

Country/entity	Sudan Darfur
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Declaration of Commitment to the Darfur Peace Agreement
Date	8 Jun 2006
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	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

Renewal

Conflict nature

Government/territory

Peace process	Darfur-Sudan peace process
Parties	<p>Page 2,</p> <p>On behalf of the attached list of members of SLM/A and JEM:</p> <p>Dr. Abdel Rahman Musa Abakar - SLM/A</p> <p>Ibrahim Musa Madibo - SLM/A</p> <p>[Others signed but where not legible]</p>
Third parties	[Unknown - writing illegible]
Description	A short agreement recognizing previous commitments made by the Movements under prior agreements, and pledging support for the DPA.

Agreement document	SD_060608_Declaration of Commitment DPA.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 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	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	<p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance</p> <p>Page 1,</p> <p>...</p> <p>RECOGNISING the commitments of our Movements under the following Agreements which form an integral part of the DPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Agreement on Humanitarian Ceasefire on the Conflict in Darfur, of 8th day of April 2004;- Protocol on the Establishment of Humanitarian Assistance of the 8th day of April 2004, N'djamena, Chad;- Agreement with Sudanese Parties on the Modalities for the Establishment of the Ceasefire Commission and the Deployment of Observers in Darfur, of the 28thday of May, 2004;- Protocol between the Government of the Sudan (GoS), the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) on the Improvement of the Humanitarian Situation in Darfur of 9 November 2005;"- Protocol between the Government of the Sudan (GoS), the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) on the Enhancement of the Security Situation in Darfur of 9 November 2005;- Declaration of Principles for the Resolution of the Sudanese Conflict in Darfur, of the 5thday of July 2005;
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,
...
BEARING IN MIND the immense and continuing suffering of the civilian population and the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in Darfur;

Page 1,
...
CONSCIOUS of the historic opportunity provided by the DPA to restore peace, security and stability in Darfur;

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1,
...
RECOGNISING the commitments of our Movements under the following Agreements which form an integral part of the DPA:
- Agreement on Humanitarian Ceasefire on the Conflict in Darfur, of 8th day of April 2004;
- Protocol on the Establishment of Humanitarian Assistance of the 8th day of April 2004, N'djamena, Chad;
- Agreement with Sudanese Parties on the Modalities for the Establishment of the Ceasefire Commission and the Deployment of Observers in Darfur, of the 28th day of May, 2004;
- Protocol between the Government of the Sudan (GoS), the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) on the Improvement of the Humanitarian Situation in Darfur of 9 November 2005;"
- Protocol between the Government of the Sudan (GoS), the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) on the Enhancement of the Security Situation in Darfur of 9 November 2005;
- Declaration of Principles for the Resolution of the Sudanese Conflict in Darfur, of the 5th day of July 2005;

Page 2,
...
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY DECLARE THAT UPON SIGNATURE:
- We shall be bound by the letter and spirit of the DPA and shall assume and implement the relevant obligations arising therefrom, especially those related to the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement and the Arrangements agreed therein.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 1, HAVING PARTICIPATED in the negotiations which led to the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) signed by the Government of the Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (Minni Minawi), on 5th May 2006 and/or in our capacity as field commanders and responsible officers of the Darfur Movements;</p> <p>Page 1, ... RECOGNISING the commitments of our Movements under the following Agreements which form an integral part of the DPA:</p> <p>Page 2, NOTING that in spite of the very strong appeals by the African Union and the international community, notably the AU Peace and Security Council, the UN Security Council and several additional efforts by the AU and others to accommodate their concerns, the leaders of our Movements have refused to sign the DPA;</p> <p>Page 2, ... WE, THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY DECLARE THAT UPON SIGNATURE: - We commit ourselves to ensure that all the Organs, Committees and Structures under our control, including our members, shall comply with the provisions of the DPA.</p>
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 No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar Page 2,
NOTING that in spite of the very strong appeals by the African Union and the international community, notably the AU Peace and Security Council, the UN Security Council and several additional efforts by the AU and others to accommodate their concerns, the leaders of our Movements have refused to sign the DPA;

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker
<http://peacemaker.un.org/>
<http://peacemaker.un.org/sudan-declaration-commitment-DPA2006>
