| | |
|---|---|
| **Country/entity** | Chad |
| **Region** | Africa (excl MENA) |
| **Agreement name** | Doha Agreement for Peace and Involvement of Political-Military Movements in the Sovereign and Inclusive National Dialogue in Chad |
| **Date** | 8 Aug 2022 |
| **Agreement status** | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| **Interim arrangement** | Yes |

**Agreement/conflict level** Intrastate/intrastate 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 -
)

**Stage** Framework/substantive - partial

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

**Peace process** Chad: Doha process

**Parties**

Page 10-14:
HISSEIN ERDIMI

Union of the Forces of Resistance

UFR

BACHIR TIKEZO OUSMANE

Military Council for the Good of the Republic

CMSR

OUMAR MAHAMAT ADIGUEY

Movement of the Chadians for the Liberation

MLT

BECHIR NASRI HISSEIN

National Settlement Council of Chad

CNR

ABDALLAH RAMADANE

National Movement for Settlement

MNR

HAMDANE DJIGUER

Movement for the Democratic Card in Chad

MCDT

| | |
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| **Third parties** | Page 9-10:<br>Article 4.29. This Agreement, signed in Doha in presence of the representatives of the State of Qatar and the United Nations (UN), the representatives of African Union (UA), Lake Chad Basin Commission (CBLT), Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC), European Union (EU), International Organisation of La Francophonie (OIF), Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OCI), of France, US, Germany, Italy, Togo, countries neighbouring to Chad (Cameron, Central African Republic, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, and Sudan) enters into force as of the date of being signed. |
| **Description** | This agreement, supported by Qatar as hosts and 3rd party to the agreement, outlines the core issues to be resolved in order to commence the National Inclusive Dialogue. Importantly, while many armed groups supported the deal, the main opponent of the transitional government, the Front for Change and Concord in Chad (FACT), was not one of them |

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| **Agreement document** | TD_220808_Doha Agreement for Peace and Involvement of Political-Military Movements in the Sovereign and Inclusive National Dialogue in Chad.pdf (opens in new tab) \| Download PDF |
| **Agreement document (original language)** | TD_220808_ Doha Agreement for Peace and Involvement of Political-Military Movements in the Sovereign and Inclusive National Dialogue in Chad.pdf (opens in new tab) |

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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** | Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical<br>Page 1:<br>Keeping on their minds that using the ethnicity as political means to block progress and prosperity of a country is a dangerous wrong which impairs the national cohesion and unity. |
| **Religious groups** | No specific mention. |
| **Indigenous people** | No specific mention. |
| **Other groups** | No specific mention. |

| | |
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| **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)**

Page 1:
Taking into consideration the process initiated by the Transition Political Authorities in Chad to set the country on the pathway of peace, democracy and development, becoming a state with a stable rule of law which ensures a territorial integrity, national unity and social justice.
Taking into consideration that protection and promotion of human rights, democratic principles, rule of law and justice, as well as cessation of personal impunity, implementation of good governance practices and transparency in public administration are necessary conditions for the stability, development and prosperity of the whole society.
[...]
Taking into consideration that the current political transition constitutes a historical opportunity to reconcile Chad with its own roots and prohibit all forms of injustice and abuse inciting use of violence as means to achieve the goals.

Page 7:
II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena

[...]

2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena

Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:
[...]
14. discussing a practical application of French and Arabic language in all administrative operations of the official and unofficial state institutions.

Page 7:
II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena

[...]

2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena

Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:
[...]
17. form of the State, constitution, institutional reforms and electoral procedure.

