

Country/entity	Sudan Darfur
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement between the Government of Sudan, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), (N'Djamena Agreement)
Date	25 Apr 2004
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	Darfur-Sudan peace process
Parties	For the Government of Sudan, Cherif Ahmad Oumar Badour, the Minister of Investment; For the Sudan Liberation Movement/Sudan Liberation Army (SLM/SLA): Adam Ali Chogar; For the Justice and Equality Movement: Aboubakar Hamid Nour, the General Coordinator
Third parties	[Guarantors] For the Chadian Mediation: Nagoum Yamassoum, the Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs and African Integration; For the African Union: Ki-Doulaye, the Representative of the Chairman of the Commission; [Official Witness] For the United Nations as a witness: Toure I. Modibo, the Resident Coordinator.
Description	An Agreement, under the auspices of the Republic of Chad and with assistance of the African Union and the UN, by the parties that reaffirms their commitment to the Humanitarian Agreement, as well the formation of a Joint Preparatory Commission to determine the agenda, who will participate, the location and date, the appropriate security measures, and the implementation of a future Conference between the Parties. The Joint Commission will be equally representative of each party, and will refer matters of noncompliance to the Chadian Mediation.

Agreement document	SD_040425_Agmt between Sudan and the SLM and the JEM.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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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 3, Article 4: In order to create conditions propitious to the holding of the Conference: c) the parties shall create conditions needed to provide humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and other civilian victims of the conflict and this, wherever they shall be in the region of Darfur.

Page 3, Article 4: In order to create conditions propitious to the holding of the Conference: g) the parties shall ensure the creation of conditions favourable to the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes for their social reintegration.

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, c) Convinced of the need to establish in the Darfur, as an integral part of Sudan, a democratic political life which can ensure the political, economic, and social rights of the populations;

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 Page 2, c) Convinced of the need to establish in the Darfur, as an integral part of Sudan, a democratic political life which can ensure the political, economic, and social rights of the populations;

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement
Page 3, Article 4: In order to create conditions propitious to the holding of the Conference: e) the parties shall ensure effective free circulation of people and goods throughout the national territory;

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy Page 2, c) Convinced of the need to establish in the Darfur, as an integral part of Sudan, a democratic political life which can ensure the political, economic, and social rights of the populations;

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→Socio-economic development
Page 2, Article 1: The parties reaffirm their will to convene and hold, under the auspices of the Mediation and with the assistance of the international community, a general conference of all the representative of Darfur to discuss the political, economic, and social situation in the Darfur with the view of finding a global and definitive solution between the parties to the conflict;
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 2, e) Reaffirming their commitment to fully implement the provisions of the Humanitarian Agreement which they signed on April 8, 2004 at Ndjamená;

Page 3, Article 4: In order to create conditions propitious to the holding of the Conference: c) the parties shall create conditions needed to provide humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and other civilian victims of the conflict and this, wherever they shall be in the region of Darfur.

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** Page 3, Article 2: The parties have decided to immediately establish a Joint Preparatory Commission for the Conference whose tasks shall be to:

...

d) discuss and agree on the security measures related to the organization of the Conference with the assistance of the Mediation;

Page 3, Article 5: The Conference referred to in article 1 above shall set goals to be achieved, inter-alia in the political, economical, social, military and security areas.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 3, Article 4: In order to create conditions propitious to the holding of the Conference: b) the parties confirm their commitment to reach a definitive and comprehensive cessation of hostilities between them;

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces Page 3, Article 5: The Conference referred to in article 1 above shall set goals to be achieved, inter-alia in the political, economical, social, military and security areas.

DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 3, Article 4: In order to create conditions propitious to the holding of the Conference: d) the Government of Sudan shall ensure that armed militia are neutralized and disarmed in the framework of a programme to be determined.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 3, Article 4: In order to create conditions propitious to the holding of the Conference: d) the Government of Sudan shall ensure that armed militia are neutralized and disarmed in the framework of a programme to be determined.
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 3, Article 4: In order to create conditions propitious to the holding of the Conference: f) the parties shall ensure effective liberation of all prisoners of war and all other persons detained due to the conflict in the Darfur:
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	Page 3, Article 4: In order to create conditions propitious to the holding of the Conference: c) the parties shall create conditions needed to provide humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and other civilian victims of the conflict and this, wherever they shall be in the region of Darfur.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory For the United Nations as a witness: Toure I. Modibo, the Resident Coordinator

Other international signatory For the Chadian Mediation: Nagoum Yamassoum, the Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs and African Integration; For the African Union: Ki-Doulaye, the Representative of the Chairman of the Commission;

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism Page 3, Article 2: The parties have decided to immediately establish a Joint Preparatory Commission for the Conference whose tasks shall be to: [...] e) ensure the follow-up of the implementation of the present agreement;

Page 4, Article 7: In case of noncompliance by one of the parties, with the provision of this Agreement, the other party shall refer such a case to the Mediation.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker
<http://peacemaker.un.org>
<http://peacemaker.un.org/sudan-slm-jem2004>
