President Déby's political position weakened as more than 300,000 refugees from Darfur poured into Chad and 200,000 refugees from eastern Chad were displaced. With Chadian rebels supported by Sudan and Sudanese rebels supported by Chad, the two countries became involved in a proxy war, leading to the severing of relations between the two in 2006.^{156, 157}

In 2005, a constitutional amendment ended presidential term limits, allowing President Déby to be elected a third time in 2006.¹⁵⁸ As the conflict with Sudan continued, Sudanese rebels nearly overran N'Djamena in 2006. When rebels attacked again in 2008, they were successfully repelled by the military with the support of France.^{159, 160}

In 2010, Chad and Sudan signed a peace accord formally ending their conflict and agreeing to stop support of rebel forces.^{161, 162} In 2012, in an effort to solidify relations between the two countries, President Déby married the daughter of the *Janjaweed* rebel forces in Sudan.^{163, 164}

¹⁵⁴ Bernard Lanne, "Recent History," in *Africa South of the Sahara 2003*, 32nd ed., ed. Katharine Murison (London: Europa Publications, 2003), 206.

¹⁵⁵ Bernard Lanne, "Recent History," in *Africa South of the Sahara 2003*, 32nd ed., ed. Katharine Murison (London: Europa Publications, 2003), 206–211.

¹⁵⁶ Bureau of African Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "Background Note: Chad," 6 January 2012, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/37992.htm>

¹⁵⁷ BBC, "Chad: Country Profile," 16 January 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164686>

¹⁵⁸ BBC, "Chad Profile: President: Idriss Deby," 16 January 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164688>

¹⁵⁹ BBC, "Profile: Idriss Deby," 2 February 2008, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/7224008.stm>

¹⁶⁰ BBC, "Chad Profile: President: Idriss Deby," 16 January 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164688>

¹⁶¹ Bureau of African Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "Background Note: Chad," 6 January 2012, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/37992.htm>

¹⁶² BBC, "Chad: Country Profile," 16 January 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164686>

Recent Events

Presidential elections in 2011 returned Déby to a fourth term. Opposition parties boycotted the elections and campaigned for electoral reforms but without success.¹⁶⁵ Although President Déby has been in power for more than 20 years, his support is declining and ethnic tensions continue.

The United Nations maintains refugee camps in eastern and southern Chad for more than 170,000 Chadian nationals displaced by civil war, for Sudanese refugees displaced by the ongoing crisis in Darfur, and for refugees from the Central African Republic. The refugee camps further stress Chad's limited national resources and are wracked with violence and criminal activity.^{166, 167}

Chad remains one of the poorest nations in the world. In addition to political instability, it faces malnutrition and hunger. Severe malnutrition reached emergency proportions. The northern region of Chad has been particularly hard hit by drought, causing a national food crisis and health problems, including a meningitis outbreak. International emergency relief teams have been dispatched to deal with the humanitarian crisis.^{168, 169}



Courtesy Wikimedia.org
Chad coat of arms

In March 2012, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) opened a case against former Chadian President Hissene Habré, who has been sentenced to death in absentia for committing crimes against humanity while in office from 1982–1990.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶³ Samantha Spooner, "Africa's Marriages of Convenience," *Africa Review*, 2 February 2012, <http://www.africareview.com/Blogs/Marriage+of+convenience+/-/979192/1318704/-/view/asBlogPost/-/t5n11lz/-/index.html>

¹⁶⁴ BBC, "Chad: Country Profile," 16 January 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164686>

¹⁶⁵ BBC, "Chad Profile: President: Idriss Deby," 16 January 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164688>

¹⁶⁶ Bureau of African Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "Background Note: Chad," 23 July 2012, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/37992.htm>

¹⁶⁷ Lauren Ploch, "Instability in Chad" (Congressional Research Service report to the members and committees of Congress, 25 January 2010), 4, http://www.policyarchive.org/handle/10207/bitstreams/20131_Previ%20Version_2010-01-25.pdf

¹⁶⁸ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Chad Facing Malnutrition and Meningitis Emergencies," 28 March 2012, <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/press/release.cfm?id=5848&cat=press-release>

¹⁶⁹ International Rescue Committee, "Press Release: IRC Responds to Drought/Displacement Crisis in Chad and Mali," 5 April 2012, <http://www.rescue.org/press-releases/press-release-irc-responds-drought-displacement-crisis-chad-and-mali-13450>

¹⁷⁰ BBC, "Chad Profile: A Chronology of Key Events," 1 May 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13164690>

Chapter 2 Assessment

1. Chad came under French control in the mid-19th century.

False

The French first arrived in Chad around 1887. Chad did not come under French colonial rule until 1900.

2. Chad gained its independence from France in 1960.

True

Chad became an independent nation in 1960.

3. The first great kingdoms that formed in Chad were predominantly Muslim.

False

Around 900 C.E., states formed in what is now the Sahelian region of central Chad. These states were built mainly by indigenous Africans although Arab settlers influenced the culture and development.

4. Libya occupied the disputed Aouzou strip in northern Chad during the 1970s and 1980s.

True

Libya claimed and occupied the Aouzou strip in northern Chad during the 1970s and 1980s. The land claim stemmed from an un-ratified 1935 Chad-Libya border agreement between France and Italy that would have relocated the Chad-Libya border about 100 km (60 mi) south.

5. President Tombalbaye's "Africanization" program created a sense of national identity and unity within Chad.

False

The "Africanization" efforts created a deep resentment among many northern and central Chadians. Because most of the educated Chadians came from the south, many saw "Africanization" as a southernization of Chad, an attempt by the south to seize power.

Chapter 3: Economy

Introduction

Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world. Its harsh climate, meager natural resources, and landlocked position have created a narrow economy dominated by agriculture. In 2011, Chad ranked 183rd out of 187 countries on the human development index.¹⁷¹ A long history of political instability has further debilitated the economy leaving it with little infrastructure.¹⁷²



© Eric Green/flickr.com
Man selling fruit

Although Chad's economy is primarily based on agriculture, oil is now the country's most important export product. Other natural resources, including gold, uranium, and bauxite, have the potential for development.¹⁷³ Chad depends heavily on foreign aid which has accounted for 25% of GDP. Contributors are from the European Union and France.^{174, 175} The small formal economic sector is supplemented by a large and flourishing informal sector.¹⁷⁶ Prospects for growth in the formal economic sector are good although several stumbling blocks (e.g., unpredictable water supplies, political instability, and poor transport infrastructure) could limit growth potential.^{177, 178}

Agriculture

Agriculture is the primary driver of the Chadian economy. Although only 3% of Chad's land is arable, agriculture accounts for 53% of GDP. At least 80% of the population is employed in agriculture, namely subsistence farming and livestock raising.¹⁷⁹



© European Commission DC ECHO/flickr.com
Maize fields

Most Chadian farmers use primitive techniques relying on slash-and-burn strategies coupled with crop rotation. In the Sudanian

¹⁷¹ United Nations Development Programme, "Chad: HDI Values and Rank Changes in the 2011 Human Development Report" (Human Development Report 2011), 2, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/images/explanations/TCD.pdf>

¹⁷² Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures*, Vol. 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 443, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

¹⁷³ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Chad: Economy," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/104144/Chad#toc54929>

¹⁷⁴ Bureau of African Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "Background Note: Chad," 23 July 2012, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/37992.htm>

¹⁷⁵ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Chad: Economy," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/104144/Chad#toc54929>

¹⁷⁶ Bureau of African Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "Background Note: Chad," 23 July 2012, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/37992.htm>

¹⁷⁷ Trading Economics, "Chad GDP Based on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) per Capita GDP," 2012, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/chad/gdp-based-on-purchasing-power-parity-ppp-per-capita-gdp-imf-data.html>

¹⁷⁸ African Economic Outlook, "Chad: Recent Economic Developments and Prospects," 22 June 2012, <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/central-africa/chad/>

¹⁷⁹ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 24 August 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

area, most farmers cultivate their fields for three years and then leave the fields uncultivated for another three years, sometimes as long as 15 years.¹⁸⁰

Agricultural productivity is limited by unreliable water supplies, locusts, a lack of technology, inadequate farming equipment, and desertification.¹⁸¹ The main agricultural products include cotton, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, yams, and cereals.¹⁸² After livestock, cotton is the most important commercial product. It accounts for about one-half of Chad's exports and is the main income source for farmers.^{183, 184}

Nearly 75% of all cultivated land is in the Sudanian region, the southern third of Chad.¹⁸⁵ The northern third is comprised of the Sahara desert, where dates and legumes are grown. The harsh Saharan climate is generally unsuitable for cattle or horses, but camel herds are common.^{186, 187} In the central third of Chad, the Sahelian region, hardy varieties of millet, beans, and peanuts are favorite crops.¹⁸⁸ Most of Chad's livestock herds are raised on the pasture lands of the Sahel. Livestock contributes about 15% to national GDP, but the lack of refrigerated slaughterhouses limits Chad's ability to sell more livestock to wider international markets.¹⁸⁹

Industry

The industrial sector is underdeveloped, accounting for a mere 7% of GDP. Only 20% of the workforce is employed in industry and services. The leading component of the sector is oil exploitation although mineral mining has a potential for expansion.¹⁹⁰

Minerals

The mining of minerals, which include gold, bauxite, uranium, silver, and diamonds, is underexploited and has a potential to grow.¹⁹¹ Aside from a Canadian company mining gold, however, most foreign investors appear disinterested in this sector.¹⁹²

¹⁸⁰ International Business Designs, USA, *Chad: Foreign Policy and Government Guide 1* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, 2011), 152.

