Country/entity	Sudan Darfur
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement with the Sudanese Parties on the Modalities for the Establishment of the Ceasefire Commission and the Deployment of Observers in the Darfur, Addis Ababa Agreement
Date	28 May 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 Areement (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	[Uploaded version unsigned] For the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army: Mini Arkou Minawi, Secretary General; For the Government of Sudan: H.E. Osman Elsaïd, Ambassador of the Republic of The Sudan in Ethopia; For the Justice and Equality Movement: Ahmed Mohamed Tugod Lissan
Third parties	[Uploaded version unsigned, though from the text it seems that these are the Guarantors of the Agreement] For the Chadian Mediation: H.E. Maïtine Djoumbé,Ambassador of the Republic of Chad to Ethiopia; For the African Union: H.E. Saïd Djinnit,Commissioner for Peace and Security
Description	An agreement by the parties to establish a Joint Commission and a Ceasefire Commission (CFC) in order to plan, verify, and ensure implementation of the cessation of hostilities. The Agreement includes terms of reference, mandate, and composition of the CFC, which is to include an African Union-appointed Chairman, a European Union-appointed Deputy Chairman, a member of the Chadian Mediation, and representatives from the Parties. Additionally, the Agreement provides for implementation of the CFC in four phases.

Agreement document	SD_040528_Agmt with Sudanese Parties on Modalities for Ceasefire Commission.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	Page 2, III. MANDATE iv. The CFC support staff shall be part of the Headquarters and shall be organized as follows: ... - Information Team: Coordinates the dissemination of information to support and promote the Cease-fire Agreement among the people in Darfur, including information regarding activities of the CFC, freedom of movement, civic action, and others. Page 3, IV. MODALITIES FOR MONITORING AND VERIFICATION e. The CFC shall seek to advance the process through confidence building visits in the region. The CFC will maintain regular liaison with the parties as well as UN Agencies, the ICRC and NGOs. The CFC will also visit IDP sites and other areas. Page 4, PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CEASEFIRE COMMISSION AND THE DEPLOYMENT OF OBSERVERS IN DARFUR III. COMPOSITION AND TASKS A. LIAISON OFFICE - KHARTOUM 3. A Liaison office will be required in Khartoum to undertake a number of administrative and logistic functions. In addition, it will provide an interface with the political level and a point of contact for the UN, IOs and NGOs and local contractors. It will provide a node for contracted logistic support and a transit facility for incoming/outgoing mission personnel. Page 12, PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CEASEFIRE COMMISSION AND THE DEPLOYMENT OF OBSERVERS IN DARFUR III. COMPOSITION AND TASKS, E. OTHERS 13. Liaison: The Humanitarian Affairs Office (HAO) is to provide the focal point for links to all the NGOs. The aim is to develop a two-way information flow in order to ensure that monitoring teams are deployed to best effect and to allow them to gather information that will benefit the work of NGOs as well as the Mission itself.
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	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 2, III. MANDATE iv. The CFC support staff shall be part of the Headquarters and shall be organized as follows: - Operations Team: Coordinates all activities of the CFC in Darfur. Maintains communications links with the Parties and the International community. - Transportation/Logistics Team: Coordinates transportation, communications, supply and logistics requirements for the CFC. - Information Team: Coordinates the dissemination of information to support and promote the Cease-fire Agreement among the people in Darfur, including information regarding activities of the CFC, freedom of movement, civic action, and others. - Medical Support Team: Provides necessary health and medical care and advice to the CFC. - Government of Sudan Team: Conducts liaison with the GoS. - SLM Team: Conducts liaison with the SLM/A. - JEM Team: Conducts liaison with the JEM.
Mobility/access	Page 12, PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CEASEFIRE COMMISSION AND THE DEPLOYMENT OF OBSERVERS IN DARFUR III. COMPOSITION AND TASKS, E. OTHERS 14. Freedom of Movement: It is absolutely essential that the GoS and the Armed Groups guarantee freedom of movement, by air and land, (to include movement of aircraft) without conditions and unhindered by travel permits for the members of the Mission.
Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Page 2, II. COMPOSITION 6. The Military Observers (MILOBS) may be lightly armed. The AU Monitoring Mission shall be deployed on the basis of the commitment of the Government of The Sudan, the JEM and the SLM/A to ensure the protection and the safety of the Observers. However, in the event that the Parties are unable to provide effective protection, the Chairmen of the Joint Commission (JC) and the Ceasefire Commission (CFC) shall request for the deployment of the protection element as envisaged in the decision of the AU Peace and Security Council of 25th May 2004. The Protection element shall be drawn from AU Member States and shall number between 100 and 300.
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, I. TERMS OF REFERENCE
The Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement on the conflict in the Darfur, signed in N'Djamena on 8 April 2004, provides, in its articles 3 and 4, for a Ceasefire Monitoring Committee, which shall report to a Joint Commission consisting of the Parties, the Chadian mediation and the international community. To implement the above provisions, the African Union is proposing that the Parties agrees on the followings:

