

BASIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Income group - **LOW-INCOME** Local currency - **Franc CFA (XAF)**

POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHY

AREA: **1 284 000** km²

POPULATION: **13.587** million inhabitants (2014),
an increase of 3.4 % per year (2010-14)

DENSITY: **11** inhabitants/km²

URBAN POPULATION: **22.5%** of national population

CAPITAL CITY: **N'Djamena** (8.9% of national population)

Sources: World Bank database, UNDP-HDR, ILO

ECONOMIC DATA

GDP: **29.6** billion (current PPP international dollars)
i.e. 2 182 dollars per inhabitant (2014)

REAL GDP GROWTH: **7.3%** (2014 vs 2013)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: **5.6%** (2014)

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, NET INFLOWS (FDI): **761** (BoP, current USD
millions, 2014)

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF): **33.8%** of GDP (2014)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX: **0.392** (low), **rank 185**

TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION AND SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

MUNICIPAL LEVEL	INTERMEDIATE LEVEL	REGIONAL OR STATE LEVEL	TOTAL NUMBER OF SNGs
348	61	23	432
MUNICIPALITIES (COMMUNES)	DEPARTMENTS (DÉPARTEMENTS)	REGIONS (RÉGIONS)	

MAIN FEATURES OF TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION. Chad is a unitary state with a three-tier structure of decentralization. The four level of subnational governments comprise , besides more than 800 rural communities, 348 municipalities, 61 departments and 23 regions. However, as of today, only 42 municipalities are effective, as elections have not been held in the other LGs. The capital-city of N'Djamena enjoys a special-status and is divided into 10 sub-municipalities and one city municipality, each of them being independent from each other. Every tier of decentralization has its deconcentrated entity: regions, prefectures (departments) and sub-prefectures. Decentralization process started in 1993 in Tchad, following the Sovereign National conference. The constitutional law of 2005 enshrined the decentralized structure or governance and guaranteed the local governments autonomy. The first local elections have been held in 2012, after a long-term delay. A 23rd region has been created in 2012, and all the limits of rural municipalities and departments have not been set yet. Local elected officials are elected for 6 years.

MAIN SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENTS RESPONSIBILITIES. Transfers of competences to local governments are regulated by the Law No. 33/PR/2006 on local governments responsibilities, the powers assigned to each tier of local units are clearly assigned. It comprises 13 realm of competences. The municipalities are responsible for primary education, literacy and technical education ; health and social care (local infrastructures, primary health care, sanitation, ect.) ; promotion of cultural and sport activities ; urban development and planning ; environmental and natural resources protection ; promotion of commercial activities ; municipal transport and infrastructures ; potable water distribution.

SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

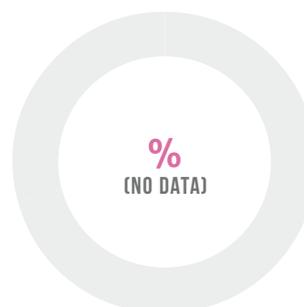
EXPENDITURE	% GDP	% GENERAL GOVERNMENT (same expenditure category)	% SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (2013)	0.1%	0.4%	100%
CURRENT EXPENDITURE	-	-	-
STAFF EXPENDITURE	-	-	-
INVESTMENT	-	-	-

Local expenditures amount to around 0,4% of general government expenditures in 2013. There is no coordination entity or fund for public investment among levels of governments, and local governments spend most of their budget on current expenditures due to lack of financial resources and weak financial management.

EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION

% SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

- GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES
- DEFENCE
- SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER
- ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
- HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES
- HEALTH
- RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION
- EDUCATION
- SOCIAL PROTECTION



Local investment still very low in Chad, due to a weak coordination between the various levels of government, and the lack of incentives to foster the intergovernmental cooperation. The lack of financial, human and material resources is also an obstacle to local public investment development. Expenditures of the city of N'Djamena and of its districts account for 38,8% of local expenditures in 2013.

REVENUE BY TYPE	% GDP	% GENERAL GOVERNMENT (same revenue category)	% SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT
TOTAL REVENUE (2013)	0.1%	0.7%	100%
TAX REVENUE	-	-	-
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	-	-	-
OTHER REVENUES	-	-	-

According to the law, municipalities can raise local taxes, and receive a share of national taxation through the system of „centimes additionnels“ (additional cents). there is a lack of available information on local finances in Tchad, and its difficult to know the exact share of each type of revenue. Due to the low degree of effective decentralization, municipalities are lacking the financial resources they need to invest and are faing difficulties to raise local taxation. They thus have a very limited autonomy.

TAX REVENUE. Local governments are authorized to vote the tax rates, within the limits set by the law. Article 677 of the CGI makes the list of local tax sources, which include taxes on built and non-built properties.

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES. According to the law, State subsidies comprise a bulk operating grant, unearmarked and transferrd to each LG. They also receive a capital grant, a subsidy aiming to compensate for the costs of devolved competences, and financial balance grant. In 2013, each of the 42 municipalities have received a 32 millions of Francs CFA unconditionnal, unearmarked grant, which distribution was based on the number of municipalities. The government is currently working on a global formula-based subsidy that could be implemented within the next years. A study of the European Union is also on-going on the calculation of the real costs of devolved competences from Ministries to local governments.

OTHER REVENUES. Other revenues include income from patents, licenses, fees from public services, etc. Tariffs can be set up by the Municipal councils, with the approval of the supervisory authority, and within the limits set by law.

OUTSTANDING DEBT	% GDP	% GENERAL GOVERNMENT
OUTSTANDING DEBT (2013)	-	-

Chadian local governments do not have access to the loan even if provided for in the Constitution in its Art 211: “LGs resources are made of the funds borrowed by the LGs on either the domestic market or on foreign markets with approval of the national monetary authorities, with or without government guarantee.”

A joint- study of:



Source of Statistics: • Constitution du Tchad • Loi organique N°002/PR/2000 du 16 Février 2000 portant Statuts des Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées • Loi 06-033 2006-12-11 PR portant répartition des compétences entre l'Etat et les Collectivités territoriales décentralisées • UCLG-OECD Survey on decentralization, 2015 • Portail Tchad décentralisation, Centre International d'Etudes pour le Développement Local – CIEDEL