¹⁸¹ P. Heinrigs and C. Perret, "The Ecologically Vulnerable Zone of Sahelian Countries" (report to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), April 2006), 5–7, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/41/49/38409502.pdf>

¹⁸² Afribiz, "Chad: Top Agricultural Products 2008," 16 October 2010, <http://www.afribiz.info/content/chad-top-agricultural-products-2008>

¹⁸³ The World Bank, "Chad Poverty Assessment: Constraints to Rural Development," 2011, <http://go.worldbank.org/1DFT7VDPK0>

¹⁸⁴ MBendi, "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing in Chad: Overview," 21 June 2012, <http://www.mbendi.com/indy/agff/af/ch/p0005.htm>

¹⁸⁵ International Business Designs, USA, *Chad: Foreign Policy and Government Guide 1* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, 2011), 152.

¹⁸⁶ Mark Muhumuza, "Chad: Nation Seeks Foreign Investment in Agriculture," *East African Business Week*, 18 October 2010, <http://allafrica.com/stories/201010181367.html>

¹⁸⁷ International Business Designs, USA, *Chad: Foreign Policy and Government Guide 1* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, 2011), 152.

¹⁸⁸ P. Heinrigs and C. Perret, "The Ecologically Vulnerable Zone of Sahelian Countries" (report to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), April 2006), 3, 8–9, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/41/49/38409502.pdf>

¹⁸⁹ International Business Designs, USA, *Chad: Foreign Policy and Government Guide 1* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, 2011), 152.

¹⁹⁰ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 8 June 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

Oil

Although crude oil exports did not begin until 2004, oil exploitation dominates the industrial sector. Oil production generates about 65% of Chad's revenues and nearly 90% of export earnings.^{193, 194, 195} Proven oil reserves, located in the basin of Lake Chad and Doba in the south, are sufficient to last about 34 years.^{196, 197} A consortium of U.S. and French oil companies (namely ExxonMobil, Shell, and Elf) have invested nearly USD 4 billion in Chad's oil development. China contributed to the building of a refinery and to the Chad-Cameroon pipeline used to transport petroleum from Doba Basin to Cameroon's port of Kribi.^{198, 199} Chad has the potential to become a significant energy producer if it can continue to access the Chad-Cameroon pipeline to get its products to market.^{200, 201} There are no known natural gas reserves in Chad.²⁰²



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Premeasured gas

Manufacturing

Manufacturing, centered around the cities of N'djamena and Moundou, accounted for only 11% of GDP in 2000. The main manufacturing activities are cotton ginning and textile production.

Food processing, including sugar refining, is a small sector.²⁰³



© Mark Knobil/flickr.com
Man sewing garments

Chad's poor infrastructure hinders the development of its industrial sectors. Decades of ethnic and political instability have discouraged most foreign investment. The main investors in Chad are China and India.^{204, 205} China has built a cement factory and an industrial park, including hotels and factories. Funds

¹⁹¹ MBendi, "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing in Chad: Overview," 21 June 2012,

<http://www.mbendi.com/indy/agff/af/ch/p0005.htm>

¹⁹² International Business Designs, USA, *Chad: Foreign Policy and Government Guide*, Vol. 1 (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, 2011), 201.

¹⁹³ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 8 June 2012,

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

¹⁹⁴ African Economic Outlook, "Chad: Structural Issues," 22 June 2012,

<http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/central-africa/chad/>

¹⁹⁵ MBendi, "Oil and Gas in Chad: Overview," 21 June 2012, <http://www.mbendi.com/indy/oilg/af/ch/p0005.htm>

¹⁹⁶ MBendi, "Oil and Gas in Chad: Overview," 21 June 2012, <http://www.mbendi.com/indy/oilg/af/ch/p0005.htm>

¹⁹⁷ Philip M. Mobbs, "The Mineral Industry of Chad" (report to the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, August 2012), 9.1, <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country/2011/myb3-2011-cd.pdf>

¹⁹⁸ International Business Designs, USA, *Chad: Foreign Policy and Government Guide*, Vol. 1 (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, 2011), 201.

¹⁹⁹ Indexmundi, "Chad Economy Profile 2012," 19 July 2012,

http://www.indexmundi.com/chad/economy_profile.html

²⁰⁰ MBendi, "Oil and Gas in Chad: Overview," 21 June 2012, <http://www.mbendi.com/indy/oilg/af/ch/p0005.htm>

²⁰¹ Philip M. Mobbs, "The Mineral Industry of Chad" (report to the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, August 2012), 9.1, <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country/2011/myb3-2011-cd.pdf>

²⁰² MBendi, "Oil and Gas in Chad: Overview," 21 June 2012, <http://www.mbendi.com/indy/oilg/af/ch/p0005.htm>

²⁰³ International Business Designs, USA, *Chad: Foreign Policy and Government Guide 1* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, 2011), 198.

²⁰⁴ Economy Watch, "Chad Industry Sectors," 26 March 2010,

http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/chad/industry-sector-industries.html%20/

from India have been used to build a tractor-assembly plant, a cotton mill, a fruit-juice factory, and a bicycle plant.²⁰⁶ The European Union (EU) and Taiwan have invested in the development of Chad's transport infrastructure and roads.²⁰⁷

Foreign Trade

In 2011, Chad's exports reached an estimated USD 4.11 billion, a 23% increase from 2010. Oil is the most prominent export product since its introduction in 2004. After oil, the major export products are cattle, cotton, and gum Arabic. The United States is the largest export partner, accounting for 83% of Chad's exports. The other two main export partners are China (7%) and France (6%).²⁰⁸

Imports were estimated at USD 3.51 billion in 2011, up 16% from 2010. Chad's import products include machinery and transportation equipment, industrial goods, foodstuffs, and textiles. The main import partners are Cameroon (17%), France (16%), China (11%), Finland (7%), and Sweden (6%).^{209, 210}

Trade opportunities are constrained by a poor transport infrastructure.²¹¹ The roads are mostly unsurfaced, causing vehicles to wear out quickly and halting traffic during the rainy season. Other constraints include a poor business climate due largely to poor governance, high levels of corruption, and poor cooperation across economic sectors. Furthermore, this climate of inefficiencies permits cross-border smuggling, which affects prices, further hurting economic development efforts.²¹²

Tourism

There is virtually no tourism in Chad. Because of ethnic and political turmoil, tourism in Chad declined by about 50% between 2000 and 2008.²¹³ In 2009, Chad had only 31,000 international travelers, slightly up from 25,000 in 2007.^{214, 215} Although the overall low number of international travelers has prompted some tourist companies in Chad to stop operations, the

²⁰⁵ Edith Hodgkinson, "Economy," in *Africa South of the Sahara 2003*, 32nd ed., ed. Katharine Murison (London: Europa Publications, 2003), 213.

²⁰⁶ African Economic Outlook, "Chad: Emerging Economic Partnerships," 22 June 2012, <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/central-africa/chad/>

²⁰⁷ International Business Designs, USA, *Chad: Foreign Policy and Government Guide 1* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, 2011), 198.

²⁰⁸ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 24 August 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

²⁰⁹ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 24 August 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

²¹⁰ MBendi, "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing in Chad: Overview," 21 June 2012, <http://www.mbendi.com/indy/agff/af/ch/p0005.htm>

²¹¹ Global Trade, "International Trade in Chad," 2012, <http://www.globaltrade.net/m/c/Chad.html>

²¹² International Monetary Fund, "Chad: Selected Issues" (IMF country report no. 09/67, February 2009), 16–20, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2009/cr0967.pdf>

²¹³ glObserver, "Chad Tourism Profile 2012," 2012, <http://www.globserver.com/en/chad/tourism>

²¹⁴ Jennifer Blanke and Thea Chiesa eds., "The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2011" (report for the World Economic Forum, 2011), <http://gcr.weforum.org/ttci2011/>

²¹⁵ Trading Economics, "International Tourism: Number of Arrivals in Chad," 2012, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/chad/international-tourism-number-of-arrivals-wb-data.html>

capital city of N’Djamena remains serviced by international airlines. Domestic airline travel is available on regularly scheduled and chartered flights.²¹⁶

According to a 2011 study, Chad ranked last in the world in terms of tourism competitiveness. The study found that travelers’ greatest concerns were fears about safety and security, health and hygiene, lack of domestic transportation infrastructure, and lack of cultural sites and natural resources.²¹⁷

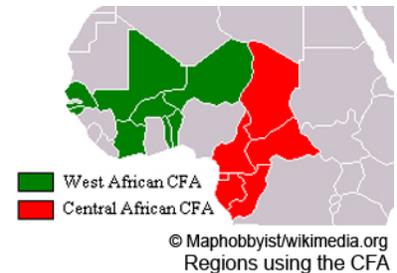


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Traveling by donkey

Banking and Finance

As with the other economic sectors, the financial sector is underdeveloped and held back by Chad’s ineffective and unstable government. Chad is a member of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l’Afrique Centrale–CEMAC). CEMAC’s regional regulatory body, the Bank of Central African States (Banque des Etats de l’Afrique Centrale–BEAC), controls monetary policies and bank regulations in Chad and other member states. Chad’s banking activity is supervised by the regional Banking Commission (Commission Bancaire de l’Afrique Centrale–COBAC).²¹⁸

The currency of Chad is the Central African CFA Franc, which is pegged to the Euro. CEMAC guarantees the convertibility of the CFA Franc into French francs although the exchange rate is variable.²¹⁹ As of September 2012, the exchange rate with the Euro stands at CFA 656 : EUR 1, and with the U.S. dollar at CFA 508 : USD 1.²²⁰



Chad’s small banking sector is sound but limited.²²¹ About 13 in every 1,000 Chadians have bank accounts, leaving the government as the major customer for the sector’s few banks.²²² The banking sector comprises eight commercial banks and approximately 200 microfinance institutions. The commercial banks offer a narrow range of products and the microfinance institutions provide limited financial assistance to the rural poor. Most banking capital is held by foreign investors. Loans are generally restricted to the government or to the largest companies, which are mostly government contractors.²²³

²¹⁶ glObserver, “Chad Tourism Profile 2012,” 2012, <http://www.globserver.com/en/chad/tourism>

²¹⁷ Jennifer Blanke and Thea Chiesa eds., “The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2011,” (report for the World Economic Forum, 2011), <http://gcr.weforum.org/ttci2011>

²¹⁸ Jennifer Akpapuna and Chioma Duru, “Chad” (paper, Wharton School of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, n.d.), 3, 5, <http://fic.wharton.upenn.edu/fic/africa/Chad%20Final.pdf>

²¹⁹ International Monetary Fund, “Chad: Financial Sector Stability Assessment” (IMF country report no. 11/299, October 2011), 8, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2011/cr11299.pdf>

²²⁰ Xe.com, “Currency Converter Widget,” *Universal Currency Converter*, 2012, <http://www.xe.com/ucc/>

²²¹ International Business Designs, USA, *Chad: Foreign Policy and Government Guide 1* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, 2011), 215.

