

Country/entity	Sudan Darfur
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Non-aggression document by the components of the Misterei region (West Darfur Misterei Agreement)
Date	15 Dec 2021
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/local 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 Inter-group

Peace process	Sudan Local Processes
Parties	<p>The list of signatories:</p> <p>Sultan Saad Abd al-Rahman Bahr al-Din</p> <p>Colonel Musa Hamid</p> <p>Representatives of four armed movements; JEM (Justice and Equality Movement), GSLF (Gathering of the Sudan Liberation Forces), Sudanese Alliance and Sudan Liberation Army / Minni Minawi (SLA/MM).</p> <p>Mustafa al-Jamil</p> <p>Badr Ishaq Ushar</p> <p>Tijani al-Tahir Karshum</p> <p>Muhammad Adam Yahya</p>
Third parties	Witnessed by the Sultan Bahr al-Din, Colonel Musa Hamid Duday, the representatives of JEM (Justice and Equality Movement), GSLF (Gathering of the Sudan Liberation Forces), Sudanese Alliance and Sudan Liberation Army / Minni Minawi (SLA/MM)
Description	A short inter-communal local agreement between communities of Masturei and armed groups to cease forms of attack and open roads and market spaces. The agreement is an iterative dialogue involving draft agreement among armed forces representatives and representatives of JEM, GSLF, the Sudanese Alliance an the SLA/MM followed by a signed agreement involving signatories from all sides. The agreement states disputes should be resolved through legal process.

Agreement document [SD_211215_Non-aggression document by the components of the Misterei region.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 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 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 Page 1, Draft agreement:

... We pledge to open markets and roads and abide by this. In the event of any breach of this commitment, any party will be legally responsible

Page 2, Signed Agreement:

We, the undersigned, representing the social components in the Misterei area in West Darfur state, pledge to open markets and roads, and in the event of a breach of this document, the party which violated it will be legally responsible.

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 No specific mention.

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→General commitments
Page 1, Draft Agreement:

We, the undersigned, representing the social components in the Misterei area in West Darfur state, pledge, to abide and obligate all our parties not to attack. We pledge to open markets and roads and abide by this. In the event of any breach of this commitment, any party will be legally responsible

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 No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism Page 2, Signed Agreement:

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Related cases No specific mention.

Source <https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/2067782/N2141620.pdf> (p 51-52)

<https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-conflict-darfur-flash-update-no-01-9-december-2021-enar>

https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/fidh_report_sudan2021.pdf_.pdf

<https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-inter-communal-conflict-jebel-moon-west-darfur-flash-update-no-03-14-march-2022#:~:text=Renewed%20conflict%20in%20the%20Jebel,of%20property%20and%20caused%20>

See also <https://twitter.com/tobyharward/status/1471237538719350788>