

Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X <https://pax.peaceagreements.org/>

Country/ entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA) Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Communique of the Abuja Sudanese Peace Conference
Date	4 Jun 1992
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/ conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict (Sudan Conflicts (1955 -))
Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Sudanese (North-South) peace process
Parties	Delegation of the Government of of the Sudan: H.E. Mohammed El-Amin Khalifa, Speaker of the Transitional National Assembly, H.E. Brig-George Kongor, Government of Bahr El-Ghazal State, H.E. Dr. Hussein Sulayman Abu Salih, Minister of Social Welfare and Development; Delegation of the SPLMA/A Cdr. Willian Nyoun Bany, Leader of Delegation, Cdr. Dr. Lam Akol Ajawin, Deputy Leader of the Delegation, Mr. Elijah Malok Deng, Secretary to the Delegation
Third parties	Observers from the Federal Government of Nigeria: Dr. Tunj Olagunju, Hon. Minister of Internal affairs, Col. Lawan Gwadabe, Ambassado Olu Sanu, President Special Envoy on the Sudan Conflict
Description	Agreement that informs on the Abuja Sudanese Peace Conference, during which the parties recognized the diversities of Sudan and the need towards an institutional/political interim arrangement that would ensure devolution of powers and include equitable sharing of national wealth. The Parties also agreed to embark on a process that rehabilitates and resettles the displaced refugees and families of the conflict.

Agreement
document

[SD_920604_Communique Abuja Sudanese Peace Conference.pdf](#)  | [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	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical Page 1, 2. The Parties to dispute recognize that Sudan is a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-cultural and multi-religious country. They recognize the diversity of Sudan and the need to work towards an institutional/political arrangement to cope with and encourage such diversities as is the case of Nigeria.
Religious groups	Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical Page 1, 2. The Parties to dispute recognize that Sudan is a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-cultural and multi-religious country. They recognize the diversity of Sudan and the need to work towards an institutional/political arrangement to cope with and encourage such diversities as is the case of Nigeria.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/ displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 1, 5. The parties to the dispute recognize that the war has caused dislocation of families and the destruction of the infra-structure in Sudan. The government of Sudan and the interim Administration will use the interim period, with the assistance of the international community, to embark upon a deliberate process of reconstruction of war affected areas, and the rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees displaced by war and famine.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	Page 1, 5. The parties to the dispute recognize that the war has caused dislocation of families and the destruction of the infra-structure in Sudan. The government of Sudan and the interim Administration will use the interim period, with the assistance of the international community, to embark upon a deliberate process of reconstruction of war affected areas, and the rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees displaced by war and famine.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	Page 1, 2. The Parties to dispute recognize that Sudan is a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-cultural and multi-religious country. They recognize the diversity of Sudan and the need to work towards an institutional/political arrangement to cope with and encourage such diversities as is the case of Nigeria.
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) Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references
Page 1, 2. The Parties to dispute recognize that Sudan is a multi-ethnic, multi-
lingual, multi-cultural and multi-religious country. They recognize the
diversity of Sudan and the need to work towards an institutional/political
arrangement to cope with and encourage such diversities as is the case of
Nigeria.

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new
institutions

Page 1, 3. The parties agreed to work towards an interim arrangement aimed
principally at allaying the fears of the component parts of Sudan, building
confidence and ensuring devolution of powers to enable the component
parts to develop in an atmosphere of relative peace and security. The parties,
however, agreed to consult their Principals with a view to determining the
structures and character of the interim arrangement as well as ascertain the
wishes of the people concerned thereafter.

Page 1, 4. All the parties to the dispute recognize the need for equitable
sharing of national wealth. Towards this goal, it was agreed that the interim
arrangement shall include a Revenue Allocation Commission to deal with the
equitable sharing of wealth among the component parts of the country.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral
commission No specific mention.

Political
parties
reform No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

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 Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources
Page 1, 4. All the parties to the dispute recognize the need for equitable sharing of national wealth. Towards this goal, it was agreed that the interim arrangement shall include a Revenue Allocation Commission to deal with the equitable sharing of wealth among the component parts of the country.

Military
power
sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human
rights/RoL
general Page 1, 2. The Parties to dispute recognize that Sudan is a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-cultural and multi-religious country. They recognize the diversity of Sudan and the need to work towards an institutional/political arrangement to cope with and encourage such diversities as is the case of Nigeria.

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 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 No specific mention.
international
human
rights
institutions

Justice sector reform

Criminal No specific mention.
justice and
emergency
law

State of No specific mention.
emergency
provisions

Judiciary No specific mention.
and courts

Prisons and No specific mention.
detention

Traditional No specific mention.
Laws

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
Page 1, 5. The parties to the dispute recognize that the war has caused dislocation of families and the destruction of the infra-structure in Sudan. The government of Sudan and the interim Administration will use the interim period, with the assistance of the international community, to embark upon a deliberate process of reconstruction of war affected areas, and the rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees displaced by war and famine.

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 No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed
forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence
services No specific mention.

Parastatal/
rebel and
opposition
group
forces No specific mention.

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 Observers from the Federal Government of Nigeria: Dr. Tunj Olagunju, Hon.
Minister of Internal affairs, Col. Lawan Gwadabe, Ambassado Olu Sanu,
President Special Envoy on the Sudan Conflict

Referendum
for
agreement No specific mention.

International
mission/
force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement
mechanism No specific mention.

Related
cases No specific mention.

Source Peacemaker.un.org,. 2015. 'UN Peacemaker'. <http://peacemaker.un.org>.