²²² International Monetary Fund, “Chad: Financial Sector Stability Assessment” (IMF country report no. 11/299, October 2011), 8, 10, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2011/cr11299.pdf>

²²³ International Monetary Fund, “Chad: Financial Sector Stability Assessment” (IMF country report no. 11/299, October 2011), 10–12, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2011/cr11299.pdf>

Standard of Living

Chad is the fifth poorest country in the world, with about 80% of the population living below the poverty line.^{224, 225} The life expectancy of most Chadians is about 49 years (48 for men and 50 for women). Only 35% of adults age 15 and over are literate (45% of males and 24% of females).²²⁶ Few Chadians have access to adequate healthcare, transportation, sanitation, or safe drinking water.²²⁷ Maternal mortality rates are high, with 191 women dying for every 1,000 live births. Approximately three in every four women deliver babies without benefit of medical assistance.²²⁸ Infant mortality rates are high, with nearly 94 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.²²⁹



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Typical house

Malnutrition is widespread in Chad. A third of the population is undernourished leading to a host of health complications, particularly among women and young children.²³⁰ About 40% of children are chronically malnourished. The number is even higher in the western regions of the Sahel where approximately 60% of households suffer from food and water shortage.²³¹

Outlook

Chad's political situation is expected to remain stable in 2012, and its economy to improve slightly.^{232, 233} Although some investors remain wary and stay on the sidelines, foreign direct investment (FDI) continues to fuel the Chadian economy, especially in oil extraction and infrastructure development.²³⁴ The oil industry and infrastructure



© David Axe/flickr.com
Tending seedlings

²²⁴ United Nations Development Programme, "Chad: HDI Values and Rank Changes in the 2011 Human Development Report" (Human Development Report 2011), 2,

<http://hdrstats.undp.org/images/explanations/TCD.pdf>

²²⁵ The World Bank, "Data: Chad," 2012, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/chad>

²²⁶ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: People and Society," in *The World Factbook*, 8 June 2012,

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

²²⁷ R. Groelsema and M. C. Groelsema, "Chadians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life, Vol. 1 Africa*, ed. Timothy L. Gall (Detroit, MI: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 113.

²²⁸ World Bank, "Chad: Country Brief," September 2011,

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/CHADEXTN/0,,menuPK:349885~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:349862,00.html>

²²⁹ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: People and Society," in *The World Factbook*, 8 June 2012,

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

²³⁰ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "Nutrition Country Profiles: Republic of Chad," 2010,

http://www.fao.org/ag/AGN/nutrition/TCD_en.stm

²³¹ Lauren Ploch, "Instability and Humanitarian Conditions in Chad" (report to the members and committees of Congress, Congressional Research Service, 1 July 2010), 8, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RS22798.pdf>

²³² Shawn Ladd, "Higher Oil Production, Better Security Improve Chad's Prospects," International Monetary Fund, 10 November 2011, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2011/car111011a.htm>

²³³ Johanna Plenk et al., *CESifo World Economic Survey* 11, no. 1 (February 2012), 18, <http://www.cesifo-group.de/portal/pls/portal/docs/1/1213813.PDF>

²³⁴ International Business Designs, USA, *Chad: Foreign Policy and Government Guide 1* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, 2011), 197.

projects will continue to contribute to GDP growth, which is expected to increase by 7% in 2012.^{235, 236}

However, Chad's economy is vulnerable to natural hazards, especially water shortage, and external economic relations with neighboring countries and foreign investors.^{237, 238}

Additionally, low literacy rates and poor governance may limit economic growth in the near term.²³⁹ Nearly 50% of the population is unemployed.²⁴⁰ Opportunities for employment growth are possible as the oil industry grows, but significant improvement will be some time in coming.²⁴¹

²³⁵ Oxford Economics, "Chad: Abstract," 18 November 2011, <http://www.marketresearch.com/Oxford-Economics-v3791/Chad-Country-Economic-Forecast-Nov-6682691/>

²³⁶ International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook: Growth Resuming, Dangers Remain," in *World Economic and Financial Surveys*, April 2012, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/pdf/text.pdf>

²³⁷ Trading Economics, "Chad GDP Based on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) per Capita GDP," 2012, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/chad/gdp-based-on-purchasing-power-parity-ppp-per-capita-gdp-imf-data.html>

²³⁸ African Economic Outlook, "Chad: Recent Economic Developments and Prospects," 27 May 2012, <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/central-africa/chad/>

²³⁹ Oxford Economics, "Chad: Abstract," 18 November 2011, <http://www.marketresearch.com/Oxford-Economics-v3791/Chad-Country-Economic-Forecast-Nov-6682691/>

²⁴⁰ Johanna Plenk et al., *CESifo World Economic Survey* 11, no. 1 (February 2012), 18, <http://www.cesifo-group.de/portal/pls/portal/docs/1/1213813.PDF>

²⁴¹ Economy Watch, "Chad Economic Forecast," 10 June 2010, http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/chad/economic-forecast.html

Chapter 3 Assessment

1. Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world.

True

In 2011, Chad ranked fifth poorest country in the world on the United Nations' Human Development Index.

2. Chad's most important export product is cotton.

False

Although cotton is the dominant agricultural product, oil is Chad's major export product.

3. About 80% of Chadians rely on agriculture for their livelihoods.

True

About 80% of Chadians rely on subsistence farming and livestock raising.

4. Most of Chad's agricultural and fertile land is in the Sahel region.

False

Nearly 75% of cultivated land is in the Sudanian region in the south. The Sahel region is where most of Chad's livestock is raised.

5. Chad depends on direct foreign investment to run its economy.

True

Chad depends heavily on direct foreign investment and foreign aid to develop its infrastructure and industry.

Chapter 4: Society

Introduction

Chad's nearly 11 million people are an ethnically and linguistically diverse group whose history began almost with the birth of the human race.^{242, 243} The country lacks a sense of national identity but has strong cultures based on region, religion, and ethnicity.²⁴⁴

In the Sahara desert of the north live the nomads, in the semi-arid central region are the semi-nomadic herders, and the lush areas of the south are home of the farmers. Islam and Christianity are the dominant religions.



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Speaking with women

Languages spoken in Chad belong to three of the four major African language families. The linguistic diversity helped to maintain distinct ethnic identities and cultures of Chad's peoples but present obstacles to building a national identity.²⁴⁵

Refugees from Chad's neighbors, including Sudan's Darfur region, have further complicated the question of Chadian society.

Ethnic Groups and Languages

French and Arabic are the official languages in Chad. Sara is also widely spoken, particularly in the south.²⁴⁶ Additionally, more than 120 languages and dialects are spoken throughout the country by more than 200 ethnic groups.^{247, 248, 249} The languages fall into three of the four major African language families: Nilo-Saharan, Afro-Asiatic, and Congo-Kordofanian. Although the



© Internews Network/flickr.com
Women waiting for food

²⁴² Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: People and Society," in *The World Factbook*, 20 June 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

²⁴³ R. Groelsema and M. C. Groelsema, "Chadians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, ed. Timothy L. Gall (Detroit: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 111.

²⁴⁴ Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures*, 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 439, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

²⁴⁵ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and its Environment," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0025%29>

²⁴⁶ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: People and Society," in *The World Factbook*, 11 April 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

²⁴⁷ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and its Environment: Languages and Ethnic Groups," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0034%29>

²⁴⁸ Bureau of African Affairs, US Department of State, "Background Notes/Country Fact Sheets: Chad," 23 July 2012, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/37992.htm>

²⁴⁹ Africaw Group, "Major Problems Facing Chad Today," 2012, <http://www.africaw.com/major-problems-facing-chad-today>

government does not officially recognize ethnicity, ethnic identity is an important aspect of Chadian life.²⁵⁰

Major ethnic groups include the Sara (28%), Arabs (12%), the Mayo-Kebbi (12%), the Kanem-Bornu (9%), and the Ouaddi (9%). Other smaller groups include the Hadjarai (7%), Tandjile (7%), Gorane (6%), and Fitri-Batha (5%).²⁵¹

Sara

The largest of Chad's ethnic groups is the Sara, a group of about 12 major clans clustered in the Sarh region south of Lake Chad.²⁵² The Sara are patrilineal—unified by lineage as descendants of a common male ancestor. They practice a blend of Christianity and Animism. They are mostly settled agriculturalists who raise root vegetables, as well as cattle and livestock. They tend to live in autonomous villages overseen by a headman and a council of elders. They are a polygynist people well-known for their initiation rituals which occur about every seven years and involve scarification for young males.^{253, 254}

The French exploited the Sara and used them as forced labor. At the same time, because of their presence in the more developed south, the Sara had access to greater educational opportunities. For many years, the Sara people have dominated government positions.²⁵⁵

Arabs

Chadian Arabs are a semi-nomadic Muslim people living mainly in the north. They are divided into three main tribal groups: the Juhayna, the Hassuna, and the Awlad Sulayman. Each group tracks its lineage to a common ancestor. These patrilineal peoples are predominantly cattle and camel herders. They are more settled during the dry season but spread out during the rainy season as they herd their cattle on the Sahelian plains of central Chad. The main social unit, the *kashimbet*, comprises several generations of men and their families. The *kashimbet* leader is a male elder who sometimes joins with other neighboring leaders to decide matters of mutual concern to the groups in a specific area. Members of these groups generally exhibit extreme loyalty to other group members.²⁵⁶



© Rita Willaert/flickr.com
Arab nomads and cattle

²⁵⁰ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and its Environment: Language and Ethnic Groups," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0034%29>

²⁵¹ Africaw Group, "Major Problems Facing Chad Today," 2012, <http://www.africaw.com/major-problems-facing-chad-today>

²⁵² Minority Rights Group International, "World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples: Chad, Southerners," 2008, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,MRGI,,TCD,,49749d3fc,0.html>

²⁵³ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Sara," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/523845/Sara>

²⁵⁴ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://countrystudies.us/chad/25.htm>

²⁵⁵ Jaimie Stokes, ed. *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East* (New York: Infobase Publishing, Inc., 2009), 600.

