3.3 Chad Additional Service Providers

For information on Chad additional service provider contact details, please see the following link:

4.7 Chad Additional Service Provision Contact List

Vehicle Rental

Two reliable car rental agencies in Chad are listed below. There are numerous other small companies in N'djamena.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Car Type</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avis / CFAO</td>
<td>Toyota Land Cruiser II</td>
<td>82000 CFA/day 1-6 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(driver included, 200 km/day)</td>
<td>74000 CFA/day 7-29 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61000 CFA/day +30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avis / CFAO</td>
<td>Suzuki Vitara</td>
<td>60000 CFA/day 1-6 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(driver included, 200 km/day)</td>
<td>54000 CFA/day 7-29 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45000 CFA/day +30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avis / CFAO</td>
<td>Toyota Corolla</td>
<td>40000 CFA/day 1-6 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(driver not included, 200 km/day)</td>
<td>36000 CFA/day 7-29 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30000 CFA/day +30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coop</td>
<td>Toyota Land Cruiser</td>
<td>130 USD/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(+ 0.3 USD/km if driving outside N'djamena)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coop</td>
<td>Toyota Minibus (12 seats)</td>
<td>80 USD/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(+ 0.3 USD/km if driving outside N'djamena)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taxi Companies

There are no taxi companies in Chad. Taxi market is managed by individuals. Average price from N'Djamena Airport to city (5-10 min): approx. 5000 CFA. Average price for normal run in city: 2500 CFA. It is not recommended to travel by taxi except with taxis validated by FSO (UN agencies) or security officer (for NGOs). Most of NGO’s and UN agencies have their own list of taxi driver that can be called anytime and reliable.

Freight Forwarding Agents

Some forwarding agents already used by some UN agencies and some NGO’s for custom clearance are provided in the contact list. This list is not complete, many others can be found.

Handling Equipment

Handling equipment are usually provided by forwarding agents. They rent handling machine through private company (SDV for example).

Rental cost

- Handling equipment 7 MT : 60,000 CFA / h
- Handling equipment 10 MT can be rented also in Abeche airport, handling equipments must be negotiated through French Army (epervier) and price to be discussed.

Electricity and Power

As of January 2004, Chad had 30 megawatts (MW) of installed electricity generating capacity, of which 100 percent was conventional thermal. In 2004, the country generated 0.09 billion kilowatthours (Bkwh) of electricity, while consuming 0.09 Bkwh. Generation and consumption of electricity in Chad have increased by 22 percent in the last 20 years. The small increase is due to a lack of investment in the electricity sector. Only a small portion (2 percent) of Chad’s population has access to electricity. The vast majority of Chadians rely on biomass fuels, such as wood and animal dung. On 84 cities in Chad, only 16 have a reliable network.

Generation and distribution of electricity in Chad are handled by the state-run Société Tchadienne d’Eau et d’Electricité (STEE).
Conventional thermal capacity comprises all of Chad’s power supply. Four generators, which are fueled by oil imported from Nigeria and Cameroon, make up the country’s only major power station (22 MW). The plant is located in N’Djamena, where approximately nine percent of households have electricity. The high cost of importing petroleum to fuel power generation makes Chad’s electricity prices among the highest in the world. World Bank loans to develop the electricity sector have focused on sustainable energy ($5.3 million) and equipment refurbishment ($55 million).

Additional efforts to increase electricity generation in Chad have not made much progress. Attempts to utilize oil from the Sedigi field in electricity generation have been unsuccessful, partly due to a malfunctioning pipeline between Sedigi and N’Djamena. In the short-term, both Libya and France have provided generators to increase Chadian electricity supply, and Libya has offered to export electricity to the country. According to Oil and Gas Journal (OGJ), Chad had proven oil reserves of 1.5 billion barrels as of January 2006. International oil companies first discovered oil in the early 1970s in southern Chad in the Doba and Lake Chad basins. Industry experts still consider Chad under-explored, with a high probability of locating new reserves in the future. In 2006, Chad produced approximately 170,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) of oil and is a net exporter of petroleum, since the country only consumed approximately 25,000 bbl/d of oil in 2006. Oil exported from landlocked Chad is transported via the Chad-Cameroon pipeline, which ends at Cameroon’s Kribi terminal. Chad has no proven natural gas reserves, and it neither produces natural gas nor consumes natural gas.

For information on Chad Power and Electricity additional details, please see the following links:

L’Energie dans le Monde Website on Chad
US Energy Information Administration

Electricity in Chad is produced by 4 old thermal plants, exclusively using imported fuel. Production is way under the population’s demand. Chad has a big potential in wind-powered electricity but not experimented yet. Gauthiot Falls, in southern Chad, offers also a good potential for hydroelectric production, estimated around 24 to 45 GWh by year. Not used yet. Gasoil is entirely imported from Cameroon and Nigeria. Distribution network is very limited and mainly composed of 3 networks that are not interconnected in N’Djamena, Shar Mouduo and Abeche. In 2002, Chad had approx 19 171 subscribers to STEE (75 % in N’Djamena). Daily supply is often interrupted. Electricity cost is extremely high due to imported fuel and difficulty to supply from Cameroon and Nigeria. All humanitarian actors use generator in order to avoid lack of electricity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production Unit</th>
<th>Type [1]</th>
<th>Installed Capacity (MW)</th>
<th>Current Production (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N’Djamena Plant</td>
<td>Thermal</td>
<td>22 MW</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarh Plant</td>
<td>Thermal</td>
<td>6.2 MW</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moundou Plant</td>
<td>Thermal</td>
<td>1.7 MW</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abeche Plant</td>
<td>Thermal</td>
<td>0.9 MW</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[1] E.g. Hydroelectric power, Thermal power...

### Internet Service Providers (ISPs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internet Service Providers</th>
<th>Are there ISPs available? (Yes / No)</th>
<th>Private or Government</th>
<th>Dial-up only (Yes / No)</th>
<th>Approximate Rates</th>
<th>Max leasable ‘dedicated’ bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Private - SAO NET / PRESTA BIST / SOTEL / SODITEL</td>
<td>dial-up ADSL GPRS V-SAT</td>
<td>Dial-up:</td>
<td>2048</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: V Sat everywhere, others Internet services mostly N’Djamena

For information on ISP provider companies, please see the following document:

Chad Telecommunications Provider Additional Details

Note: The information provided in the attached documents, which has been taken from the old DLCA, does not match the structure of the new LCA and is therefore provided separately.

For information on Chad additional service provider contact details, please see the following link:

4.7 Chad Additional Service Provision Contact List