

Country/entity	Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Joint Declaration to renew the cessation of hostilities between the Government of the Republic of Sudan and the Sudan Revolutionary Front
Date	21 Oct 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 Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature Government

Peace process Sudan Transition Process

Parties Signatory Parties:

Government of Sudan

SLM – Transitional Council

Sudan Liberation Forces Alliance

SPLM-N

SLM

JEM

Third parties Witness:

Tut Qaluak Manime

Advisor to the President of the Republic of South Sudan on Security Affairs – Chief Mediator

Description This short agreement reaffirms commitments already made in this process in the signing of the Juba declaration on trust building measures in September 2019. The agreement provides specifically for a renewal of previous commitments to ending hostilities and setting up ceasefire mechanisms by rewriting ceasefire conditions, establishing a time and date for it to enter into force with parties agreeing to future negotiations concerning details around monitoring, control and facilitation mechanisms. Substantively the agreement also reiterates complete release of prisoners and declares an immediate cessation of hostilities among all signing parties, stipulating a time frame for ceasefire and a timetable for further negotiations regarding monitoring, control and facilitation mechanisms as well as facilitation of humanitarian access within the Darfur areas. 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.

Agreement document [SD_191021_Joint Declaration to Renew the Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of Sudan and the Sudan Revolutionary Front - Official ENGLISH \(3\).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 Groups→Other groups→Rhetorical
Page 1, Preamble
...Recognizing that a comprehensive and just peaceful solution in Sudan is an ultimate priority that cannot be achieved without a just peace that ends wars and addresses the roots and consequences of the crisis while speaking to the particularities of the areas most affected by wars and marginalized groups...

**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 Page 2,
The Parties will negotiate at a later time on the mechanisms for monitoring, control, facilitation of internal and external humanitarian access with agreement from the Darfur and Two Areas Parties in each of the Area controlled by the respective parties, taking into consideration the particularities of each track...

**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 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,
...Affirming the importance of achieving peace and democratic transition in Sudan through a comprehensive and true political process as stipulated in the Juba Declaration signed on 11 September 2019...

Page 1,
...Reiterating our commitment to the necessity of ending armed conflict in Sudan through real negotiations and peaceful means to find permanent and final solutions that can contribute to the security, stability, peace, democracy, and prosperity of Sudan...

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access Page 2,
The Parties will negotiate at a later time on the mechanisms for monitoring, control, facilitation of internal and external humanitarian access with agreement from the Darfur and Two Areas Parties in each of the Area controlled by the respective parties, taking into consideration the particularities of each track...

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 1,
...Recognizing that the cessation of hostilities will lead to improving the humanitarian situation and will contribute to reinforcing trust and affirming the commitment of the Parties to the peace process leading to the commencement of peace negotiations and final security arrangements as part of the process of political transition in Sudan...

Page 2,
The Parties will negotiate at a later time on the mechanisms for monitoring, control, facilitation of internal and external humanitarian access with agreement from the Darfur and Two Areas Parties in each of the Area controlled by the respective parties, taking into consideration the particularities of each track...

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 1,

...We, the Government of the Republic of Sudan, the Sudan Liberation Movement, the Sudan

People's Liberation Movement – North, Sudan Liberation Forces Alliance, Sudanese Justice and Equality Movement, and Sudan Liberation Movement – Transitional Council declare the immediate cessation of hostilities...

Page 2,

...The renewal of the cessation of hostilities enters into force at 11:59PM on October 20, 2019 and shall continue for 3 months and will cover all areas of Sudan.

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 1,

...Reiterating our desire to reinforce peace in all of Sudan through renewing the cessation of hostilities that impede the peace process...

Page 1, Preamble

Recognizing that the cessation of hostilities will lead to improving the humanitarian situation and will contribute to reinforcing trust and affirming the commitment of the Parties to the peace process leading to the commencement of peace negotiations and final security arrangements as part of the process of political transition in Sudan.

We, the Government of the Republic of Sudan, the Sudan Liberation Movement, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North, Sudan Liberation Forces Alliance, Sudanese Justice and Equality Movement, and Sudan Liberation Movement – Transitional Council declare the immediate cessation of hostilities.

The Parties will negotiate at a later time on the mechanisms for monitoring, control, facilitation of internal and external humanitarian access with agreement from the Darfur and Two Areas Parties in each of the Area controlled by the respective parties, taking into consideration the particularities of each track.

The renewal of the cessation of hostilities enters into force at 11:59PM on October 20, 2019 and shall continue for 3 months and will cover all areas of Sudan.

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 1, Preamble ...Affirming that the complete release of prisoners of war is fundamental to trust-building measures...
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 No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source International IDEA, annex of <https://constitutionnet.org/sites/default/files/2021-03/Juba%20Agreement%20for%20Peace%20in%20Sudan%20-%20Official%20ENGLISH.PDF> (Accessed on 12 June 2022).