²⁵⁶ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://countrystudies.us/chad/24.htm>

Toubou and Daza

A nomadic group of black Arabs known as the Toubou live mostly in the Tibesti region in north Chad.²⁵⁷ They live among the oases, growing dates and cereal grains, but depend on livestock for a living.²⁵⁸ Historically famed for their ability to fight, most soldiers in the National Front for the Liberation of Chad (FROLINAT) were Toubou.²⁵⁹

The main social unit of the Toubou is the nuclear family, which can sometimes include other relatives. Social relations are based on reciprocity and mutual assistance. Clans are a second important aspect of Toubou social organization because clans have collective rights to land ownership. The right to cultivate lands is granted to families within the clan.²⁶⁰

The Muslim Daza people are a subdivision of the Toubou tribe. They live in northern Chad mostly between the Tibesti Mountains and Lake Chad.²⁶¹ These nomadic people are patrilineal and, although allowed, few Daza men have more than one wife. Some of the Daza are relatively sedentary farmers who grow dates, peanuts, and root vegetables near oases settlements.²⁶²

Religion

Chad's constitution protects religious freedom, which is generally honored. About 53% of Chadians are Muslims and 34% are Christians. Among the Christians, 20% are Catholic and 14% are Protestants. About 7% of the population are animists. The Muslim population is concentrated in the northern and eastern regions of Chad while the Christians are in the southern regions. Elements of traditional African religions, such as ancestor worship or a belief in spirits, often mix with the more traditional Islamic and Christian practices.^{263, 264, 265}



© Reclaiming The Future/flickr.com
Veiled women

²⁵⁷ NationMaster, "Chad: Ethnic Groups," 2012,

http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://images.nationmaster.com/images/motw/africa/chad_ethnic_1969.jpg&imgrefurl=http://maps.nationmaster.com/country/cd/1&h=864&w=810&sz=131&tbnid=6aExg68xAwJ1EM:&tbnh=86&tbnw=81&zoom=1&docid=9_5LHU8Pm5lpdM&sa=X&ei=sRGjT5GaD6SriQLRk72WDQ&ved=0CDwQ9QEwAg&dur=294

²⁵⁸ James Stuart Olsen, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1996), 550.

²⁵⁹ Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, "Chad: General Information on the Toubou Including Representatives of the Deirdre (chef du canton Toubou) Who Resolve Litigation Between Toubous in Different Regions of the Country; and Treatment of the Toubou Since the Start of the Rebellion of Youssouf Togoimi's MDJT in October 1998," 1 June 1999, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,IRBC,,TCD,,3ae6ad893,0.html>

²⁶⁰ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment: Toubou and Daza," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://countrystudies.us/chad/23.htm>

²⁶¹ James Stuart Olsen, *The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1996), 141.

²⁶² *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Teda," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/585524/Teda?anchor=ref828804>

²⁶³ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: People and Society," in *The World Factbook*, 20 June 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

²⁶⁴ Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures*, 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 449, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

²⁶⁵ R. Groelsema and M. C. Groelsema, "Chadians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, ed. Timothy L. Gall (Detroit: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 113.

Islam

Islam arrived in Chad sometime before the 14th century and spread mainly throughout the northern regions. The religion adapted to the traditional animistic beliefs and practices of the area.²⁶⁶ Most Chadian Muslims are Sunni and belong to the Sufi Tijaniyah tradition, often associated with the Muslim Brotherhood but a minority of Muslims (5–10%) have more fundamentalist beliefs often associated with the Salafi school or Wahhabism.^{267, 268, 269}

Tijaniyah Islam places less emphasis on ritual and more on good acts or on intentions.²⁷⁰ Several features of Chadian Islam are unique to Chadian culture combining traditional animism with Islamic practices including a belief in spirits.^{271, 272}

Chadian Muslims observe the five pillars of faith, including fasting during the holy month of Ramadan. But other practices differ from more traditional Islamic rituals. For example, prayers often do not take place in a mosque and Chadians make the pilgrimage to Mecca less often than other Muslims. Islam in Chad is diverse and has never been particularly militant. It is generally tolerant of other religions. Even during the civil wars, religious differences played almost no role in the divisions between the people.^{273, 274}



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Modest women

Christianity

Christianity arrived in Chad in the 20th century. The French colonial powers discouraged the spread of their Catholic faith until sometime around the end of World War I. Although the colonial government accepted missionaries and permitted their activities in Chad, missionaries received no government sponsorship. Along with the faith, Catholicism spread the French

²⁶⁶ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/tdtoc.html>

²⁶⁷ U.S. Department of State, "July-December, 2010 International Religious Freedom Report: Chad," 13 September 2011, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4e734caac.html>

²⁶⁸ Global Security, "Sufi Islam," 7 May 2011, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/intro/islam-sufi.htm>

²⁶⁹ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Chad: Religion," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/104144/Chad#toc54929>

²⁷⁰ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Tijāniyah," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/595656/Tijaniyah>

²⁷¹ Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures*, 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 449, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

²⁷² Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/tdtoc.html>

²⁷³ Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures*, 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 449, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

²⁷⁴ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/tdtoc.html>

language. Through Christian educational efforts, most Chadians who rose to positions of power in the government were Christians with a western orientation.²⁷⁵

Protestantism arrived in Chad after Catholicism. American Baptists were the first Protestants to arrive in 1920 but soon were followed by other denominations. Protestant missionaries were the most successful in the southern part of Chad and avoided settling and working in the northern Muslim areas. The fundamentalist teachings of the Protestants forbid dancing, alcohol, and many other Chadian traditions. As a result, many converts found that they had to leave their villages to live near the missions. But in spite of this sacrifice, many were drawn to the new faith because of the schools and clinics operated by the missionaries.²⁷⁶



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Bible College

Animism

Animists believe that all things have a life force, or spirit. Life represents a complex interplay among the living and the dead, including animals, plants, and the supernatural. Each ethnic group has its own specific practices, but they all believe in a supreme being who created the world but does not actively intervene between people and their ancestor spirits. In Chad, ancestors are seen as particularly important to the maintenance of universal harmony. Ancestors connect the supernatural and natural worlds and are believed to interfere in the affairs of their living relatives. When problems arise, practitioners perform particular rituals designed to restore the balance between the living and the dead. Animists believe that diviners and sorcerers possess the power to communicate with the spirits but that diviners communicate for good while sorcerers conjure evil.^{277, 278, 279}

Spirits play a significant role in African animism and must be appeased in order to avoid angering them. Farmers often perform specific rituals to appease the spirits at the beginning and end of the harvest cycle. For the southern Sara peoples, the first new moon after harvest signifies the new year. During this time, people go hunting and offer their catch to ancestors as well as the first meal from the newly harvested crops.²⁸⁰

²⁷⁵ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment: Chad; Christianity," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990),

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0054%29>

²⁷⁶ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990),

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query2/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0055%29>

²⁷⁷ R. Groelsema and M. C. Groelsema, "Chadians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, ed. Timothy L. Gall (Detroit: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 113.

²⁷⁸ Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures*, 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 449, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

²⁷⁹ Dennis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990),

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0051%29>

²⁸⁰ Denis D. Cordell, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment," in *Chad: A Country Study*, ed. Thomas Collelo (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1990), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+td0051%29>

Gender Issues

Although the constitution guarantees equal rights for men and women, patriarchal traditions often work to keep women in subordinate positions, particularly in rural areas and among the more conservative Muslim populations.^{281, 282} Women face discrimination and lack equal access to education, employment, and inheritance. Rural women play a significant role in agriculture but are prohibited from owning land on the basis of custom rather than legal property laws. Because women are often discouraged from attending schools, female literacy rates lag far behind those of males (13% vs. 41%).^{283, 284, 285}

Domestic violence against women is common. Men are often viewed as the main authority figures, and women are expected to obey. There is little legal help for women whose husbands abuse them. Polygamy is permitted in Chad, but a wife whose husband takes a second wife may request to dissolve her marriage, provided she can repay her bride-price.²⁸⁶



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Women farming

Between 45% and 60% of women in Chad undergo female genital mutilation (FGM). FGM is more common in the eastern and southern regions of Chad. It is practiced among all religious groups and across all regions, but is prevalent among the poor and uneducated women.^{287, 288}

Traditional Dress

Chadian women normally wear a *pagne*, an ankle-length wrap-around skirt that tucks in at the side. If a woman is married, she wears a second *pagne* as an apron. Short-sleeved shirts, often with wide patterned necklines, and a matching head wrap are also worn. In the south, many women wear their hair in elaborate braids. Muslim women wear a long gown and a veil. In the north, some women decorate their chins and lips with dye injected with a thorn.^{289, 290}



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Wearing traditional dress

Men in the south often wear *complets*, an outfit that consists of long-sleeved tunics over baggy tapered pants. Muslim men wear a *boubou*, an ankle-length long-sleeved robe over baggy pants.

