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|---|---|
| **Country/entity** | Sudan |
| **Region** | Africa (excl MENA) |
| **Agreement name** | Political agreement on establishing the structures and institutions of the transitional period between the Transitional Military Council and the Declaration of Freedom and Change Forces |
| **Date** | 17 Jul 2019 |
| **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** Framework/substantive - partial

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

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|---|---|
| **Peace process** | Sudan Transition Process |
| **Parties** | Signatures: |
| | The Transitional Military Council |
| | The declaration of Freedom and Change Forces |
| **Third parties** | Witnesses |
| | The African Union |
| | The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia |
| | The United Nations |
| | The European Union |
| | League of Arab States |
| | The United States of America |
| **Description** | The Transitional Military Council and the Declaration of Freedom and Change forces agree to set up transitional institutions: the Sovereignty Council, Council of Ministers, Legislative Council, and the Investigation Committee. They also set out a list of agreed aims for these institutions. Finally, they invite international actors (states and organisations) to support the implementation of the agreement - but there is no agreement or commitment on provision of said aid. |

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| **Agreement document** | SD_190717 Political agreement on establishing the structures and institutions of the transitional period between the Transitional Military Council and the Declaration of Freedom and Change Forces.pdf (opens in new tab) \| Download PDF |

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**Women, girls and gender**

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|---|---|
| **Participation** | Participation→Other<br>Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 5:<br>Chapter Five<br><br>Functions of the Transitional Period<br>5. Promote the Sudanese women role in social, political and economic fields and fight all kinds of discrimination against women. |
| **Equality** | Equality→Equality (general)<br>Page 3, Chapter 5, Section 20, item 5:<br>Chapter Five<br><br>Functions of the Transitional Period<br>5. Promote the Sudanese women role in social, political and economic fields and fight all kinds of discrimination against women. |
| **Particular groups of women** | No specific mention. |
| **International law** | No specific mention. |
| **New institutions** | No specific mention. |
| **Violence against women** | No specific mention. |
| **Transitional justice** | No specific mention. |
| **Institutional reform** | No specific mention. |
| **Development** | No specific mention. |
| **Implementation** | No specific mention. |
| **Other** | No specific mention. |