

Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Political Charter between the Sudan Government and the SPLA (United)
Date	26 Apr 1995
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

Peace process	Sudanese (North-South) peace process
Parties	For the Government of Sudan: Lino Roll Deng; For the SPLA/M: Arok Thon, Chol Deng
Third parties	-
Description	Agreement on overarching principles by which further negotiations will be conducted to resolve the North/South Sudan conflict. Calls for substantive discussions to be held on decentralisation, power and wealth sharing, religious rights and the formation of a national army, which would include SPLA (united) troops.

Agreement document [SD_950426_Political Charter Sudan and SPLA \(United\).pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

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) Page 1, 1. Preserve the unity of the Sudan with its recognized international boundaries, secure its entity against all internal and external dangers. Endeavour to keep peace, justice and supremacy of the values of right and goodness.

Page 1, 3. Assert and promote the values of participatory democracy in the light of the changing situations and practices.

Page 1, 6. Recognize cultural diversity in the Sudan and enable the people to freely express their values.

Page 1, 8. Citizenship shall be the basis of rights and duties in furtherance to the values of justice, equality, freedom and human rights.

Page 1, 12. The Sudan shall interact with African and Arab nations on the basis of its effective Sudanese identity for the benefit of the country and the world community at large.

State configuration Page 1, 1. Preserve the unity of the Sudan with its recognized international boundaries, secure its entity against all internal and external dangers. Endeavour to keep peace, justice and supremacy of the values of right and goodness.

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 Page 1, 10. The two parties shall work together for the stability, reconstruction, rehabilitation and development in the war affected areas. The support of the friendly and sisterly nations shall be sought to expedite the process.

Page 1, 12. The Sudan shall interact with African and Arab nations on the basis of its effective Sudanese identity for the benefit of the country and the world community at large.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references
Page 1, 9. The two parties shall fully and effectively participate in all constitutional, political and executive institutions at all levels.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society Page 1, 3. parties commit to assert and promote the values of participatory democracy in the light of the changing situations and practices.

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
State level
Sub-state level

Page 1, 9. The two parties shall fully and effectively participate in all constitutional, political and executive institutions at all levels.

Page 2, 13. Power and national wealth in the Sudan will be equitably shared between the citizens of the country, the details shall be worked out by the two parties.

Page 2, 14. The two parties have agreed on decentralization of the South and a coordinating council shall be formed between the Southern States according to their consent.

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government
Page 2, 14. The two parties have agreed on decentralization of the South and a coordinating council shall be formed between the Southern States according to their consent.

Economic power sharing

Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources

Page 2, 13. Power and national wealth in the Sudan will be equitably shared between the citizens of the country, the details shall be worked out by the two parties.

Military power sharing

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces

Page 1, 11. After classification of the SPLA troops the two parties have agreed to form one national army, which will be deployed separately for a time to be agreed upon. A technical committee will be established to work out the details.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general

Page 1, 6. Recognize cultural diversity in the Sudan and enable the people to freely express their values.

Page 1, 8. Citizenship shall be the basis of rights and duties in furtherance to the values of justice, equality, freedom and human rights.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation

No specific mention.

Civil and political rights	<p>Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality Page 1, 8. Citizenship shall be the basis of rights and duties in furtherance to the values of justice, equality, freedom and human rights.</p> <p>Page 2, 13. Power and national wealth in the Sudan will be equitably shared between the citizens of the country, the details shall be worked out by the two parties. Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion Page 1, 5. Observe freedom of religion and belief and maintain a suitable atmosphere for practising worship, Daawa and preaching. No citizen shall be coerced to embrace any faith or religion.</p> <p>Page 1, 6. Recognize cultural diversity in the Sudan and enable the people to freely express their values.</p>
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	Page 1, 3. Assert and promote the values of participatory democracy in the light of the changing situations and practices.
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 Page 1, 7. Sharia, customs and beliefs shall be the sources for legislation in the Sudan. However, States may enact legislation complementary to the federal laws in matters peculiar to those States.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 1, 10. The two parties shall work together for the stability, reconstruction, rehabilitation and development in the war affected areas. The support of the friendly and sisterly nations shall be sought to expedite the process.

Page 2, 16. The two parties have agreed that social development is an extreme priority for the achievement of which the state shall plan for confidence building and expedite the process of alleviation of poverty, ignorance mid illiteracy. The State should also cater for provision of knowledge and satisfaction.

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
Page 1, 10. The two parties shall work together for the stability, reconstruction, rehabilitation and development in the war affected areas. The support of the friendly and sisterly nations shall be sought to expedite the process.

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 Page 1, 11. After classification of the SPLA troops the two parties have agreed to form one national army, which will be deployed separately for a time to be agreed upon. A technical committee will be established to work out the details.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces Page 1, 11. After classification of the SPLA troops the two parties have agreed to form one national army, which will be deployed separately for a time to be agreed upon. A technical committee will be established to work out the details.

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.