²⁸¹ ReliefWeb, "Chad: Human Rights Committee Considers Report of Chad," 17 July 2009,

<http://reliefweb.int/node/317462>

²⁸² AFROL, "Gender Profiles: Chad," n.d., http://www.afrol.com/Categories/Women/profiles/chad_women.htm

²⁸³ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: People and Society," in *The World Factbook*, 20 June 2012,

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

²⁸⁴ AFROL, "Gender Profiles: Chad," n.d., http://www.afrol.com/Categories/Women/profiles/chad_women.htm

²⁸⁵ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, "2010 Human Rights Report: Chad; Women," 8 April 2011, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/af/154338.htm>

²⁸⁶ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, "2010 Human Rights Report: Chad; Women," 8 April 2011, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/af/154338.htm>

²⁸⁷ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, "Female Genital Mutilation in Chad," November 2007, <http://www.gtz.de/en/dokumente/en-fgm-countries-chad.pdf>

²⁸⁸ AFROL, "Gender Profiles: Chad," n.d., http://www.afrol.com/Categories/Women/profiles/chad_women.htm

²⁸⁹ "Chad," *CultureGrams Online Edition*, 2012.

²⁹⁰ Shanti Hitton, "What is the Style of Dress in Chad, Africa?" *USA Today*, n.d., <http://traveltips.usatoday.com/style-dress-chad-africa-17231.html>

The extent of embroidery on the *boubou* indicates the individual's wealth. Muslim men frequently wear a dagger tucked into their sleeve and a turban known as a *tagiya*.^{291, 292}

Most Chadians wear foam or plastic sandals. Southerners often have many ritual scars based on the traditional rites of passage for specific ethnic groups.²⁹³

Cuisine

The cuisine of Chad varies by ethnic group and geographic region. A dish common throughout in the nation is *boule*, a heavy porridge shaped into a ball and dipped in a sauce. Northerners generally prefer corn *boule* while southerners use millet. The dish can also be made with sorghum, cassava, and ground peanuts. *Bouillie*, millet and peanut porridge spiced with lemon and sometimes sugar, is another staple of the Chadian diet.^{294, 295}



© Silvia/flickr.com
Women selling food

Chadians often use sauces in their cooking. In the north, the sauces are spicier and contain more meat than southern sauces. *Nashif* is chopped beef served with a spicy tomato sauce. Traditionally eaten with *kisser*, a light sourdough crepe, *Nashif* is a favorite choice. Most sauces are made from a bouillon base and include okra and garlic spiced with a powdery red pepper called *piment* and dried tomato flour.²⁹⁶ Meals often include squash, beans, and cucumbers.²⁹⁷

The major sources of protein are peanuts, peanut paste, and dried fish although fish is not generally eaten in the south.²⁹⁸ Goat meat is commonly eaten. Guavas and mangoes are the most common fruits eaten in the south, while dates and limes are more typical in the north.^{299, 300} Rice and pasta are reserved mainly for the wealthy or special occasions. Arabs eat a boiled millet flour called *esh* with a sauce called *moulah*. The nomadic peoples of the north eat a substantial amount of dairy products. A common dish is warmed milk with sugar and cardamom.^{301, 302}

²⁹¹ "Chad," *CultureGrams Online Edition*, 2012.

²⁹² Shanti Hitton, "What is the Style of Dress in Chad, Africa?" *USA Today*, n.d., <http://traveltips.usatoday.com/style-dress-chad-africa-17231.html>

²⁹³ "Chad," *CultureGrams Online Edition*, 2012.

²⁹⁴ "Chad," *CultureGrams Online Edition*, 2012.

²⁹⁵ Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures*, 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 442, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

²⁹⁶ "Chad," *CultureGrams Online Edition*, 2012.

²⁹⁷ R. Groelsema and M. C. Groelsema, "Chadians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, ed. Timothy L. Gall (Detroit: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 115.

²⁹⁸ Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures*, 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 442, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

²⁹⁹ R. Groelsema and M. C. Groelsema, "Chadians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, ed. Timothy L. Gall (Detroit: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 115.

³⁰⁰ "Chad," *CultureGrams Online Edition*, 2012.

³⁰¹ "Chad," *CultureGrams Online Edition*, 2012.

³⁰² Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures*, 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 442, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

Drinks often include green or red tea. Millet is used to make a fermented drink known as *bilibili*. The sour earthy flavored drink is commonly drunk from calabash gourds.³⁰³

Arts and Recreation

Chad's music tradition is diverse and varies among each of the ethnic groups. People enjoy singing and playing a variety of musical instruments, including a long tin horn called a *kakaki*, a stringed instrument called a *hu hu*, and a bow harp known as the *kinde*. In the northern regions near Tibesti, favorite instruments include the lute and the fiddle. In the Teda region, music is performed with a stringed instrument known as a *keleli* played by men accompanying women's vocals. Drums (*tam-tams*) occupy a central role in traditional Chadian music and are often joined by maracas and a large xylophone with wooden bard called a *balafon*.^{304, 305}



© Tommy Miles/flickr.com
Women selling food

With less than half of the population of the country literate, there is little demand for literature among ordinary Chadians. Nevertheless, each of the national ethnic groups has an oral tradition by which narratives, epics, and dramas are passed down.^{306, 307}

Chadian art includes pottery and woven baskets, mats, and fans made from straw. Art and craft works are decorated with natural dyes made from available plants. The most popular colors are purple and green.³⁰⁸ Other traditional crafts include masks, jewelry, and bronze figurines.³⁰⁹

The realities of Chadian life, as well as the frequent conflicts and violence, have left little time to devote to sports. Soccer is popular, and in some cities there are organized soccer clubs.

Chadians take great pride in their national team; some of the most famous soccer players have played on professional teams in France. In the Sahelian region, horse racing is a popular past-time. During the dry season, races are held every Sunday. Other popular sports include basketball, handball, the high-jump, and wrestling.^{310, 311}



© Ken Harper/flickr.com
Playing soccer

³⁰³ R. Groelsema and M. C. Groelsema, "Chadians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, ed. Timothy L. Gall (Detroit: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 115.

³⁰⁴ Travel Maps of World, "Music of Chad," n.d., <http://travel.mapsofworld.com/chad/music-of-chad.html>

³⁰⁵ Islamic Tourism Centre, "Chad," 2011, <http://www.itc.gov.my/content.cfm/ID/3143094C-188B-76AA-00C034E11318D527>

³⁰⁶ Jon G. Abbink, "Chad," in *Countries and Their Cultures*, 1, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001), 450, <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Chad.html>

³⁰⁷ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: People and Society," in *The World Factbook*, 20 June 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

³⁰⁸ Islamic Tourism Centre, "Chad," 2011, <http://www.itc.gov.my/content.cfm/ID/3143094C-188B-76AA-00C034E11318D527>

³⁰⁹ R. Groelsema and M. C. Groelsema, "Chadians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, ed. Timothy L. Gall (Detroit: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 116.

³¹⁰ R. Groelsema and M. C. Groelsema, "Chadians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, ed. Timothy L. Gall (Detroit: Gale Cengage Learning, 2009), 116.

³¹¹ Travel Maps of World, "Sports in Chad," n.d., <http://travel.mapsofworld.com/chad/sports-in-chad/>

Chapter 4 Assessment

1. Chadians developed a strong sense of national identity following independence.
False
Chad lacks a shared national identity, but its peoples have distinct identities and cultures based on their region, religion, and ethnicity.
2. French and Arabic are the two official languages of Chad.
True
The dominant and official languages in Chad are French and Arabic. Sara also is widely spoken.
3. The majority of Chadians are Christian.
False
About 53% of Chadians are Muslims and 34% are Christians. Among the Christians, 20% are Catholic and 14% are Protestant. About 7% of the population are Animists.
4. Inequalities in education for women are widespread in Chad.
True
Women lack equal access to education, employment, and inheritance. Because women are often discouraged from attending schools, only 13% of women are literate.
5. The Toubou are a Christian group from southern Chad.
False
The Toubou are a nomadic people who live in northern Chad in the Tibesti region. Toubou are famous for their ability to fight; most soldiers in the National Front for the Liberation of Chad (FROLINAT) were Toubou.

Chapter 5: Security

Introduction

Chad has six immediate neighboring countries but its involvement in international affairs is limited. Chad is not a member of the Arab League although Arabic is its national language. Chad was a founding member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1963. The OAU has a security presence in eastern Chad near the Sudanese border. Chad is a member of several other international organizations, including the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC), and the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBD).



