

Country/entity Sudan
Darfur
Southern Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Roadmap agreement

Date 21 Mar 2016

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 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 Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	Darfur-Sudan peace process
Parties	Sudan, Darfur, the areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei
Third parties	Witness: H.E. Thabo Mvuyilwa Mbeki Chairman of the African Union High Level Implementation Panel
Description	This agreement makes provision for a ceasefire and negotiations to be re-started relating to conflict in Darfur and the two areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. While the agreement itself was developed on and is dated 23 March 2016, it was not accepted and signed by the opposition groups until 8 August 2016, which is the date recorded.

Agreement document [SD_160321_Roadmap Agreement.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	<p>Page 2, Article 1.1, simultaneously they [the negotiations] will conclude an Agreement providing for immediate Humanitarian Assistance; and,</p> <p>Page 2, Article 1.2, these negotiations will be based on the existing Draft Agreements;</p> <p>Page 2, Article 3.1, however they [the Parties] also acknowledge that this National Dialogue was not sufficiently inclusive as it did not include the signatories to this Roadmap Agreement, namely the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), the Sudan Liberation Movement/ Army-Mini Minawi (SLM/A-MM), the Sudan People's Liberation Movement North (SPLM-N), the National Umma Party (NUP);</p> <p>Page 3, Article 3.2, accordingly they [the Parties] agree that the 7+7 Committee of the National Dialogue referred to in paragraph 3 above should urgently meet, in Addis Ababa, the organisations mentioned under 3.1 above to consider such steps as should be taken to achieve the inclusivity in the National Dialogue which the Parties agree is vital.</p> <p>Page 3, Article 4, The Parties agree that recommendations concerning the future of Sudan should emanate from a truly inclusive process which should include the organisations mentioned under 3.1 above;</p>
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	<p>Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making</p> <p>Page 3, Article 4.1, this is particularly important as the decisions reached through such an inclusive process would serve as the basis of the National Constitution which should be negotiated through an inclusive process.</p>
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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 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 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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 2, Article 1.1,
simultaneously they [the negotiations] will conclude an Agreement providing for immediate Humanitarian Assistance; and,

Page 2, Article 1.2,
these negotiations will be based on the existing Draft Agreements;

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 2, Article 1,

They will urgently resume their negotiations to conclude a Cessation of Hostilities (CoH) leading to a Permanent Ceasefire (PC) Agreement; with respect to the Two Areas, negotiations will be conducted between the Government and the SPLM-N; with respect to Darfur, negotiations will be conducted between the Government and JEM and SLM-MM;

Page 2, Article 1.2,

these negotiations will be based on the existing Draft Agreements;

Page 2, Article 2.2,

a Joint Committee/Committees will be established to ensure the necessary synchronisation between the implementation of the Permanent Ceasefire and security arrangements and the conclusion of the relevant political processes.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 2, Article 3.1,

however they [the Parties] also acknowledge that this National Dialogue was not sufficiently inclusive as it did not include the signatories to this Roadmap Agreement, namely the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army-Mini Minawi (SLM/A-MM), the Sudan People's Liberation Movement North (SPLM-N), the National Umma Party (NUP);

Page 3, Article 3.2,

accordingly they [the Parties] agree that the 7+7 Committee of the National Dialogue referred to in paragraph 3 above should urgently meet, in Addis Ababa, the organisations mentioned under 3.1 above to consider such steps as should be taken to achieve the inclusivity in the National Dialogue which the Parties agree is vital.

Page 3, Article 4,

The Parties agree that recommendations concerning the future of Sudan should emanate from a truly inclusive process which should include the organisations mentioned under 3.1 above;

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 Page 4, Signatories,
Witnessed by: H.E. Thabo Mvuyiwa Mbeki Chairman of the African Union High Level Implementation Panel

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar Page 3, Article 6,
The Parties, in consultation with the AUHIP, will determine the timeframes for the actions required in this Roadmap Agreement.

Enforcement mechanism Page 3, Article 7,
The Parties will do everything possible to implement the provisions in this Roadmap Agreement convinced of the urgent need to bring about a just peace throughout Sudan, which peace must address all the important issues which have historically divided the people of the Republic.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source <https://peacemaker.un.org/node/2926>
