

Peacebuilding Commission
Meeting on Post-Transition Peace Efforts in Chad
30 September 2025, 10:00 AM (New York time)

Conference Room 1

Draft Concept Note

Purpose of the meeting

On 2 December 2021, the Chadian transitional authorities presented the Transitional Roadmap to the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC).

The Chadian authorities have requested that the PBC provide a platform for them to assess the foundations for peacebuilding established during the political transition and the efforts to advance peacebuilding in the post-transition period, in order to mobilize more international attention and support.

During this PBC meeting, the Chadian government will present progress made in the decentralization process, as well as peacebuilding priorities and ongoing initiatives to address them, with a special focus on the National Strategy for Social Cohesion.

Background

Chad, a landlocked country with a population of nearly 19 million, located in the heart of Africa, completed a three-year transition period at the beginning of the year, under the leadership of Mahamat Idriss Déby Itno, following the passing of his late father, President Idris Déby Itno in 2021. Since its independence in 1960, the country has known two civil wars and various insurgencies.

National reconciliation was declared central as one of the priorities of the transitional authorities. To advance this goal, and to promote inclusive and sustainable governance as a foundation for peace and stability, the transitional government negotiated the Doha Peace Agreement, which was signed in 2022 by 43 political-military groups. This agreement created the conditions for the “Inclusive and Sovereign National Dialogue” (DNIS), held in N’Djamena between August and October 2022. The Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) of former politico-military movements was a major priority of the Doha Peace Agreement and is currently in its pre-implementation phase. The National DDR Policy Letter, outlining the programme’s strategic direction, was technically validated in March 2025 and is pending political validation.

The implementation of the DNIS recommendations enabled the organization of the constitutional referendum in December 2023, the presidential election in May 2024, won by Mahamat Idriss Déby Itno with 61% of the vote, as well as the holding of legislative, provincial and municipal elections in December 2024, followed by senatorial elections in February 2025. The senatorial elections marked the final stage in the return to constitutional order and the establishment of the first bicameral parliament in Chad's history.

In line with the new governance structure adopted through the December 2023 constitutional referendum, the election and installation of the provincial and local councils laid the foundation for decentralization. The transfer of competencies and resources to autonomous local authorities aims to promote more transparent, accountable, and citizen-centered governance, thereby enhancing the implementation of context-specific solutions that are conducive to local development. With the new decentralized structure, local authorities, together with religious

and traditional leaders as well as civil society actors, also become key actors for conflict prevention and peacebuilding at the local level.

As part of the institutional reforms introduced by the new Constitution, the independent institution of the Mediator of the Republic was reintroduced in 2024 as the primary body responsible for resolving conflicts between public authorities and citizens. In addition to this role, the Mediator also took over the portfolio of the Ministry of National Reconciliation and Social Cohesion, thereby becoming the lead institution for coordinating and overseeing conflict prevention and peacebuilding at the national level. As such, with its strategic role of monitoring, launching appropriate measures, and introducing mechanisms for sustaining peace, it assumes the core function in Chad's national peace infrastructure.

Peace and stability remain priorities for the post-transitional government, and the National Development Plan "Tchad Connexion 2030" underscores the importance of state reforms, decentralization, peace, security, and diplomacy as central, cross-cutting components for the country's development objectives. The adoption of the National Strategy for Social Cohesion in 2024 constitutes a strategic entry point for establishing a national peace infrastructure aimed at strengthening sustainable peace. Furthermore, the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and the National Strategy on Youth, Peace and Security reflect a growing recognition of the importance of inclusivity in achieving lasting peace.

Despite the stated and proven commitment and efforts of the government, political parties, civil society, international partners and other actors, Chad continues to face major development and stability challenges. Chad ranks 190 out of 193 countries on the Human Development Index¹, with 44.8% of the population living below the poverty line as of 2022. The country has one of the highest maternal mortality rates globally and continues to face significant gender inequalities, particularly in economic participation, education, health, and political empowerment.² Moreover, the humanitarian crisis is worsening due to the combined effects of climate-related hazards, health emergencies, and regional instability, leaving 40 per cent of the population in need of assistance.

