

Country/entity	Chad
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord de paix entre le gouvernement de la République du Tchad et le Mouvement National (MN)
Date	25 Jul 2009
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 - For the Republic of Chad
- For the National Movement (MN)

Third parties - For the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)
- For the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Page 1, Untitled Preamble:

- Responding to the calls for peace from the leaders of our brother countries and friends, in particular that of our brother Guide MOAMMAR AL-GHADDAFI, Guide of the Great Libyan Revolution of Al-Fateh, High Peace Mediator in CEN-SAD space, current President of the African Union;

Description Almost identical to the Peace Agreement signed on October 25, 2007, this short agreement provides for amnesty for members of National Movement, prisoners release, the transformation of the National Movement into a political party, integration of its members into the government, command structures of the Army and public administration, disarmament for the combatants who wish to, and an immediate ceasefire.

Agreement document [TD_090725_Accord de Paix entre Tchad et le Mouvement National_tr.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	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 2, Article 9: The establishment of a Committee consisting of the Socialist People’s Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Government of Chad, and the National Movement (MN) which will, in coordination with the High Commission for Refugees (HCR), organise the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons to their places of origin as well as their return to work.
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

Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties

Page 2, Article 4:

The participation of the National Movement (MN), signatory to the present Agreement, in the management of State business. It will be represented at all levels of executive power. To this effect a Government and National Movement (MN) political commission will be established.

Page 2, Article 5:

The National Movement (MN), signatory to the present Agreement, may if it so wishes, become a political party in compliance with the statutes and texts which govern political life in the Republic of Chad.

Civil society

Page 2, Article 9:

The establishment of a Committee consisting of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Government of Chad, and the National Movement (MN) which will, in coordination with the High Commission for Refugees (HCR), organise the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons to their places of origin as well as their return to work.

Traditional/religious leaders

No specific mention.

Public administration

Page 2, Article 8:

The restoration of the rights of soldiers and civil servants expelled or removed, because of their membership of the armed opposition in their former posts. Integration of members of the National Movement (MN) in public administration according to their training and qualifications.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal

Page 1, Article 1:

To respect the Constitution of the Republic of Chad.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition State level Page 2, Article 4: The participation of the National Movement (MN), signatory to the present Agreement, in the management of State business. It will be represented at all levels of executive power. To this effect a Government and National Movement (MN) political commission will be established.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces Page 2, Article 6: National Movement (MN) forces will be stationed in mutually agreed locations until their integration in the ranks of the Defence and Security Forces. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Chad will collaborate to provide the necessary funds pending their integration, or demobilisation for those who wish, for a period not longer than three (3) months from the date of signature of the present Agreement. During this period the National Movement (MN) must withdraw the order to fight from its combatants. Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures Page 2, Article 7: The integration and promotion of officers and combatants of the National Movement (MN) in the ranks of the Defence and Security Forces and paramilitary formations, will comply with the statutes and regulations established by a Mixed Commission (Government and National Movement) for this purpose.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 1, Untitled Preamble: - Determined to consolidate the Rule of Law and good governance, to achieve economic development and social progress, and full exercise of fundamental rights based on the equality of all citizens; Page 2, Article 8: The restoration of the rights of soldiers and civil servants expelled or removed, because of their membership of the armed opposition in their former posts. Integration of members of the National Movement (MN) in public administration according to their training and qualifications.
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 1, Article 2:
An immediate ceasefire and the termination of all media hostilities from the date of signature of the present Agreement.

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 consolidate the Rule of Law and good governance, to achieve economic development and social progress, and full exercise of fundamental rights based on the equality of all citizens;

Page 2, Article 10:
The Government of Chad will respect the principles of transparency, justice and equity in improving the distribution of national wealth to achieve balanced and controlled development.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 2, Article 6:
National Movement (MN) forces will be stationed in mutually agreed locations until their integration in the ranks of the Defence and Security Forces. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Chad will collaborate to provide the necessary funds pending their integration, or demobilisation for those who wish, for a period not longer than three (3) months from the date of signature of the present Agreement. During this period the National Movement (MN) must withdraw the order to fight from its combatants.

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 1, Article 2:
An immediate ceasefire and the termination of all media hostilities from the date of signature of the present Agreement.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces Page 2, Article 6:
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Page 2, Article 7:
The integration and promotion of officers and combatants of the National Movement (MN) in the ranks of the Defence and Security Forces and paramilitary formations, will comply with the statutes and regulations established by a Mixed Commission (Government and National Movement) for this purpose.

DDR Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes
Page 2, Article 6:
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Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 1, Article 3:

A general amnesty for all civilian and military members of the National Movement (Mouvement Nationale, MN), signatories to the present Agreement, and the release of prisoners of war of both parties. An amnesty for condemned persons will be granted with the greatest urgency. This amnesty will not apply to persons who have committed offences under common law.

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The establishment of a Committee consisting of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Government of Chad, and the National Movement (MN) which will, in coordination with the High Commission for Refugees (HCR), organise the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons to their places of origin as well as their return to work.

Page 2, Article 11:

A Committee presided over by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and made up of representatives of the Government of Chad and the National Movement (MN) under the auspices of the Guide MOUAMMAR AL-GADDAFI to supervise, ensure, monitor and evaluate on a three monthly basis the implementation of the present Agreement.

Page 2, Article 12:

The two parties thank the Guide of the Al-Fateh Revolution for all of the efforts made, and ask him to use all his powers to persuade the other brothers to join the present Agreement.

Withdrawal of foreign forces

No specific mention.

Corruption	Page 2, Article 10: The Government of Chad will respect the principles of transparency, justice and equity in improving the distribution of national wealth to achieve balanced and controlled development.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper
Page 1, Article 3:
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Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Relief of other sanctions
Page 2, Article 8:
The restoration of the rights of soldiers and civil servants expelled or removed, because of their membership of the armed opposition in their former posts. Integration of members of the National Movement (MN) in public administration according to their training and qualifications.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release Page 1, Article 3:
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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 - For the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)
- For the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism Page 2, Article 11:
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Page 2, Article 14:
In case of any disagreement in applying the present Agreement, each of the signatory parties may refer for arbitration to the High Peace Mediator.

Page 2, Article 15:
The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is the guarantor for implementation of the present Agreement.
