Country/entity	Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Political agreement on establishing the structures and institutions of the transitional period between the Transitional Military Council and the Declaration of Freedom and Change Forces
Date	17 Jul 2019
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 Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	Sudan Transition Process
Parties	Signatures: The Transitional Military Council The declaration of Freedom and Change Forces
Third parties	Witnesses The African Union The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia The United Nations The European Union League of Arab States The United States of America
Description	The Transitional Military Council and the Declaration of Freedom and Change forces agree to set up transitional institutions: the Sovereignty Council, Council of Ministers, Legislative Council, and the Investigation Committee. They also set out a list of agreed aims for these institutions. Finally, they invite international actors (states and organisations) to support the implementation of the agreement - but there is no agreement or commitment on provision of said aid.

Agreement document	SD_190717 Political agreement on establishing the structures and institutions of the transitional period between the Transitional Military Council and the Declaration of Freedom and Change Forces.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 6: Chapter Five Functions of the Transitional Period 6. Promote the role of and open opportunities for youth in social, political and economic fields.
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	Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 5: Chapter Five Functions of the Transitional Period 5. Promote the Sudanese women role in social, political and economic fields and fight all kinds of discrimination against women.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	Page 1, Chapter 1, section 1: 1. The two parties agree on the sacredness of the national sovereignty and unity of the Sudanese soil, unity of the Sudan with all its diversity.
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)

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references
Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, items 8-9:
Chapter Five

Functions of the Transitional Period
8. Set up a program for state institutions' reform during the transitional period, that reflect independency and equal opportunities. The reform of the military institutions shall be done by the military institutions in accordance with the law.

9. Establishment of balanced foreign policy that achieves the state's interests and improving Sudan's foreign relations based on independency and mutual interests.

Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 12:
Chapter Five

Functions of the Transitional Period
12. Dismantling of the June 30th, 1989 regime and establishing the state of law and institutions.
Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions
Pages 1-3, Chapters 2-5:
Chapter Two

The Transitional arrangements

The Sovereignty Council

5. The sovereignty council shall be formed from eleven members, five military selected by the Transitional military Council (TMC), five civilians selected by the Declaration of Freedom and Change (DFC) forces and one civilian to be selected in agreement between the two parties.

6. The sovereignty council shall be presided for 21 months by one of the TMC members effective from signing this agreement.

7. The sovereignty council shall be presided for the remining 18 months of the transitional period, by one of the civilian members of the sovereignty council.

8. The constitutional document of the transitional period shall determine the powers and functions of the sovereignty council.

The Council of Ministers

9. The DFC forces shall select the Prime Minister of the civilian government in accordance with the requirements stipulated by the constitutional document of the transitional period.

10. The council of ministers shall consist of a president and no more than 20 ministers from national independent competencies, to be selected by the prime ministers from the DFC forces nomination list, and approved by the sovereignty council, except for the ministers of defense and interior, who will be appointed by the prime minister upon selection by the military members of the sovereignty council. The prime minister has the

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	Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 7: Chapter Five Functions of the Transitional Period 7. Establishing mechanisms to prepare for writing permanent constitution, enact laws related to the transitional period and hold a constitutional conference.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition
State level
Pages 1-2, Chapter 2, Sections 5-12:
Chapter Two

The Transitional arrangements

The Sovereignty Council

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7. The sovereignty council shall be presided for the remining 18 months of the transitional period, by one of the civilian members of the sovereignty council.

8. The constitutional document of the transitional period shall determine the powers and functions of the sovereignty council.

The Council of Ministers

9. The DFC forces shall select the Prime Minister of the civilian government in accordance with the requirements stipulated by the constitutional document of the transitional period.

10. The council of ministers shall consist of a president and no more than 20 ministers from national independent competencies, to be selected by the prime ministers from the DFC forces nomination list, and approved by the sovereignty council, except for the ministers of defense and interior, who will be appointed by the prime minister upon selection by the military members of the sovereignty council. The prime minister has the jurisdiction to exceptionally nominate two party qualified members to fulfill ministerial positions.

11. The constitutional document of the transitional period shall determine the powers and the functions of the council of ministers.

12. Members of the sovereignty council, the council of ministers and the governors of the states serve during the transitional period cannot contest in the elections that immediately follows the transitional period.
Power sharing→Political power sharing→Proportionality in legislature
State level
Page 1, Chapter 2, Sections 5-8:
Chapter Two

The Transitional arrangements

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	Page 1, Chapter 1, section 3: 3. The two parties shall abide by the principles of democracy, human rights and the good Sudanese values. Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 12: Chapter Five Functions of the Transitional Period 12. Dismantling of the June 30th, 1989 regime and establishing the state of law and institutions.
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	Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 4: Chapter Five Functions of the Transitional Period 4. Carry out a legal reform program and rebuilding and developing the justice and rights' system and ensure the independence of judiciary and the rule of law.
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 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 3:
Chapter Five

Functions of the Transitional Period

20. The two parties agreed on the following functions of the transitional period:

3. Addressing the economic situation and stopping the economic deterioration through implementation of urgent economic, financial and humanitarian program that addresses the current challenges.

Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 10:
Chapter Five

Functions of the Transitional Period
10. Play effective role in achieving social welfare and social development through provision of health, education, and housing services and environment protection.
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 3:
Chapter Five

Functions of the Transitional Period

20. The two parties agreed on the following functions of the transitional period:

3. Addressing the economic situation and stopping the economic deterioration through implementation of urgent economic, financial and humanitarian program that addresses the current challenges.

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	Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 10: Chapter Five Functions of the Transitional Period 10. Play effective role in achieving social welfare and social development through provision of health, education, and housing services and environment protection.
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	Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 8: Chapter Five Functions of the Transitional Period 8. Set up a program for state institutions' reform during the transitional period, that reflect independency and equal opportunities. The reform of the military institutions shall be done by the military institutions in accordance with the law.
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	Page 2, Chapter 4, Section 19: Chapter Four The Investigation Committee 19. Following the formation of the transitional government, a national independent investigation committee shall be established to carry out precise and transparent investigation to the June 3rd, 2019 incidents and related incidents of human rights violations committed against civilians or militaries. The committee may seek any African support if needed. Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 11: Chapter Five Functions of the Transitional Period 11. Establish of and implement transitional justice measures and procedures.
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.
