

# HISAR SCHOOL JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS

## Republic of Chad

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### I. Background Information on Chad

Chad is a landlocked country in Central Africa; bordering Libya, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria and Sudan. The country has a total area of 1,284,000 km<sup>2</sup> which makes it the largest landlocked country in the continent. There are over 17 million habitants in Chad. The population is unevenly distributed due to contrasts in climate and physical geography; the highest density is found in the southwest, particularly around Lake Chad and the least density is in the dry Saharan zone to the north. French and Arabic are the official languages, however Sara (which is spoken in the south) and more than 120 different languages and dialects are spoken throughout Chad. Many ethnic groups and a variety of religious beliefs -%52,1 Muslims, %23.9 Protestants and %20 Roman Catholics- exists in Chad, making it a diverse country. Most pertinent problems include inadequate supplies of potable water, improper waste disposal, poor farming practices and desertification.

Chad is deeply involved in the Question of Central Africa (APQCA) since the country is situated in this region. The strong military power of Chad is a determinant factor which caused the state to get involved with conflicts in its neighbours' territories.

### II. Previous Attempts of Chad at Resolving the Issues

Chad has a non-negligible involvement in each topic. Being one of the most influential countries in Central Africa pushed Chad to frequently engage in armed conflicts. These violent disputes in Chad and its neighbours caused a huge displacement and refugee crisis. Therefore, Chad remains a crucial country in the APQCA.

#### A. Curbing the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon:

- Although Chad is not directly involved in the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon, the president Idriss Déby Itno had stressed the importance of stability in Cameroon and had invited his peers to help seek solutions to the crisis several times.
- The Lake Chad Basin Crisis affects both Chad and Cameroon, as well as Niger and Nigeria, in similar manners. They are not only sharing resembling root causes such as violence generated by



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Non-State Armed Groups, climate change and communal clashes in their country; but are also impacted by changes that occur in other states. As such, internal and cross-border movements between these countries are concerningly common. In order to fight against the main cause of the crisis, Nigerian terrorist group Boko Haram, a large number of Chadian troops entered Cameroon in January 2015 as military aid. These interventions, which heavily altered the balance of military strength in neighbouring countries, played an important role in the fight against the terrorist group and the stabilization of the area.

## **B. The question of the Central African Republic Civil War:**

- Chad is the closest ally of the Central African Republic (CAR). The Chadian president Idriss Déby Itno had a strong relationship with the former president of CAR, François Bozizé and had sent military aid to the country during conflicts.
- Similar to the Lake Chad crisis, there's also instability along the borders between Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic and a threat posed to the safety of civilian populations, including, in particular, refugees and internally displaced persons. Chad made proposals to the United Nations to contribute to the improvement of the security situation by supporting national law enforcement activities in 12 major refugee camps in eastern Chad and internally displaced person sites in the vicinity of key towns in the eastern part of the country to stabilize the conflicts and problems between countries.
- Following the increase in violence in north-western CAR in 2005-2006, Chad hosted about 50,000 refugees from CAR in its camps.

## **C. Taking measures to combat child mortality in Central Africa:**

- Recent socio-economic crises and conflicts undermined the already fragile health system and contributed to the increasing deprivations for the most vulnerable groups, including women, children and adolescents in Chad. The country has the fifth highest infant mortality rate in the world, an approximation of 113.8 deaths in a thousand births. Fortunately, the mortality rate has been decreasing at a regular pace thanks to the government's and UN organizations' efforts.
- Although Chad has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, implementing them has proven to be very difficult. There are

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many issues that children in Chad are faced with, such as lack of education, mortal diseases, lack of access to healthcare, poverty, child labour, etc.

- Chad has been working closely with organizations such as UNICEF, WHO and Doctors Without Borders in order to reduce the child mortality rate by immunization, funding, free health services etc.

### **III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Chad On the Issues**

Chad remains highly motivated to solve any problem regarding APQCA, considering the issues are relevant and the solutions are crucial for the country.

#### **A. Curbing the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon:**

- Chad believes that a firmer response from the international community could help with establishing peace and stability to Cameroon and to the state of Ambazonia.
- Chad notes that to make a successful transition from emergency support to development of the suffering countries, it is necessary that the question of Lake Chad's future becomes a topic of discussion and that necessary investments are made.
- Chad hopes that the instability and conflicts in Cameroon will stop as soon as possible, giving both countries an opportunity to re-strengthen their commercial bonds.
- Chad encourages the Cameroonian government to take measures to calm the situation and engage in a diplomatic dialogue with the state of Ambazonia.

#### **B. The question of the Central African Republic Civil War:**

- Chad supports a new political negotiation between the Government of CAR, the opposition groups, representatives of civil society, traditional chiefs and religious communities.
- Chad calls out multilateral organizations including the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, United Nations agencies, European Union and African Development Bank to financially help countries and thus refugees who are suffering because of war.
- Chad will continue to support the CAR during these challenging times and encourages other states to do the same.

#### **C. Taking measures to combat child mortality in Central Africa:**

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- Chad urges every state and organization to donate or provide financial aid in hopes of tackling the issue of child mortality.
- Chad recommends having a vaccination campaign throughout the country considering most child deaths are caused by diseases.
- Chad reminds of the funding requirement of 59.5 million dollars estimated by UNICEF for the sake of solving this issue.
- Chad thanks all the organizations who were involved in improving the conditions in the country and hopes to see their continuous support during the pandemic.

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