Page 1, I. TERMS OF REFERENCE
2. Ceasefire Commission - The CFC shall report to a Joint Commission consisting of the Parties, the Chadian Mediation and
the international community in accordance with the sovereignty of Sudan.

Page 1, II. COMPOSITION
1. The Ceasefire Commission (CFC) shall be composed as follows:
a. Chairman, to be appointed by the AU, from an African Union Member State;
b. Deputy Chairman (European Union);
c. Chadian Mediation;
d. Government of Sudan
e. JEM
f. SLM/A

Page 1, II. COMPOSITION
2. The size of the CFC may be adjusted with the agreement of the Parties as necessary to carry out the objectives of the Agreement.

Page 1, II. COMPOSITION
4. The operational arm of the Ceasefire Commission shall be the African Union Monitoring Mission, composed of Observers from the Parties, the Chadian mediation, African Union Member States and other representatives of the International Community.

Page 2, II. COMPOSITION
5. To ensure command and control, all Observers shall be answerable to the Chief Military Observer (CMO) to be designated by the AU, who, in turn, shall be answerable to the CFC. Additionally, and in order to ensure unity and discipline of command, all Observers participating in the monitoring, investigation and verification exercise, as well as members of the CFC, shall be funded through the budget of the CFC. No parallel reporting to other authority shall be allowed in the execution of responsibilities.

Page 2, III. MANDATE
i. The mandate of the CFC shall consist of:
- Planning, verifying and ensuring the implementation of the rules and provisions of the ceasefire;
- Defining the routes for the movement of forces in order to reduce the risks of incidents; the administrative movements shall be notified to the CFC;
- Requesting appropriate assistance with demining operations;
- Receiving, verifying, analyzing and judging complaints related to possible violations of the ceasefire;
- Developing adequate measures to guard against such incidents in the future;
- Determining clearly the sites occupied by the combatants of the armed opposition and verifying the neutralization of the armed militias.

Page 2, III. MANDATE
ii. The CFC Headquarters shall be responsible for coordinating investigations, verifications, monitoring and reporting compliance in accordance with the Darfur Cease

Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 2, III. MANDATE i. The mandate of the CFC shall consist of: ... - Requesting appropriate assistance with demining operations;
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 2, III. MANDATE i. The mandate of the CFC shall consist of: ... - Determining clearly the sites occupied by the combatants of the armed opposition and verifying the neutralization of the armed militias. ~ Page 2, III. MANDATE i. The mandate of the CFC shall consist of: ... - Determining clearly the sites occupied by the combatants of the armed opposition and verifying the neutralization of the armed militias.
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	[Uploaded version unsigned, though from the text it seems that these are the Guarantors of the Agreement] For the Chadian Mediation: H.E. Maïtine Djoumbé,Ambassador of the Republic of Chad to Ethiopia; For the African Union: H.E. Saïd Djinnit,Commissioner for Peace and Security
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

Page 1, I. TERMS OF REFERENCE
The Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement on the conflict in the Darfur, signed in N'Djamena on 8 April 2004, provides, in its articles 3 and 4, for a Ceasefire Monitoring Committee, which shall report to a Joint Commission consisting of the Parties, the Chadian mediation and the international community. To implement the above provisions, the African Union is proposing that the Parties agrees on the followings:

Page 1, I. TERMS OF REFERENCE, 1. Joint Commission
A. The Joint Commission shall operate on the basis of consensus and consist of two senior members each, from the Parties, the Chadian mediation, the African Union (AU), the US and the EU. The Chairman of the Joint Commission shall be selected by the AU from an African Union Member State. Other International Representatives from the UN and major contributors shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Joint commission as observers.