© David Axe/flickr.com
Soldiers

Chad's foreign relations have traditionally been dominated by France and Libya. France's interest in the region has declined since 1998 although small French troops are still stationed in Chad. Libya exercised considerable economic and political influence until the fall of Muammar Qaddafi in 2011. More recent external relations tend to center around Chad's border security problems, particularly the Chad-Sudan border region affected by the crisis in Darfur.³¹²

The security and humanitarian situation in the eastern region of Chad remains "highly volatile," in part because of the thousands of Sudanese refugees who remain in Chad. Other security concerns facing Chad include rival tribes battling for "control of lucrative arms-smuggling and human-trafficking routes" along the Chad-Sudan border. The Chadian army is currently deployed near its borders with Sudan and the Central African Republic, where the border has been described as "highly porous."^{313, 314}

U.S. – Chad Relations

Current relations between the United States and Chad are good. The two nations are working together to combat terrorism in the region and have conducted joint military activities to strengthen Chad's borders.³¹⁵

Chad is a member of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), a U.S. Department of State program expressly created to tackle existing and potential expansion of terrorist and extremist operations in West and North Africa. Under the auspices of Operation Enduring Freedom Trans-Sahara (OEF-TS), the U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) trains,

³¹² Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³¹³ International Crisis Group, "Africa Without Qaddafi: The Case of Chad," (Africa Report no. 180, 21 October 2011), 11-14, <http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/africa/central-africa/chad/180%20LAfrique%20sans%20Kadhafi%20-%20le%20cas%20du%20Tchad%20ENGLISH.pdf>

³¹⁴ Jon Lunn, "Chad: a Political and Security Digest," United Kingdom Library House of Commons, 12 April 2012, 4, www.parliament.uk/briefing-papers/SN06295.pdf

³¹⁵ Bureau of African Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "Fact Sheet: Chad," 23 July 2012, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/37992.htm#relations>

equips, assists and advises partner nations, including Chad, through intelligence sharing, systems interpolation, training exercises, and logistics services in support of TSCTP.³¹⁶

In addition to providing military funding to help Chad secure military equipment and weapons, the United States has provided financial aid to support humanitarian efforts in Chad, particularly for food security and assistance to displaced Chadians and Sudanese refugees.^{317, 318}

Most of Chad's oil sector is run by American companies under a consortium led by Exxon Mobil and Chevron. The United States remains the largest buyer of Chadian oil, purchasing nearly 90% of all oil exports.^{319, 320} The United States also is one of Chad's overall biggest trading partners, importing about 72% of Chad's total exports, more than China (17%) and the Netherlands (5%).³²¹



© US Army Africa/flickr.com
Demining mission

Relations with Neighboring Countries

Cameroon

Relations between Chad and Cameroon have been tense mainly because of border incidents. Thousands of Chadian refugees have fled into Cameroon to escape ethnic and religious fighting. The fighting ended in 2008, and many Chadians returned home.³²² But the border between the two countries remains unstable. A major cross-border problem is human trafficking. Children from Chad are trafficked across the border into Cameroon to be used as forced labor in cattle herding.³²³

Tensions between the two countries have eased with the joint development of the Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline. Chad depends on the pipeline for its crude oil exports. The pipeline transports oil from Chad's oil fields in Doba to the port of Kribi in Cameroon. Chad pays Cameroon significant fees for using the pipeline.³²⁴

³¹⁶ U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM), "The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership," n.d., <http://www.africom.mil/tsctp.asp>

³¹⁷ Bureau of African Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "Fact Sheet: Chad," 23 July 2012, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/37992.htm#relations>

³¹⁸ Ketil Fred Hansen, "Chad's Relations with Libya, Sudan, France and the US" (Norwegian Peacebuilding Centre report, April 2011), 8–9,

http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/dc54b515c2bd251e4ec6dace3a6b6cd1.pdf

³¹⁹ Ketil Fred Hansen, "Chad's Relations with Libya, Sudan, France and the US," (Norwegian Peacebuilding Centre report, April 2011), 8–9,

http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/dc54b515c2bd251e4ec6dace3a6b6cd1.pdf

³²⁰ Bureau of African Affairs, US Department of State, "Background Note Fact Sheet: Chad," 6 January 23 July 2012, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/37992.htm#relations>

³²¹ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 20 June 2012,

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>³²² Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³²² Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³²³ U.S. Department of Labor, "Chad: 2010 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor" (report filed by the U.S. Department of Labor, 3 October 2011), 159, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/4e8c39770.pdf>

³²⁴ *New Straits Times Press*, "Oil Firms Prosper While the Pygmies Lose Out," 19 March 2012, <http://www.nst.com.my/opinion/columnist/oil-firms-prosper-while-the-pygmy-lose-out-1.62613>

At the 22nd session of the Cameroon-Chad Mixed Cooperation Commission, the two countries agreed to promote new economic and trade agreements, strengthen cultural ties, and reinforce cross-border security.³²⁵

Central African Republic

Relations with the Central African Republic (CAR) are tense and have worsened since Chad's civil war. Chad's border with CAR is difficult to control despite bilateral security efforts. In 2011, Chad and CAR signed a border-security agreement to protect their mutual border and to increase economic ties.^{326, 327} However, these efforts have been largely unsuccessful. Illegal transport and movement of people across the Chad-CAR border continue. Rebel groups still easily cross the border.^{328, 329} Residents of CAR often cross illegally into Chad to access medical services and schools.³³⁰ Chadian children are trafficked into CAR to work as forced laborers herding cattle.³³¹ Complicating the security situation, about 69,000 refugees from CAR have been living in camps in southwest Chad since 2003.^{332, 333}



© Hdptcar/flickr.com
CAR refugee camp

In January 2012, Chad and CAR launched a joint military offensive across the border in north-central CAR against the rebel group known as the Front Populaire Pour le Redressement (FPR). The aim of the mission, which displaced an estimated 16,000 people, was to capture FPR leader "General" Abdel Kader, alias Baba Laddee. Although an undetermined number of rebels were reported killed in the operation that completely destroyed some villages, Laddee remains free.³³⁴

During Chad's civil war (1965–1982), the southern rebels in Chad had a friendly relations with CAR. In 2001, conflict in CAR worsened relations between Chad and CAR when Chad agreed to provide a haven for CAR dissident army commander General Bozizé. Border clashes between supporters of the two factions continued through 2002.

³²⁵ Emmanuel Kendemeh, "Africa: Cameroon, Chad Explore New Cooperation Avenues," 7 December 2010, AllAfrica, <http://allafrica.com/stories/201012080527.html>

³²⁶ Al Sammani Awadallah, "Sudan, Chad, CAR to Cooperate on Security and Peace," *Sudan Vision*, 24 May 2011, <http://www.sudanvisiondaily.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=75289>

³²⁷ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³²⁸ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³²⁹ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³³⁰ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³³¹ U.S. Department of Labor, "Chad: 2010 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor" (report filed by the U.S. Department of Labor, 3 October 2011), 159, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/4e8c39770.pdf>

³³² Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: Transnational Issues," in *The World Factbook*, 10 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

³³³ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³³⁴ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Central African Republic-Chad: Military Offensive Creating Humanitarian Problems," 28 February 2012, <http://www.irinnews.org/Report/94974/CENTRAL-AFRICAN-REPUBLIC-CHAD-Military-offensive-creating-humanitarian-problems>

The United Nations Mission in Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) was deployed to eastern Chad and north-central CAR in 2007. Its mandate was completed at the end of 2010 despite objections from humanitarian aid agencies.³³⁵

Libya

Libya has a long history of involvement in Chadian civil affairs. Libya annexed the portion of northern Chad known as the Aouzou strip in 1975 after two years of occupation. Armed conflict between Chad and Libya over territorial claims continued through 1988.³³⁶ Libya withdrew from northern Chad in 1994 after the International Court of Justice upheld Chad's territorial claims.^{337,}
338

As Chad's relations with France weakened in the late 1990s, ties with Libya became stronger. Recently, Chad has relied on Libya to mediate its disputes with Sudan. In 2001, Libya played a key role in strengthening ties between the Sudanese and Chadian leaders.^{339, 340}



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Muammar Qadhafi

Approximately 300,000 Chadians have migrated to Libya to find work. The money they sent back to Chad was an important source of revenue and helped the Chadian economy rebound. Following the fall of Qaddafi, nearly 90,000 Chadians were forced to return. The absence of their remittances has created a significant problem both for the government and for the family members who depend on them.³⁴¹

When the Libyan uprising began in 2011, Chad defended the Qaddafi government. Even as Libyan rebels gained international support, Chad was reluctant to back them. This created a situation of tension and mistrust with the new Libyan government which has yet to be resolved.^{342, 343} These ongoing tensions have the potential to destabilize northern Chad. Nevertheless, some progress in foreign relations is apparent. Libya and Chad, along with Sudan,

³³⁵ Peacewomen.org, "Resolution Watch: Chad and Central African Republic Index," 8 May 2012, http://www.peacewomen.org/security_council_monitor/resolution-watch/country/chad-and-central-african-republic

³³⁶ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Aozou Strip," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/29251/Aozou-Strip>

³³⁷ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³³⁸ Ketil Fred Hansen, "Chad's Relations with Libya, Sudan, France and the US" (Norwegian Peacebuilding Centre report, April 2011), 3–4, http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/dc54b515c2bd251e4ec6dace3a6b6cd1.pdf

³³⁹ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³⁴⁰ Ketil Fred Hansen, "Chad's Relations with Libya, Sudan, France and the US" (Norwegian Peacebuilding Centre report, April 2011), 3–4, http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/dc54b515c2bd251e4ec6dace3a6b6cd1.pdf

³⁴¹ David McKenzie, "Chad's Migrant Workers Pay Price for Libya Conflict," 18 April 2012, CNN, <http://edition.cnn.com/2012/04/18/business/chad-libya-economy-oil/index.html>

³⁴² *Africa Review*, "The Case of Chad After Gaddafi," 25 October 2011, <http://www.africareview.com/Special+Reports/The+case+of+Chad+after+Gaddafi/-/979182/1261366/-/tk5i23z/-/index.html>

³⁴³ International Crisis Group, "Africa Without Qaddafi: The Case of Chad" (Africa Report no. 180, 21 October 2011), i, <http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/africa/central-africa/chad/180%20LAfricque%20sans%20Kadhafi%20-%20le%20cas%20du%20Tchad%20ENGLISH.pdf>

formed a joint force to monitor and project their shared borders. The tripartite force hopes to end weapon and drug smuggling, and the movement of rebel forces across the borders.³⁴⁴

Niger

Niger's alleged support of anti-government rebels committed to the overthrow of Chad's government has led to poor relations between the two countries. Further deteriorating the relations, Niger believes that Chad has supported anti-Niger rebels. In 1997, Niger accused Chad's deposed president of supporting an insurgency led by Tuareg and Toubou nomads.³⁴⁵ In 1998, the Chadian government brokered a cease-fire between the nomads and the Niger government. Both governments have been supporting counter-insurgency efforts of the Chadian-Toubou rebels in the Lake Chad region.³⁴⁶



© EU Commission DG ECHO/flickr.com
Touregs drilling

Criminal activity along the border between Chad and Niger remains an issue despite bilateral and international efforts. Since 2002, the U.S. military has provided a multi-million-dollar training to both countries as part of the Pan Sahel Initiative, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, and Operation Enduring Freedom Trans Sahara. The goal of these projects has been to increase border protection, and end the illegal transport and movement of arms, drugs, and people.^{347, 348, 349} However, neither country effectively controls the border area creating a threat to border security.³⁵⁰

Niger and Chad recently signed an agreement to allow Niger to ship its crude oil through the Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline. Although no specific date has been set for the shipments to begin, the two nations are working on the technical issues related to the pipeline.

