

CHAD

Polity5 regime codes:

fac	scode	polity	pers	bmon	bday	byear	emon	eday	eyear	exec	exconst	polcomp
0a	CHA	-3	1	8	11	1960	1	17	1962	3	3	5
0b	CHA	-8	2	1	18	1962	6	6	1964	3	2	1
0c	CHA	-9	5	6	7	1964	9	26	1969	3	1	1
0d	CHA	-6	4	9	27	1969	8	27	1973	3	3	2
0e	CHA	-8	2	8	28	1973	4	13	1975	3	2	1
0f	CHA	-7	3	4	14	1975	8	28	1978	4	1	1
0g	CHA	-88	0	8	29	1978	2	11	1979	-88	-88	-88
1X	CHA	-77	6	2	12	1979	12	23	1985	-77	-77	-77
1O	CHA	-7	5	12	24	1985	12	1	1990	4	1	1
1Oa	CHA	-3	2	12	2	1990	4	8	1993	5	3	3
1Ob	CHA	-88	3	4	9	1993	6	2	1996	-88	-88	-88
2X	CHA	-1	23	6	3	1996	99	99	9999	4	3	6

PITF Problem Events:

- 1) 11/65-10/94 (ETH 11/65-10/94; ARC 02/79-12/85)
- 2) 10/05-04/10 (ETH 10/05-04/10)

0a) August 11, 1960 (independence) – The National Assembly voted unanimously to declare independence from France, effective August 11, 1960. Prime Minister Francois Tombalbaye, leader of the Chadian Progressive Party (PPT) was designated Head of State. The PPT was drawn from the non-Muslim, southern region and controlled 71 of 85 seats in the parliament. Northern parties held the remaining 14 seats.

0b) January 18, 1962 (ban oppositional parties) – On January 17, 1962, Francois Tombalbaye decreed, as Head of State, the dissolution and banning of all political parties except the ruling Chadian Progressive Party (PPT). A new constitution was adopted on April 14, 1962, that established a presidential system and Tombalbaye was designated president.

0c) June 7, 1964 (one-party state) – On June 7, 1964, the National Assembly unanimously passed a constitutional amendment establishing the supremacy of the Political Bureau of the Chadian Progressive Party (PPT) over the Government and unlimited executive authority.

Ethnic War: October 1965 – October 1994

In October 1965 a recurring civil war began among Chad's many communal groups. Although the conflict was marked by with shifting alliances, the majority of the conflict occurred along north-south lines.

0d) September 27, 1969 (institutional reform) – On September 27, 1969, under pressure by the French government which was providing active military support against the insurgency led by the National Liberation Front of Chad (Frolinat), the National Assembly adopted reforms that delegated regional administrative authority, including tax collection, to the traditional chiefs. On December 14, 1969, an expanded and more moderate National Assembly was elected that included former dissidents who had been expelled from the PPT.

0e) August 28, 1973 (purge of the ruling party) – As a result of government reforms, President Tombalbaye faced increased opposition within his government; he initially responded to opposition by purging individuals who were strong enough to challenge his authority, including

the commander-in-chief of the Army, Gen. Felix Malloum (arrested on June 28, 1973). On August 27, 1973, Tombalbaye dissolved the PPT declaring it a “cadre of permanent discord.” He replaced it with a new organization, the National Revolutionary Movement of Culture and Society (MNRCS). He charged the MNRCS with a program to return Chadian society to “African authenticity” which, among its policies, required all southerners to adopt African forenames (he changed his from Francois to N’Garta).

0f) April 14, 1975 (military coup) – On August 13, 1975, the regime of President N’Garta Tombalbaye was overthrown by the military following an attack on the president’s quarters by an Army unit led by Lt. Dimtaloum during which the President was fatally wounded. A Supreme Military Council (SMC) was set up to assume control, the MNRCS and National Assembly were dissolved, and political parties were banned. Gen. Malloum was released from prison and took control of the military regime.

0g) August 29, 1978 (transitional government) – A “fundamental charter” was agreed upon and signed in Khartoum on August 25, 1978, by the Malloum government and a breakaway rebel group led by Hissène Habré. On August 29, the Malloum was confirmed as president, the Supreme Military Council was dissolved, and Habre was appointed prime minister and charged with forming a national unity government. Habré had been a commander of the Northern Armed Forces Command Council (CCFAN) of Frolinat but was opposed to the Libyan occupation of the Aouzou Strip; he had split from Frolinat and his command was taken over by Goukouni Oueddei.

1X) Date of Change to Factional-Autocratic: February 12, 1979 (collapse of central authority)

Brief Explanation of Change To:

A crisis in the transitional “national unity” government emerged in November 1978 as Habré insisted that all Frolinat political prisoners be released as called for in the 1978 charter agreement and Molloum refused citing security concerns. This disagreement delayed the planned integration of Northern Armed Forces fighters into the national army and a paralysis of government as the two leaders refused to speak to one another. The crisis came to a head on February 12, as a call for a general strike escalated into fighting between forces loyal to Malloum and to Habré in the capital. The fighting quickly polarized the population and led to massacres of members of the Muslim minority in the southern region. Northern forces managed to gain control of the capital, N’Djamena, with help from Libyan forces, and installed a Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) under the nominal leadership of Goukouni Oueddei in June 1979 but it exercised no effective central authority. Oueddei was ousted on June 7, 1982, by forces loyal to Habré, who took control of the capital. The GUNT organization remained in control of the northern region and various rebel groups formed in the central and southern regions.