The country's stability remains fragile.³ Security challenges in border regions continue to undermine stability, causing significant cross-border population movements. Porous borders contribute to the rise in cross-border crime, particularly the smuggling of illicit goods such as firearms, which in turn fuels the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

Chad hosts the seventh biggest refugee population globally-with over 1.4 million refugees. Chad's eastern provinces currently host over one million refugees and returnees from Sudan, while more than 200,000 people are displaced in the Lac Province due to the presence of non-state armed groups and ongoing community conflicts. The large number of refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons places additional strain on already limited basic social services and natural resources, further jeopardizing peaceful coexistence, especially between herders and farmers. Chad is among the most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change and environmental degradation⁴, particularly droughts and floods, which negatively impact agricultural production and pastoral livelihoods. Overall insecurity, combined with competition over access to and distribution of basic services and natural resources, are key drivers of intercommunal tensions that often escalate into violent clashes. In the first half of 2025, these clashes have become more severe, with a marked increase in casualties (deaths and injuries) and material damage compared to previous years.

¹ <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI>

² <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/chad/overview>

³ <https://fragilestatesindex.org/global-data/>

⁴ <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

Multilateral and bilateral partners are providing technical and financial support to the Chadian government to help build the required capacities for sustainable development, peace, and stability. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are committed to supporting Chad on governance reforms, including the decentralization process, and investments to address the underlying drivers of fragility. The World Bank finances 23 operations through the International Development Association (IDA): 12 national projects with a commitment of \$1.49 billion and 11 regional projects totalling \$939 million, amounting to a total of \$2.51 billion.⁵ The World Bank is currently evaluating Chad's renewed eligibility to the Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA) for the 2025-2027 period, under the IDA Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV) envelope. The International Monetary Fund's Executive Board recently approved Chad's \$625-million lending programme for four years, including an immediate disbursement of \$38.5 million.⁶

Through funding from the Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), seven catalytic projects are currently being implemented across different regions of the country to strengthen national reconciliation, promote social cohesion, and address drivers of conflict. Since 2017, the PBF has invested nearly \$60 million in Chad. Recently, the Secretary-General confirmed the country's re-eligibility for the fund for the 2025–2029 period.

In addition to the ongoing PBF projects, two new initiatives are currently being developed: one aimed at reinforcing the national peace infrastructure, and the other focused on the peaceful management of natural resources in eastern Chad.

Provisional Agenda

Opening remarks by the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, H.E. Mr. Ricklef Beutin (2 min)

Presentation of Post-Transition Efforts (7 min)

- Introductory Remarks by H.E. Dr. Abdoulaye Sabre Fadoul, Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Integration, and Chadians Abroad — 5 min
- Ms. Fatime Haram Acy, Deputy Minister of Finance, Budget, Economy and Planning, (co-chair of the Joint Steering Committee) — 5 min

Briefings by:

- Mrs. Martha Ama Akyaa Pobee, Under-Secretary-General for Africa in the Departments of Political Affairs and Peacebuilding, and Peace Operations — 5 min
- Mrs. Marina Wes, Director of Strategy and Operations for West Africa at the World Bank — 5 min
- Mrs. Achta Djibrine Sy, President of the Coalition of Women Mediators for Sustainable Peace, Representative of Chadian civil society
- Representative of Chadian civil society — 5 min
- Interventions by members of the Peacebuilding Commission
- Intervention by Mrs. Awa Dabo, Director and Deputy Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office (Department of Political Affairs and Peacebuilding, United Nations)

⁵ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/chad/overview#2>

⁶ <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/imfs-board-approves-625-million-loan-deal-chad-2025-07-25/>