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

Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Territory
Peace process	Chad-Sudan Agreements
Parties	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
Third parties	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
Description	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.

Agreement document	SD_TD_060208_Tripoli Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

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.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

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-neighborliness 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.

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.

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.

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.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	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.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	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.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

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.

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.

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

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,

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 The two Parties agree to the establishment by the Tripoli Summit of: – A ministerial committee to follow up on the implementation of this Agreement; [...] Page 6, Article 8 The two Parties pledge to cooperate and to facilitate the operation of the peace mechanisms referred to in article 7.