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	TITLE :  48		
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WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

<b>REVISION HISTORY</b>
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NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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# Chapter 1

## 48

### 1.1 48.guide

Texified version of data for Chad.

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Chad

### 1.2 48.guide/Chad

Chad

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Geography (Chad)  
 People (Chad)  
 Government (Chad)  
 Government (Chad 2. usage)  
 Economy (Chad)  
 Economy (Chad 2. usage)  
 Communications (Chad)  
 Defense Forces (Chad)

### 1.3 48.guide/Geography (Chad)

Geography (Chad)  
 =====

Location:  
     Central Africa, between the Central African Republic and Libya  
 Map references:  
     Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World  
 Area: total area:  
     1.284 million km2  
     land area:  
         1,259,200 km2  
     comparative area:  
         slightly more than three times the size of California  
 Land boundaries:  
     total 5,968 km, Cameroon 1,094 km, Central African Republic 1,197 km, Libya  
     1,055 km, Niger 1,175 km, Nigeria 87 km, Sudan 1,360 km  
 Coastline:  
     0 km (landlocked)  
 Maritime claims:  
     none; landlocked  
 International disputes:  
     Libya claims and occupies the 100,000 km2 Aozou Strip in the far north;  
     demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which has  
     led to border incidents in the past, is completed and awaiting ratification  
     by Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria  
 Climate:  
     tropical in south, desert in north  
 Terrain:  
     broad, arid plains in center, desert in north, mountains in northwest,  
     lowlands in south  
 Natural resources:  
     petroleum (unexploited but exploration under way), uranium, natron, kaolin,  
     fish (Lake Chad)  
 Land use:  
     arable land:  
         2%  
     permanent crops:  
         0%  
     meadows and pastures:  
         36%

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forest and woodland:  
 11%  
 other:  
 51%  
 Irrigated land:  
 100 km2 (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
 hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds occur in north; drought and desertification  
 adversely affecting south; subject to plagues of locusts  
 Note:  
 landlocked; Lake Chad is the most significant water body in the Sahel

## 1.4 48.guide/People (Chad)

People (Chad)  
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Population:  
 5,350,971 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
 2.13% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 42.21 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate: 20.93 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 134 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 40.41 years  
 male:  
 39.36 years  
 female:  
 41.5 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 5.33 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
 noun:  
 Chadian(s)  
 adjective:  
 Chadian  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 north and center:  
 Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, Hadjerai, Fulbe, Kotoko, Kanembou, Baguirmi,  
 Boulala, Zaghawa, and Maba)  
 south:  
 non-Muslims (Sara, Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye, Moundang, Moussei, Massa)  
 nonindigenous 150,000, of whom 1,000 are French  
 Religions:  
 Muslim 44%, Christian 33%, indigenous beliefs, animism 23%  
 Languages:  
 French (official), Arabic (official), Sara (in south), Sango (in south),

more than 100 different languages and dialects are spoken

Literacy:

- age 15 and over can read and write French or Arabic (1990)

total population:

- 30%

male:

- 42%

female:

- 18%

Labor force:

- NA

by occupation:

- agriculture 85% (engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing)

## 1.5 48.guide/Government (Chad)

Government (Chad)

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Names:

- conventional long form:
  - Republic of Chad
- conventional short form:
  - Chad
- local long form:
  - Republique du Tchad
- local short form:
  - Tchad

Digraph:

- CD

Type:

- republic

Capital:

- N'Djamena

Administrative divisions:

- 14 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture); Batha, Biltine, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, Chari-Baguirmi, Guera, Kanem, Lac, Logone Occidental ←
- Logone Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi, Moyen-Chari, Ouaddai, Salamat, Tandjile

Independence:

- 11 August 1960 (from France)

Constitution:

- 22 December 1989, suspended 3 December 1990; Provisional National Charter 1 March 1991; national conference drafting new constitution to submit to referendum January 1993

Legal system:

- based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; has not ←
- accepted
- compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

- 11 August

Political parties and leaders:

- Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS; former dissident group), Idriss DEBY,

chairman  
 note:  
 President DEBY has promised political pluralism, a new constitution, and free elections by September 1993; numerous dissident groups; 26 opposition political parties  
 Other political or pressure groups:  
 NA  
 Suffrage:  
 universal at age NA  
 Elections:  
 National Consultative Council:  
 last held 8 July 1990; disbanded 3 December 1990  
 President:  
 last held 10 December 1989 (next to be held NA); results - President ← Hissein  
 HABRE was elected without opposition; note - the government of then President HABRE fell on 1 December 1990, and Idriss DEBY seized power on 3 December 1990; national conference opened 15 January 1993; election to follow by end of year  
 Executive branch:  
 president, Council of State (cabinet)  
 Legislative branch:  
 unicameral National Consultative Council (Conseil National Consultatif) was disbanded 3 December 1990 and replaced by the Provisional Council of the Republic, with 30 members appointed by President DEBY on 8 March 1991  
 Judicial branch:  
 Court of Appeal

## 1.6 48.guide/Government (Chad 2. usage)

Government (Chad 2. usage)

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Leaders:  
 Chief of State:  
 Col. Idriss DEBY (since 4 December 1990)  
 Head of Government:  
 Prime Minister Joseph YODOYMAN (since NA August 1992)  
 Member of:  
 ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UDEAC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO  
 Diplomatic representation in US:  
 chief of mission:  
 Ambassador Kombaria Loumaye MEKONYO  
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Flag:

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; similar ←  
to

the flag of Romania; also similar to the flag of Andorra, which has a national coat of arms featuring a quartered shield centered in the yellow band; design was based on the flag of France

## 1.7 48.guide/Economy (Chad)

Economy (Chad)

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Overview:

The climate, geographic location, and lack of infrastructure and natural resources make Chad one of the most underdeveloped countries in the world. Its economy is burdened by the ravages of civil war, conflict with Libya, drought, and food shortages. In 1986 real GDP returned to its 1977 level, with cotton, the major cash crop, accounting for 48% of exports. Over 80% ←  
of

the work force is employed in subsistence farming and fishing. Industry is based almost entirely on the processing of agricultural products, including cotton, sugarcane, and cattle. Chad is highly dependent on foreign aid, ←  
with

its economy in trouble and many regions suffering from shortages. Oil companies are exploring areas north of Lake Chad and in the Doba basin in the south. Good crop weather led to 8.4% growth in 1991.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$1.1 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate:

8.4% (1991 est.)

National product per capita:

\$215 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2%-3% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$115 million; expenditures \$412 million, including capital expenditures of \$218 million (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$193.9 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

cotton 48%, cattle 35%, textiles 5%, fish

partners:

France, Nigeria, Cameroon

Imports:

\$294.1 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:  
 machinery and transportation equipment 39%, industrial goods 20%, petroleum products 13%, foodstuffs 9%; note - excludes military equipment

partners:  
 US, France, Nigeria, Cameroon

External debt:  
 \$492 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:  
 growth rate 12.9% (1989 est.); accounts for nearly 15% of GDP

Electricity:  
 40,000 kW capacity; 70 million kWh produced, 15 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:  
 cotton textile mills, slaughterhouses, brewery, natron (sodium carbonate), soap, cigarettes

Agriculture:  
 accounts for about 45% of GDP; largely subsistence farming; cotton most important cash crop; food crops include sorghum, millet, peanuts, rice, potatoes, manioc; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats, camels; self-sufficient in food in years of adequate rainfall

Economic aid:  
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$198 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.5 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$28 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$80 million

Currency:  
 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes

## 1.8 48.guide/Economy (Chad 2. usage)

Economy (Chad 2. usage)

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Exchange rates:  
 Communaute Financiere Africaine Francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)

Fiscal year:  
 calendar year

## 1.9 48.guide/Communications (Chad)

Communications (Chad)

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Highways:  
 31,322 km total; 32 km bituminous; 7,300 km gravel and laterite; remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

2,000 km navigable  
Airports:  
total:  
69  
usable:  
55  
with permanent-surface runways:  
5  
with runways over 3,659 m:  
0  
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:  
4  
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:  
24  
Telecommunications:  
fair system of radiocommunication stations for intercity links; broadcast  
stations - 6 AM, 1 FM, limited TV service; many facilities are inoperative;  
1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

## 1.10 48.guide/Defense Forces (Chad)

Defense Forces (Chad)

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Branches:

Army (includes Ground Forces, Air Force, and Gendarmerie), Republican Guard

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 1,246,617; fit for military service 647,908; reach military  
age (20) annually 52,870 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$58 million, 5.6% of GDP (1989)