

Annex 51/4

ICC-02/05-03/09-HNE-41

Sub Saharan Africa

Chad



Still current at: 10 July 2012
Updated: 18 May 2012

No restrictions in this travel advice	Avoid all but essential travel to part(s) of country	Avoid all but essential travel to whole country	Avoid all travel to part(s) of country	Avoid all travel to whole country
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This advice has been reviewed and reissued with editorial amendments. The overall level of the advice has not changed. We advise against all travel to within 30km of areas bordering Libya, Nigeria, Niger and the Central African Republic, and to the regions of Sila, Ouaddi, Wadi Fira, Ennedi, Borkou and Tibesti, with the exception of the town of Faya Largeau in Borkou region. We advise against all but essential travel to the rest of the country, except the capital NDjamena to which there are no travel restrictions.

(see travel advice legal disclaimer)

Travel advice for this country

TRAVEL SUMMARY [\(back to top\)](#)

- We advise against all travel to the following areas:
- Within 30km of All areas bordering Libya, Nigeria, Niger and the Central African Republic;
- All travel to the regions of Sila, Ouaddi, Wadi Fira, Ennedi, Borkou and Tibesti, with the exception of the town of Faya Largeau in Borkou region, which we advise against all but essential travel.
East of the town/city of Abeche (in Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila and Ennedi provinces) along the Sudan border;
- All travel 30km north of the town/city of Faya Largeau. This remains heavily mined along the Chad/Libya border;
- All travel to the Tibesti region. This region is also heavily mined.
- We advise against all but essential travel to the rest of the country, except the capital N'Djamena to which there are no travel restrictions.
- Travel to those parts of the country to which we advise against all but essential travel should only be undertaken provided you are confident that you have in place adequate security precautions to mitigate exposure to violent crime, that your travels are known to the correct Chadian authorities, that you have in place the right permits if required, and that you hold full personal comprehensive travel insurance.
- There is an underlying threat from terrorism and kidnapping. Attacks could be indiscriminate, including in places frequented by expatriates and foreign travellers. You should exercise a high level of vigilance and extreme caution at all times.
- Following recent bombings in Nigeria, the Nigerian government has declared a state of emergency in some areas. The exact ramifications of the state of emergency remain unclear but it is reported that the international borders of some neighbouring states, including Chad, have been closed
- There is no British Embassy in Chad. In an emergency, you can obtain consular assistance from the Honorary Consul in N'Djamena or through the British High Commission in Yaoundé, Cameroon. If you are not registered with the British High Commission you should register online at LOCATE or contact the main switchboard, 00 237 22 22 05 45. See General - British Representation.
- You should take out comprehensive travel and medical insurance before travelling. See the General - Insurance.

SAFETY AND SECURITY [\(back to top\)](#)

Safety and Security - Terrorism

There is an underlying threat from terrorism and kidnapping. Attacks could be indiscriminate, including in places frequented by expatriates and foreign travellers. There have been a number of kidnappings in eastern Chad involving NGO workers and business people. The last reported kidnapping involving a western NGO worker was in 2009. You should exercise a high level of vigilance and extreme caution at all times.

You should be aware that the long-standing policy of the British Government is not to make substantive concessions to hostage takers. The British Government considers that paying ransoms and releasing prisoners increases the risk of further hostage taking.

See our Terrorism Abroad page.

Safety and Security - Crime

Incidents of petty theft and theft from vehicles occur. You should take sensible personal security precautions. We recommend that you avoid carrying valuables or wearing jewellery in public and avoid isolated or poorer areas of towns. You should avoid walking around and travelling at night.

There are also reports of armed robbery, sometimes targeting expatriates. Highway bandits, often using excessive violence, are known to operate in Chad and the frequency of their attacks is increasing. This is a particular threat in eastern Chad.

See our Victims of Crime Abroad page.

Safety and Security - Local Travel

We advise against all travel to the following parts of Chad: within 30km of all border areas with the Central African Republic, Niger, Nigeria and Libya. We also advise against all travel to the regions of Tibesti, Borkou, Ennedi, Wadi Fira, Ouaddai and Sila, except the town of Faya Largeau in the region of Borkou where we advise against all but essential travel. 30km north of Faya Largeau, and all travel east of Abeche, along the border with Sudan. Travel elsewhere in Chad should only be undertaken provided you are confident that you have in place adequate security precautions to mitigate exposure to violent crime, that your travels are known to the correct Chadian authorities, that you have in place the right permits if required, and that you hold full personal insurance.

