

Country/entity	Sudan Darfur
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Ceasefire Implementation Mechanism (Annex to Ceasefire Agreement of 18 March 2010 between the Government of Sudan and the LJM)
Date	22 Jul 2010
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 Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	Darfur-Sudan peace process
Parties	Ghazi Salahuddin - Advisor to the Sudanese President Tijani Sisse Mohammad - LJM leader
Third parties	African Union Arab league Government of Qatar
Description	Document details the agreed on ceasefire implementation mechanism. Issues covered include CEASEFIRE IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING STRUCTURE, CEASE FIRE COMMISSION, CFC functions, Composition of the CFC, Duties of CFC Members, Meetings of the CFC, CFC Code of Conduct, CFC Resources and Secretariat, Sector Sub-Ceasefire Commissions, Functions of SSCFC, SSCFC Composition, SSCFC Reports, Ceasefire Team Site Groups, the Joint Commission, Commission Functions/Terms of Reference, and Commission Meetings.

Agreement document [SD_100722_Ceasefire Implementation Mechanism.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) 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

**Security
Guarantees**

No specific mention.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 1, INTRODUCTION

1. This document is the Annex to the Ceasefire Agreement (CFA) signed on 18 March 2010 between the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement in Doha, Qatar. The document provides for the structure and hierarchy of the Ceasefire implementation Mechanism. The Joint Commission hereafter referred to as the Commission and the Ceasefire Commission hereafter referred to as CFC shall hereby be established.

Page 1, INTRODUCTION

2. Observers are an important facet for the implementation of the CFA as they facilitate and advise the Commissions and parties. They may include but are not limited to international/regional organizations and individual countries. Observers may attend open sessions and meetings of the Commission, the CFC and Sub-CFCs. If deemed appropriate and agreed upon by the Parties, observers will be briefed on closed sessions/meetings.

Page 1, INTRODUCTION

3. In addition to the Framework Agreement and the Ceasefire Agreement of 18 March 2010 the Parties have acknowledged the existence of the following:

- a. Humanitarian Cease fire Agreement on the Conflict in Darfur & Protocol on the Establishment of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur of 08 April, 2004, N'Djamena, Chad
- b. Agreement with the Sudanese Parties on the Modalities for the Establishment of the Ceasefire Commission and the Deployment of Observers in Darfur of 28 May 2004, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- c. Protocol Between the Government of Sudan, The Sudan Liberation Movement / Army and the Justice and Equality Movement on the Improvement of the Humanitarian Situation in Darfur of 09 November, 2004, Abuja, Nigeria
- d. Protocol Between the Government of Sudan, The Sudan Liberation Movement / Army and the Justice and Equality Movement on the Enhancement of the Security Situation in Darfur in Accordance with the N'Djamena Agreement of 09 November, 2004, Abuja, Nigeria
- e. Declaration of Principles for the Resolution of the Sudanese Conflict in Darfur of 05 July, 2005, Abuja, Nigeria
- f. Darfur Peace Agreement of 05 May, 2006, Abuja, Nigeria

Page 1, CEASEFIRE IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING STRUCTURE

4. The ceasefire implementation structure consists of three levels of monitoring mechanism involving the Joint Commission, Ceasefire Commission and the three Sector Sub-Ceasefire Commissions.

See Appendix 1.

Page 2, CEASEFIRE COMMISSION (CFC)

5. The CFC shall comprise of the under listed components:

- a. The CFC headquartered in El Fasher.
- b. The CFC Secretariat.
- c. Sector Sub-Ceasefire Commission (SSCFC).

Page 2, CFC FUNCTIONS

6. The CFC has overall responsibility for the monitoring and implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement. The CFC shall endeavour to make decisions by consensus. Where consensus cannot be reached, the CFC shall commit the issue for arbitration by the Commission. The Parties shall be obliged to adhere to the recommendations of the Commission.

Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes Page 2, CFC FUNCTIONS 7. The functions listed below are not exhaustive but every effort must be made to keep tasks functional and achievable. The CFC may only undertake new functions if they are endorsed and tasked by the Commission. The functions of the CFC, to be read in conjunction with articles (4) and (5) of the CFA, shall be to: 1. Support the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of the ex-combatants as and when agreed by the Parties.
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**

Page 2, COMPOSITION OF THE CFC

8. The CFC shall be constituted as follows:

- a. Force Commander - Chairperson
- c. The State of Qatar - Member
- d. UNAMID Police Commissioner - Member
- e. UNAMID Director Political Affairs - Member
- f. UNAMID Director Humanitarian Affairs - Member
- g. UNAMID Senior Legal Officer Member - Member
- h. Chief of Staff (CaS) CFC Secretary - Secretary

The Parties would decide on the number and composition of observers at a later date.

Page 3-4, DUTIES OF CFC MEMBERS

10. The duties and responsibilities of CFC members are:

a. The Chairperson. The duties and responsibilities of the Chairperson shall include among others:

- (1) Preside over all CFC meetings.
 - (2) Define the CFC program of activities in accordance with existing agreements.
 - (3) Ensure implementation of both CFC and the Commission decisions that are within the CFC mandate, measures and recommendations.
 - (4) Order independent or supplementary investigations at CFC level whenever appropriate in accordance with existing agreements.
 - (5) Ensure submission of weekly reports to the Commission.
 - (6) Issue regular press statements on violations of the ceasefire, post these statements on the UN, AU and UNAMID websites, and give copies to the parties.
 - (7) Give guidance and direction to both the CFC Secretariat and the SSCFC.
 - (8) Ensure appropriate measures are undertaken for CFC members to respect the local laws and regulations, refrain from any action or activity incompatible with the impartial and international nature of their duties
- b. The Police Commissioner - Adviser on police matters.
- c. Senior Political Adviser -Adviser on political matters.
- d. Senior Legal Officer -Adviser on legal matters.
- e. Director Humanitarian Affairs - Adviser on Humanitarian Assistance/Coordination.
- f. Senior Representatives of Parties to CFA -
- (1) Represent the Parties' interests
 - (2) Ensure the Parties' cooperation with the CFC.
 - (3) Contribute to ensuring the effective functioning of the CFC
- g. COS CFC - Secretary/Head of CFC Secretariat.

Page 4, MEETINGS

11. CFC meetings shall be held weekly or as called for by the Chairperson. The meetings shall be held in UNAMID HQ, El Fasher or in any other venue as shall be decided by the Chairperson. The meetings shall be conducted under the following guidelines:

...

c. At least one (1) member per party and four (4) members from UNAMID shall be in attendance to constitute a quorum.

...

f. Observers may make comments at the request of the Chairperson.

Page 5, COMPOSITION

19. The SSCFC shall comprise of the following members:

...

c. UN Police Sector Commander - Vice Chairperson

...

g. UNDSS Representative - Member

**Enforcement
mechanism**

[Summary: the document in its entirety details the enforcement mechanisms for the agreed on ceasefire.]
