

Country/entity Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Juba Declaration for Trust-building Measures and Pre-negotiation Principles

Date 11 Sep 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 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 Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	Sudan Transition Process
Parties	<p>The Government of Sudan and The Sudan Revolutionary Front and the Sudan Liberation Forces Alliance:</p> <p>Lieutenant General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo Government of the Sudan</p> <p>Sudan Revolutionary Front: Dr. Elhadi Idriss Yahya, Chairman of the Revolutionary Front and Chairman of SLM-Transitional Council Dr. Gibril Ibrahim, JEM Lieutenant General Malik Agar, SPLM-N Commander Mini Arko Minnawi, SLM Osama Saeed, Beja Opposition Congress: Alamin Daoud Mahmoud, United Popular Front for Liberation and Justice: Mohamed Daoud Mohamed, Kush Liberation Movement: Eltom Hajo Democratic United Party-Revolutionary Front:</p> <p>Sudan Liberation Forces Alliance: Altahir Abubaker Hajar,</p>
Third parties	<p>Witnesses</p> <p>General Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan</p> <p>As well as signing as a witness, it seems the General can also be viewed as providing a facilitatory type role:</p> <p>Page 1, Preamble</p> <p>RESPONDING to the gracious invitation by General Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan, to the two parties of the Agreement</p>
Description	<p>This is a short agreement which is part of a series of short agreements which take place in the approach to the 2020 Sudan peace agreement, Juba agreement. This agreement sets out provisions including trust building measures between parties, arrangements for the formation of the Legislative Council and committees to follow up on agreements regarding earlier ceasefires and release of prisoners. These agreements in essence establish a relationship between the new transitional government of Sudan and other peripheral armed groups who seek to ensure that their own causes within their process do not get lost within the implementation phase of new government.</p>
Agreement document	<p>SD_190911_Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles - Official ENGLISH (3).PDF (opens in new tab) Download PDF</p>

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→Rhetorical
Page 1, Preamble

RECOGNIZING that the peace issue is a strategic one; and ending the war, strengthening internal unity and reformation of foreign relations will reflect positively on the lives of millions of IDPs and refugees and will contribute to solving the economic crisis and alleviate suffering off the shoulders of our people; and transition to democracy will never be achieved without peace as shown by the experiences of our people throughout previous transitional periods;

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) Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references
Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

C- The Government delegation has agreed to implement the following:
... 3- Delaying formation of the Legislative Council pending achievement of a peace agreement

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

Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal
Page 1, JUBA DECLARATION FOR TRUST-BUILDING MEASURES AND PRE-NEGOTIATION PRINCIPLES, Preamble

COMMITTING to the importance of preparing the environment and building trust between the two Parties to the Agreement and pushing the peace process, the Government of the Sudan will immediately implement trust building procedures and dividends of peace stipulated in the Constitutional Document.

Page 2, JUBA DECLARATION FOR TRUST-BUILDING MEASURES AND PRE-NEGOTIATION PRINCIPLES

A- Immediate implementation of trust building measures stipulated in paragraph 67 (items e, f, h, i) in chapter 15 of the 2019 Constitutional Charter for the Transitional Period while instituting in place appropriate implementation mechanisms.

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making
Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

C- The Government delegation has agreed to implement the following:
... 4- With regards to amendment of Article 70 of the Constitutional Charter and participation at all levels of the transitional authority after concluding a peace agreement, the Government delegation has committed itself to respond to this issue in the next meeting.

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 Page 1, Preamble

RECOGNIZING that the peace issue is a strategic one; and ending the war, strengthening internal unity and reformation of foreign relations will reflect positively on the lives of millions of IDPs and refugees and will contribute to solving the economic crisis and alleviate suffering off the shoulders of our people; and transition to democracy will never be achieved without peace as shown by the experiences of our people throughout previous transitional periods;

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principle

C- The Government delegation has agreed to implement the following:
1- Annulment of lists of those barred from travel for reasons pertinent to war

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→Socio-economic development
Page 1, Preamble

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Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance

Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

B- Formation of joint committees to implement the following tasks:

... 2- A committee to follow up procedures for the cessation of hostilities and humanitarian issues while adopting monitoring mechanisms.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

C- The Government delegation has agreed to implement the following:

... 2- Review of decisions issued in relation to dam lands and decision No. 206 on lands granted to investors in the Northern State.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management
Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

C- The Government delegation has agreed to implement the following:
...2- Review of decisions issued in relation to dam lands and decision No. 206 on lands granted to investors in the Northern State.

**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,

B- Formation of joint committees to implement the following tasks:

... 2- A committee to follow up procedures for the cessation of hostilities and humanitarian issues while adopting monitoring mechanisms

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 Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

B- Formation of joint committees to implement the following tasks:

1- A committee to follow up on releasing all prisoners of war and those convicted (unless convicted for a private right dispute)

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 No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism Page 2, Juba Declaration for Trust-Building Measures and Pre-Negotiation Principles

B- Formation of joint committees to implement the following tasks:

2- A committee to follow up procedures for the cessation of hostilities and humanitarian issues while adopting monitoring mechanisms.

3- A committee to set up arrangements for peace negotiations and preparations thereof and coordination of negotiation tracks through appropriate mechanisms.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source No specific mention.