If you decide to travel to Chad, you should exercise caution, seek local advice regularly and, where possible, check this travel advice regularly and ensure you. You should also register with the British High Commission in Yaoundé, Cameroon. If you are in Chad you should remain vigilant at all times and in particular, avoid travelling at night. There is no British Embassy in Chad. If you are not registered with the British High Commission in Yaoundé, Cameroon, you should register on-line at LOCATE or contact the the main switchboard, 00 237 22 22 05 45.

As a result of the ongoing conflict in Darfur and inter-ethnic violence in the region, over 260,000 Sudanese refugees and 130,000 internally displaced persons (IDP) remain living in and around camps in eastern Chad. Whilst the humanitarian situation is still grave and the security situation remains unpredictable, there is increased stability in the east due to the improved security by the Joint Border Force between Sudan and Chad. There has been a steady increase of voluntary IDP returns (nearing 50,000) as a result of this improved stability. However, banditry in eastern Chad, with acts of violent crime being committed including robbery, rape, kidnap and murder, whilst lessening, still exists. The border between Chad and Sudan is subject to closure at little notice.

The area bordering Libya is subject to closure, heavily land-mined and the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti provinces in the north remain unsafe. 100,000 Chadian citizens have returned to Chad over the past 12 months as a result of the conflict in Libya. Although these have been absorbed by the local community, it has put additional pressure on scarce resources which could lead to increased insecurity.

Safety and Security - Local Travel - Road Travel

Road travel in Chad can be dangerous given the state of the roads and quality of driving. Accidents involving motorbikes are particularly prevalent. Crowds can quickly gather around accident sites and, whilst rarely being violent, can be intimidating. We advise you make contact with the police or other Chadian authority immediately if you are involved in an accident.

For travel outside the capital, you require authorisation from the Ministry of the Interior, which is normally granted without difficulty after a few days. But roads are poor and often impassable during the rainy season (July-October), especially in the south. Heavy rains can result in major flooding in many areas, particularly in the south and east.

You should travel in convoy, keep doors locked and carry spare fuel and supplies. Due to the activity of highway bandits, you should not travel by road after dark. Police checkpoints are common: you may be asked to show your passport, driving licence and vehicle registration documents.

See our Driving Abroad page.

Safety and Security - Local Travel - Air Travel

The European Commission has published a list of air carriers that are subject to an operating ban or restrictions within the European Union. You should check the following link to see whether this will affect your travel - European Commission Transport - Air.

For more general information see Airline Security.

Safety and Security - Political Situation

Chad Country Profile

Sudan and Chad had maintained diplomatic relations even throughout their proxy war. The last clashes were in 2009 between the Chadian army and armed rebels, around Am-Dam and the Goz-Beida area in eastern Chad. However, on 15 January 2010, the two countries signed agreements to normalise relations and jointly police their common border.

Following the closer co-operation between the two Governments, including joint border patrols, the risk of organised rebel activity has diminished but the threat of indiscriminate banditry has increased in eastern Chad. Although the likelihood of significant rebel activity has fallen, the political and security situation remains uncertain, and could change rapidly.

Throughout the country but in particular the capital N'Djamena, you should exercise caution and vigilance, and avoid political rallies or other large public gatherings.

LOCAL LAWS AND CUSTOMS (back to top)

Local laws reflect the fact that Chad is a predominantly Muslim country. You should respect local traditions, customs, laws and religions at all times and be aware of your actions to ensure that they do not offend other cultures or religious beliefs, especially during the holy month of Ramadan or if you intend to visit religious areas. See Travelling during Ramadan page.

Penalties for the use and possession of drugs are severe and usually include a prison sentence.

Homosexuality is not widely accepted in central African society and some sexual acts between members of the same sex are illegal.

Photography of military sites, government buildings and airports is prohibited. Other photography requires a government permit.

You should carry identification at all times (either a residence permit and/or a certified copy of your passport). Failure to produce such identification can lead to detention by the police, or delays with nationality identification should you have to leave the country.

For more general information for different types of travellers see Your trip.

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS (back to top)

Entry Requirements - Passport validity

Your passport must be valid for six months from the date of entry into Chad.

