



## Contributions for the report on "homelessness as a cause and consequence of contemporary forms of slavery"

### Questionnaires :

#### 1) What are the main causes/primary drivers of "ana-abrism" in your pay †

According to the Larousse dictionary, "homelessness" is by definition the fact of not having a home, it covers the homeless (SDF) and migrants who are people who live and sleep in places not intended for habitation.

In Chad, the main causes of homelessness are many and varied. There are people who are victims of flooding or street children who find themselves homeless. There is also the case of children who are commonly known as

They are called "mouhadjirines". These are children sent by their parents to Koranic schools in the big cities, but because of the mistreatment of their masters (whips, starvation, etc.), they run away and become beggars, vagabonds, and homeless.

Then there is the case of orphaned children abandoned by their guardians or minors mistreated by their parents. They run away and find themselves on the street, begging for their livelihood; sometimes they plunge into banditry, drugs, exploitation, prostitution, etc. We can also note the case of child herders who wander here and there or who live and sleep with their cattle.

Finally, we can mention the case of the mentally ill, commonly called lunatics, who are abandoned by their families. They wander around all day long, sometimes even naked, and sleep in the streets. Let us also note the case of the abandoned elderly, who give themselves up to begging for a living.

#### 2) Is there evidence that people experiencing homelessness are exploited in contemporary forms of slavery such as forced or bonded labor, the worst forms of child labor?

Regarding contemporary forms of slavery such as forced labor, servitude or the worst forms of child labor, sexual exploitation, etc., we can cite the cases of child herders who are exploited. There are also the cases of "mouhadjirine" children who are sometimes forced by their masters to bring them a certain amount of food at the end of the day.

amount of money. If they don't find any, they are beaten. This sometimes leads them to steal.

There are some women who, in certain neighborhoods of N'Djamena, pimp out young unemployed girls and exploit them in brothels under the pretext of home sales. These women cannot report them to the authorities.

By the way, we can note that there have been no studies or statistics to determine the profiles of the victims with their age, sex, ethnicity, nationality, nor the profiles of the exploiters (criminal organizations, human traffickers etc.).

**3) Is there any evidence that "homelessness" is a consequence of contemporary forms of slavery in your country?**

For the children who end up on the street, some of them have been abused in their homes or have suffered the worst forms of exploitation; for the mentally ill who also end up on the street, it is because they are often abandoned or rejected by their families.

**4) Are there any examples of positive steps taken by your government to prevent people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, including children living or working on the streets or leaving foster care, from being subjected to contemporary forms of slavery?**

The government of Chad has taken measures to combat human rights violations in general and the protection of children's rights in particular. Some of the conventions ratified by Chad and the following national laws can be cited:

- Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, ratified on October 15, 2018 ;  
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, ratified on July 27, 2009;
- Hague Convention on Cooperation and Protection of Children in International Adoption, ratified on December 7, 2009;
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, ratified on 18 July 1984;  
The Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Chad  
and the United Nations System on the Transfer of Children Associated with Armed Forces or Groups of September 10, 2014;

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, ratified on August 28, 2002;  
United Nations Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, ratified on August 10, 2009;  
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, ratified on December 16, 2004;
- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, ratified on October 9, 1986;
- African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, ratified on July 11, 2011;  
Multilateral Agreement on Regional Cooperation to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, ratified on July 7, 2006;  
Transition Charter of October 08, 2022 (provisions relating to civil liberties) ;  
Law N°001/PR/2017 of May 08, 2017 on the penal code;  
Law N°012/PR/2017 of 14 July 2017 on the code of criminal procedure;
- Law No. 003/PR/2020 of May 20, 2020 on the repression of acts of terrorism in the Republic of Chad;  
Law No. 019/PR/2020 of December 31, 2020 on the fight against and protection of people living with HIV/AIDS/STI;
- Law N°012/PR/2018 of June 20, 2018 on the fight against human trafficking in the Republic of Chad;  
Ordinance N°004/PR/2020 of 04 August 2020 on the creation of a national fund for solidarity and support to vulnerable people;  
Etc.

All of these laws protect people against the worst forms of exploitation. It should be noted that there is a lot of progress in the measures taken, such as the schooling of girls, the reintegration of street children into their families by the Ministry in charge of Social Action, and their reception at the Koundoul Center.

Since 1991, the Ministry of Planning has developed a national program of action for the Chadian child [PRONAFET], which sets out objectives for the survival and protection of children. It also created directorates and services for the protection of children's rights within the **Ministry** of Justice and ~~the~~ Ministry in charge of social action.

**5) Positive measures implemented by organizations in the civil society**

Many civil society organizations and NGOs work for human rights in Chad. These organizations welcome, protect and help homeless people. For example, there is the League for the Promotion of Street Children in Chad (LPDDE), the Chadian Association of Friends of Drug Addicts (ATAD), SOS Children's Village, and the Association of Mutual Aid for Children in Need in Chad (AEFEDT).

**6) What challenges remain to prevent people experiencing homelessness from being subjected to contemporary forms of slavery and to prevent and eliminate "homelessness" in accordance with MDG 11.1 and international human rights law?**

The situation of "homelessness" is primarily linked to poverty. The major challenge is to ensure the well-being of the population. It is necessary to provide a good education, to provide employment to young people, to encourage acts of solidarity from one to the other. It is also necessary to fight against all forms of exploitation of vulnerable people.

In order to prevent and eliminate homelessness, the actions of the government and civil society must complement each other by improving the living conditions of the population. The press has an important role to play in communication, information and awareness.

**7) Practical recommendations**

As a developing country, the challenges are great. The Government must ensure that its educational system is in place so that all children follow a normal school curriculum. It is necessary to ensure the application of adopted legislative and regulatory texts, as well as the implementation of ratified international conventions.

11 Adequate means must be available to support the associations or civil society organizations that work with or help the homeless. Follow-up units must also be set up.

Finally, it is necessary to sensitize the population on the issue of family planning that the media must popularize. We must also encourage artists who play an essential role in raising awareness and informing the population in order to eradicate the phenomenon of "homelessness" in our society.