

<b>Country/entity</b>	Chad Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Tripoli Agreement to Settle the Dispute between the Republic of Chad and the Republic of Sudan
<b>Date</b>	8 Feb 2006
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes

**Agreement/conflict level** Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

### **Chadian Conflicts (1966 - )**

The political history of Chad has been defined by ethno-religious conflict following independence from France in 1960, particularly between the Islamic north and the Christian and animist south. Although prevalent during the colonial era, this became particularly apparent under Tombalbaye during his 15-year rule (1960-1975), which saw mass discrimination against the Muslim northern and central regions. In 1966, the Islamist National Liberation Front on Chad (FROLINAT) was formed, but the movement was defined by factionalism and in-fighting, often encouraged by Libyan government policies, until the civil war ended in 1993. In 1975 Tombalbaye was killed during a coup, and the country reverted to military rule. Constant pressure from the various FROLINAT factions, however, caused then-ruler General Felix Malloum to align himself with Hissene Habre, a rebel leader formerly-aligned with FROLINAT, but then-commander of the Forces Armées du Nord (FAN). In 1978, Libyan troops also occupied the Aouzou Strip (See Libyan-Chadian Conflict). Meanwhile, Habre's FROLINAT competitor, Goukouni Oueddei, gathered the majority of the northern insurgent factions, and the ensuing civil war between 11 factions eroded the capabilities of the state. In 1979, the Lagos Accords created a unity government (GUNT) that briefly convened the factions, but infighting between Habre and Goukouni's forces broke out soon after.

Habre finally gained control of N'Djamena in 1982, but faced continuing insurgent pressure from GUNT. This changed in the mid-1980s when all forces in Chad aligned themselves against the Libyan occupation and expelled them from Chad. Infighting in Habre's regime, meanwhile, saw the defection of General Idriss Deby to Sudan, where he launched a Zaghawa campaign against the President and took the capital in December 1990 with Libyan-backing. Deby was announced President in early 1991, and to ease fighting he announced elections, which he won, in 1996. A number of short-lived peace deals were signed with several rebel factions in 1997, but fighting continued. In 2003, an influx of over 200,000 refugees from Darfur complicated the matter further, and in 2005 Chad declared war on Sudan, which was backing the Chadian rebel group, Rally for Democracy and Liberty. A series of battles ensued across Chad culminating in the Battle of N'Djamena in 2008. The latest war ended in 2010 with a peace accord signed between Sudan and Chad.

In 2021, the FACT (Front pour l'Alternance et la Concorde au Tchad: Front for Change and Concord in Chad) attacked the Chadian military on the eve of presidential elections. President Idriss Déby was killed in the attack, and the army formed a Transitional Military Council (TMC).

Close

Chadian Conflicts (1966 - )

### **Sudan Conflicts (1955 - )**

Agreements relate to several distinct dyads, and also the negotiated independence of South Sudan, and subsequent internal conflict in South Sudan. Sudan-South Sudan. The long-standing conflict between the north and the south of the country dates back to colonial times, where the British introduced a so-called 'Southern Policy', severely hampering population movements between these big regions. Immediately after gaining independence in 1956, southern movements started to fight for independence; this fight became professionalised in 1983 with the foundation of the soon internationally supported Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). When the Islamic Front government introduced strict sharia laws in the south after it took over power in 1988 the war

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Chad-Sudan Agreements
<b>Parties</b>	For the Republic of the Sudan: (Signed) His Excellency Mr. Omer Hassan A. Al-Bashir; For the Republic of Chad: (Signed) His Excellency Mr. Idriss Deby Itno
<b>Third parties</b>	Facilitators: (Signed) His Excellency Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the Republic of the Congo, Current President of the African Union; (Signed) Brother Muammar Al-Qadhafi Leader of the Revolution High Peace Mediator within CEN-SAD and beyond; For the Central African Republic: (Signed) His Excellency Mr. François Bozizé Yangouvonda, President of the Republic; For Burkina Faso: (Signed) His Excellency Mr. Blaise Compaoré, President of Burkina Faso, Current President of CEN-SAD
<b>Description</b>	An agreement between the Republic of Chad and the Republic of the Sudan in which both pledge to work towards the restoration of good-neighborliness and cooperation, specifically recalling the provisions of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Charter on Security of CEN-SAD regarding non-interference and peaceful resolution. Furthermore, both parties pledge to prohibit the presence of opposition elements from crossing the border, to end hostile media campaigns, to normalize their diplomatic and consular relations, and to establish a mechanism to review the implementation of this agreement.