British nationals require a visa to visit Chad. To apply for a visa and to obtain further information on entry requirements, please contact the Chadian Embassy in Belgium at 52 Boulevard Lambertmont, 1030, Brussels, Tel: +32 2 215 1975, Fax: +32 2 216 3526, Email: ambassade.tchad@chello.be; or the Chadian Embassy in France at 65 rue des Belles Feuilles, 75116, Paris, Tel: +33 (0)1 45 53 36 75, Fax: +33 (0)1 45 53 16 09.

Entry Requirements - Yellow Fever vaccination certificate

You will be asked to produce a yellow fever vaccination certificate on arrival in the country. Failure to do so may result in a further vaccination being administered, for which a charge is made.

Entry Requirements - Travelling with children

For information on exactly what will be required at immigration please contact the Chadian Embassy in Belgium at 52 Boulevard Lambertmont, 1030, Brussels, Tel: +32 2 215 1975, Fax: +32 2 216 3526, Email: ambassade.tchad@chello.be; or the Chadian Embassy in France at 65 rue des Belles Feuilles, 75116, Paris, Tel: +33 (0)1 45 53 36 75, Fax: +33 (0)1 45 53 16 09.

HEALTH (back to top)

Medical facilities in Chad are poor. Hospitals in N'Djamena are sometimes affected by strikes by Government workers. You need to keep in mind the possibility that medical services, stretched at the best of times, may be even less responsive than usual.

Malaria and water-borne diseases are common in Chad and the country is continuing to suffer from a Cholera outbreak with over 10,000 reported cases and over 300 deaths so far in 2011. Meningitis outbreaks can occur throughout Chad, and are especially common in the south of the country, which lies within the African meningitis belt stretching from Senegal to Ethiopia.

You should drink or use only boiled or bottled water and avoid ice in drinks. Food purchased from local street vendors may not meet adequate hygiene standards.

If you suffer from diarrhoea during a visit to Chad you should seek immediate medical attention.

In the 2010 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic the UNAIDS/WHO Working Group estimated that around 180,000 adults aged 15 or over in Chad were living with HIV; the prevalence percentage was estimated at around 3.4% of the adult population compared to the prevalence percentage in adults in the UK of around 0.2%. You should exercise normal precautions to avoid exposure to HIV/AIDS. See our HIV and AIDS page.

You should seek medical advice before travelling to Chad and ensure that all appropriate vaccinations are up-to-date. For further information on vaccination requirements, health outbreaks and general disease protection and prevention you should visit the websites of the National Travel Health Network and Centre (NaTHNaC) and NHS Scotland's Fit for Travel or call NHS Direct on 0845 46 47.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) Pandemic Threat Alert Phase has been raised to Level 6. The WHO website at <http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/en/index.html> has further details. Check the FCO Swine Flu page for further information.

See our Travel Health and Pandemic and Avian Influenza pages.

GENERAL (back to top)

General - Insurance

You should take out comprehensive travel and medical insurance before travelling. Check for any exclusions, and that your policy covers you for all the activities you want to undertake. See our Travel Insurance page.

See our When Things Go Wrong page.

General - British representation

There is no British Embassy in Chad. In an emergency, you can obtain consular assistance from the British Honorary Consul in N'Djamena:

Steve Banks
Honorary Consul
N'Djamena, Chad
Tel: +235 90546447 (during working hours)
Email: sbanks@pmbx.net

The nearest diplomatic mission is in Yaoundé, Cameroon – British High Commission in Yaoundé, Cameroon.

General - Registration

Register with our LOCATE service to tell us when and where you are travelling abroad or where you live abroad so our consular and crisis staff can provide better assistance to you in an emergency.

General - Consular Registration

You should register your presence with the British High Commission in Yaoundé, Cameroon. This is easily done by e-mail.

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Contacts

**Chad, British High Commission,
Yaoundé**

Address:

British High Commission
Avenue Winston Churchill
BP 547

Telephone:

(237) 2222 05 45
(237) 2222 07 96

Fax:

(237) 2222 01 48

Office hours:

GMT Mon-Thurs 0645 - 1145, 1300
1445
Fri: 0645 - 1245
Local: Mon-Thurs: 0745 - 1245, 1400 -
1545
Fri: 0745 - 1345

Honorary Consul:

Steve Banks

Mission Aviation Fellowship

BP 1182

N'Djamena

Chad

Email: banks@pmbx.net

Phone contact during working hours:
+235 90 54 64 47

Website:

<http://ukin.cameroon.fco.gov.uk>

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