

<b>Country/entity</b>	Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) (Cairo Agreement)
<b>Date</b>	18 Jun 2005
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	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** Framework/substantive - comprehensive

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

<b>Peace process</b>	Sudanese (North-South) peace process
<b>Parties</b>	[Uploaded document does not include signatures] The Government of Sudan (GoS) and the National Democratic Alliance (NDA).
<b>Third parties</b>	[Uploaded document does not include signatures, but the below provision indicates the Government of Egypt mediated]  Page 1, Untitled Preamble, Whereas the GoS and the NDA (the Parties to the Agreement) have held a series of rounds of negotiation in Jeddah and Cairo culminating in the Cairo Meeting held from 14-16th June 2005 under the auspices of the Government of Egypt;
<b>Description</b>	A short agreement revolving around calls for transitioning Sudan towards an inclusive democratic state. In doing so the agreement focuses on the issues of democratic and decentralized governance, preparations for elections, the unity of Sudan, and the need for non-partisan institutions. The agreement also contains provisions dealing with the human and economic costs of conflict and bringing the NDA into the political arena.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">SD_050616_Cairo Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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## **Women, girls and gender**

<b>Participation</b>	<p>Participation→Effective participation Page 2, 1. General Principles, 1.4. The Two Parties acknowledge that the woman in Sudan play a basic role in the realization of peace, democracy and development in the country and confirm her participation at all levels of decision-making.</p> <p>Participation→Citizenship Page 1, 1. General Principles, 1.2 That citizenship shall be the basis for fundamental rights and public obligations, establishment of the right to citizenship that guarantees equality between citizens and respect for their beliefs and traditions and non-discrimination between citizens on the basis of religion, belief, race, gender, culture or any other reason.</p> <p>Page 4, 4. Constitutional Issues; 4.3.3. The law shall guarantee total equality between citizens in establishment of the rights of the citizen, respect for belief and traditions and non-discrimination on the basis of religion, belief, race, gender, culture or any other reason.</p>
<b>Equality</b>	<p>Equality→Equality (general) Page 1, 1. General Principles, 1.2 That citizenship shall be the basis for fundamental rights and public obligations, establishment of the right to citizenship that guarantees equality between citizens and respect for their beliefs and traditions and non-discrimination between citizens on the basis of religion, belief, race, gender, culture or any other reason.</p> <p>Page 4, 4. Constitutional Issues; 4.3.3. The law shall guarantee total equality between citizens in establishment of the rights of the citizen, respect for belief and traditions and non-discrimination on the basis of religion, belief, race, gender, culture or any other reason.</p>
<b>Particular groups of women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>New institutions</b>	<p>New institutions→Reconciliation and peace Page 2, 1. General Principles, 1.4. The Two Parties acknowledge that the woman in Sudan play a basic role in the realization of peace, democracy and development in the country and confirm her participation at all levels of decision-making.</p>
<b>Violence against women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Transitional justice</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Institutional reform</b>	No specific mention.

**Development**      Development→General  
Page 2, 1. General Principles,  
1.4. The Two Parties acknowledge that the woman in Sudan play a basic role in the realization of peace, democracy and development in the country and confirm her participation at all levels of decision-making.

**Implementation**      No specific mention.

**Other**                  No specific mention.

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