

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan Sudan Southern Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Declaration of Principles for the Resolution of the Nuba Mountains' Problem
<b>Date</b>	31 Jul 1996
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes

**Agreement/conflict level** Intrastate/intrastate conflict

### **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 intensified. A decade later, the military situation reached a stalemate, enabling internationally facilitated peace negotiations to begin in 1997. After more fighting, a final negotiation push began in 2002, leading to the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005.

Sudan-South Sudan post referendum. South Sudan became independent in July 2011; since then, relations between the two countries are complicated and violent conflict led by the SPLM (North) in the Sudanese Nuba mountains region has since intensified.

Darfur. Other long-standing violent conflicts are in the east and the west of the country. In the east, the Beja Congress, established in 1957, is the spearhead of a currently 'peaceful' opposition movement. In the west, the violent conflict in Darfur intensified in the early 2000s and rapidly gained international attention, even resulting in genocide charges against leading figures of the Sudanese government. The situation on the ground is complex, with over a dozen organisations (most notably the Sudanese Liberation Movement and the Justice and Equality Movement) fighting the Sudanese government and allied groups like the Janjaweed – although all parties have switched sides on numerous occasions. Several mediation attempts have not been successful, due to the shaky commitment of the Sudanese central government and the distrust among the armed opposition.

South Sudan - internal

In December 2013, after president Salva Kiir accused opposition leader Riek Machar of attempting a coup, violent conflict broke out between government forces of the SPLM/A and anti-governmental groups. In addition, several other political militias as well as communal militias have joined the conflict. In 2015 the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) was signed. Due to unsuccessful implementation the agreement was revitalized in 2018. In September 2019, Kiir and Machar agreed to establish a power-sharing government after struggles on forming a unity transitional government.

Close

Sudan Conflicts (1955 - )

**Stage** Framework/substantive - partial

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

<b>Peace process</b>	Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei process
<b>Parties</b>	ENGINEER ISMAIL ALI SAADELDIN, Deputy Chairman of Central Committee of the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement and Peoples Liberation Army, Nuba Mountains and Chairman of its Negotiations Team; AHMED MOHAMED HAROUN Director General of Peace Resettlement Administration, South Kordofan and Chairman of Government of Sudan Negotiations team.
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>WITNESSED BY: CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SPLA/M NUBA MOUNTAINS Engineer ABDELBAGI HAMDAN KABEIR  Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Spokesman, 2. ENG. RIZIGALLA BAKHAT KAHMIS Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Secretary, 3. DR. AMAR JADELKARIM MAHMMOUD  Secretary of Health Affairs, 4. CDR. AKASHA ALSAID AKASHA Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs and Social Welfare, 5. A/CDR. ELTAJ ELTIGANI ARWA, 6. A/CDR.. NASRELDIN HAROUN KAFI ABURASS; SUDAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION: 1. ISMAIL DIGLES NEJAR Deputy Secretary General for South Kordofan State Government, 2. MUSA SOMI RAIMATAIIA Chairman of Peace Committee Council in South Kordofan State, 3. AHMED MUSA HARIN Member of National Council, 4. HASSAN KUNDA TORUBA Member of the Supreme Council for Peace, 5. REV. YUNTHAN HAMMAD KUKU Member of the Supreme Council for Peace; ACCREDITATION BY: CDR. MOHAMED HAROUN KAFI ABURASS Chairman of SPLA/M Nuba Mountains Central Committee, (R) BRIG. psc HAMAD ABDEIKARIM ELSAID  Minister of Finance, South Kordofan State and head of Government of Sudan Delegation</p>
<b>Description</b>	-

**Agreement document** [SD\\_960731\\_Principles for Nuba Mountains Problem.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

**Groups**

<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** Groups→Indigenous people→Rhetorical  
Page 2, 1. Eradication of any and all kinds of socio-economic, cultural injustice and grievances. That include any agricultural, none agricultural and other lands which have been unfairly distributed or owned, headed by agricultural schemes reforms and redistribution in a way that preserves respect of the natives and avail greater opportunity and priorities for the indigenous people of the area to invest and develop their land.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced persons** Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive  
Page 3, 13. The government of the Sudan shall abide and undertake a special humanitarian programme for relief, reconstruction, rehabilitation and resettlement for solving and dealing with all kinds of negative effects shortcomings resulting from the war. This shall also include an emergency crush programme for facing the humanitarian urgents and needs, such as the relief and otherwise as appropriate.

**Social class** No specific mention.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## **State definition**

### **Nature of state (general)**

Page 2, 5. The parties have agreed to consider the political charter “ 10th of April 1996” as a general frame for solving and as a ground for embodying the rest of Sudan’s problems and questions of a national nature.

