

Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Capacity Building and the Creation of a Joint Planning Mechanism from the Sudan Technical Meeting
Date	10 May 2003
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict
Stage	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Sudanese (North-South) peace process
Parties	Cdr. Elijak Malok, for the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army; Hon Najeib El Kheir Abdelwahab, for The Government of the Sudan
Third parties	Dr Brian D'Silva, USAID/Observer [(apparently signs on equal basis with parties)]
Description	An agreement by the Parties that provides modalities, specifically a Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), that will plan, prioritize, and implement capacity building programmes during the pre-interim period as determined by the Machakos Protocol of 20 July 2002. The Parties also agreed to request the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to support the development through technical missions to Sudan.

Agreement document [SD_030510_Agmt on Capacity Building and JPM.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	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	<p>Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 2, Capacity Building, C. Priority Areas 5. Social capital building to include strengthening civil society, community improvement and effective return and integration of displaced persons.</p> <p>Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), H. Modalities 2. The Parties agreed that JPM should focus on the following areas for quick start/impact programming: [...] b. Return and reintegration of displaced persons and refugees</p>
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)	<p>Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles 2. To strengthen structures, institutions and procedures that ensures effective development, management of a transparent and accountable governance and respect for human rights.</p>
State configuration	No specific mention.

Self determination	Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles 7. To optimise the use of Sudanese capabilities to promote self-reliance of the Sudanese people.
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, BACKGROUND: A comprehensive peace agreement will create an environment for expanded assistance programmes for the people of Sudan. The first need will be to expand humanitarian programmes as access is gained to areas that were formerly insecure. Preparation must also begin for long-term development programmes including a new way of planning and coordinating assistance that moves away from the cross-border nature of humanitarian assistance during the civil war. [...]

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions
Page 1, INTRODUCTION: At the Sudan Coordination Meeting in the Netherlands in early April 2003, the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) agreed to meet at a technical level to discuss implementation modalities related to capacity building and programme priorities for the pre-interim period. This technical meeting took place in Nairobi on May 9 and 10, 2003. The meeting was attended by the Sudanese Parties and a team of experts from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The United States participated as meeting facilitator.

Page 1, BACKGROUND: [...] There is also a need for a programme that provides rapid tangible benefits to Sudanese in the first six months after a peace agreement, and for capacity building that gives the necessary support to Sudanese in their preparation for the transitional government in the Pre-interim Period. These processes must start immediately and run parallel to the ongoing peace process. The quick start/impact programme will aim to build public confidence in the ongoing process of political transition and provide tangible benefits at the community level.

Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles

2. To strengthen structures, institutions and procedures that ensures effective development, management of a transparent and accountable governance and respect for human rights.

Page 2, Capacity Building, C. Priority Areas

4. Governance and Public Administration to include financial and administrative systems and management, justice and rule of law.

Page 2, Capacity Building, D. Modalities

1. Programmes for capacity building should focus on immediate needs as well as the requirements of the anticipated 6-month pre-interim period.

Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), H. Modalities

2. The Parties agreed that JPM should focus on the following areas for quick start/impact programming: [...]

g. Governance, law and order, and human rights

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society

Page 1, A. Preamble

1. Sudanese Ownership: The Sudanese have a natural and clear responsibility for their own development. The process of preparing for peace and the peace agreement itself should be led and owned by all Sudanese – authorities, civil society and local populations. For this to succeed, the Sudanese people should be informed about the prospects of peace and empowered to engage in preparing for and implementing the peace agreement.

Page 1, A. Preamble

4. 'Realism': Plans and programmes should be discussed with a broad spectrum of Sudanese society to ensure expectations of benefits are realistic.

Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles

1. To develop a Sudanese owned and led countrywide approach focusing on all levels with special attention to war affected areas and populations.

3. To secure an effective popular participation in planning and implementation at all levels.

4. To ensure an efficient and equitable allocation and utilisation of resources by authorities, civil society and local populations to focus on poverty reduction and sustained peace.

Page 2, Capacity Building, C. Priority Areas

5. Social capital building to include strengthening civil society, community improvement and effective return and integration of displaced persons.

Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), H. Modalities

2. The Parties agreed that JPM should focus on the following areas for quick start/impact programming:

a. Capacity building at all levels, with special attention to the war affected areas

Page 4, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), I. Other Issues

c. The Parties agree to disseminate, as widely as possible, the content and implications of this agreement to Sudanese civil society, international NGO's and other interested parties.

**Traditional/
religious leaders**

No specific mention.

