Country/entity	Chad
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Chad and the Movement for Democracy and justice in Chad (MDJT) (Tripoli Agreement)
Date	7 Jan 2002
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: 'third war' process

Parties	Government of the Republic of Chad and the Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad Signatures: For the Government of the Republic of Chad (Signed) Abderahman Moussa Minister of the Interior and Security For the Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad (Signed) General Adoum Togoi Chairman of the National Reconciliation Committee
Third parties	For the Government of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Signed) Ali Abdessalam Treiki Secretary of the People's General Committee for African Unity
Description	This short agreements provides for an immediate ceasefire, amnesty, prisoners release, participation of MDJT in the Government and other State institutions, tripartite military committee, the integration of MDJT forces into the national army of Chad, as well as a tripartite follow-up committee.

Agreement document	TD_020107_PeaceAgreementChadandMDJT.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	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	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	Power sharing→Political power sharing→General State level Page 1, Article 4: To ensure the participation of MDJT in the Government and other State institutions, the modalities for such MDJT involvement being determined by the political and legal committee. ... Article 8 Three technical subcommittees on political and legal, military and security, and social and economic matters, respectively, shall be established to work out the details of this Agreement not later than two months after its signature.
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: The MDJT forces shall be integrated into the national army of Chad in accordance with the modalities decided upon by the military and security subcommittee. Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality Page 1, Article 5: A tripartite military committee comprising representatives of the Government of Chad, the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and MDJT shall be established and charged with determining where forces shall be concentrated and stationed. Page 2, Article 8: Three technical subcommittees on political and legal, military and security, and social and economic matters, respectively, shall be established to work out the details of this Agreement not later than two months after its signature.

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 Article 1, Page 1: To declare an immediate ceasefire between the two parties, to refrain from any direct or indirect military action, to stop all media campaigns against each other and to guarantee the free movement of persons and goods.
Mobility/access	Article 1, Page 1: To declare an immediate ceasefire between the two parties, to refrain from any direct or indirect military action, to stop all media campaigns against each other and to guarantee the free movement of persons and goods.
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, Article 3: To work towards the achievement of peace, security, stability and economic and social development in the region. Page 2, Article 8: Three technical subcommittees on political and legal, military and security, and social and economic matters, respectively, shall be established to work out the details of this Agreement not later than two months after its signature.
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	Page 1, Article 3: To work towards the achievement of peace, security, stability and economic and social development in the region. Page 2, Article 8: Three technical subcommittees on political and legal, military and security, and social and economic matters, respectively, shall be established to work out the details of this Agreement not later than two months after its signature.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision Article 1, Page 1: To declare an immediate ceasefire between the two parties, to refrain from any direct or indirect military action, to stop all media campaigns against each other and to guarantee the free movement of persons and goods.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, Article 4: To ensure the participation of MDJT in the Government and other State institutions, the modalities for such MDJT involvement being determined by the political and legal committee. Page 1, Article 5: A tripartite military committee comprising representatives of the Government of Chad, the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and MDJT shall be established and charged with determining where forces shall be concentrated and stationed. Page 2, Article 6: The MDJT forces shall be integrated into the national army of Chad in accordance with the modalities decided upon by the military and security subcommittee. Page 2, Article 7: A tripartite follow-up committee comprising representatives of the Government of Chad, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and MDJT shall be created and shall be responsible for the implementation of this Agreement.
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	Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper Page 1, Article 2: To declare a general amnesty and to release the prisoners and detainees of both sides.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 1, Article 2: To declare a general amnesty and to release the prisoners and detainees of both sides.

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 Government of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Signed) Ali Abdessalam Treiki Secretary of the People's General Committee for African Unity
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	Page 1, Article 5: A tripartite military committee comprising representatives of the Government of Chad, the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and MDJT shall be established and charged with determining where forces shall be concentrated and stationed. Page 2, Article 7: A tripartite follow-up committee comprising representatives of the Government of Chad, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and MDJT shall be created and shall be responsible for the implementation of this Agreement. Page 2, Article 10: The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya shall ensure the implementation of the provisions of this Agreement.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 2, Article 7: A tripartite follow-up committee comprising representatives of the Government of Chad, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and MDJT shall be created and shall be responsible for the implementation of this Agreement. Page 2, Article 8: Three technical subcommittees on political and legal, military and security, and social and economic matters, respectively, shall be established to work out the details of this Agreement not later than two months after its signature.