Page 9:
IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 4.24. The Parties commit to implement all provisions of this Agreement with integrity and in good faith, and in compliance with the following principles:

- respect to the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Chad.
[...]
- achieving a sovereign status of the National Inclusive Dialogue and legal enforceability of its resolutions.

| | |
|---|---|
| **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** | No specific mention. |

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**Governance**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Political institutions (new or reformed)** | Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references<br>Page 5-6:<br>1.3 Measures to secure trust and security arrangements<br>[...]<br>Article 1.3.13. In order to reinforce the trust, peace and stability, the political-military movements resolutely and jointly commit specifically to:<br>[...]<br>resolutely commit to follow the pathway of the dialogue and political competition in compliance with the applicable laws of the Republic of Chad.<br>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions<br>Page 7:<br>II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena<br><br>[...]<br><br>2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena<br><br>Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:<br><br>[...]<br>5. establishment of a Government of the National Reconciliation after the wrap-up of the National Inclusive Dialogue, which shall be in charge, inter alia, of the implementation of the recommendations and resolutions adopted in the course of the National Inclusive Dialogue, as well as of the Doha Agreement.<br>6. nominating, on a consensual basis, a prime minister to form and manage the Government of the National Reconciliation, who shall stay in function until the presidential elections, in which he/she shall not stand as a candidate. |
| **Elections** | Page 2:<br>Taking into consideration the urgent necessity to restore the constitutional order through free, transparent, democratic and trustworthy elections without undue delay.<br><br>Page 7:<br>II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena<br><br>[...]<br><br>2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena<br><br>Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:<br>[...]<br>9. legislative and regulatory reform in order to set up general, free, democratic and transparent elections.<br>[...]<br>17. form of the State, constitution, institutional reforms and electoral procedure. |

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|---|---|
| **Electoral commission** | No specific mention. |
| **Political parties reform** | Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform<br>Page 5:<br>1.3 Measures to secure trust and security arrangements<br><br>[...]<br><br>Article 1.3.12. Besides of the special security measures, the transition government shall ensure free movement of the members of the political-military movements. To achieve this goal, it shall take following measures:<br><br>[...]<br><br>acknowledge the freedom of all members of the political-military movements to establish a political party or civil society in compliance with the applicable law. |
| **Civil society** | Page 5:<br>1.3 Measures to secure trust and security arrangements<br><br>[...]<br><br>Article 1.3.12. Besides of the special security measures, the transition government shall ensure free movement of the members of the political-military movements. To achieve this goal, it shall take following measures:<br><br>[...]<br><br>acknowledge the freedom of all members of the political-military movements to establish a political party or civil society in compliance with the applicable law. |
| **Traditional/ religious leaders** | No specific mention. |

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|---|---|
| **Public administration** | Page 1:<br>Taking into consideration that protection and promotion of human rights, democratic principles, rule of law and justice, as well as cessation of personal impunity, implementation of good governance practices and transparency in public administration are necessary conditions for the stability, development and prosperity of the whole society.<br><br>Page 7:<br>II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena<br><br>[...]<br><br>2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena<br><br>Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:<br>[...]<br>14. discussing a practical application of French and Arabic language in all administrative operations of the official and unofficial state institutions.<br>15. raising the question of the return of the authorized officials into their posts and their connection to the ranks of their peers. |
| **Constitution** | Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal<br>Page 2:<br>Taking into consideration the urgent necessity to restore the constitutional order through free, transparent, democratic and trustworthy elections without undue delay. |

**Power sharing**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Political power sharing** | Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition<br>State level<br>Page 7:<br>II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena<br><br>[...]<br><br>2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena<br><br>Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:<br><br>[...]<br>5. establishment of a Government of the National Reconciliation after the wrap-up of the National Inclusive Dialogue, which shall be in charge, inter alia, of the implementation of the recommendations and resolutions adopted in the course of the National Inclusive Dialogue, as well as of the Doha Agreement.<br>6. nominating, on a consensual basis, a prime minister to form and manage the Government of the National Reconciliation, who shall stay in function until the presidential elections, in which he/she shall not stand as a candidate. |
| **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**

Page 1:
Taking into consideration the process initiated by the Transition Political Authorities in Chad to set the country on the pathway of peace, democracy and development, becoming a state with a stable rule of law which ensures a territorial integrity, national unity and social justice.
Taking into consideration that protection and promotion of human rights, democratic principles, rule of law and justice, as well as cessation of personal impunity, implementation of good governance practices and transparency in public administration are necessary conditions for the stability, development and prosperity of the whole society.

