

Country: Chad

Comittee: CSW- Commission on the Status of Women

Agenda Item: 1. Assurance of Equal Pay for Services of Equal Derivative Values Between Men and Women

2. Extending The Reach of Economic Leadership of Women in Developing Countries.

3- Women's Involvement in Global Politics.

Chad, officially known as the Republic of Chad, is a landlocked country at the crossroads of north-central Africa. Chad is bordered by Libya to the north, Sudan to the east, the Central African Republic to the south, Cameroon to the south-west, Nigeria to the southwest (at Lake Chad), and Niger to the west. It has a population of 16 million, of which 1.6 million live in the capital and largest city N'Djamena. Chad's official languages are Arabic and French. It is home to over 200 different ethnic and linguistic groups. Islam (51.8%) and Christianity (44.1%) are the main religions practiced in Chad.

Globally, some progress on women’s rights has been achieved. However, work still needs to be done in Chad to achieve gender equality. 60.6% of women aged 20–24 years old who were married or in a union before age 18. The adolescent birth rate is 179.4 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 as of 2013, up from 160.1 per 1,000 in 2009. As of February 2021, only 15.4% of seats in parliament were held by women. In 2018, 16.2% of women aged 15-49 years reported that they had been subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months. Moreover, women of reproductive age (15-49 years) often face barriers with respect to their sexual and reproductive health and rights: despite progress, in 2019, 17.5% of women had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods. As of december 2020, only 34.4% of indicators needed to monitor the SDGs 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.

Many actions can be taken to move forward in solving this issue and provide the improvement in as many govermnets as possible in the World. One of them is education. If we teach people about gender equality from an early age, it can solve most of this problem. Another is international cooperation. As all countries, we should support women in their professional and daily lives.