

Country/entity	Chad Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Dakar Agreement between Chad and Sudan signed in Dakar (Senegal)
Date	13 Mar 2008
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

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	Government/territory
Peace process	Chad-Sudan Agreements
Parties	Idriss Deby Itno, President of the Republic of Chad; Omar Hassan al-Bashir, President of the Republic of Sudan
Third parties	'Facilitators': His Excellency Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal; His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo Ondimba, President of the Gabonese Republic; For the current Chairman of African Union: HE Jakaya Kikwete; His Excellency Alpha Oumar Konare, Chairperson of the African Union Commission. In the presence of: The European Union, The United States of America, The France, The United Nations Secretary General, The Secretary General of OIC
Description	An agreement between the Parties that provides for a pledge to ban all armed elements from using one State's territory to destabilize the other State, as well as a reiteration of commitment to prior agreements. The agreement also establishes a contact group composed of Foreign Ministers to implement this agreement.

Agreement document	SD_TD_080313_Dakar Agreement between Chad and Sudan.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 Page 1, 1. Resolve before our peers and the representatives of the international community to make peace and normalize relations between our two countries ;

Page 1, 2. Reiterate respect our previous commitments, including the Tripoli Agreement of 8 February 2006, the framework agreement in Khartoum and its additional protocols of the August 28, 2006, declaration of Cannes from February 15, 2007 and the agreement of Riyadh May 3, 2007. In order to implement effectively these agreements, we call upon the international community in general and in particular on Libya, Congo, Senegal, Gabon, Chad, the CENSAD, the ECCAS and the African Union to take all necessary steps towards the establishment of the force of peace and security to ensure and observe the joint operations security of the common border ;

Page 1, 3. Agree in this regard to set up a contact group which meets once a month in one of the capitals of member countries of the group. It is composed of the Foreign Ministers of the countries listed in paragraph 2 or any designated representative for this purpose. The contact group is charged with the follow-up, the implementation in good faith of this agreement and the monitoring of possible violations. It is co-chaired by Libya and the Congo ;

Page 1, 4. We solemnly pledge to ban all activities of armed groups and to prevent the use of our respective territories for the destabilization of any of our States ;

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, 2. Reiterate respect our previous commitments, including the Tripoli Agreement of 8 February 2006, the framework agreement in Khartoum and its additional protocols of the August 28, 2006, declaration of Cannes from February 15, 2007 and the agreement of Riyadh May 3, 2007. In order to implement effectively these agreements, we call upon the international community in general and in particular on Libya, Congo, Senegal, Gabon, Chad, the CENSAD, the ECCAS and the African Union to take all necessary steps towards the establishment of the force of peace and security to ensure and observe the joint operations security of the common border ;
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
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, 4. We solemnly pledge to ban all activities of armed groups and to prevent the use of our respective territories for the destabilization of any of our States ;
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	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	A representative of the UN was present but did not sign.
Other international signatory	'Facilitators': His Excellency Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal; His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo Ondimba, President of the Gabonese Republic; For the current Chairman of African Union: HE Jakaya Kikwete; His Excellency Alpha Oumar Konare, Chairperson of the African Union Commission. In the presence of: The European Union, The United States of America, The France, The Secretary General of OIC
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

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Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

English version: Sudantribune.com,. 'Sudan Tribune: Plural News And Views On Sudan'. N.p., 2015. Web. 22 Oct. 2015.; French version: Peacemaker.un.org,. 2015. 'UN Peacemaker'. <http://peacemaker.un.org>.
