

Delegation from

The Republic of Chad

Represented by

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The African Union

The Republic of Chad believes that the balance between social, economic and environmental sectors are crucial in achieving the SDG and thus, every country is responsible and must come to work together in applying these conditions. This implies the proper integration of education facilities and the transfer of technologies from northern to southern countries.¹

The problems which The Republic of Chad faces are the socio-cultural discrimination women face and the lack of qualified teachers in primary schools. The education quality within the country remains underdeveloped: The proportion of repeaters reach 22%, and drop-outs 19%. In order to meet the Millennium Development Goals, the amount of teachers were to increase by 14% or more per year. It is also reported that 57% of Chadian women have experienced at least once a sexual form of abuse from a partner.²

Our country succeeded in raising the number of primary school graduates from 23% to 37% as well as the enrollments from 39% to 51.8%.³

The Republic of Chad is a state party of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and a signatory of its protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, but not the optional protocol to CEDAW or the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa⁴

The increase of our country's FDI by 300% from 2009 to 2012 is largely attributed to our petroleum sector, which receives foreign investment from American oil companies and Chinese firms (CNPC) to the Chadian National Hydrocarbon Company.⁵ In response to these FDI's which exploit important natural resources within our territory, The Government of Chad has established a specific government agency named the Ministry of Good Governance in order to fight against local and foreign investment corruption. President Deby of the Republic of Chad addresses these problematics revolving around bribery by promising to eliminate it and

¹ Réponses au questionnaire relatif aux Objectifs du Développement Durable. Republic of Chad. 2. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/35chad.pdf>.

² "Gender, Institutions and Development Database". OECD (2014), <http://stats.oecd.org>.

³ United Nations Children's Fund. "Basic Education and Gender Equality", unicef, http://www.unicef.org/chad/education_7130.html.

⁴ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. ohchr, <http://indicators.ohchr.org/>

⁵ Bureau of Economic and Business affairs. "2012 Investment Climate Statement – Chad". state, <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/ics/2012/191126.htm>

encourages the prosecution of corrupted individuals. However, the cause for such corruption is given to the country's difficulties in providing the necessary salary to the many employers in the executive branch.⁶

The Republic of Chad has started producing oil since 2003 and generates important source of revenue, which eighty percent is destined for the development of health and education sectors our country's poverty. This is indicated by the law 001 signed by our government. The World Bank has previously agreed in 2000 to launch a project which provides support in the building of a pipeline between Chad and Cameroon and had been officially completed in 2003. In order to monitor the oil revenues and ensure its transparency in management, the Collège de contrôle et de Surveillance des Ressources Pétrolières, (CCSRP) is established with representatives chosen among the Chadian citizens and has produced efficient reports from governmental activities until 2005.⁷

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ The global coalition against corruption. "Overview of corruption and anti-corruption in Chad". *transparency*, http://www.transparency.org/files/content/corruptionqas/Country_profile_Chad_2014.pdf