

Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	The Political Charter Between the Government of Sudan and The South Sudan Liberation Movement
Date	21 Jul 2002
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

Peace process	Sudanese (North-South) peace process
Parties	Idris Mohd. Abdelgadir, State Minister, Advisory of Peace, The Presidency Wal Durany, Chairman, South Sudan Liberation Movement
Third parties	-
Description	The Government of Sudan and the South Sudan Liberation Movement agreed on core principles including South Sudan's right to self-determination and the holding of a referendum to resolve the conflict.

Agreement document	SD_020721_The Political Charter Between the Government of Sudan and the SSLM (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Source of document	Prospects for Peace in Sudan: The Literature of Accord (Justice Africa, 2002)

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	No specific mention.
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) **2. Agreed Principles**
...
2.6, Cultural diversity in the Sudan is recognised, Sudanese people are encouraged to freely express its values.

State configuration **2. Agreed Principles**
...
2.10. The regional government shall be established to coordinate the affairs of Southern States for better implementation of the subsequent peace settlement.

Self determination **2. Agreed Principles**
2.1 The two parties have agreed to the principle of self-determination as embodied in the Khartoum Peace Agreement and in the constitution of Sudan, without prejudice to IGAD peace agreement proposal to GoS and SPLM/A.

Referendum **2. Agreed Principles**
...
2.4. A referendum shall be organised by the people of the Southern Sudan to determine their political aspirations at the end of the interim period.

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 1. Preamble Whereas, the parties are desirous of resolving the Sudan conflict in a just and sustainable manner by addressing the root causes of the conflict and by establishing a framework of governance through which power and wealth shall be equitably shared and human rights guaranteed. Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite) 2. Agreed Principles ... 2.10. The regional government shall be established to coordinate the affairs of Southern States for better implementation of the subsequent peace settlement.
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	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→General 2. Agreed Principles ... State level 2.9. There shall be equitable power and resource sharing among the Sudanese citizens throughout the country.
Territorial power sharing	Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government 2. Agreed Principles ... 2.10. The regional government shall be established to coordinate the affairs of Southern States for better implementation of the subsequent peace settlement.

Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources 2. Agreed Principles ... 2.9. There shall be equitable power and resource sharing among the Sudanese citizens throughout the country.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	1. Preamble Whereas, the parties are desirous of resolving the Sudan conflict in a just and sustainable manner by addressing the root causes of the conflict and by establishing a framework of governance through which power and wealth shall be equitably shared and human rights guaranteed. ... 2. Agreed Principles ... 2.5. Citizenship shall be the basis of rights and duties in furtherance of the values of justice, equality, freedom and human rights.
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Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion 2. Agreed Principles ... 2.7. Freedom of Religion and beliefs shall be guaranteed.
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Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen, general 2. Agreed Principles ... 2.5. Citizenship shall be the basis of rights and duties in furtherance of the values of justice, equality, freedom and human rights.
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 No specific mention.

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
2. Agreed Principles

...

2.8. Social development is the priority for the achievement of peace that the parties shall plan for confidence building and expediting the process of alleviating poverty, ignorance and illiteracy.

...

2.11. The Parties shall work together for the stability and improvement of living conditions in the war affected areas according to the provisions of the subsequent peaceful resolutions. The Parties shall carry out the duty of implementation of the security arrangement, resettlement, reconstruction, development and preservation of rights and duties.

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 No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces **2. Agreed Principles**

...

2.3. The Sudan unity with its current boundaries shall be preserved during the interim period, where cooperation among the security forces shall be maintain in order to protect the Sudan internally and externally.

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 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	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
