Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Sudan Peace Agreement
Date	21 Apr 1997
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

Peace process	Sudanese (North-South) peace process
Parties	For The Sudan Government: LT General EL Zuber Mohammed Saleh; For United Salvation Front (UDSF) and South Sudan Independence Movement/Army (SSIM/A): Cdr Dr Riek Macher Teny D., Chairman & C-in-C; For Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM/A): Cdr Karubino Kawanyn Bol, Chairman C-in-C (SPLM/A); For South Sudan Indepedents Group (SSIG): Cdr Kawac Makwei, Chairman C-in-C (SSIG); For Equatoria Defence Force (EDF): Dr Theophilus Ochang Loti, Chairman C-in-C (EDF); For the Union of Sudanese African Parties (U.S.A.P): Mr Samuel Aru Bol, Chairman (USAP); For Bor Group: Cdr Arok Thong Arok, SPLA/M Bor Group
Third parties	Third Parties not indicated, though may be present.
Description	An agreement between the Government of Sudan and the South Sudan United Democratic Front (UDSF) comprising of the SSIM, the Union of Sudan African Parties, SPLM, the Equatorial Defence Force, and the South Sudan Independents Group. The agreement provides for the exercise of the right of self-determination through a referendum by the people of South Sudan after a four-year Interim Period, with an established Coordinating Council to function during the period. Additionally, the agreement also provides for constitutional and legal matters, including constitutional guarantees and fundamental rights and freedoms, and denotes devolved and concurrent powers between federal institutions and sub-state level institutions, with included provisions on balanced participation of the Southern citizens in the federal institutions. Attached to the agreement are two Annexes, with Annex 1 establishing a ceasefire and Annex 2 providing details on Amnesty Proclamation Order 1997. The agreement also provides for the Abyei problem to be the topic of future discussions.

Agreement document	SD_970421_Sudan Peace Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
Equality	Equality→Equality (general) Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: Under the concept of the rule of law the following basic human rights and fundamental freedoms shall be guaranteed: ... 2. The right to equal treatment irrespective of gender, race, colour, religion or origin.
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	Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD xii. War wounded, widows, orphans and other war victims shall be rehabilitated with assistance from the national, regional and international humanitarian agencies.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.
