

**Country/entity** Sudan

**Region** Africa (excl MENA)

**Agreement name** Juba Declaration for Trust-building Measures and Pre-negotiation Principles

**Date** 11 Sep 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 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>	Sudan Transition Process
<b>Parties</b>	<p>The Government of Sudan and The Sudan Revolutionary Front and the Sudan Liberation Forces Alliance:</p> <p>Lieutenant General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo Government of the Sudan</p> <p>Sudan Revolutionary Front: Dr. Elhadi Idriss Yahya, Chairman of the Revolutionary Front and Chairman of SLM-Transitional Council Dr. Gibril Ibrahim, JEM Lieutenant General Malik Agar, SPLM-N Commander Mini Arko Minnawi, SLM Osama Saeed, Beja Opposition Congress: Alamin Daoud Mahmoud, United Popular Front for Liberation and Justice: Mohamed Daoud Mohamed, Kush Liberation Movement: Eltom Hajo Democratic United Party-Revolutionary Front:</p> <p>Sudan Liberation Forces Alliance: Altahir Abubaker Hajar,</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Witnesses</p> <p>General Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan</p> <p>As well as signing as a witness, it seems the General can also be viewed as providing a facilitatory type role:</p> <p>Page 1, Preamble</p> <p>RESPONDING to the gracious invitation by General Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan, to the two parties of the Agreement</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>This is a short agreement which is part of a series of short agreements which take place in the approach to the 2020 Sudan peace agreement, Juba agreement. This agreement sets out provisions including trust building measures between parties, arrangements for the formation of the Legislative Council and committees to follow up on agreements regarding earlier ceasefires and release of prisoners. These agreements in essence establish a relationship between the new transitional government of Sudan and other peripheral armed groups who seek to ensure that their own causes within their process do not get lost within the implementation phase of new government.</p>
<b>Agreement document</b>	<p><a href="#">SD_190911_Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles - Official ENGLISH (3).PDF (opens in new tab)   Download PDF</a></p>

## 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** Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical  
Page 1, Preamble

RECOGNIZING that the peace issue is a strategic one; and ending the war, strengthening internal unity and reformation of foreign relations will reflect positively on the lives of millions of IDPs and refugees and will contribute to solving the economic crisis and alleviate suffering off the shoulders of our people; and transition to democracy will never be achieved without peace as shown by the experiences of our people throughout previous transitional periods;

**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)** 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.

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## **Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

C- The Government delegation has agreed to implement the following:  
... 3- Delaying formation of the Legislative Council pending achievement of a peace agreement

**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→Constitution affirmation/renewal  
Page 1, JUBA DECLARATION FOR TRUST-BUILDING MEASURES AND PRE-NEGOTIATION PRINCIPLES, Preamble

COMMITTING to the importance of preparing the environment and building trust between the two Parties to the Agreement and pushing the peace process, the Government of the Sudan will immediately implement trust building procedures and dividends of peace stipulated in the Constitutional Document.

Page 2, JUBA DECLARATION FOR TRUST-BUILDING MEASURES AND PRE-NEGOTIATION PRINCIPLES

A- Immediate implementation of trust building measures stipulated in paragraph 67 (items e, f, h, i) in chapter 15 of the 2019 Constitutional Charter for the Transitional Period while instituting in place appropriate implementation mechanisms.

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making  
Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

C- The Government delegation has agreed to implement the following:  
... 4- With regards to amendment of Article 70 of the Constitutional Charter and participation at all levels of the transitional authority after concluding a peace agreement, the Government delegation has committed itself to respond to this issue in the next meeting.

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**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.

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**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.

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**Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** Page 1, Preamble

RECOGNIZING that the peace issue is a strategic one; and ending the war, strengthening internal unity and reformation of foreign relations will reflect positively on the lives of millions of IDPs and refugees and will contribute to solving the economic crisis and alleviate suffering off the shoulders of our people; and transition to democracy will never be achieved without peace as shown by the experiences of our people throughout previous transitional periods;

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** No specific mention.

**Mobility/access** Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principle

C- The Government delegation has agreed to implement the following:  
1- Annulment of lists of those barred from travel for reasons pertinent to war

**Protection measures** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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**Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** 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** No specific mention.

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## Socio-economic reconstruction

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development  
Page 1, Preamble

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Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance

Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

B- Formation of joint committees to implement the following tasks:

... 2- A committee to follow up procedures for the cessation of hostilities and humanitarian issues while adopting monitoring mechanisms.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

C- The Government delegation has agreed to implement the following:

... 2- Review of decisions issued in relation to dam lands and decision No. 206 on lands granted to investors in the Northern State.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** 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, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

C- The Government delegation has agreed to implement the following:  
...2- Review of decisions issued in relation to dam lands and decision No. 206 on lands granted to investors in the Northern State.

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

**Cultural heritage** No specific mention.

**Environment** No specific mention.

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

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**Security sector**

**Security  
Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision  
Page 2,

B- Formation of joint committees to implement the following tasks:

... 2- A committee to follow up procedures for the cessation of hostilities and humanitarian issues while adopting monitoring mechanisms

**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.

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## **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** No specific mention.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

B- Formation of joint committees to implement the following tasks:

1- A committee to follow up on releasing all prisoners of war and those convicted (unless convicted for a private right dispute)

**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** Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

B- Formation of joint committees to implement the following tasks:

2- A committee to follow up procedures for the cessation of hostilities and humanitarian issues while adopting monitoring mechanisms.

3- A committee to set up arrangements for peace negotiations and preparations thereof and coordination of negotiation tracks through appropriate mechanisms.

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