



CHAD

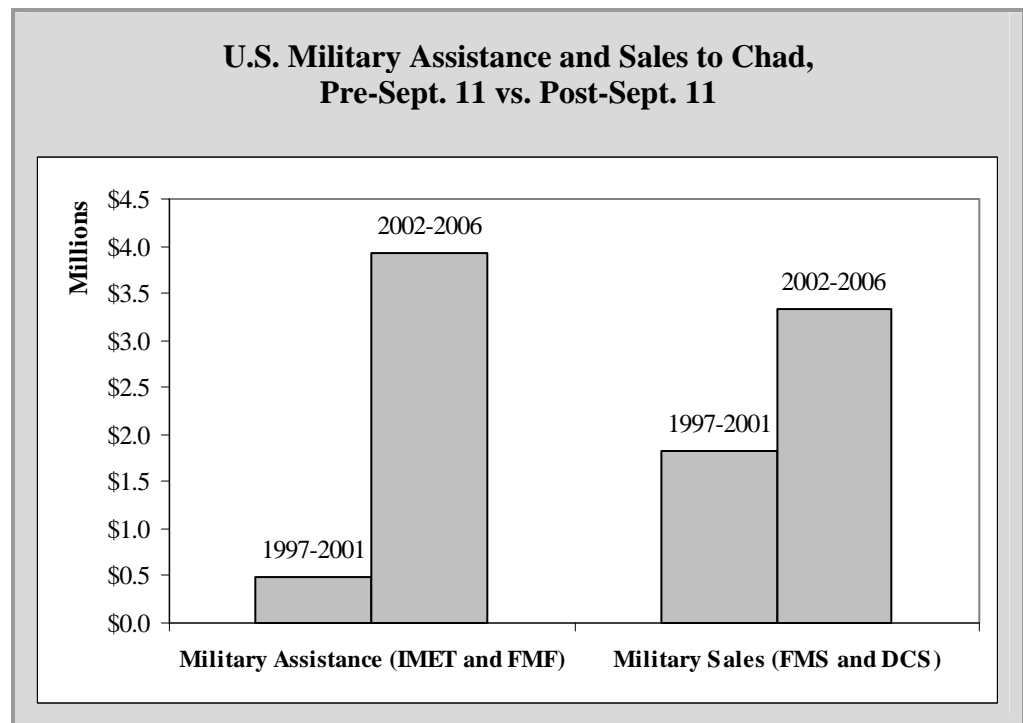
Background

Colonized by the French at the beginning of the 20th century, Chad gained significant autonomy in 1946 – when the French constitution opened the door for more decentralized control of its African colonies – and, by 1960, Chad had achieved full independence. Less than five years after its independence, the political situation in Chad deteriorated into violence between the Christian population of the south that ran the

government and the largely Muslim population of the north and east that was vying for increased control. A military coup in 1975 swept a new head of state into power and established a government with a more equitable representation of the country's ethnic composition.

This political solution was not able to stabilize the country, however, and sectarian and factional divisions soon deteriorated into civil war. Fighting continued until 1989, when Idriss Deby, then one of the military's leading generals, launched a successful insurgency campaign, based in Sudan, against the Chadian government. After achieving military victory against the rival factions, Deby and his Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS) established a new national government in February 1991 with Deby serving as president.

Deby faced continuous, violent opposition to his rule throughout the 1990s and two coup attempts occurred during the first two years of his government. Deby responded with widespread political repression and participated in two flawed presidential elections – in 1996 and 2001 – during which international election observers noted many irregularities. Numerous rebel factions, notably the



Chadian Movement for Justice and Democracy (MDJT), continued to clash with government forces frequently until 2003, when an accord was signed with the remaining active insurgency. The agreement granted general amnesty to rebels willing to lay down their arms and added many high-level government posts for rebel leaders. In 2005, the Chadian government passed a constitutional amendment which abolished presidential term limits, allowing Deby to run for president again in 2006. The June 2006 elections were boycotted by opposition parties, who accused Deby and his government of corruption, and Deby claimed victory with an alleged 77 percent of the vote.

In its 2006 annual human rights report, the State Department classified Chad's human rights record as poor and cited numerous, serious human rights abuses that occurred during the year. According to the report, the government of Chad allows extrajudicial killings or forced disappearances of political opponents. The security forces torture and kill criminal suspects without repercussions and arbitrarily arrest and detain civilians. Security forces often act independently of the civilian authorities, without facing punishment. Power is concentrated in the hands of the Deby's Zaghawa ethnic group, and members of this group are likewise able to act with impunity against other Chadian civilians. The executive branch dominates all other branches of the government; there is no effective judiciary and most government and military officials operate above the law.

