

Country/entity	Chad
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord de paix entre le gouvernement du Tchad and les mouvements ci-après: UFDD, RFC, CNT, UFDDF (Accord de Syrte)
Date	25 Oct 2007
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

Peace process Chad: Fourth War Process

Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Chadian government - Union of Forces for Development and Democracy (Union des Forces pour le Développement et la Démocratie, UFDD) - Rally of Forces for Change (Rassemblement des Forces pour le Changement, RFC) - National Chadian Concord (Concorde Nationale Tchadienne, CNT) - Union of Forces for Democracy and Basic Development (Union des Forces pour le la Démocratie et le Développement Fondamentale, UFDDF) <p>Signatories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the Republic of Chad: Addam Younismi - For the Union of Forces for Democracy and Development: Mahamat Nouri - For the Rally of Forces for Change: Tidjani Erdimi - For the National Chadian Concord: Hassan Saleh Al-Djinédi - For the Union of Forces for Democracy and Basic Development: Abdelwahed Aboud
Third parties	<p>Sudan, Libya and the Community of Cen-Sad States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: Mouammar Kadhafi, - For the Republic of Sudan: Omar Hassan El-Bachir, - For the Community of Cen-Sad States
Description	<p>This short agreement signed in between the Chadian government and 4 armed movements provides for the respect for the constitution, an immediate ceasefire, a general amnesty, the participation of the signatory parties in the management of the state at all levels of the executive power, the transformation of the signatory parties into political parties if they so wish, the integration into the defence and security forces, the rehabilitation of militaries and functionaries, and the establishment of a consultation committee.</p>

Agreement document	TD_071025_Accord de paix entre le gouv de Chad et les mouvements UFDD RFC CNT UDFPF_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) 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 No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform	<p>Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties</p> <p>Page 2, Article (5):</p> <p>The Movements signatory to the present agreement may if they so wish form one or several political parties in accordance with the provisions and texts which govern political life in the Republic of Chad.</p>
	<p>Page 2, Article (9):</p> <p>The establishment of a Consultative Committee between the Government of Chad and the Movements signatory to the present agreement to determine the participation of these Movements at all levels of executive power.</p>
	<p>Page 3, Article (12):</p> <p>A national Chadian meeting will take place in Tripoli (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) in the presence of representatives of the Chadian Government and the Movements signatory to the present agreement and all political parties and institutions of civil society, with a view to supporting this agreement under the auspices of the Guide of the Revolution, the President of the Republic of Chad and the President of the Republic of Sudan.</p>
Civil society	<p>Page 3, Article (12):</p> <p>A national Chadian meeting will take place in Tripoli (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) in the presence of representatives of the Chadian Government and the Movements signatory to the present agreement and all political parties and institutions of civil society, with a view to supporting this agreement under the auspices of the Guide of the Revolution, the President of the Republic of Chad and the President of the Republic of Sudan.</p>
Traditional/religious leaders	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Public administration	<p>Page 2, Article (8):</p> <p>The restoration of the rights of expelled soldiers and the return of civil servants to their former posts, or to other posts depending on their skills.</p>
Constitution	<p>Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal</p> <p>Page 2, Article 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total respect for the Constitution of the Republic of Chad.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	<p>Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition State level Page 2, Article (4): The participation of the Movements signatory to the present agreement in the management of State business. They will be represented at all levels of executive power in line with the agreement concluded between the two parties. Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other State level Page 2, Article (9): The establishment of a Consultative Committee between the Government of Chad and the Movements signatory to the present agreement to determine the participation of these Movements at all levels of executive power.</p>
Territorial power sharing	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Economic power sharing	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Military power sharing	<p>Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces Page 2, Article (6): The integration of the Forces of the Movements signatory to the present agreement in the ranks of the Defence and Security Forces and paramilitary groups, in accordance with current statutes and regulations. This measure will be applied at the same time as the collection of arms.</p>

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	<p>Page 1, Untitled Preamble: ... Determined to establish the Rule of Law, to develop economically and progress socially, and to ensure fundamental liberties and equality for its citizens;</p>
Bill of rights/similar	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Treaty incorporation	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Civil and political rights	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Socio-economic rights	<p>No specific mention.</p>

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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 1, Untitled Preamble:
...
Determined to establish the Rule of Law, to develop economically and progress socially, and to ensure fundamental liberties and equality for its citizens;

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 2, Article (7):
The stationing of the Movements' Forces in their current positions while waiting to integrate them in the Chadian army. Libyan Arab Jamahirya, Chad and Sudan will collaborate to ensure any necessary expenditure until their re-insertion in the Chadian Forces, or their demobilisation and disarmament during a period of three months from the date of signature of the agreement.

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

No specific mention.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 2, Article 2:

An immediate ceasefire from the date of signing this agreement.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 2, Article (6):

The integration of the Forces of the Movements signatory to the present agreement in the ranks of the Defence and Security Forces and paramilitary groups, in accordance with current statutes and regulations. This measure will be applied at the same time as the collection of arms.

Page 2, Article (7):

The stationing of the Movements' Forces in their current positions while waiting to integrate them in the Chadian army. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Chad and Sudan will collaborate to ensure any necessary expenditure until their re-insertion in the Chadian Forces, or their demobilisation and disarmament during a period of three months from the date of signature of the agreement.

Page 2, Article (8):

The restoration of the rights of expelled soldiers and the return of civil servants to their former posts, or to other posts depending on their skills.

Page 2, Article (9):

The establishment of a Consultative Committee between the Government of Chad and the Movements signatory to the present agreement to determine the participation of these Movements at all levels of executive power.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 2, Article (7):

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Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 2, Article (6): The integration of the Forces of the Movements signatory to the present agreement in the ranks of the Defence and Security Forces and paramilitary groups, in accordance with current statutes and regulations. This measure will be applied at the same time as the collection of arms.</p> <p>Page 2, Article (7): The stationing of the Movements' Forces in their current positions while waiting to integrate them in the Chadian army. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Chad and Sudan will collaborate to ensure any necessary expenditure until their re-insertion in the Chadian Forces, or their demobilisation and disarmament during a period of three months from the date of signature of the agreement.</p> <p>Page 2, Article (8): The restoration of the rights of expelled soldiers and the return of civil servants to their former posts, or to other posts depending on their skills.</p>
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	<p>Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper</p> <p>Page 2, Article (3): A General Amnesty for civil and military members of the Movements which are signatories to this agreement, and the liberation of the prisoners of the two parties</p>
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	<p>Page 2, Article (3): A General Amnesty for civil and military members of the Movements which are signatories to this agreement, and the liberation of the prisoners of the two parties</p>

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	No specific mention.
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Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
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International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
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Enforcement mechanism	<p>Page 3, Article (10): The mediators are guarantors of the implementation of the present agreement.</p> <p>Page 3, Article (11): A Committee presided over by Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and made up of Sudan, representatives of the Government of Chad and the Movements signatory to the present agreement, shall be established under the auspices of Guide Mohammad Al Ghaddafi, to supervise and ensure the implementation of this agreement.</p>
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Related cases	No specific mention.
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Source	http://www.peacemaker.un.org/
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