















Socio-economic and humanitarian situation

The persistent appeal by Chadian authorities









Abéché, in eastern Chad between the wadis Chao and Sao, is the fourth largest city in Chad and is the capital of Ouaddaï province. It has within it the remnants of the ancient capital, including palaces, mosques, and the tombs of former sultans. Abéché is surrounded by savanna-type terrain that is an important cattle-raising area, but the distance from suitable markets hinders development of the cattle industry. Abéché is linked by main road to the capital, N’Djamena (formerly Fort-Lamy), Sarh (formerly Fort-Archambault), and Sudan. The Lycée Franco-Arabe (a secondary school) is in the town, which has an airport and a hospital and supports some light industry, including the manufacture of camelhair blankets.

### The Lake Chad Basin

Lac province is one of the 23 regions of Chad. Its capital is Bol, and other major settlements include Bagassola, Daboua, Doum Doum, Kangalam, Kouloudia, Liwa, Ngouboua and Ngouri. The province is in the west of the country, bordering the Kanem province to the north and east, Hadjer-Lamis and Cameroon to the south, Nigeria to the southwest, and Niger to the northwest. The population of the province is 451,639 inhabitants. The main ethnolinguistic groups are the Kanembou (over 66%) and the Yedina (called Boudouma by the Kanembou) (over 18%), the Hausa, etc.

Since 2014, the Lac Chad Basin region has been affected by multiple incidents and threats, causing the displacement of millions of persons in the region including internal displaced people and refugees. The security situation continues to give cause for concern around Lake Chad, where non-state armed groups, including Boko Haram, are spreading insecurity. The inhabitants are caught in a trap of conflict exacerbated by climate change. The recurrent displacement of various population groups reduces the ability of communities to cope with seasonal shocks and prevents them from developing resilience in the face of the regular crises that affect these areas. Affected populations have moved away from their usual place of residence, to settle in areas that are oftentimes insecure, fearing for their lives and those of their families. This situation led to the deterioration of social cohesion and to the installation of mistrust among the different population groups.

In addition to the volatile security situation, the region is affected by the phenomenon of natural disasters (drought, insect infestation, climate change, etc.) and the impact of the global economic crisis, etc.





with a disorganized opposition and little political space for constructive and inclusive dialogue between members of the political class. The weakness of political dialogue within the political class and between the government and citizens is due in part to a lack of trust, insufficient civic space, non-respect for the civil and political rights of certain sections of the population and the low capacity of civil society organisations to promote civic participation and build a national consensus. In terms of the typology of conflicts in Chad, the analysis highlighted six main types of conflict: (i) agro-pastoral conflicts; (ii) conflict over the management of natural resources; (iii) conflicts linked to the exploitation of mining sites; (iv) local power dynamics; (v) difficult co-existence among communities; and, (vi) inter-generational conflicts. Main structural causes are identified as: (i) governance, (ii) access to justice, (iii) lack of transparency, (iv) corruption, (v) impunity in conflict management.

The authorities have expressed interest in requesting the Secretary-General for a renewal of eligibility for the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility of the PBF. The September 2024 JSCSCe o) of the