The government of Chad conducts surveillance of its citizens and the security forces frequently conduct warrantless searches of private homes. Freedom of speech and the press are restricted and, although independent media exist, journalists are harassed and intimidated by the government and face repercussions for criticism of the government. In past years, security forces used excessive force against civilian demonstrators, yet no such instances were reported in 2005, although demonstrations suspected to be critical of the government were forbidden.

An anti-government rebel movement composed of numerous splinter groups has continued to wage a low-intensity insurgency against the Deby government since the 2003 amnesty. The government made peace with the United Front for Democratic Change in December 2006, but in January 2007 the Union of Forces for Democracy and Development launched new attacks against the Chadian army. Insecurity along Chad's borders with the Darfur region of Sudan and with Algeria has contributed to increased violence and instability within Chad. Militants from the Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC) have engaged the Chadian military in armed skirmishes, and rebels from Sudan have likewise ventured into Chadian territory to incite violence. Chad has also alleged that Sudan has contributed arms to Chadian rebel groups, as well as authorized Sudanese *janjaweed* militias to carry out attacks against the Chadian security forces.

The U.S. State Department's terrorism report noted that in 2005, the "fundraising, terrorist recruiting, and other support activities of al-Qaida and affiliated persons and groups in South Africa, Nigeria, and across the Trans-Sahara region remained a serious concern." GSPC, an Algerian terrorist group, continues to conduct recruiting operations within Algeria and in neighboring Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. Designated a foreign terrorist organization by the State Department, the GSPC is a splinter group of the Armed Islamic Group (GIA), one of the principal Islamist militant groups fighting against the government during the Algerian civil war. The GSPC has recently allied itself with al-Qaida, and has begun adapting its tactics to those favored by insurgents in Iraq, including roadside bomb attacks. The U.S. military is currently embarking on a long-term initiative to counter what it sees as a growing terrorist presence in the predominantly Muslim regions of Africa, facilitated by ungoverned stretches of border and desert terrain. The Pentagon hopes to train thousands of African troops in counterinsurgency tactics and cross-border cooperation and communication as part of the Trans-Sahara

Counterterrorism Initiative (TSCTI), which includes Chad, as well as Algeria, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Tunisia.

U.S. Military Assistance Prior to Sept. 11, 2001

Chad does not participate in the UN Register of Conventional Arms, and did not import any arms from the United States between 1990 and 2001.

The United States allocated a total of \$4.6 million in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) for Chad in fiscal year 1990 (FY 90) and FY 91, following the cessation of major armed conflict in Chad. However, after Deby's seizure of power, no more FMF was requested. Chad received International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding each year since FY 90, although in FY 95 and continuing through FY 01, IMET allocations began to decrease and no IMET was allocated at all in FY 96.

Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) with the United States dropped off after FY 92, and only \$299,000 in DCS was concluded between FY 90 and FY 01. By contrast, Foreign Military Sales (FMS) continued throughout the 1990s and through FY 01, totaling over \$24 million. Chad received no U.S. weaponry through the Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program during this period.

U.S. Military Assistance Since Sept. 11, 2001

Chad has not contributed troops or other support to U.S. operations in Iraq or Afghanistan, but is a member of the African Union which, as an organization, vigorously condemns terrorism. The African Union has begun to coordinate counterterrorism activities for the continent, although resources and capacity are lacking. Before resigning as U.S. Secretary of Defense in late 2006, Donald Rumsfeld laid out his vision for an Africa Command that would be added to the existing U.S. military commands, in order to maintain order and stability in the often-overlooked continent. As such, the U.S. government has sought out African allies to train in counterterrorism, due to the potential threat they could pose in the absence of such bolstered capacity. Chad's borders with Libya and Sudan, substantial U.S. investments in the Chadian oil industry, and the Chadian government's increased relations with China also make U.S. engagement in Chad highly strategic. However, U.S. engagement with Chad and the levels of military assistance provided to Chad since Sept. 11, 2001, have not been consistent, and most assistance has come specifically from counterterrorism programs.

Chad has seen a sharp increase in IMET since Sept. 11, 2001, reaching a high of over \$500,000 dollars in FY 04, with more than \$200,000 slated for delivery in both FY 06 and FY 07. FMF has been allocated somewhat sporadically, with \$5,000 appropriated in FY 03 and \$2.2 million in FY 05, but none in FY 02 and FY 04.