Page 2:
Being aware that peace, security, real development and rule of law cannot be given particular shape without all sons and daughters of Chad working hard with the intention to achieve success on the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena.

Page 7:
II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena

[...]

2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena

Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:
[...]
18. human rights and fundamental liberties.

Page 9:
IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 4.24. The Parties commit to implement all provisions of this Agreement with integrity and in good faith, and in compliance with the following principles:

-respect to the human rights, human dignity, fundamental liberties and freedom of religion.

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

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Civil and political rights** | Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement<br>Page 5:<br>1.3 Measures to secure trust and security arrangements<br><br>[...]<br><br>Article 1.3.12. Besides of the special security measures, the transition government shall ensure free movement of the members of the political-military movements. To achieve this goal, it shall take following measures:<br><br>[...]<br>ensure that the members of the political-military movements which are signatories to this Agreement will be able to enjoy the freedom of movement within the country as well as to leave it and return without having to face obstructions.<br>acknowledge the freedom of all members of the political-military movements to establish a political party or civil society in compliance with the applicable law.<br>Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion<br>Page 9:<br>IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND CLOSING PROVISIONS<br><br>Article 4.24. The Parties commit to implement all provisions of this Agreement with integrity and in good faith, and in compliance with the following principles:<br><br>-respect to the human rights, human dignity, fundamental liberties and freedom of religion. |
| **Socio-economic rights** | No specific mention. |

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**Rights related issues**

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|---|---|
| **Citizenship** | No specific mention. |
| **Democracy** | Page 1:<br>Taking into consideration the process initiated by the Transition Political Authorities in Chad to set the country on the pathway of peace, democracy and development, becoming a state with a stable rule of law which ensures a territorial integrity, national unity and social justice.<br>Taking into consideration that protection and promotion of human rights, democratic principles, rule of law and justice, as well as cessation of personal impunity, implementation of good governance practices and transparency in public administration are necessary conditions for the stability, development and prosperity of the whole society.<br>Taking into consideration the importance of a democratic governance based on consensus for promotion of a true national reconciliation which shall form a base for the lasting peace, justice and equality between Chadian citizens. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Detention procedures** | No specific mention. |
| **Media and communication** | No specific mention. |
| **Mobility/access** | Page 5:<br>1.3 Measures to secure trust and security arrangements<br><br>[...]<br><br>Article 1.3.12. Besides of the special security measures, the transition government shall ensure free movement of the members of the political-military movements. To achieve this goal, it shall take following measures:<br><br>secure the convenience and the transportation links that will allow the members of the political-military movements which are signatories to this Agreement to participate in the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena under good conditions.<br>ensure that the members of the political-military movements which are signatories to this Agreement will be able to enjoy the freedom of movement within the country as well as to leave it and return without having to face obstructions.<br>acknowledge the freedom of all members of the political-military movements to establish a political party or civil society in compliance with the applicable law. |
| **Protection measures** | No specific mention. |
| **Other** | No specific mention. |

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**Rights institutions**

| | |
|---|---|
| **NHRI** | No specific mention. |
| **Regional or international human rights institutions** | No specific mention. |

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**Justice sector reform**

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Judiciary and courts** | Page 7:<br>II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena<br><br>[...]<br><br>2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena<br><br>Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:<br>[...]<br>11. designing a mechanism of extradition of all persons suspected of crimes, whether civilians, military personnel or members of the political-military movements, between the competent national jurisdictions.<br><br>[...]<br>13. establishment of a special investigation committee of the international community consisting of the representatives of the political-military movements, representatives of the defence and security forces and two representatives of the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement in order to gather all the evidence about the disappearance of the war prisoners of both the transition government and of the political-military movements, in order to bring the persons responsible for the described disappearances to the justice. |
| **Prisons and detention** | Page 3:<br><br>I. MEASURES TOWARDS RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE, PEACE, NATIONAL COHESION AND SECURITY<br><br>1. Complete and definitive termination of acts of hostility<br><br>[...]<br><br>Article 1.1.4. The Parties commit to prohibit all acts of revenge, reprisal and harassment on the grounds of ethnicity, political affiliation or for other reasons.<br><br>The Parties further commit to refuse all forms of false imprisonment, torture, forced displacement, fast-track executions and other similar unlawful practices and to terminate all similar activities immediately after having signed this Agreement. |
| **Traditional Laws** | No specific mention. |