**Public
administration**

Page 1, A. Preamble

3. Focus: The focus for both capacity building and the quick start/impact programme will be war-affected areas and populations of Sudan with particular attention on the emerging civil administration in Southern Sudan.

Page 2, Capacity Building, C. Priority Areas

3. Human resource development including essential social services.

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 Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles
2. To strengthen structures, institutions and procedures that ensures effective development, management of a transparent and accountable governance and respect for human rights.

Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles
6. To promote conflict prevention and management, peace building, human rights and sustainability.

Page 2, Capacity Building, C. Priority Areas
4. Governance and Public Administration to include financial and administrative systems and management, justice and rule of law.

Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), H. Modalities
2. The Parties agreed that JPM should focus on the following areas for quick start/impact programming: [...]
g. Governance, law and order, and human rights

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	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 2, Capacity Building, D. Modalities 6. Each side will facilitate information exchange and communication through a designated focal point. Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), G. JPM Structure 2. Each party will designate a focal point to act as a channel for communication and organisation of the business of the JPM.
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 2, Capacity Building, C. Priority Areas 4. Governance and Public Administration to include financial and administrative systems and management, justice and 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 1, INTRODUCTION: At the Sudan Coordination Meeting in the Netherlands in early April 2003, the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) agreed to meet at a technical level to discuss implementation modalities related to capacity building and programme priorities for the pre-interim period. This technical meeting took place in Nairobi on May 9 and 10, 2003. The meeting was attended by the Sudanese Parties and a team of experts from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The United States participated as meeting facilitator.

Page 1, BACKGROUND: A comprehensive peace agreement will create an environment for expanded assistance programmes for the people of Sudan. The first need will be to expand humanitarian programmes as access is gained to areas that were formerly insecure. Preparation must also begin for long-term development programmes including a new way of planning and coordinating assistance that moves away from the cross-border nature of humanitarian assistance during the civil war. There is also a need for a programme that provides rapid tangible benefits to Sudanese in the first six months after a peace agreement, and for capacity building that gives the necessary support to Sudanese in their preparation for the transitional government in the Pre-interim Period. These processes must start immediately and run parallel to the ongoing peace process. The quick start/impact programme will aim to build public confidence in the ongoing process of political transition and provide tangible benefits at the community level.

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1. Sudanese Ownership: The Sudanese have a natural and clear responsibility for their own development. The process of preparing for peace and the peace agreement itself should be led and owned by all Sudanese – authorities, civil society and local populations. For this to succeed, the Sudanese people should be informed about the prospects of peace and empowered to engage in preparing for and implementing the peace agreement.

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3. Focus: The focus for both capacity building and the quick start/impact programme will be war-affected areas and populations of Sudan with particular attention on the emerging civil administration in Southern Sudan.

Page 1, A. Preamble

4. 'Realism': Plans and programmes should be discussed with a broad spectrum of Sudanese society to ensure expectations of benefits are realistic.

Page 1, A. Preamble

5. Urgency: Much must be done to make peace sustainable. Work must begin immediately on the two key aspects of capacity building and planning for the pre-interim period.

Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles

1. To develop a Sudanese owned and led countrywide approach focusing on all levels with special attention to war affected areas and populations.

Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles

3. To secure an effective popular participation in planning and implementation at all levels.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 2, Capacity Building, D. Modalities
3. Following agreement on scope and content of programmes between relevant parties and implementing international organisations (UN, WB, IMF and others) the activity will proceed.

Page 2, Capacity Building, D. Modalities
4. Implementing international organisations will keep all parties informed of progress and will abide by the principles and priority areas identified above.

Page 3, Capacity Building, D. Modalities
7. Efforts should be made to mobilise resources from the donor community and international organisations to support this capacity building.

Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), E. Mandate
1. The GOS and SPLM have agreed to form and co-chair a Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM) to follow-up from the meeting in Noordwijk, the Netherlands in April. The Sudanese parties may request assistance for the JPM from international organisations (UN, WB, IMF and others) and donors. The JPM will be initially facilitated by the United States acting under the auspices of the IGAD Partners Forum.

Page 4, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), I. Other Issues
b. Parties requested that the IMF and WB support this agreement through technical missions to Sudan.

Business Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), H. Modalities
2. The Parties agreed that JPM should focus on the following areas for quick start/impact programming: [...]
c. Economic development, including development of small scale enterprises

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→International finance
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Page 4, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), I. Other Issues
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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 Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), H. Modalities
2. The Parties agreed that JPM should focus on the following areas for quick start/impact programming: [...]
j. Mine action programmes

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 Observer: Dr. Brian D'Silva, USAID/Observer

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.