No DCS has been concluded with Chad since FY 92, but FMS has continued, although at lower rates than prior to Sept. 11, 2001. Sales have consisted largely of communications equipment and aircraft spare parts and totaled \$1.5 million between FY 02 and FY 05.

Although funding through the five main military assistance programs has been less than robust (with the exception of IMET) the United States has provided Chad with several sources of counterterrorism

training and funding. Chad is a beneficiary of the Regional Defense Counterterrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) and received \$200,000 in FY 05, with \$100,000 budgeted in both FY 06 and FY 07. Chad was also one of roughly a dozen countries to receive at least \$10 million in military assistance through the new Section 1206 authority in the FY 06 defense budget. Since FY 05, Chad has also received funding to expand its counterterrorism capabilities, through the Foreign Operations budget's Anti-Terrorism Assistance program (NADR-ATA), which is part of the Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Activities account. Chad received \$988,000 from this account in FY 05, and is slated to receive \$1.4 million in FY 06 and \$693,000 in FY 07.

In 2003, the State Department launched the Pan-Sahel Initiative (PSI), designed to foster counterterrorism cooperation among the United States and the Saharan countries of Mali, Niger, Chad and Mauritania. Under the PSI, the U.S. military trained local forces to work together to counter known terrorist incursions, as well as trafficking of people and illicit materials. In 2005, the PSI was expanded, funded with \$125 million, and renamed the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Initiative (TSCTI). The TSCTI added five more countries to the list of participants (Algeria, Morocco, Senegal, Nigeria and Tunisia) and intends to greatly augment the region's indigenous capacity to effectively fight terrorism. TSCTI commenced in June 2005 with Operation Flintlock, which trained 3,000 African soldiers from nine different countries alongside U.S. forces in skills ranging from basic marksmanship to human rights law. In FY 07, the TSCTI was added to the Foreign Operations budget for regular funding, and received \$7.2 million from the NADR-ATA account, and \$16.8 million from the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) account. The Section 1206 authority from the Operations and Maintenance title of the defense budget may also contribute funding to the TSCTI in FY 07.

U.S. Military Assistance and Sales to Chad, FY 90 - FY 08					
	IMET	FMF	DCS	FMS	EDA
1990	\$322,000	\$3,792,000	\$297,000	\$6,411,000	n/a
1991	\$344,000	\$854,000	\$1,000	\$6,428,000	n/a
1992	\$352,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,952,000	n/a
1993	\$370,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,681,000	\$0
1994	\$225,000	\$0	\$0	\$950,000	\$0
1995	\$62,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,023,000	\$0
1996	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$337,000	\$0
1997	\$27,000	\$0	\$0	\$115,000	\$0
1998	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$431,000	\$0
1999	\$87,000	\$0	\$0	\$997,000	\$0
2000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$58,000	\$0
2001	\$173,000	\$0	\$0	\$218,000	\$0
1990-2001	\$2,162,000	\$4,646,000	\$299,000	\$24,601,000	\$0
1997-2001	\$487,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,819,000	\$0
2002	\$216,000	\$0	\$0	\$472,000	\$0
2003	\$253,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$362,000	\$0
2004	\$573,000	\$0	\$0	\$608,000	\$0
2005	\$331,000	\$2,200,000	\$0	\$42,000	\$0
2006	\$342,000	\$0	\$43,000	\$1,816,000	\$0
2002-2006	\$1,715,000	\$2,205,000	\$43,000	\$3,300,000	\$0
2007	\$295,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2008	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	n/a

Sources

- U.S. Department of State, “Chad,” 2006 Country Reports on Human Rights, March 6, 2007.
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78726.htm>.
- U.S. Department of State, “Chad,” Background Notes, June 2007.
<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/37992.htm>.
- U.S. Department of State, “Africa Overview,” 2006 Country Reports on Terrorism, April 30, 2007.
<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2006/82730.htm>.
- U.S. Department of State, Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations, FY 02-08.
- Defense Security Cooperation Agency, DSCA Facts Book, FY 99-05.
- U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Fact Book, 2007.
- UN Department for Disarmament Affairs, “United National Register of Conventional Arms.”
- Sebastian Sprenger, “New Persian Gulf Security Effort Expected to Fuel Arms Sales in 2007,” *Inside the Pentagon*, November 9, 2006.
- Richard Whittle, “Pentagon to Train a Sharper Eye on Africa,” *Christian Science Monitor*, January 5, 2007.