

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Country/entity | Sudan Darfur |
| Region | Africa (excl MENA) |
| Agreement name | Agreement of Goodwill and Confidence Building for the Settlement of the Problem in Darfur |
| Date | 17 Feb 2009 |
| 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 | Darfur-Sudan peace process |
| Parties | For the Sudan Government of National Unity, Dr. Amin Hassan Omer, Minister of State, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports; For the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan (JEM), Dr. Gebreil Ibrahim Mohamed, Head of the JEM delegation to the Doha talks; |
| Third parties | Witnessed by: Ahmed bin Abdulla Al-Mahmoud Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Member of the Cabinet, State of Qatar; Djbrill Yipene Bassole, AU-UN Joint Chief Mediator for Darfur; |
| Description | Short agreement committing the parties to resolving the conflict in Darfur, including working towards a framework agreement. |

Agreement document [SD_090217_Agreement of Good Will and Confidence.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 Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical
Page 1, The two Parties hereby:
Fourthly: Declare their intent to work towards ending the ongoing conflict between them, as follows:
...
3. Agree to take all necessary measures to create a conducive environment for reaching a lasting settlement of the conflict, including:
a) Refrain from all kinds of harassment of IDPs.

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 Page 1, The two Parties hereby:
Fourthly: Declare their intent to work towards ending the ongoing conflict between them, as follows:
...
3. Agree to take all necessary measures to create a conducive environment for reaching a lasting settlement of the conflict, including:
...
b) Guarantee the smooth and unobstructed flow of relief assistance to the needy people without any obstacles or constraints.

**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

Page 1, The two Parties hereby:

Fourthly: Declare their intent to work towards ending the ongoing conflict between them, as follows:

...

3. Agree to take all necessary measures to create a conducive environment for reaching a lasting settlement of the conflict, including:

...

b) Guarantee the smooth and unobstructed flow of relief assistance to the needy people without any obstacles or constraints.

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→Humanitarian assistance
Page 1, The two Parties hereby:
Fourthly: Declare their intent to work towards ending the ongoing conflict between them, as follows:
...
3. Agree to take all necessary measures to create a conducive environment for reaching a lasting settlement of the conflict, including:
...
b) Guarantee the smooth and unobstructed flow of relief assistance to the needy people without any obstacles or constraints.

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 1, The two Parties hereby:

Fourthly: Declare their intent to work towards ending the ongoing conflict between them, as follows:

...

1. Give the peace process a strategic priority over other issues to settle the conflict in Darfur;
2. Agree to adopt a comprehensive approach which addresses the root-causes of the problem and realizes a lasting peace in the country.

Page 2, The two Parties hereby:

4. Work towards an early framework agreement that leads to cessation of hostilities and lay down the basis for detailed issues.

Page 2, The two Parties hereby:

5. Undertake to follow the framework agreement with serious talks to end the conflict in the shortest possible time, not to exceed three months.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 2, The two Parties hereby:

4. Work towards an early framework agreement that leads to cessation of hostilities and lay down the basis for detailed issues.

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

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release Page 2, The two Parties hereby:
Fourthly: Declare their intent to work towards ending the ongoing conflict between them, as follows:
...
3. Agree to take all necessary measures to create a conducive environment for reaching a lasting settlement of the conflict, including:
...
c) Commit to exchange prisoners and release imprisoned, convicted, detained and arrested persons in relation to the conflict between them with a view to building confidence and accelerating the peace process. The State of Qatar and the AU-UN Joint Chief Mediator will maintain contacts with both parties to workout a time-line for concluding the release of the above-mentioned.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation Page 1, The two Parties hereby:
Fourthly: Declare their intent to work towards ending the ongoing conflict between them, as follows:
...
2. Agree to adopt a comprehensive approach which addresses the root-causes of the problem and realizes a lasting peace in the country.

Implementation

UN signatory Witnessed by:
Djbrill Yipene Bassole, AU-UN Joint Chief Mediator for Darfur;

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.