Nigeria

Nigeria and Chad share a short common border in the Lake Chad area near Chad's capital of N'djamena.³⁵¹ The two countries have been involved in a border dispute in part caused by the continuing shrinkage of Lake Chad where Chad, Niger, and Nigeria meet. The maritime border is a colonial construct that has never been formally demarcated. The issue has assumed an elevated importance since the discovery of oil in the region.³⁵²

³⁴⁴ *Sudan Tribune*, "Sudan, Chad and Libya Establish Joint Patrols to Control Their Common Border," 8 March 2012, <http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-Chad-and-Libya-establish.41850>

³⁴⁵ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³⁴⁶ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³⁴⁷ Global Security, "Military: Pan Sahel Initiative (PSI)," 2012, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/pan-sahel.htm>

³⁴⁸ US Africa Command, "The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership," n.d., <http://www.africom.mil/tsctp.asp>

³⁴⁹ US Africa Command, "Operation Enduring Freedom Trans Sahara," n.d., <http://www.africom.mil/oef-ts.asp>

³⁵⁰ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³⁵¹ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: Geography," in *The World Factbook*, 20 June 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

³⁵² Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

In 1983, Chadian military launched an assault on a Nigerian military outpost located on an island in Lake Chad, presumably motivated by an interest in controlling the mineral-rich area.³⁵³

Relations warmed considerably when Chad and Nigeria committed to joint military operations designed to curb rebel activities along their shared border.³⁵⁴ However, following a string of terrorist attacks by the Islamist group Boko Haram throughout Nigeria in August–December 2011, Nigeria closed its borders in the troubled areas, including the border with Chad. The closure halted trade exchanges between the two countries.^{355, 356}



© Infringer1/flickr.com
Lake Chad from above

Sudan

Chad's border with Sudan has been a security challenge for both countries. In 2010, Chad and Sudan formed a joint force to stop the movement of rebel groups into each other's territories.^{357, 358} The border-security force consists of 3,000 troops—1,500 from each country.³⁵⁹ According to the United Nations, the cooperative efforts between Chad and Sudan have led to "a dramatic improvement in security" for the region.³⁶⁰



© David Axe/flickr.com
Downed helicopter

Although the Zaghawa, the clan of Chadian President Déby, has strong historical links with Sudan, Chad's foreign policy differs from Sudan's.³⁶¹ Sudan has favored an alliance with Egypt and Saudi Arabia while Chad has connected more closely with Southern and Central Africa. These divergent views on political dominance in the region have soured relations between Chad and Sudan.^{362, 363} Chad is wary of Arab dominance and suspicious of increasing Arab militancy

³⁵³ Adedoyin J. Omede, "Nigeria's Relations with Her Neighbours," 2006, 12–13, <http://www.krepublishers.com/02-Journals/T%20&%20T/T%20&%20T-04-0-000-000-2006-Web/T%20&%20T-04-1-001-076-2006-Abst-PDF/T%20&%20T-04-1-007-017-2006-066-Omede-A-J/T%20&%20T-04-1-007-017-2006-066-Omede-A-J-Text.pdf>

³⁵⁴ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³⁵⁵ Businessday Online, "Nigeria's Border Closure Grounds Economic Activities in Chad and Cameroon," 1 May 2012, <http://businessdayonline.com/NG/index.php/news/284-breaking-news/36875-nigerias-border-closure-grounds-economic-activities-in-chad-and-cameroon>

³⁵⁶ BBC, "Boko Haram Attacks Prompt Nigeria State of Emergency," 1 January 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-16373531>

³⁵⁷ Central Intelligence Agency, "Chad: Geography," in *The World Factbook*, 20 June 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

³⁵⁸ *Sudan Tribune*, "Chad's President Reassures Sudanese Counterpart Over Border Security Agreements," 28 September 2011, <http://www.sudantribune.com/Chad-s-president-reassures.40267>

³⁵⁹ *Sudan Tribune*, "East Africa: Sudan and Chad to Extend Joint Border Security Operation," 12 March 2011, <http://allafrica.com/stories/201103140299.html>

³⁶⁰ United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR), "2012 UNHCR Country Operations Profile: Chad," *UNHCR Global Appeal 2012-2013*, n.d., <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e45c226.html>

³⁶¹ Opheera McDoom, "Mr. Lonely: The Twilight of Chad's Paranoid Tyrant," *ForeignPolicy.com*, July/August 2010, http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/06/21/mr_lonely

³⁶² Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

in Sudan. Fights against the Arab tribesmen of the Western Darfur regions forced nearly 50,000 Mesalit Africans to seek refuge in Chad in 1999. Chadian troops crossed into Sudan in 2004 to curb the violence by the Janjaweed militia. In 2006, Chad cut off all ties with Sudan following a rebel assault on its capital from Darfur.^{364, 365}

In 2010, Chad and Sudan signed a formal peace agreement ending years of hostilities. The agreement included economic cooperation agreements aimed at promoting regional cooperation and stability. One of the joint projects is the building of a transportation link between Chad's capital N'djamena and Port Sudan—primarily for exporting oil and other resources extracted from the region.³⁶⁶ To further solidify relations with Sudan, Chadian President Déby married the daughter of the Janjaweed rebel forces in Sudan in 2012.³⁶⁷

Police Force

Chad's 6,000-member civilian police force (*Sûreté*) handles criminal behavior in urban areas. The force has several elite units including the Police Rapid Action Company (CARP). Police activities in rural areas are handled by the 4,500-member paramilitary National Gendarmerie. Although a military unit, it has taken over important internal security functions. A specially trained group of approximately 850 personnel work in the eastern section of the country. The National and Nomadic Guard of Chad (Garde Nationale et Nomade du Tchad–GNNT) operates on horseback and camels in rural regions of the north and east. In accordance with a 1998 peace agreement, the police force no longer operates in the south.³⁶⁸



Courtesy Wikimedia.org

Armed Forces

The mission of the Chadian armed forces is to defend the internal security of the nation and guard against attacks by armed rebel groups.³⁶⁹ Chad's military equipment consists of highly mobile light vehicles. In recent years, however, oil revenues have allowed the government to buy several fighter aircrafts and attack helicopters.^{370, 371}

³⁶³ Ketil Fred Hansen, "Chad's Relations with Libya, Sudan, France and the US" (Norwegian Peacebuilding Centre report, April 2011), 5–6,

http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/dc54b515c2bd251e4ec6dace3a6b6cd1.pdf

³⁶⁴ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "External Affairs, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³⁶⁵ Ketil Fred Hansen, "Chad's Relations with Libya, Sudan, France and the US" (Norwegian Peacebuilding Centre report, April 2011), 5–6,

http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/dc54b515c2bd251e4ec6dace3a6b6cd1.pdf

³⁶⁶ Al Sammani Awadallah, "Sudan, Chad, CAR to Cooperate on Security and Peace," *Sudan Vision*, 24 May 2011, <http://www.sudanvisiondaily.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=75289>

³⁶⁷ Samantha Spooner, "Africa's Marriages of Convenience," *Africa Review*, 2 February 2012, <http://www.africareview.com/Blogs/Marriage+of+convenience+/-/979192/1318704/-/view/asBlogPost/-/t5nl1lz/-/index.html>

³⁶⁸ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "Security and Foreign Forces, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³⁶⁹ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "Armed Forces, Chad," 31 August 2011.

³⁷⁰ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "Armed Forces, Chad," 31 August 2011.

³⁷¹ Ketil Fred Hansen, "Chad's Relations with Libya, Sudan, France and the US" (Norwegian Peacebuilding Centre report, April 2011), 9,

http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/dc54b515c2bd251e4ec6dace3a6b6cd1.pdf

Chad's military is dominated by the Chadian National Army (ANT) with an estimated troop strength between 20,000 and 80,000. Most troops are deployed in the south and east. The majority of the army commanders are members of the northeastern Zaghawa clan, the same clan to which President Déby belongs.^{372, 373, 374, 375}

The presidential security force, the Principle Security Service for State Institutions (DGSSIE), consists of 1,640 troops. The Air Force has an estimated 350 personnel.^{376, 377} Another 1,200 French troops are stationed in Chad. Their main mission is to protect territorial integrity and to help secure stability, particularly along the Sudanese border. Because of its landlocked position, Chad does not have a navy.³⁷⁸



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Demine mission

Coup plots and desertions have prompted military reforms. Officers believed to have planned coup attempts have been removed.^{379, 380, 381}

Issues Affecting Stability

Armed Rebels

Since its independence in 1960, Chad has been plagued by political instability including civil war. Threats to national security persist. The most serious and sustained threats come from Zaghawa rebel forces in northeastern Chad. Their actions started an insurgency along the already fragile border with Darfur. The withdrawal of United Nations peace keeping troops in 2010 increased regional insecurity. A new rebel group, the National Alliance for Democratic Change (ANCD), is alleged to be operating near the border with Chad and Sudan, although it appears not to have the backing of the Sudanese government.^{382, 383}



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Looking for water

³⁷² "Chapter 9: Sub-Saharan Africa," in *The Military Balance*, 111: 1, (London: Routledge, 7 March 2011), 416.

