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AFRICAN INTERNET NEWS

Looking at Internet access by mobile phone in Chad and across the African continent

According to [Statista.com](#), as of the fourth quarter of 2017 51.12 percent of global web traffic originated from mobile devices, up from 48.33 percent in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. At present Internet access across large parts of Africa is largely mobile based. See: [statistics for Africa](#).

Example: **95 percent of online traffic from Chad (in 2017) was by mobile phone!** According to the [CIA's Factbook](#): The total number of Internet users was: **592,623** in **2016** or **5.0% percent of the population of Chad**. [Another source](#) states that Chad's Internet users in late **2017** was **5.0% of the population or 768,274 users**. The total number of mobile phone use was: **6,231,009** (in 2016) or **53 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants**. Compare this to fixed telephone access in Chad which, in 2016, was less than 1 subscription per 100 inhabitants (for a total of 14,000 fixed lines).

Further facts: 1) There was a massive [spike since about 2003 of Chad's crude oil exports](#). In terms of [exports](#) the rate was 105,000 bbl/day (2014 est.) and [proved reserves are understood to be 1.5 billion](#) (established in 2017). Yet, [Chad remains one of the world's poorest countries](#) (in part due to instability, corruption and devastating climatic variation). 2) Chad's population **without electricity** was **10,477,071** in **2013** (with electrification for the total population of Chad at 4% electrification in urban areas at 14% and electrification in rural areas at 1%). See: [Chad – World Development Indicators](#)

THIS WEBMASTER'S VIEW:

According to the World Bank [over 45 percent](#) of Chad's population lives at or below the national poverty line. Agricultural development, water access and water sanitation, education, public sector reforms, urban and rural security, stabilization, and reconstruction may require the expanded support of NGOs, community based organizations, think tanks, local government, UN agencies, university groups, media, regional organizations, private sector, World Bank support, foundations, and job creation.

The driving force above all others may be access to the Internet to establish social cohesion, and further education. **Funding and support MUST go towards solar powered generators to plug in mobile phones and LOCAL web resources.**