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Country/ entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA) Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Capacity Building and the Creation of a Joint Planning Mechanism from the Sudan Technical Meeting
Date	10 May 2003
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/ conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict ()
Stage	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Sudanese (North-South) peace process
Parties	Cdr. Elijak Malok, for the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army; Hon Najeib El Kheir Abdelwahab, for The Government of the Sudan
Third parties	Dr Brian D'Silva, USAID/Observer [(apparently signs on equal basis with parties)]
Description	An agreement by the Parties that provides modalities, specifically a Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), that will plan, prioritize, and implement capacity building programmes during the pre-interim period as determined by the Machakos Protocol of 20 July 2002. The Parties also agreed to request the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to support the development through technical missions to Sudan.

Agreement
document

[SD_030510_Agmt on Capacity Building and JPM.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	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/ displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 2, Capacity Building, C. Priority Areas 5. Social capital building to include strengthening civil society, community improvement and effective return and integration of displaced persons. Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), H. Modalities 2. The Parties agreed that JPM should focus on the following areas for quick start/impact programming: [...] b. Return and reintegration of displaced persons and refugees
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) Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles 2. To strengthen structures, institutions and procedures that ensures effective development, management of a transparent and accountable governance and respect for human rights.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles 7. To optimise the use of Sudanese capabilities to promote self-reliance of the Sudanese people.

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 Page 1, BACKGROUND: A comprehensive peace agreement will create an environment for expanded assistance programmes for the people of Sudan. The first need will be to expand humanitarian programmes as access is gained to areas that were formerly insecure. Preparation must also begin for long-term development programmes including a new way of planning and coordinating assistance that moves away from the cross-border nature of humanitarian assistance during the civil war. [...]

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions
Page 1, INTRODUCTION: At the Sudan Coordination Meeting in the Netherlands in early April 2003, the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) agreed to meet at a technical level to discuss implementation modalities related to capacity building and programme priorities for the pre-interim period. This technical meeting took place in Nairobi on May 9 and 10, 2003. The meeting was attended by the Sudanese Parties and a team of experts from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The United States participated as meeting facilitator.

Page 1, BACKGROUND: [...] There is also a need for a programme that provides rapid tangible benefits to Sudanese in the first six months after a peace agreement, and for capacity building that gives the necessary support to Sudanese in their preparation for the transitional government in the Pre-interim Period. These processes must start immediately and run parallel to the ongoing peace process. The quick start/impact programme will aim to build public confidence in the ongoing process of political transition and provide tangible benefits at the community level.

Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles

2. To strengthen structures, institutions and procedures that ensures effective development, management of a transparent and accountable governance and respect for human rights.

Page 2, Capacity Building, C. Priority Areas

4. Governance and Public Administration to include financial and administrative systems and management, justice and rule of law.

Page 2, Capacity Building, D. Modalities

1. Programmes for capacity building should focus on immediate needs as well as the requirements of the anticipated 6-month pre-interim period.

Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), H. Modalities

2. The Parties agreed that JPM should focus on the following areas for quick start/impact programming: [...]

g. Governance, law and order, and human rights

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society Page 1, A. Preamble
1. Sudanese Ownership: The Sudanese have a natural and clear responsibility for their own development. The process of preparing for peace and the peace agreement itself should be led and owned by all Sudanese – authorities, civil society and local populations. For this to succeed, the Sudanese people should be informed about the prospects of peace and empowered to engage in preparing for and implementing the peace agreement.

Page 1, A. Preamble

4. 'Realism': Plans and programmes should be discussed with a broad spectrum of Sudanese society to ensure expectations of benefits are realistic.

Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles

1. To develop a Sudanese owned and led countrywide approach focusing on all levels with

special attention to war affected areas and populations.

3. To secure an effective popular participation in planning and implementation at all levels.

4. To ensure an efficient and equitable allocation and utilisation of resources by authorities, civil society and local populations to focus on poverty reduction and sustained peace.

Page 2, Capacity Building, C. Priority Areas

5. Social capital building to include strengthening civil society, community improvement and effective return and integration of displaced persons.

Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), H. Modalities

2. The Parties agreed that JPM should focus on the following areas for quick start/impact programming:

a. Capacity building at all levels, with special attention to the war affected areas

Page 4, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), I. Other Issues

c. The Parties agree to disseminate, as widely as possible, the content and implications of this agreement to Sudanese civil society, international NGO's and other interested parties.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration Page 1, A. Preamble
3. Focus: The focus for both capacity building and the quick start/impact programme will be war-affected areas and populations of Sudan with particular attention on the emerging civil administration in Southern Sudan.

Page 2, Capacity Building, C. Priority Areas
3. Human resource development including essential social services.

Constitution No specific mention.

