

**Country/entity** Sudan

**Region** Africa (excl MENA)

**Agreement name** Agreement on the National Dialogue and Constitutional Process

**Date** 4 Sep 2014

**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** Pre-negotiation/process

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

<b>Peace process</b>	Sudan Transition Process
<b>Parties</b>	<p>Page 1, Representatives of the Committee of 7+7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Ahmed Saad Omer</li> <li>- Dr. Ghazi Salahuddin Al Atabani</li> </ul> <p>Page 2, The Paris Declaration Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sayed Al Sadig Al Mandi, Chairman, National UMMA Party</li> <li>- Mr. Malik Agar Eyre, Chairperson, Sudanese Revolutionary front</li> </ul>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Witnessed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- President Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki Chairman, African Union High-Level Implementation Panel</li> </ul>
<b>Description</b>	A short agreement detailing the aim of ending fighting in Sudan and beginning dialogue for a national dialogue and constitution process. The agreement is hosted by Ethiopia with an AU mediation team. Substantively the agreement addresses stopping violence, ensuring freedoms and human rights and release of political and other prisoners before beginning an inclusive national dialogue process and constitutional process.

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**Agreement document**      [SD\\_140904\\_Agreement on the National Dialogue and Constitutional Process.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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**Groups**

<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other groups</b>	No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced persons** No specific mention.

**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)**

No specific mention.

### **Elections**

No specific mention.

### **Electoral commission**

No specific mention.

### **Political parties reform**

No specific mention.

### **Civil society**

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...

8. Inclusivity and participation of all stakeholders with the objective of reaching national consensus shall be guaranteed.

### **Traditional/religious leaders**

No specific mention.

### **Public administration**

No specific mention.

### **Constitution**

Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal  
Page 1, Agreement on the National Dialogue and Constitutional Process,

...

4. The commencement of dialogue and the constitutional process shall start upon agreeing on rules and procedures on which dialogue will be conducted.

5. All participants in the dialogue and the constitutional process shall be free to express their views and positions.

7. The necessary guarantees shall be on place for the conduct and the implementation of the dialogue and the constitutional process.

## **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** Page 1, Agreement on the National Dialogue and Constitutional Process,

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3. Ensuring freedoms and basic human rights, release of political detainees and sentenced detainees are top priorities for confidence building and for the creation of a conducive environment.

**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** No specific mention.

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** No specific mention.

<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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**Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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**Justice sector reform**

<b>Criminal justice and emergency law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State of emergency provisions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Judiciary and courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisons and detention</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional Laws</b>	No specific mention.

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**Socio-economic reconstruction**

<b>Development or socio-economic reconstruction</b>	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance Page 1, Agreement on the National Dialogue and Constitutional Process,  ...  2. Stopping the war, reaching cessation of hostilities and addressing the humanitarian situation shall be an absolute priority in confidence building measures.
<b>National economic plan</b>	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.

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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.

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### **Security sector**

**Security  
Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments  
Page 1, Agreement on the National Dialogue and Constitutional Process,

...

2. Stopping the war, reaching cessation of hostilities and addressing the humanitarian situation shall be an absolute priority in confidence building measures.

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

**DDR** No specific mention.

<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	Page 1, Agreement on the National Dialogue and Constitutional Process,  ...  3. Ensuring freedoms and basic human rights, release of political detainees and sentenced detainees are top priorities for confidence building and for the creation of a conducive environment.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.

**Reparations** No specific mention.

**Reconciliation** No specific mention.

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**Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** Page 1, Witnessed by:

- President Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki Chairman, African Union High-Level Implementation Panel

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism** No specific mention.