**Country:**Chad

**Committee:**UNWOMEN

**Topic:**Gender related mobbing

Chad, landlocked country in north-central Africa. The terrain is that of a shallow basin that rises gradually from the Lake Chad area in the west and is rimmed by mountains to the north, east, and south. Natural irrigation is limited to the Chari and Logone rivers and their tributaries, which flow from the southeast into Lake Chad. The capital, N’Djamena (formerly Fort-Lamy), is almost 1,000 miles (1,600 km) by road from the western African coastal ports.The current population is 17,963,000.Official languages spoken are Arabic and French.

In Chad some progress on women’s rights has been achieved. But Mobbing has increased and harmed people in recent years.For those interested in workplace mobbing, it is difficult to conceive that attention and systematic investigation into this topic is relatively recent. However, before the late 1980s, research tended to be anecdotal and awareness was minimal. Since then, interest in the topic has increased rapidly. As well as advancing a global perspective on mobbing, research techniques and methodologies have also become more varied. Understandably dominated early on by large-scale prevalence surveys, increasing use of different quantitative and qualitative approaches has methodologies showing an ensured more systematic research that has rapidly changed our understanding of this complex phenomenon.Researchers, practitioners and other stakeholders are becoming increasingly aware of what workplace mobbing is and how it can be managed.

As of december 2020, only 34.4% of indicators needed to monitor the SDGs(Sustaniable Development Goals) from a gender perspective were available, with gaps in key areas, in particular: unpaid care and domestic work, information and communications technology skills and women in local governments. In addition, many areas – such as gender and poverty, physical and sexual harassment, women’s access to assets (including land), and gender and the environment – lack comparable methodologies for reguar monitoring. Closing these gender data gaps is essential for achieving gender-related SDG commitments in Chad.

Chadian women are important part of the country.Our women are frustrated by mobbing them.Establishing women’s solidarity association and increase women participation in social areas are some ways to support Chadian women.

REFERENCES:

<https://data.unwomen.org/country/chad>

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/abs/bullying-in-different-contexts/bullying-in-the-workplace/DF1D66E1F335134A46D20D90611A5B9A>

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Chad>