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| Country/entity | South Sudan Sudan |
| Region | Africa (excl MENA) |
| Agreement name | Declaration on the Conclusion of IGAD Negotiations on Peace in the Sudan |
| Date | 19 Nov 2004 |
| 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

Renewal

Conflict nature

Government/territory

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| Peace process | Sudanese (North-South) peace process |
| Parties | Hon. Yahya Hussein Babikar, For the Government of the Republic of the Sudan; Cdr. Nhial Deng Nhial, for the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army |
| Third parties | WITNESSED BY: Lt. Gen. Lazaro K. Sumbeiywo (Rtd.), On Behalf of the IGAD Envoys; Dr. Jan Pronk, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; IN THE PRESENCE OF: The United Nations Security Council; Ambassador Abdallah Baali, Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations; Ambassador Ismael Gaspar Martins, Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations; Ambassador Joel Adechi, Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations; Ambassador Ronaldo Sardenberg, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations; Ambassador Gunter Pleuger, Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations; Ambassador Munir Akram, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations; Ambassador Lauro Baja, Jr, Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations; Ambassador Mihnea Motoc, Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations; Ambassador Andrey Denisov, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations; Ambassador Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo, Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations; Ambassador Emyr Jones Parry, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations; Ambassador John Danforth, Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations |
| Description | An interim agreement in which the Parties affirm that the six Protocols in the Nairobi Declaration (5/06/2004) constitute the core of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and agree to future negotiations on a permanent ceasefire in order to complete the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Furthermore, the Parties invite the UN Security Council to endorse the six Protocols, to which the UN Security Council pass UN SC Resolution 1574 (2004). |

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| Agreement document | SD_041119_Declaration on Conclusion of IGAD Negotiations in Sudan.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF |
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Groups

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| 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) 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) No specific mention.

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 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 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 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 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

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| Security Guarantees | <p>Page 1, ACKNOWLEDGING the progress made to date on the Security Arrangements and Ceasefire Details including the extensive work that has been accomplished in the Implementation Modalities annexes;</p> <p>Page 1, FURTHER the Parties declare their commitment to expeditiously complete Negotiations on the two annexes on Ceasefire Agreement and Implementation Modalities so as to conclude and sign the Comprehensive Peace Agreement no later than 31st December, 2004.</p> |
| Ceasefire | No specific mention. |
| 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. |

Transitional justice

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| Transitional justice general | No specific mention. |
| Amnesty/pardon | No specific mention. |

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| 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 WITNESSED BY: Dr. Jan Pronk, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; IN THE PRESENCE OF (noted as signed): The United Nations Security Council; Ambassador Abdallah Baali, Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations; Ambassador Ismael Gaspar Martins, Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations; Ambassador Joel Adechi, Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations; Ambassador Ronaldo Sardenberg, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations; Ambassador Gunter Pleuger, Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations; Ambassador Munir Akram, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations; Ambassador Lauro Baja, Jr, Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations; Ambassador Mihnea Motoc, Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations; Ambassador Andrey Denisov, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations; Ambassador Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo, Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations; Ambassador Emyr Jones Parry, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations; Ambassador John Danforth, Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations

Other international signatory WITNESSED BY: Lt. Gen. Lazaro K. Sumbeiywo (Rtd.), On Behalf of the IGAD Envoys;

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

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| Enforcement mechanism | No specific mention. |
| Related cases | No specific mention. |
| Source | Peacemaker.un.org,. 2015. 'UN Peacemaker'. http://peacemaker.un.org . |
