

Country/entity	Chad Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord bilatéral pour le développement et le renforcement des relations entre Soudan et Tchad (Accord de Riyad)
Date	3 May 2007
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Interstate/interstate conflict

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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Territory
Peace process	Chad-Sudan Agreements
Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Republic of Sudan - The government of the Republic of Chad <p>Omar Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of Sudan Idriss Deby ITNO, President of the Republic of Chad</p>
Third parties	In presence of servitor of the two holy places, the King Abdullah Bin, Abdul Aziz, King of Saudi Arabia Kingdom
Description	This agreement is about the reaffirmation of respect of previous agreements (in particular the Tripoli Agreement but also other bilateral or multilateral agreements) and non-interference in each other's affairs. The aim is to normalise relations and the situation between the two countries and stop supporting armed movements opposed to the other state.
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Agreement document	SD_TD_070503_Accord bilateral Soudan Tchad (Accord de Riyadh)_tr.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)**

Page 1, Untitled Preamble:

Starting with the wish of the government of the Republic of Sudan and the government of the Republic of Chad (referred to below as the two parties) to strengthen the links of fraternal friendship between the two countries, and to strengthen the historical ties between these brother nations in every domain;

Undertaking to respect the principles of neighbourly relations, of non-interference in the interior affairs of other countries, and the resolution of conflicts by peaceful means;

Page 1-2, Article (3):

The two parties undertake to do the following:

a. Respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the other party, and avoid interference in the internal affairs of the other.

b. Prohibit the use of territory in either country to receive, mobilise, train, allow the passage or supply of armed movements against the other party; or the provision of any form of material or moral support to these movements, and to endeavour to remove them from the territory of the two countries.

c. Support the political and security efforts of the African Union, in order to re-establish stability in the province of Darfur and on the borders between the two countries, by applying the Darfur peace agreements.

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, Article (2):

The two parties undertake to work sincerely and seriously in order to develop and strengthen political, economic and social relations between the two countries, and to work actively for this purpose using official and informal channels in each country.

Page 1-2, Article (3):

The two parties undertake to do the following:

...

b. Prohibit the use of territory in either country to receive, mobilise, train, allow the passage or supply of armed movements against the other party; or the provision of any form of material or moral support to these movements, and to endeavour to remove them from the territory of the two countries.

c. Support the political and security efforts of the African Union, in order to re-establish stability in the province of Darfur and on the borders between the two countries, by applying the Darfur peace agreements.

Page 2, Article (6):

The two parties agree to cooperate and to work jointly in order to develop and consolidate relations between border regions, particularly in the economic and health domains; and in general in cross border commerce, the control of epidemics, transport and communications; by establishing structures and protocols to this effect.

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

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Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other

Page 2, Article (5):

The two parties agree to jointly develop and consolidate economic and social relations between the two countries in the best interests of the two brother nations; in this regard the two parties undertake to open direct channels of communication between those in charge in the two countries, and to encourage both official and private contacts, particularly between businessmen and investors; to conclude agreements and protocols to this effect, and anything else necessary for common cooperation.

Mobility/access

Page 2, Article (6):

The two parties agree to cooperate and to work jointly in order to develop and consolidate relations between border regions, particularly in the economic and health domains; and in general in cross border commerce, the control of epidemics, transport and communications; by establishing structures and protocols to this effect.

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 Page 2, Article (5):
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Page 2, Article (6):
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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 1-2, Article (3):
The two parties undertake to do the following:
...
c. Support the political and security efforts of the African Union, in order to re-establish stability in the province of Darfur and on the borders between the two countries, by applying the Darfur peace agreements

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces Page 2, Article (4):
The two parties reiterate their commitment to making every effort necessary for full implementation of the Tripoli Agreement, in particular in relation to the activities of the High Military Committee which the parties agreed to set up on August 28, 2006, and to take those concrete measures necessary for its activation.

DDR No specific mention.

**Intelligence
services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces** The two parties undertake to do the following:
...
b. Prohibit the use of territory in either country to receive, mobilise, train, allow the passage or supply of armed movements against the other party; or the provision of any form of material or moral support to these movements, and to endeavour to remove them from the territory of the two countries.

**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.
Other international signatory	In presence of servitor of the two holy places, the King Abdullah Bin, Abdul Aziz, King of Saudi Arabia Kingdom
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

Page 1-2, Article (3):

The two parties undertake to do the following:

...

c. Support the political and security efforts of the African Union, in order to re-establish stability in the province of Darfur and on the borders between the two countries, by applying the Darfur peace agreements.

Page 2, Article (7):

The two parties undertake to work and cooperate with the African Union and the United Nations to find a durable solution to the conflict in Darfur and in the east of Chad, to achieve peace and stability in the interests of all.

Enforcement mechanism

The parties agree to cooperate with the AU and the UN to find a durable solution to the conflict in Darfur and the east of Chad and to achieve peace and stability for all.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

<http://peacemaker.un.org/>
