

Country/entity	Chad Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord de N'Djamena sur la normalisation des relations entre le Tchad et le Soudan
Date	15 Jan 2010
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Interstate/interstate 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 -)

Sudan Conflicts (1955 -)

Agreements relate to several distinct dyads, and also the negotiated independence of South Sudan, and subsequent internal conflict in South Sudan. Sudan-South Sudan. The long-standing conflict between the north and the south of the country dates back to colonial times, where the British introduced a so-called 'Southern Policy', severely hampering population movements between these big regions. Immediately after gaining independence in 1956, southern movements started to fight for independence; this fight became professionalised in 1983 with the foundation of the soon internationally supported Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). When the Islamic Front government introduced strict sharia laws in the south after it took over power in 1988 the war

Stage	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Territory
Peace process	Chad-Sudan Agreements
Parties	the Governments of the Republic of Chad and of the Republic of Sudan Signatures: For the Republic of Chad, Moussa Faki Mahamat For the Republic of Sudan, Ghazi Salahadine Al-ATABANI
Third parties	-
Description	In this agreement, the parties commit to take steps to normalise their relations; to end the existence of and support for any hostile activity by rebel groups operating in either country; to call on these armed groups to accept peace; as well as demobilise them and offer refugee status to the demobilised who do not wish to go back to their country.

Agreement document [SD_TD_100115_Accord de Ndjaema_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [SD TD_100115_Accord de Ndjamenana.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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 1, Article 6:
In respect of the provisions in Articles 1 and 2 of the present Agreement, the two Parties shall encourage the hostile armed groups to accept the calls for peace of their respective Governments; failing this they will be disarmed and neutralised. The neutralised and disarmed groups will have the choice of returning to their countries of origin, or to remain in the host country as refugees, on the basis of a list of names agreed by the respective Governments of the two countries. Those seeking refugee status who do not appear in this list must be sent to a third country.

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

Page 1, Article 1:
Chad will implement measures to end the existence of and support for, and any hostile activity by, Sudanese rebel groups against Sudan, from Chadian territory. This process must be completed by February 21, 2010;

Page 1, Article 2:
Sudan will implement measures to end the existence of and support for, and any hostile activity by, Chadian armed groups against the Government of the Republic of Chad, from Sudan. This process must be completed by February 21, 2010;

Page 1, Article 4:
Until the complete implementation of the Frontier Security Protocol and complete deployment of Forces, the two Parties, through coordination by the joint bilateral Military-Security Commission, must prevent any hostilities against either of the two States from their respective territories from now until February 21, 2010;

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 No specific mention.

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 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	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 No specific mention.

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 implement the additional Chadian-Sudanese Security Protocol signed by experts from the two countries at Ndjamena on January 15, 2010. This process will take place concurrently with provisions 1 and 2 of the current agreement and Forces will be fully deployed by February 21, 2010, after the effective implementation of points 1 and 2 of this agreement;

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 1, Article 4:

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Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

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DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

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Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

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Withdrawal of foreign forces

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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 No specific mention.

Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
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 No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

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