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**Agreement document** [SD\\_TD\\_060208\\_Tripoli Agreement.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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## Groups

**Children/youth** No specific mention.

**Disabled persons** No specific mention.

**Elderly/age** No specific mention.

**Migrant workers** No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/national group** No specific mention.

**Religious groups** No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced persons** No specific mention.

**Social class** No specific mention.

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**Gender**

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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**State definition**

**Nature of state (general)** No specific mention.

**State configuration** No specific mention.

**Self determination** No specific mention.

**Referendum** No specific mention.

**State symbols** No specific mention.

**Independence/secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/unification** No specific mention.

**Border delimitation** No specific mention.

**Cross-border provision** [Agreement in its entirety is cross-border in nature, providing for cooperation and good-neighbourliness between Chad and the Republic of Sudan]

Page 5, Article 1

The two Parties pledge to work towards the restoration of the climate of trust, good-neighbourliness and cooperation that has long existed between them.

Page 5, Article 2

The two Parties pledge to respect scrupulously the provisions of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Charter on Security of CEN-SAD, both of which stipulate non-interference in internal affairs and the non-use of force for the resolution of disputes.

Page 5, Article 3

The two Parties pledge to prevent the use of their territories for subversive activities directed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the other Party.

Page 6, Article 4

The two Parties pledge to prohibit forthwith the presence of rebel elements from either country in their respective territories.

Page 6, Article 5

In the context of the restoration of trust and good-neighbourly relations, the two Parties will endeavour to normalize their diplomatic and consular relations.

Page 6, Article 7

The two Parties agree to the establishment by the Tripoli Summit of:

- A ministerial committee to follow up on the implementation of this Agreement;
- A mission to gather information on the ground;
- A peace and security force to secure the common border.

Page 6, Article 8

The two Parties pledge to cooperate and to facilitate the operation of the peace mechanisms referred to in article 7.

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## **Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties reform** No specific mention.

**Civil society** No specific mention.

**Traditional/religious leaders** No specific mention.

**Public administration** No specific mention.

**Constitution** No specific mention.

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### **Power sharing**

**Political power sharing** No specific mention.

**Territorial power sharing** No specific mention.

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** No specific mention.

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### **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** No specific mention.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights** No specific mention.

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

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## Rights related issues

<b>Citizenship</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Democracy</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Media and communication</b>	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 6, Article 6 The two Parties pledge to put an end to hostile media campaigns and to work to establish a spirit of fraternity and harmony.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	Page 5, Untitled Preamble [...] Bearing in mind the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, Recalling the relevant provisions of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and of the Treaty establishing CEN-SAD, [...]  Page 5, Article 2 The two Parties pledge to respect scrupulously the provisions of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Charter on Security of CEN-SAD, both of which stipulate non-interference in internal affairs and the non-use of force for the resolution of disputes.

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## Rights institutions

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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## Justice sector reform

<b>Criminal justice and emergency law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State of emergency provisions</b>	No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** No specific mention.

**Prisons and detention** No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

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### **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** No specific mention.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

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### **Land, property and environment**

**Land reform/rights** No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/nomadism rights** No specific mention.

**Cultural heritage** No specific mention.

**Environment** No specific mention.

**Water or riparian rights or access** No specific mention.

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## **Security sector**

### **Security Guarantees**

Page 5, Article 2

The two Parties pledge to respect scrupulously the provisions of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Charter on Security of CEN-SAD, both of which stipulate non-interference in internal affairs and the non-use of force for the resolution of disputes.

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### **Ceasefire**

No specific mention.

### **Police**

No specific mention.

### **Armed forces**

No specific mention.

### **DDR**

No specific mention.

### **Intelligence services**

No specific mention.

### **Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces**

Page 6, Article 4

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### **Withdrawal of foreign forces**

No specific mention.

### **Corruption**

No specific mention.

### **Crime/organised crime**

No specific mention.

### **Drugs**

No specific mention.

### **Terrorism**

No specific mention.

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**Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** No specific mention.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** No specific mention.

**Vetting** No specific mention.

**Victims** No specific mention.

**Missing persons** No specific mention.

**Reparations** No specific mention.

**Reconciliation** Page 5, Untitled Preamble  
Responding to the appeals and mediation efforts made by the leaders and Heads of State at the Tripoli Summit with a view to achieving reconciliation and lasting peace between Chad and the Sudan,

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## Implementation

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** Facilitators: (Signed) His Excellency Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the Republic of the Congo, Current President of the African Union; (Signed) Brother Muammar Al-Qadhafi  
Leader of the Revolution High Peace Mediator within CEN-SAD and beyond; For the Central African Republic: (Signed) His Excellency Mr. François Bozizé Yangouvonda, President of the Republic; For Burkina Faso: (Signed) His Excellency Mr. Blaise Compaoré, President of Burkina Faso, Current President of CEN-SAD

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism** Page 6, Article 7  
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