**Socio-economic reconstruction**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Development or socio-economic reconstruction** | No specific mention. |
| **National economic plan** | No specific mention. |
| **Natural resources** | Page 7:<br>II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena<br><br>[...]<br><br>2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena<br><br>Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:<br>[...]<br>12. general audit of the governance of the country and in particular its profits from petrol and the process of privatisation of the national businesses. |
| **International funds** | No specific mention. |
| **Business** | Page 7:<br>II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena<br><br>[...]<br><br>2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena<br><br>Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:<br>[...]<br>12. general audit of the governance of the country and in particular its profits from petrol and the process of privatisation of the national businesses. |
| **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 4-5:
1.3 Measures to secure trust and security arrangements

[...]

Article 1.3.11. In order to support an effective participation of all political-military movements who are signatories of Doha Agreement, the transition government shall adopt the following security and administrative measures:

measures aiming to ensure physical security of the members of political-military movements which are signatories of this Agreement, their belongings and their families during their return to Chad.
implementation of a special system of protection of delegates of the political-military movements which are signatories of this Agreement during the participation on the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena, who have expressed the need for specific security measures to protect the individuals by the means of deployment of a unit consisting of non-Chadian members, the Mixed International Force (FMM) based in N'Djamena, in cooperation with the Executive Secretariate of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (CBLT).
the size of the above mentioned FMM unit and the modalities of its deployment shall be the subject of a bipartite agreement between the Transition Military Council and the Executive Secretariate of the CBLT.

**Ceasefire**

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 3-4:
I. MEASURES TOWARDS RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE, PEACE, NATIONAL COHESION AND SECURITY

1. Complete and definitive termination of acts of hostility

Article 1.1.1. By this Agreement, the Transition Government and the political-military movements declare a general ceasefire which shall commence upon a signature of this Agreement, as well as a mutual refrainment form hate and all forms of hostility of any nature.

Article 1.1.2. The Transition Government commits to refrain from any military or police operation being undertaken by the defence and security forces against the political-military movements which are signatories to this Agreement, wherever they are placed in Chad's neighbouring countries.

Article 1.1.3. The political-military movements commit to refrain from any intrusions, armed operations or attacks of any nature against the transition government.

Article 1.1.4. The Parties commit to prohibit all acts of revenge, reprisal and harassment on the grounds of ethnicity, political affiliation or for other reasons.

The Parties further commit to refuse all forms of false imprisonment, torture, forced displacement, fast-track executions and other similar unlawful practices and to terminate all similar activities immediately after having signed this Agreement.

Article 1.1.5. The Parties take all necessary measures to remove weapons from the civilians and shall fight against illegal dissemination and holding of weapons.

In order to make the ceasefire permanent and irreversible, The Parties agree to adopt a Disarming, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programme compliant with the recognized international norms, whose stages shall be mutually agreed.
Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
Page 5-6:
1.3 Measures to secure trust and security arrangements
[...]
Article 1.3.13. In order to reinforce the trust, peace and stability, the political-military movements resolutely and jointly commit specifically to:
[...]
definitively abandon armed conflicts and using of all forms of violence both at the

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** Page 7:
II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena

[...]

2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena

Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:
[...]
1. fundamental reform of the army.

**DDR**

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
Page 3:

I. MEASURES TOWARDS RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE, PEACE, NATIONAL COHESION AND SECURITY

1. Complete and definitive termination of acts of hostility

[...]

Article 1.1.5. The Parties take all necessary measures to remove weapons from the civilians and shall fight against illegal dissemination and holding of weapons.
Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes
Page 4:

I. MEASURES TOWARDS RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE, PEACE, NATIONAL COHESION AND SECURITY

1. Complete and definitive termination of acts of hostility

[...]

