

Country/entity	Sudan Darfur
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Declaration of Cessation of Hostilities and Commitment to the Peace Process between the Government of Sudan and the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan (JEM)
Date	22 Oct 2012
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	<p>For the Government of Sudan: Dr. Amin Hassan Omer, Minister of State in the Presidency;</p> <p>For the Justice and Equality Movement: Gen. Mohamed Bashar Ahmed, President Interim Military Council;</p> <p>For the State of Qatar: H.E Ahmed bin Abdullah Al Mahmoud, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs;</p> <p>For AU/UN Mediation: Mr. Aichatou S. Mindaoudou, Acting Joint Special Representative/ Joint Chief Mediator ad interim</p>
Third parties	-
Description	Declaration largely reinforces previous commitments under the Doha document for peace in Darfur, and calls for all parties to engage in peaceful discussions in order to resolve the conflict. Particular mention made of refugees and internally displaced persons.

Agreement document [SD_121022_Declaration GoS JEM.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,
Conscious of the need to create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary informed safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or their local integration.

Page 2,
Recognizing that security is at the forefront of concerns raised by a large spectrum of Darfurians including members of the civil society, internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees.

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,
Reaffirming the unity sovereignty independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan.

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 2,
Recognizing that security is at the forefront of concerns raised by a large spectrum of Darfurians including members of the civil society, internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees.

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 Page 2,
Desirous to bring to an end all acts of violence against civilians and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation Page 1,
In accordance with the United Nations principles and charter and the covenants of the African union and other regional organizations relating to settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

Page 2,
Desirous to bring to an end all acts of violence against civilians and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 1,
Conscious of the need to create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary informed safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or their local integration.

Page 2,
Conscious of the necessity to enable humanitarian agencies to access all areas affected by the conflict.

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,
Deeply concerned that the continuing fighting in Darfur will lead to further loss of lives suffering and displacement of the population.

Page 2,
Recognizing that security is at the forefront of concerns raised by a large spectrum of Darfurians including members of the civil society, internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees.

Page 2,
Desirous to bring to an end all acts of violence against civilians and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Page 2,
Convinced that the Darfur conflict cannot be resolved militarily and that a durable satisfaction can only be obtained through an inclusive political process and negotiations.

Page 2,
THE PARTIES HEREBY DECLARE TO

...

2- Resume negotiations in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the conflict on the basis of the DDPD.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 2,
Responding to the calls by members of the international community including the demand by the United Nations Security Council that all Partners to the conflict including in particular all the non-signatory armed groups engage immediately and without pre-condition to make every effort to reach a permanent ceasefire and comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) in order to bring stable and durable peace in the region.

Page 2,
Acknowledging the mandate of the African Union United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) to monitor, observe the compliance with and verification of the implementation of all ceasefire agreements signed or to be signed in Darfur pursuant to the United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 3003 (2012) and previous resolutions and the Agreement between the United Nations, the African Union and the Government of Sudan concerning the Status of the UNAMID Forces (Status of Forces Agreement) dated 9 February 2008.

Page 2,
THE PARTIES HEREBY DECLARE TO
1- Immediately cease hostilities; and

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 1, The government of Sudan (GoS) and the justice and equality movement Sudan (JEM) (each, a "party" and collectively, the "parties") meeting in Doha Qatar under the auspices of the state of Qatar and the African Union-United Nations joint chief mediator an interim for Darfur as part of the continuing efforts to reach a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Darfur on the basis of the Doha document for peace in Darfur (DDPD).</p> <p>Page 2, Responding to the calls by members of the international community including the demand by the United Nations Security Council that all Partners to the conflict including in particular all the non-signatory armed groups engage immediately and without pre-condition to make every effort to reach a permanent ceasefire and comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) in order to bring stable and durable peace in the region.</p> <p>Page 2, The PARTIES CALLED on all other non-signatory groups to jettison violence and join them in Doha in order to resume dialogue and negotiations.</p>
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	<p>Page 2, Recognizing the imperative need to achieve durable peace through a comprehensive settlement of conflict.</p> <p>Page 2, Responding to the calls by members of the international community including the demand by the United Nations Security Council that all Partners to the conflict including in particular all the non-signatory armed groups engage immediately and without pre-condition to make every effort to reach a permanent ceasefire and comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) in order to bring stable and durable peace in the region.</p> <p>Page 2, Convinced that the Darfur conflict cannot be resolved militarily and that a durable satiation can only be obtained through an inclusive political process and negotiations.</p> <p>Page 2, Resolved to create and maintain a climate of peace necessary to facilitate dialogue and negotiations.</p> <p>Page 2, THE PARTIES THERBY DECLARE TO ... 2- Resume negotiations in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the conflict on the basis of the DDPD.</p> <p>Page 2, The PARTIES CALLED on all other non-signatory groups to jettison violence and join them in Doha in order to resume dialogue and negotiations.</p>

Implementation

UN signatory Signed by Acting Joint Special Representative/Joint Chief Mediator ad interim for AU/UN Mediation.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar Page 1,
The government of Sudan (GoS) and the justice and equality movement Sudan (JEM) (each, a "party" and collectively, the "parties") meeting in Doha Qatar under the auspices of the state of Qatar and the African Union-United Nations joint chief mediator an interim for Darfur as part of the continuing efforts to reach a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Darfur on the basis of the Doha document for peace in Darfur (DDPD).

Page 1,
Appreciating the continuing role of the state of Qatar as the venue of the talks under the auspice of HH Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al Thani Emir of State of Qatar.

Page 2,
Acknowledging the mandate of the African Union United Nations Hybrid Operation inn Darfur (UNAMID) to monitor, observe the compliance with and verification of the implementation of
all ceasefire agreements signed or to be signed in Darfur pursuant to the United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 3003 (2012) and previous resolutions and the Agreement between the United Nations, the African Union and the Government of Sudan concerning the Status of the UNAMID Forces (Status of Forces Agreement) dated 9 February 2008.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker
<http://peacemaker.un.org/>
<http://peacemaker.un.org/sudan-declaration-GOS-JEM2012>