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Chad has an estimated population of 18 million, with a very young demographic: 57% are under 18, and those aged between 15 and 24 make up 17.5 percent of the total. Since independence, Chad has faced numerous institutional and political crises, which have weakened the State and its institutions, led to a crisis of confidence in these institutions among young people, and resulted in a lack of accountability and the exclusion of youth and women from decision-making mechanisms. This context, marked by instability and growing social inequalities, has exacerbated the underlying issues that hinder young people's civic participation at both institutional and community levels.

Age and gender are significant barriers to full participation in public life and peacebuilding. Social norms influence political life, where power remains largely in the hands of older men. Political support and involvement, especially among young people, remain low and are often shaped by affinity-based targeting.

The situation for young women is particularly challenging. With a gender inequality index of 0.71 (UNDP, 2020), Chad ranks third lowest in the world. The institutional public arena is the only politically recognized space, marginalizing the social and domestic spaces where adolescent girls and young women are more active. This lack of inclusion prevents youth priorities from being adequately considered and limits their active participation in political life and peace processes.

In the project's intervention areas—Sarh, Bongor, Mongo, and N'Djamena—both real and latent conflicts are linked to resource pressures, particularly on natural resources, and inequitable access to socio-economic services and opportunities.

PEACEBUILDING IMPACT

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