

Country/entity	Chad Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Statement of the Four-party Peace Summit
Date	21 Feb 2007
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 -

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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 1982 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	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Territory
Peace process	Chad-Sudan Agreements
Parties	[Uploaded document unsigned, but Statement indicates and differentiates Parties and Third Parties] His Excellency Mr. Omer Hassan Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan; His Excellency President Idriss Deby Itno, President of the Republic of Chad;
Third parties	[Uploaded document unsigned, but Statement indicates and differentiates Parties and Third Parties] 'On the joint initiative of Brother and Leader Muammar Al-Qadhafi, Chairman of the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) and high sponsor of the peace process within the Community'; the President Isaias Afwerki of the State of Eritrea; 'Also participating in the summit, [...] two members of the Council of Heads of State and Brother, Mohamed Al-Madani Al-Azhari, Secretary-General of Cen-Sad.'
Description	A statement informing on the Four-Party Peace Summit held between the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), the State of Eritrea, the Republic of Chad, and the Republic of the Sudan, for the purpose of dealing with the dispute between the Chad and Sudan. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the Tripoli Agreement (08/02/2006), to respect the sovereignty of each state, and to establish a joint committee, which will be chaired by the State of Eritrea.

Agreement document	SD_TD_070221 Statement of Four-Party Peace Summit.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.

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 Page 1, Following extensive, open consultations and discussions, the summit reached the following conclusions:
1. Chad and the Sudan reaffirm their full commitment to the Tripoli agreement signed on 8 February 2006 and pledge to implement it fully;

Page 1, Following extensive, open consultations and discussions, the summit reached the following conclusions:
2. The Governments of the two countries pledge to respect each other's sovereignty, not to interfere in each other's domestic affairs, to refrain from engaging in hostile activities towards each other and to strive to bring about full normalization of their relations;

Page 1, Following extensive, open consultations and discussions, the summit reached the following conclusions:
3. The summit decided to set up a joint committee, chaired by the Great Jamahiriya and the State of Eritrea and with the participation of the Republic of Chad and the Republic of the Sudan. The committee shall establish its terms of reference, it being understood that its work shall commence immediately.

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	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

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	<p>Page 1, Following extensive, open consultations and discussions, the summit reached the following conclusions:</p> <p>1. Chad and the Sudan reaffirm their full commitment to the Tripoli agreement signed on 8 February 2006 and pledge to implement it fully;</p> <p>Page 1, Following extensive, open consultations and discussions, the summit reached the following conclusions:</p> <p>2. The Governments of the two countries pledge to respect each other's sovereignty, not to interfere in each other's domestic affairs, to refrain from engaging in hostile activities towards each other and to strive to bring about full normalization of their relations;</p>
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	No specific mention.
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	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
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Other international signatory	[Uploaded document unsigned, but Statement indicates and differentiates Parties and Third Parties] 'On the joint initiative of Brother and Leader Muammar Al-Qadhafi, Chairman of the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) and high sponsor of the peace process within the Community'; the President Isaias Afwerki of the State of Eritrea; 'Also participating in the summit, [...] two members of the Council of Heads of State and Brother, Mohamed Al-Madani Al-Azhari, Secretary-General of Cen-Sad.'
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Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
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International mission/force/similar	Page 1, Following extensive, open consultations and discussions, the summit reached the following conclusions: ... 3. The summit decided to set up a joint committee, chaired by the Great Jamahiriya and the State of Eritrea and with the participation of the Republic of Chad and the Republic of the Sudan. The committee shall establish its terms of reference, it being understood that its work shall commence immediately.
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Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
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Related cases	No specific mention.
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Source	http://peacemaker.un.org .
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