In order to make the ceasefire permanent and irreversible, The Parties agree to adopt a Disarming, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programme compliant with the recognized international norms, whose stages shall be mutually agreed.

Page 4:
1.2. On the Disarming, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Process

Article 1.2.6. The DDR process shall proceed in two stages:

First stage: the political-military movements shall, as of the day of the signature of the Doha Agreement, commence submitting lists of their combatants including their biometric data to the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement.

Second stage: Upon the issue of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena, the political-military movements shall, in coordination with the authorities of the neighbouring countries, present the counts of their combatants, weapons and their whereabouts to the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement.

Article 1.2.7. In the course of implementation of the DRR programme, the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement shall supervise disarming of the units of the political-military movements in preliminary accommodations after the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena is concluded.

In this regard, they shall proceed towards a separate census of weapons, ammunition, vehicles and military equipment, which shall be placed under the control of the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement.



Article 1.2.8. The Parties agreed on appointing a National Commission Responsible for

| | |
|---|---|
| **Intelligence services** | No specific mention. |

**Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces**

Page 4:
1.2. On the Disarming, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Process

Article 1.2.6. The DDR process shall proceed in two stages:

First stage: the political-military movements shall, as of the day of the signature of the Doha Agreement, commence submitting lists of their combatants including their biometric data to the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement.

Second stage: Upon the issue of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena, the political-military movements shall, in coordination with the authorities of the neighbouring countries, present the counts of their combatants, weapons and their whereabouts to the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement.

Article 1.2.7. In the course of implementation of the DRR programme, the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement shall supervise disarming of the units of the political-military movements in preliminary accommodations after the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena is concluded.

In this regard, they shall proceed towards a separate census of weapons, ammunition, vehicles and military equipment, which shall be placed under the control of the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement.

Article 1.2.8. The Parties agreed on appointing a National Commission Responsible for the Implementation of the DDR programme (CNCMO-DDR), which shall operate under the authority of the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement and shall include representatives of the political-military movements whose combatants have been identified and registered.

The composition, tasks and functioning of the above mentioned committee are provided for by a Decree of the Council of Ministers.

Article 1.2.9. The Parties shall appoint a Mixed Team of Liaisons (EML) which shall consist of ten (10) representatives of the transition government and ten (10) representatives of political-military movements to facilitate the interaction in the course of its implementation.

The commencement of the DDR process, which shall take place after the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena and shall follow the recommendations regarding the disarming and registration.

Page 5:
1.3 Measures to secure trust and security arrangements

[...]

Article 1.3.11. In order to support an effective participation of all political-military movements who are signatories of Doha Agreement, the transition government shall adopt the following security and administrative measures:



measures aiming to ensure physical security of the members of political-military movements which are signatories of this Agreement, their belongings and their families

| | |
|---|---|
| **Withdrawal of foreign forces** | No specific mention. |
| **Corruption** | No specific mention. |
| **Crime/organised crime** | Page 3:<br><br>I. MEASURES TOWARDS RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE, PEACE, NATIONAL COHESION AND SECURITY<br><br>1. Complete and definitive termination of acts of hostility<br><br>[...]<br><br>Article 1.1.5. The Parties take all necessary measures to remove weapons from the civilians and shall fight against illegal dissemination and holding of weapons. |
| **Drugs** | No specific mention. |
| **Terrorism** | No specific mention. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Transitional justice** | |
| **Transitional justice general** | No specific mention. |
| **Amnesty/pardon** | Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper<br>Page 4-5:<br>1.3 Measures to secure trust and security arrangements<br><br>Article 1.3.10. The Parties agreed on adopting suitable measures in order to create an atmosphere of trust supportive to a dialogue and national accord.<br><br>In this regard, the transition government commits to guarantee the following to the officials and to the members of political-military movements:<br><br>adoption and application of law providing for an amnesty for all convictions for their participation in rebellions and/or offences against the State security, without prejudice to the breaches of the general law. |

**Courts**

Transitional justice→Courts→National courts
Page 7:
II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena

[...]