Page 2, 9. The parties acknowledge the federal system as a vehicle of governance that can provide the region’s citizens with their rights to participate in the administration of their regions affairs and its development, together with their balanced and full participation in the federal power.

Page 3, 14. To acknowledge the local cultures and their development as well as to support equal opportunities to reflect them and be expressed within other cultures of the people of the Sudan in all fora mass of expression accredited by both the Nuba Mountains state and federal government.

Page 3, 16. The parties have asserted the unity of the Sudan, condemnation and rebuff of the tribal acts and practices. The parties, therefore undertake assurance of the democratic rights of the people of the Nuba Mountains state for achieving and gaining their national and regional just rights, equal and identical within the framework of the united Sudan. This in the eve of any political changes without having any influence from internal and external forces.

**State configuration** Page 2, 3. The two parties have acknowledged their abiding and observing the unity of the Sudan with its geographical and political borders of 1956.

**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.

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## **Power sharing**

### **Political power sharing**

Power sharing→Political power sharing→General State level

Page 2, 9. The parties acknowledge the federal system as a vehicle of governance that can provide the region's citizens with their rights to participate in the administration of their regions affairs and its development, together with their balanced and full participation in the federal power.

Page 2, 10. Powers and resources are shared on equal and just basis between the Nuba Mountains state and the federal government, details shall worked out by the two parties in separate protocol.

### **Territorial power sharing**

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Autonomous regions

Page 2, 6. The sharia and the customary laws shall both be equally the legislative sources of the Nuba Mountains state, in addition the region has the right to legislate complementary laws to those federal ones on questions and problems peculiar to the Nuba Mountains state.

Page 2, 9. The parties acknowledge the federal system as a vehicle of governance that can provide the region's citizens with their rights to participate in the administration of their regions affairs and its development, together with their balanced and full participation in the federal power.

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### **Economic power sharing**

Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources

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### **Military power sharing**

No specific mention.

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## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** Page 2, 1. Eradication of any and all kinds of socio-economic, cultural injustice and grievances. That include any agricultural, none agricultural and other lands which have been unfairly distributed or owned, headed by agricultural schemes reforms and redistribution in a way that preserves respect of the natives and avail greater opportunity and priorities for the indigenous people of the area to invest and develop their land.

Page 2, 7. Citizenship, shall be the basis for the rights and duties that include freedom, equality, justice and human rights.

Page 3, 15. The war has badly and effectively led to the destruction of the natural resources, environment and gross violation of human rights in the Nuba Mountains state. The two parties therefore, undertake to deal with these negative effects resulted during the twelve-years war.

Page 3, 16. The parties have asserted the unity of the Sudan, condemnation and rebuff of the tribal acts and practices. The parties, therefore undertake assurance of the democratic rights of the people of the Nuba Mountains state for achieving and gaining their national and regional just rights, equal and identical within the framework of the united Sudan. This in the eve of any political changes without having any influence from internal and external forces.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights**

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality

Page 2, 7. Citizenship, shall be the basis for the rights and duties that include freedom, equality, justice and human rights.

Page 2, 10. Powers and resources are shared on equal and just basis between the Nuba Mountains state and the federal government, details shall worked out by the two parties in separate protocol.

Page 3, 12. To join efforts for eradication of all kinds of backwardness, illiteracy and ignorance which have caused such situation of injustice and grievances. This alongside with the designing, implementation and execution of a special development programme for the Nuba Mountains state in a such a way that achieves equitable development between the Nuba Mountains state and other regions in the country for a purpose of achieving the region's welfare.

Page 3, 14. To acknowledge the local cultures and their development as well as to support equal opportunities to reflect them and be expressed within other cultures of the people of the Sudan in all fora mass of expression accredited by both the Nuba Mountains state and federal government.

Page 3, 16. The parties have asserted the unity of the Sudan, condemnation and rebuff of the tribal acts and practices. The parties, therefore undertake assurance of the democratic rights of the people of the Nuba Mountains state for achieving and gaining their national and regional just rights, equal and identical within the framework of the united Sudan. This in the eve of any political changes without having any influence from internal and external forces.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Vote and take part

Page 2, 9. The parties acknowledge the federal system as a vehicle of governance that can provide the region's citizens with their rights to participate in the administration of their regions affairs and its development, together with their balanced and full participation in the federal power.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion

Page 2, 8. The parties acknowledge, and are self-committed to principles of the religious and faiths right, including creation of a peaceful, satisfactory and conducive atmosphere for worshipping, preaching and practices. Without forcing any citizen to believe/ accept any faith or religion contrary to his/her will.

