

Country/entity	Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Political (Declaration) Agreement
Date	21 Nov 2021
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

Peace process	Sudan Transition Process
Parties	Dr. Abdalla Adam Hamdok Transitional Prime Minister - Government of Sudan General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan President of the Transitional Sovereignty Council - Opposition leader 'de facto ruler'
Third parties	-
Description	This interim agreement reaffirms commitment to the constitution and the transition, clarifying the tasks set out for the transitional sovereignty council. The agreement broadly seems to be aimed at strengthening the transitional administration by addressing the logistical details concerning transfer of power to a newly elected government and providing for a framework of partnership between political, civic and armed groups. Substantively the provisions include measures to establish temporary political institutions, release of political detainees and the initiation of a comprehensive dialogue between all political and civic groups and opposition forces.

Agreement document	SD_211121_Sudan Political Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 1, Untitled Preamble: ...It is important to complete the transitional period successfully to arrive at an elected civilian government which can be achieved only through the unity of political forces, revolution forces, young men and women, resistance committees, IDPs and refugees. Page 2, Sixthly: administration of the transitional period under a political declaration specifying framework of partnership between national forces (political and civilian), military component, resistance committees, live revolution forces, youth and women sectors and Sufi Orders men.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.

Religious groups	Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical Page 2, Sixthly: administration of the transitional period under a political declaration specifying framework of partnership between national forces (political and civilian), military component, resistance committees, live revolution forces, youth and women sectors and Sufi Orders men.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 1, Untitled Preamble: ...It is important to complete the transitional period successfully to arrive at an elected civilian government which can be achieved only through the unity of political forces, revolution forces, young men and women, resistance committees, IDPs and refugees.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	Page 1, Untitled Preamble: ...It is important to complete the transitional period successfully to arrive at an elected civilian government which can be achieved only through the unity of political forces, revolution forces, young men and women, resistance committees, IDPs and refugees. Page 2, Sixthly: administration of the transitional period under a political declaration specifying framework of partnership between national forces (political and civilian), military component, resistance committees, live revolution forces, youth and women sectors and Sufi Orders men.
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)

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references

Page 1, Thirdly:

the two parties reiterate that the standing transitional partnership between civilians and the military is the guarantor of stability and security of the Sudan. Based on that the two parties agreed to implement partnership in trust with full commitment to the formation of a civil government made up of national independent competencies (technocrats).

Page 2, Fourthly:

the Transitional Sovereignty Council shall oversee implementation of the transitional period's tasks under article 8 of the Constitutional Document without any direct interference in executive work.

Page 2, Fifthly:

insurance of the transfer of transitional power in time specified to an elected civilian government.

Page 2, Eleventh:

the two parties reiterate the importance of restructuring the committee of dismantling the 30th of June 1989 and reviewing its performance in the past period. It should be provided with qualified cadres in all required specializations and expertise to enable it perform its work in an effective and just way. The appeal committee should be activated and its decisions be reviewed as required by the standing litigation steps.

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions

Page 2, Fourthly:

the Transitional Sovereignty Council shall oversee implementation of the transitional period's tasks under article 8 of the Constitutional Document without any direct interference in executive work.

Page 2, Ninthly:

hastening completion of all transitional governance institutions by formation of the Legislative Council , Constitutional Court, appointment of the Chief Justice and the Attorney General . And consequently formation of commissions and other transitional institutions to perform their respective duties in accordance with specified timeframes.

Page 2, Eleventh:

the two parties reiterate the importance of restructuring the committee of dismantling the 30th of June 1989 and reviewing its performance in the past period. It should be provided with qualified cadres in all required specializations and expertise to enable it perform its work in an effective and just way. The appeal committee should be activated and its decisions be reviewed as required by the standing litigation steps

Page 3, Fourteenth:

by signing this political declaration, the decision of the Commander-in Chief relieving the Transitional Prime Minister is annulled.

Elections

Page 2, Fifthly:

insurance of the transfer of transitional power in time specified to an elected civilian government.

Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	<p>Page 2, Sixthly: administration of the transitional period under a political declaration specifying framework of partnership between national forces (political and civilian), military component, resistance committees, live revolution forces, youth and women sectors and Sufi Orders men.</p> <p>Page 2, Tenthly: initiation of a comprehensive transparent dialogue between all political and societal forces and live revolution forces as a prelude to launching the constitutional conference.</p>
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	<p>Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal</p> <p>Page 1, Firstly: reiterating that the Constitutional Document for 2019 as amended in 2020 is the basic reference for completing the transitional period. Special consideration should be given to the status of Eastern Sudan and the parties should work together to address that status within a national framework that ensures stability in a way that is satisfactory to the people of Eastern Sudan.</p> <p>Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making</p> <p>Page 1, Secondly: the two parties reiterate the importance of amending the Constitutional Document to achieve and ensure comprehensive political participation to all community components, excluding the dissolved Congress Party.</p> <p>Page 2, Tenthly: initiation of a comprehensive transparent dialogue between all political and societal forces and live revolution forces as a prelude to launching the constitutional conference.</p>

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	<p>Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government</p> <p>Page 1, Firstly: ... Special consideration should be given to the status of Eastern Sudan and the parties should work together to address that status within a national framework that ensures stability in a way that is satisfactory to the people of Eastern Sudan.</p>

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 Page 1, Untitled Preamble:
...Thus, the two parties have committed to working together to complete the path of democratic correction in a manner that serves Sudan's best interests and avoids the spill of the country into the unknown and the insecurity.

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 2, Ninthly:
hastening completion of all transitional governance institutions by formation of the Legislative Council, Constitutional Court, appointment of the Chief Justice and the Attorney General. And consequently formation of commissions and other transitional institutions to perform their respective duties in accordance with specified timeframes.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

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 2, Thirdly:
the two parties reiterate that the standing transitional partnership between civilians and the military is the guarantor of stability and security of the Sudan ...

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces	Page 3, Thirteenth: working to build a national united army .
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 2, Sixthly: administration of the transitional period under a political declaration specifying framework of partnership between national forces (political and civilian), military component, resistance committees, live revolution forces, youth and women sectors and Sufi Orders men . Page 2, Tenthly: initiation of a comprehensive transparent dialogue between all political and societal forces and live revolution forces as a prelude to launching the constitutional conference.
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	Page 2, Twelfth: investigation of all events that occurred during demonstrations, including injuries and deaths sustained by both civilians and uniformed personnel. Perpetrators should be brought to justice.
Prisoner release	Page 2, Seventhly: release of all political detainees.

Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	Page 2, Twelfth: investigation of all events that occurred during demonstrations, including injuries and deaths sustained by both civilians and uniformed personnel. Perpetrators should be brought to justice.
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.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/sudan-empowerment-removal-committee-protests-court-decision-on-judicians