2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena

Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:
[...]
11. designing a mechanism of extradition of all persons suspected of crimes, whether civilians, military personnel or members of the political-military movements, between the competent national jurisdictions.

[...]
13. establishment of a special investigation committee of the international community consisting of the representatives of the political-military movements, representatives of the defence and security forces and two representatives of the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement in order to gather all the evidence about the disappearance of the war prisoners of both the transition government and of the political-military movements, in order to bring the persons responsible for the described disappearances to the justice.

**Mechanism**

Page 7:
II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena

[...]

2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena

Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:
[...]
10. appointment of a Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Committee to deal with the disputes of the past.
[...]
13. establishment of a special investigation committee of the international community consisting of the representatives of the political-military movements, representatives of the defence and security forces and two representatives of the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement in order to gather all the evidence about the disappearance of the war prisoners of both the transition government and of the political-military movements, in order to bring the persons responsible for the described disappearances to the justice.

**Prisoner release**

Page 6:
1.3 Measures to secure trust and security arrangements
[...]
Article 1.3.14. In order to consolidate the trust and promote national amity, the Parties shall, on the reciprocity basis, take steps towards a liberation of the respective units of defence and security forces and the combatants of the political-military movements captioned during various battles in compliance with the modalities and timetable which shall be agreed between the transition government and each touched political-military movement, under the supervision of the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement.

**Vetting**

No specific mention.

**Victims**

No specific mention.

**Missing persons**

Page 7:
II. NATIONAL INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE of N'Djamena

[...]

2.2. On the agenda of the National Inclusive Dialogue of N'Djamena

Article 2.2.18. In order to allow it to achieve its goals, the transition government and the political-military movements agree on the agenda of the Committee for Organization of the National Inclusive Dialogue consisting of the following:
[...]
11. designing a mechanism of extradition of all persons suspected of crimes, whether civilians, military personnel or members of the political-military movements, between the competent national jurisdictions.

[...]
13. establishment of a special investigation committee of the international community consisting of the representatives of the political-military movements, representatives of the defence and security forces and two representatives of the Committee for Collaboration and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement in order to gather all the evidence about the disappearance of the war prisoners of both the transition government and of the political-military movements, in order to bring the persons responsible for the described disappearances to the justice.

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|---|---|
| **Reparations** | Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations<br>Page 4-5:<br>1.3 Measures to secure trust and security arrangements<br><br>Article 1.3.10. The Parties agreed on adopting suitable measures in order to create an atmosphere of trust supportive to a dialogue and national accord.<br>[...]<br>returning the property and belongings of the stakeholding members of the political movements which are signatories of the Doha Agreement or their authorized claimants seized or confiscated by the State upon criminal convictions mentioned above, as well as vacation of immovable property belonging to the members of the political-military movements or to political exiles. |
| **Reconciliation** | Page 2:<br>Being strongly committed by the signature of this Peace Agreement to provide leadership towards stability and lasting national reconciliation in Chad.<br><br>[...]<br><br>Being aware of the high urgency of the National Inclusive Dialogue taking place in order to achieve a true national reconciliation which shall result in formation of one Nation for all. |

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**Implementation**

| | |
|---|---|
| **UN signatory** | No specific mention. |
| **Other international signatory** | No specific mention. |
| **Referendum for agreement** | No specific mention. |
| **International mission/force/ similar** | No specific mention. |
| **Enforcement mechanism** | Page 9:<br>IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND CLOSING PROVISIONS<br>[...]<br>Article 4.25. In case of a dispute or discrepancies in interpretation of this Agreement, any of the signatory Parties may use good offices, dialogue and negotiation to resolve the issue.<br><br>If no agreement is achieved, each Party may, after 60 days which count as of the date of the dispute, initiate an arbitration with a arbitral tribunal consisting of three arbiters nominated by the International Committee for Evaluation and Supervision over the Implementation of the Doha Agreement (CIES-AD). |

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