Page 1, I. TERMS OF REFERENCE, 1. Joint Commission
B. The Joint Commission shall comprise political leaders who should be mandated to take decisions and to deal with matters brought before it by CFC. The Joint Commission (JC) shall be located initially in N'Djamena, moving to Khartoum at a time to be agreed upon by the parties.

Page 1, I. TERMS OF REFERENCE
2. Ceasefire Commission - The CFC shall report to a Joint Commission consisting of the Parties, the Chadian Mediation and the international community in accordance with the sovereignty of Sudan.

Page 1, II. COMPOSITION
1. The Ceasefire Commission (CFC) shall be composed as follows:
a. Chairman, to be appointed by the AU, from an African Union Member State;
b. Deputy Chairman (European Union);
c. Chadian Mediation;
d. Government of Sudan
e. JEM
f. SLM/A

Page 1, II. COMPOSITION
2. The size of the CFC may be adjusted with the agreement of the Parties as necessary to carry out the objectives of the Agreement.

Page 1, II. COMPOSITION
3. Other International Representatives from the UN, the EU and USA shall be invited to participate as observers.

Page 1, II. COMPOSITION
4. The operational arm of the Ceasefire Commission shall be the African Union Monitoring Mission, composed of Observers from the Parties, the Chadian mediation, African Union Member States and other representatives of the International Community.

Page 2, II. COMPOSITION
5. To ensure command and control, all Observers shall be answerable to the Chief Military Observer (CMO) to be designated by the AU, who, in turn, shall be answerable to the CFC. Additionally, and in order to ensure unity and discipline of command, all Observers participating in the monitoring, investigation and verification exercise, as well as members of the CFC, shall be funded through the budget of the CFC. No parallel reporting to other authority shall be allowed in

Enforcement mechanism

Page 1, I. TERMS OF REFERENCE
The Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement on the conflict in the Darfur, signed in N'Djamena on 8 April 2004, provides, in its articles 3 and 4, for a Ceasefire Monitoring Committee, which shall report to a Joint Commission consisting of the Parties, the Chadian mediation and the international community. To implement the above provisions, the African Union is proposing that the Parties agrees on the followings:

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A. The Joint Commission shall operate on the basis of consensus and consist of two senior members each, from the Parties, the Chadian mediation, the African Union (AU), the US and the EU. The Chairman of the Joint Commission shall be selected by the AU from an African Union Member State. Other International Representatives from the UN and major contributors shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Joint commission as observers.

Page 1, I. TERMS OF REFERENCE, 2. Ceasefire Commission
The CFC shall report to a Joint Commission consisting of the Parties, the Chadian Mediation and the international community in accordance with the sovereignty of Sudan.

Page 1, II. COMPOSITION
1. The Ceasefire Commission (CFC) shall be composed as follows:
a. Chairman, to be appointed by the AU, from an African Union Member State;
b. Deputy Chairman (European Union);
c. Chadian Mediation;
d. Government of Sudan
e. JEM
f. SLM/A

Page 1, II. COMPOSITION
3. Other International Representatives from the UN, the EU and USA shall be invited to participate as observers.

Page 1, II. COMPOSITION
4. The operational arm of the Ceasefire Commission shall be the African Union Monitoring Mission, composed of Observers from the Parties, the Chadian mediation, African Union Member States and other representatives of the International Community.

Page 2, III. MANDATE
i. The mandate of the CFC shall consist of:
- Planning, verifying and ensuring the implementation of the rules and provisions of the ceasefire; [...]

Page 2, III. MANDATE
ii. The CFC Headquarters shall be responsible for coordinating investigations, verifications, monitoring and reporting compliance in accordance with the Darfur Cease-fire Agreement and Implementation Modalities. The priority for the CFC is to investigate and report on violations of this Agreement.

Page 2, III. MANDATE
iii. The CFC Headquarters shall be located in El-Fisher (Darfur). Sectors sites shall be established at other locations, including, but not limited, to Nyala, El Geneina, Kabkabiyah, Tine, and Abeche. A Liaison Office will be established in Khartoum. Each Sector will be composed of two (2) Teams for verification and investigation comprising the Parties, the African Union, the Chadian Mediation and other members of the