

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	<p>Government of the Republic of Chad and the Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad</p> <p>Signatures: For the Government of the Republic of Chad (Signed) Abderahman Moussa Minister of the Interior and Security</p> <p>For the Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad (Signed) General Adoum Togoi Chairman of the National Reconciliation Committee</p>
Third parties	<p>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</p>
Description	<p>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.</p>
Agreement document	<p>TD_020107_PeaceAgreementChadandMDJT.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF</p>

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:
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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:
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Related cases No specific mention.

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