Adverse Regime Change: February 1979 – June 1984

A failed attempt at national unification amidst civil war in 1978 leads to collapse of governance, intensified conflict, and Libyan and French military intervention.

Identify Main Factions:

- *Non-Muslim Southerners* — Black-African, non-Muslim (largely Sara) ethnic groups who were the majority in the southern regions of the country dominated the Chadian Progressive Party and controlled the government and armed forces under Tombalbaye's autocratic leadership. Although some Muslims were co-opted into the ruling party, the Muslim groups remained underrepresented in politics. Following the fall of the Malloum regime in February 1979, southern forces of the Chadian Armed Forces were transformed to rebel forces.
- *Muslims* — The Muslim population was concentrated mainly in the north and comprised many divergent groups. Violent riots broke out on November 1, 1965, in Guéra Prefecture, resulting in about 500 deaths. From there, rebellion against the southern-dominated PPT regime spread through the north and east-central regions. The rebels were loosely organized as the National Liberation Front of Chad (Frolinat) but, in fact, remained a collection of autonomous groups until the February 1979 crisis. With substantial support from Libya, northern groups formed the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) under Goukouni Oueddei, however, it was unable to consolidate central authority and was ousted by forces loyal to Habré in June 1982.

10) Date of Change from Factional-Autocratic: December 23, 1985 (reconciliation agreement)

Brief Explanation of Change From:

Fighting with rebel groups in the south had largely subsided by March 1985 as various groups tentatively accepted the authority of the Habré regime supported by France and in opposition to Libyan intervention in the north. Habré toured the south on a public relations campaign in mid-year. By the end of 1985, Habré was able, through a series of negotiated settlements, to consolidate central government authority in the southern region; On December 23, the Habré regime signed a reconciliation agreement with the Chadian Democratic Front, an umbrella organization of mainly southern rebel groups; the government was then able to shift its main attention to fighting with northern rebels.

Changes within Autocratic Period:

10a) December 2, 1990 (military defeat; new government) – On December 10, 1989, the regime held a referendum to endorse Habré's role as president and to accept a new constitution establishing a one-party system under the National Union for Independence and the Revolution (UNIR) party, which had been established by Habré. Elections for a new National Assembly were held on July 8, 1990; however, no actual decision-making authority was vested in the legislature. The president had weathered a coup attempt on April 1-2, 1989, but the leaders of the coup escaped. One of those coup leaders, a former Army commander, Idriss Déby, organized militant opposition to the Habré regime as the Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS). The MPS forces launched attacks from bases in Sudan and won a decisive victory over Habré's forces on November 10, 1990; Habré fled the capital and Déby's forces took control on December 2, 1990.

1Ob) April 9, 1993 (transitional government) – Chad was ruled by a 33-member state council since an insurgent group, the Patriotic Salvation Movement, seized power on December 1, 1990, and installed Col. Idriss Déby as president. On October 4, 1991, the government issued an order legalizing political parties and on April 7, 1993, a National Conference concluded with the adoption of a transitional charter that established a transitional government and legislature on April 9, 1993, to hold power until elections could be held.

2X) Date of Change to Factional-Autocratic: June 3, 1996 (presidential coup)

Brief Explanation of Change To:

On June 2, 1996, Chad held its first multiparty presidential election since gaining independence. This election was followed by a run-off on July 3 between President Déby and opposition candidate Gen. Abdelkader Wadal Kamougue of the Union for Renewal and Democracy (URD), in which President Déby was declared the winner with nearly 70% of the vote. However, the election results were disputed by opposition groups who alleged "massive" electoral fraud and denounced the poll as a farce; the opposition called for a boycott of the second-round run-off. Further charges have focused on the dominance of Déby's Zaghawa tribe in the government and military. On July 31, 1996, the government dissolved all Islamic groups. A public referendum held on June 6, 2005, lifted the presidential term limit so that Déby could continue to be re-elected.

Identify Main Factions:

- *Supporters of President Déby:* President Idriss Déby was installed as president in a December 1990 coup after leading the opposition against former President Hissene Habré. Déby's April 1st Movement was transformed into the ruling Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS), which remains his personal political vehicle, and which relies on support from Zaghawa of central Chad. This support began to erode in 2004-2007, as Déby's government has faced multiple insurgencies, defections, and several coup attempts.
- *Opposition to President Déby:* Opposition to President Déby has largely originated from western, southern, and eastern Chad, and has taken the form of multiple rebellions and ethnic wars, and more recently personalistic party competition through the Federation Action for the Republic (FAR), Rally for Democracy and Progress, and National Union for Democracy and Renewal (UDR). Opposition groups remain fractured, highly personalistic and loosely organized, and have been unable to mount either effective military or political opposition to President Déby.

Ethnic War: October 2005 – April 2010

Dominance of the central government by President Déby's clan and ethnic-Zaghawa supporters led to a mutiny by elements of the army in October 2005, a coup attempt in March 2006, and an attack on the capital in April 2006. Failing to unseat the government, FUC rebel forces took refuge in border regions with Sudan and Central African Republic. A peace agreement with the rebels was reached in December 2006 and fighting largely ended in January 2007. The agreement quickly broke down and fighting resumed in areas bordering the Sudan; this round included a split in Déby's support base. A second attack on the capital was mounted in February

2008 but this attack also failed to unseat the Déby government. An agreement was reached between Chad and Sudan in late 2009 to normalize relations and cooperate in increasing security along their mutual border; armed clashes subsequently have diminished.