Country/entity	Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Homeland Call
Date	25 Nov 1999
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 Areement (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 Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	Sudanese (North-South) peace process
Parties	Dr Mustafa Osman Ismail, Minister of External Relations Republic of the Sudan Mubarak Abdallah Alfadil, Secretary for Foreign Relations Umma Party
Third parties	H.E President Ismail Omar Gaili of the Republic of Djibouti
Description	Short agreement aiming at reconciliation between President Omar al-Bashar and head of the Umma Party Sadiq al-Mahdi. Agreement provides for the recognition of Sudan as non-homogenous, and defines the nature of the state as federal, equal, democratic, with decentralized powers. Also provides for referendum of South Sudanese independence.

Agreement document	SD_991125_Homeland Call.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

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	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical Page 1, First: Peace Agreement Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 4 Recognition of the religious, cultural and ethnic multiplicity of the Sudan. Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination Page 1, First: Peace Agreement Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 2 No particular national group of citizens shall be privileged because of ethnic, cultural or religious affiliation.

Religious groups	Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical Page 1, First: Peace Agreement Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 4 Recognition of the religious, cultural and ethnic multiplicity of the Sudan. Page 2, Second: System of Governance: Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 3 Religious and cultural multiplicity in the Sudan shall be considered for coexistence and shall be included in the guiding principles of the constitution. Groups→Religious groups→Anti-discrimination Page 1, First: Peace Agreement Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 2 No particular national group of citizens shall be privileged because of ethnic, cultural or religious affiliation.
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)	Page 2, Second: System of Governance: Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 3 Religious and cultural multiplicity in the Sudan shall be considered for coexistence and shall be included in the guiding principles of the constitution. Page 2, Third: Regional and International Relations: ... Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 2 Sudan's International relationships shall be based on principles of international cooperation, consolidation of international security, peace and legitimacy.
State configuration	Page 1, First: Peace Agreement Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 5 The country shall be ruled on federal basis with equitable devolution of powers between the center and states. Page 2, Second: System of Governance: Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 2 The democratic system that suits Sudan is the federal presidential system that defines federal and state powers and separates between constitutional authorities.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	Page 1, First: Peace Agreement Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 9 These procedures shall be completed within an interim period of four years, at the end of which a referendum shall be held for Southern Sudan with its 1956 borders, to choose either voluntary unity with decentralized powers to be agreed upon or secession.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	Page 1, First: Peace Agreement Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 9 These procedures shall be completed within an interim period of four years, at the end of which a referendum shall be held for Southern Sudan with its 1956 borders, to choose either voluntary unity with decentralized powers to be agreed upon or secession.
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	Page 1, First: Peace Agreement Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 6 Qualifications and professionalism shall be the basis of assuming' offices at national institutions. Special consideration shall be given to the least developed states.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government Page 2, Second: System of Governance: Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 2 The democratic system that suits Sudan is the federal presidential system that defines federal and state powers and separates between constitutional authorities. Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government Page 1, First: Peace Agreement Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 10 Resolving Nuba Mountains and Ingassana Hills questions in a manner that meets their respective demands for power and wealth sharing within the framework of the united Sudan.

Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources Page 1, First: Peace Agreement Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 7 Just participation in power at all levels and wealth sharing. Page 1, First: Peace Agreement Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 10 Resolving Nuba Mountains and Ingassana Hills questions in a manner that meets their respective demands for power and wealth sharing within the framework of the united Sudan.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 2, Second: System of Governance: Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: 1 Sudanese political forces shall be committed to pluralistic democratic system that guarantees human and basic freedoms.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	Page 1, First: Peace Agreement Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 3 International human rights charters and covenants shall be adhered to.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights Page 1, First: Peace Agreement Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: 1 Citizenship shall be the basis for constitutional rights and duties.
Democracy	Page 2, Second: System of Governance: Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: 1 Sudanese political forces shall be committed to pluralistic democratic system that guarantees human and basic freedoms. Page 2, Second: System of Governance: Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 2 The democratic system that suits Sudan is the federal presidential system that defines federal and state powers and separates between constitutional authorities.
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	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 2, Second: System of Governance: Parties to the conflict adopt and commit themselves to end the civil war and conclude a just peace agreement based on the following: ... 4 Commitment to realize sustainable development as a national goal for building infrastructure, social development and free market mechanism to attain social justice.
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	No specific mention.
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	No specific mention.
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	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