DOI: 10.1080/04597222.2011.559842

³⁷³ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "Armed Forces, Chad," 31 August 2011.

³⁷⁴ Ketil Fred Hansen, "Chad's Relations with Libya, Sudan, France and the US" (Norwegian Peacebuilding Centre report, April 2011), 9,

http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/dc54b515c2bd251e4ec6dace3a6b6cd1.pdf

³⁷⁵ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "Army, Chad," 31 August 2011.

³⁷⁶ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "Armed Forces, Chad," 31 August 2011.

³⁷⁷ "Chapter 9: Sub-Saharan Africa," in *The Military Balance*, 111: 1, (London, England: Routledge, 7 March 2011), 417. DOI: 10.1080/04597222.2011.559842

³⁷⁸ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "Armed Forces, Chad," 31 August 2011.

³⁷⁹ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "Armed Forces, Chad," 31 August 2011.

³⁸⁰ Ketil Fred Hansen, "Chad's Relations with Libya, Sudan, France and the US" (Norwegian Peacebuilding Centre report, April 2011), 9,

http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/dc54b515c2bd251e4ec6dace3a6b6cd1.pdf

³⁸¹ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "Army, Chad," 31 August 2011.

³⁸² Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "Security, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³⁸³ Ketil Fred Hansen, "Military Rebels in Chad: Changes Since 2008" (Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre report, May 2011), 4,

http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/4ae92e006401def44961506f13e30422.pdf

In the north, the Toubou activities pose a stability risk. In the south, there are risks of armed rebellion by southerners who resent the perceived domination of the north. Unless the south receives some of the tangible benefits generated by the oil wealth, spikes in rebel activity are more likely. The recent arrest of a major southern rebel leader seems to have calmed things for the moment. But if the current president is replaced by northeastern factions, some observers believe that the southern groups may attempt to seize control.³⁸⁴

Rival interethnic tensions and the instability in Libya have the potential to further destabilize the situation in Chad. Weapons flow easily in and out of the country along the border with Libya, and there are concerns that the Libyan ethnic violence will spill over the border.³⁸⁵

Humanitarian Risks

The presence of hundreds of thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons who fled the conflict in Darfur continue to create a serious humanitarian problem in Chad, straining the country's meager resources and raising the risk of political upheaval.^{386, 387} Camps are the site of criminal activity and violence, including the kidnapping of international aid workers. Increased incidences of banditry and the proliferation of weapons among the population threaten both the refugees and Chad's political security.^{388, 389}



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Grain for the hungry

Many in Chad have suffered from acute malnutrition following a drought and poor harvest season in 2011. The western and central regions of the country, particularly the Sahel region, are the most severely affected by the food crisis. Recent figures suggest that many refugees and citizens in the general population lack adequate food. Nearly 25% of the population live in a state of acute malnutrition.³⁹⁰ Health conditions in the country are on the decline as Chad faces epidemics of cholera, polio, measles, and Guinea worm.³⁹¹

Outlook

Although Chad is in a period of relative stability and is expected to remain so in the near term, several obstacles continue to threaten national security. Most significant among these threats are

³⁸⁴ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment: North Africa, "Security, Chad," 1 June 2011.

³⁸⁵ Glen Johnson, "Libya Militias Pose Threat to Precarious Stability," *Los Angeles Times*, 7 March 2012, <http://articles.latimes.com/2012/mar/07/world/la-fg-libya-militias-20120308>

³⁸⁶ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Chad 2012: Consolidated Appeal" (report to the United Nations, n.d.), 1, http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full%20Report_399.pdf

³⁸⁷ Lauren Ploch, "Instability and Humanitarian Conditions in Chad" (report to the members and committees of Congress, Congressional Research Service, 1 July 2010), 4–5, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RS22798.pdf>

³⁸⁸ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Chad 2012: Consolidated Appeal" (report to the United Nations, n.d.), 8, http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full%20Report_399.pdf

³⁸⁹ Lauren Ploch, "Instability and Humanitarian Conditions in Chad" (report to the members and committees of Congress, Congressional Research Service, 1 July 2010), 4–5, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RS22798.pdf>

³⁹⁰ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Chad 2012: Consolidated Appeal" (report to the United Nations, n.d.), 3, http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full%20Report_399.pdf

³⁹¹ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Chad 2012: Consolidated Appeal" (report to the United Nations, n.d.), 1, http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full%20Report_399.pdf

the political instability and rebel activity in Libya and Sudan that could cross over into Chad and destabilize the nation and the region.³⁹²

Chadian relations with the new Libyan government remain undefined and tense. As a result, Chad is cut off from its biggest source of economic and military support.³⁹³

Wage disputes with Chad's relatively powerful labor unions have the potential to escalate into civil unrest. Revenues from the oil industry are expected to increase, but GDP is expected to rise at a slower pace through 2013, which could pose risks to the economy.³⁹⁴



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Classroom lesson

Despite these concerns, the country held its first municipal elections in January 2012, potentially signaling a greater commitment to democracy.³⁹⁵

³⁹² International Crisis Group, "Africa Without Qaddafi: The Case of Cha," (Africa Report no. 180, 21 October 2011), 11–14, <http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/africa/central-africa/chad/180%20LAfrique%20sans%20Kadhafi%20-%20le%20cas%20du%20Tchad%20ENGLISH.pdf>

³⁹³ Yonah Alexander, "Special Update Report: Terrorism in North, West, and Central Africa; From 9/11 to the Arab Spring" (report for the International Center for Terrorism Studies, January 2012), 26, <http://moroccoonthemove.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/2012-special-update-report-full-report-terrorism-in-africa-from-9-11-to-arab-spring-icts-potomac-2feb2012.pdf>

³⁹⁴ Economist Intelligence Unit, "Chad," 2012, <http://country.eiu.com/Chad>

³⁹⁵ Yonah Alexander, "Special Update Report: Terrorism in North, West, and Central Africa; From 9/11 to the Arab Spring," (report for the International Center for Terrorism Studies, January 2012), 26, <http://moroccoonthemove.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/2012-special-update-report-full-report-terrorism-in-africa-from-9-11-to-arab-spring-icts-potomac-2feb2012.pdf>

Chapter 5 Assessment

1. Chad's military is mainly charged with maintaining internal security and guarding against rebel threats.

True

The military's main charge is to defend the internal security of the nation and guard against attacks by numerous armed rebel groups.

2. Chad and the United States are active partners in anti-terrorism efforts in the region.

True

As a member of the US-led Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership, Chad receives military assistance from the United States to combat terrorism in the region. The United States and Chad have conducted joint military activities to strengthen Chad's borders.

3. Chad's border with Cameroon is unstable.

True

The border between Chad and Cameroon is unstable. Thousands of Chadian refugees have fled into Cameroon to escape fighting. When the fighting ended in 2008, many returned to Chad.

4. The relations between Chad and the current Libyan government are good.

False

When the Libyan uprising began, Chad defended the Qaddafi government, which in the past supported Chad militarily. Chad's support of Qaddafi has strained relations with the new Libyan government.

5. Chad's civilian police force (*Sûreté*) handles criminal matters in rural areas.

False

Chad's 6,000-member civilian police force (*Sûreté*) handles criminal matters in urban areas. Criminal activities and internal security in rural areas are handled by the 4,500-member paramilitary National Gendarmerie and the National and Nomadic Guard of Chad (GNNT).

Final Assessment

1. The Saharan Region, comprised mostly of desert, covers the northern third of Chad.
True / False
2. There are no permanent streams in northern or central Chad.
True / False
3. The city of Faya depends on rain to support the cultivation of wheat, dates, and figs.
True / False
4. Chad's humid tropical region borders Libya.
True / False
5. Temperatures in the Saharan Region are relatively constant.
True / False
6. Current President Idriss Déby has been in power since 1990.
True / False
7. Most of Chad's Muslim population lives in the south.
True / False
8. Most of Chad benefitted from French development efforts during the colonial period.
True / False
9. Chad and Sudan have signed a formal peace agreement.
True / False
10. Ancient archeological findings pinpoint Chad as the birthplace of the human race.
True / False
11. Oil accounts for over half of government revenues.
True / False
12. About 80% of Chadians live below the poverty line.
True / False
13. There is no agriculture in the Saharan region of Chad.
True / False

14. Chad's currency, the CFA Franc, is pegged to the Euro.
True / False
15. Chad's major export products include oil and cotton.
True / False
16. The Sara are the largest ethnic group in Chad.
True / False
17. There are more than 200 ethnic groups in Chad.
True / False
18. Islam in Chad has generally been tolerant of other religions.
True / False
19. Ancestor worship is an important part of life in Chad.
True / False
20. Rice is a staple in the daily Chadian diet.
True / False
21. The refugee problem created by the conflict in Darfur is no longer a serious threat to Chad's internal security.
True / False
22. Toubou rebels are based in the south of Chad.
True / False
23. Chad's relations with Sudan have improved since 2010.
True / False
24. Tensions between Chad and Cameroon have eased with the development of the Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline.
True / False
25. Chad has agreed to allow Niger to connect to its shared oil pipeline with Cameroon.
True / False

Further Readings

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