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	<p>Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles 2. To strengthen structures, institutions and procedures that ensures effective development, management of a transparent and accountable governance and respect for human rights.</p> <p>Page 2, Capacity Building, B. Principles 6. To promote conflict prevention and management, peace building, human rights and sustainability.</p> <p>Page 2, Capacity Building, C. Priority Areas 4. Governance and Public Administration to include financial and administrative systems and management, justice and rule of law.</p> <p>Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), H. Modalities 2. The Parties agreed that JPM should focus on the following areas for quick start/impact programming: [...] g. Governance, law and order, and human rights</p>
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	<p>Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 2, Capacity Building, D. Modalities 6. Each side will facilitate information exchange and communication through a designated focal point.</p> <p>Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), G. JPM Structure 2. Each party will designate a focal point to act as a channel for communication and organisation of the business of the JPM.</p>
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.
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State of
emergency
provisions

No specific mention.

Judiciary
and courts

Page 2, Capacity Building, C. Priority Areas
4. Governance and Public Administration to include financial and
administrative systems and management, justice and rule of law.

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→Socio-economic development
Page 1, INTRODUCTION: At the Sudan Coordination Meeting in the Netherlands in early April 2003, the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) agreed to meet at a technical level to discuss implementation modalities related to capacity building and programme priorities for the pre-interim period. This technical meeting took place in Nairobi on May 9 and 10, 2003. The meeting was attended by the Sudanese Parties and a team of experts from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The United States participated as meeting facilitator.

Page 1, BACKGROUND: A comprehensive peace agreement will create an environment for expanded assistance programmes for the people of Sudan. The first need will be to expand humanitarian programmes as access is gained to areas that were formerly insecure. Preparation must also begin for long-term development programmes including a new way of planning and coordinating assistance that moves away from the cross-border nature of humanitarian assistance during the civil war. There is also a need for a programme that provides rapid tangible benefits to Sudanese in the first six months after a peace agreement, and for capacity building that gives the necessary support to Sudanese in their preparation for the transitional government in the Pre-interim Period. These processes must start immediately and run parallel to the ongoing peace process. The quick start/impact programme will aim to build public confidence in the ongoing process of political transition and provide tangible benefits at the community level.

Page 1, A. Preamble

1. Sudanese Ownership: The Sudanese have a natural and clear responsibility for their own development. The process of preparing for peace and the peace agreement itself should be led and owned by all Sudanese – authorities, civil society and local populations. For this to succeed, the Sudanese people should be informed about the prospects of peace and empowered to engage in preparing for and implementing the peace agreement.

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3. Focus: The focus for both capacity building and the quick start/impact programme will be war-affected areas and populations of Sudan with particular attention on the emerging civil administration in Southern Sudan.

Page 1, A. Preamble

4. 'Realism': Plans and programmes should be discussed with a broad spectrum of Sudanese society to ensure expectations of benefits are realistic.

Page 1, A. Preamble

5. Urgency: Much must be done to make peace sustainable. Work must begin immediately on the two key aspects of capacity building and planning for the pre-Interim Period.

National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	<p>Page 2, Capacity Building, D. Modalities</p> <p>3. Following agreement on scope and content of programmes between relevant parties and implementing international organisations (UN, WB, IMF and others) the activity will proceed.</p> <p>Page 2, Capacity Building, D. Modalities</p> <p>4. Implementing international organisations will keep all parties informed of progress and will abide by the principles and priority areas identified above.</p> <p>Page 3, Capacity Building, D. Modalities</p> <p>7. Efforts should be made to mobilise resources from the donor community and international organisations to support this capacity building.</p> <p>Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), E. Mandate</p> <p>1. The GOS and SPLM have agreed to form and co-chair a Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM) to follow-up from the meeting in Noordwijk, the Netherlands in April. The Sudanese parties may request assistance for the JPM from international organisations (UN, WB, IMF and others) and donors. The JPM will be initially facilitated by the United States acting under the auspices of the IGAD Partners Forum.</p> <p>Page 4, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), I. Other Issues</p> <p>b. Parties requested that the IMF and WB support this agreement through technical missions to Sudan.</p>
Business	<p>Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), H. Modalities</p> <p>2. The Parties agreed that JPM should focus on the following areas for quick start/impact programming: [...]</p> <p>c. Economic development, including development of small scale enterprises</p>
Taxation	No specific mention.

Banks Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→International finance

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Page 2, Capacity Building, D. Modalities

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Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), E. Mandate

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Page 4, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), I. Other Issues

b. Parties requested that the IMF and WB support this agreement through technical missions to Sudan.

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 Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
Page 3, Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM), H. Modalities
2. The Parties agreed that JPM should focus on the following areas for quick
start/impact programming: [...]
j. Mine action programmes

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 No specific mention.
signatory

Other Observer: Dr. Brian D'Silva, USAID/Observer
international
signatory

Referendum No specific mention.
for
agreement

International No specific mention.
mission/
force/similar

Enforcement No specific mention.
mechanism

Related No specific mention.
cases

Source UN Peacemaker. Available at: <https://peacemaker.un.org/sudan-splm-capacitybuilding2003> (Accessed 6 October 2020).