**Socio-economic rights**

Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Cultural life

Page 3, 14. To acknowledge the local cultures and their development as well as to support equal opportunities to reflect them and be expressed within other cultures of the people of the Sudan in all fora mass of expression accredited by both the Nuba Mountains state and federal government.

## **Rights related issues**

<b>Citizenship</b>	Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights Page 2, 7. Citizenship, shall be the basis for the rights and duties that include freedom, equality, justice and human rights.
<b>Democracy</b>	Page 3, 16. The parties have asserted the unity of the Sudan, condemnation and rebuff of the tribal acts and practices. The parties, therefore undertake assurance of the democratic rights of the people of the Nuba Mountains state for achieving and gaining their national and regional just rights, equal and identical within the framework of the united Sudan. This in the eve of any political changes without having any influence from internal and external forces.
<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Media and communication</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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** Page 2, 6. The sharia and the customary laws shall both be equally the legislative sources of the Nuba Mountains state, in addition the region has the right to legislate complementary laws to those federal ones on questions and problems peculiar to the Nuba Mountains state.

Page 3, 16. The parties have asserted the unity of the Sudan, condemnation and rebuff of the tribal acts and practices. The parties, therefore undertake assurance of the democratic rights of the people of the Nuba Mountains state for achieving and gaining their national and regional just rights, equal and identical within the framework of the united Sudan. This in the eve of any political changes without having any influence from internal and external forces.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development

Page 2, 9. The parties acknowledge the federal system as a vehicle of governance that can provide the region's citizens with their rights to participate in the administration of their regions affairs and its development, together with their balanced and full participation in the federal power.

Page 2, 1. Eradication of any and all kinds of socio-economic, cultural injustice and grievances. That include any agricultural, none agricultural and other lands which have been unfairly distributed or owned, headed by agricultural schemes reforms and redistribution in a way that preserves respect of the natives and avail greater opportunity and priorities for the indigenous people of the area to invest and develop their land.

Page 3, 12. To join efforts for eradication of all kinds of backwardness, illiteracy and ignorance which have caused such situation of injustice and grievances. This alongside with the designing, implementation and execution of a special development programme for the Nuba Mountains state in a such a way that achieves equitable development between the Nuba Mountains state and other regions in the country for a purpose of achieving the region's welfare.

Page 3, 13. The government of the Sudan shall abide and undertake a special humanitarian programme for relief, reconstruction, rehabilitation and resettlement for solving and dealing with all kinds of negative effects shortcomings resulting from the war. This shall also include an emergency crush programme for facing the humanitarian urgents and needs, such as the relief and otherwise as appropriate.

Page 3, 14. To acknowledge the local cultures and their development as well as to support equal opportunities to reflect them and be expressed within other cultures of the people of the Sudan in all fora mass of expression accredited by both the Nuba Mountains state and federal government.

**National economic plan** Page 3, 12. To join efforts for eradication of all kinds of backwardness, illiteracy and ignorance which have caused such situation of injustice and grievances. This alongside with the designing, implementation and execution of a special development programme for the Nuba Mountains state in a such a way that achieves equitable development between the Nuba Mountains state and other regions in the country for a purpose of achieving the region's welfare.

**Natural resources** Page 3, 15. The war has badly and effectively led to the destruction of the natural resources, environment and gross violation of human rights in the Nuba Mountains state. The two parties therefore, undertake to deal with these negative effects resulted during the twelve-years war.

**International funds** No specific mention.

<b>Business</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Taxation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Banks</b>	No specific mention.

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**Land, property and environment**

**Land reform/rights** Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management Page 2, 1. Eradication of any and all kinds of socio-economic, cultural injustice and grievances. That include any agricultural, none agricultural and other lands which have been unfairly distributed or owned, headed by agricultural schemes reforms and redistribution in a way that preserves respect of the natives and avail greater opportunity and priorities for the indigenous people of the area to invest and develop their land.

**Pastoralist/nomadism rights** No specific mention.

**Cultural heritage** No specific mention.

**Environment** Page 3, 15. The war has badly and effectively led to the destruction of the natural resources, environment and gross violation of human rights in the Nuba Mountains state. The two parties therefore, undertake to deal with these negative effects resulted during the twelve-years war.

**Water or riparian rights or access** No specific mention.

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**Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

<b>DDR</b>	Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes Page 3, 13. The government of the Sudan shall abide and undertake a special humanitarian programme for relief, reconstruction, rehabilitation and resettlement for solving and dealing with all kinds of negative effects shortcomings resulting from the war. This shall also include an emergency crush programme for facing the humanitarian urgents and needs, such as the relief and otherwise as appropriate.
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.

**Reparations** No specific mention.

**Reconciliation** No specific mention.

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**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.

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