

<b>Country/entity</b>	Sudan Darfur
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Declaration of Principles for the Resolution of the Sudanese Conflict in Darfur
<b>Date</b>	5 Jul 2005
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	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** Pre-negotiation/process

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

<b>Peace process</b>	Darfur-Sudan peace process
<b>Parties</b>	Mohamed Yousif Abdallah, State Minister for Humanitarian Affairs, Government of the Sudan; Khamis Abdallah Abakar, Vice-President, Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A); Ahmed Mohamed Tugod Lissan, Head of Delegation, Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)
<b>Third parties</b>	Witnessed by: Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, the AU Special Envoy for the Peace Talks on Darfur on behalf on the Mediation
<b>Description</b>	This agreement was ultimately incorporated in Darfur Agreement. The parties reiterate their commitment to negotiate in good faith and respect previous agreements, humanitarian law and human rights. They define principles and issues that shall guide the future negotiations: the diversity of Sudan, democracy, citizenship, power and wealth sharing, refugee's right to return, reconstruction and reconciliation as well as the management of national resources. They call for broad security arrangements and for a Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation (DDDC).

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**Agreement document**      [SD\\_050705\\_Declaration Principles Darfur.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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## Groups

<b>Children/youth</b>	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 2, PREAMBLE, 5. Stressing our commitment to respect international humanitarian law and promote and protect human rights, including the rights of women and children, as part of the efforts to address the prevailing situation in Darfur;
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/  
national group**

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical

Page 2, Article 1. Respect for the diversity of the people of the Sudan is of paramount importance, as are the full recognition and accommodation of the multi-ethnic, multi-religious, as well as the development of multi-cultural character of the society. The territorial integrity and unity of the Sudan historically agreed to by the free will of its people will be enhanced by the recognition and accommodation of such diversity.

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination

Page 3, Article 2. Democracy, political pluralism, freedom a vibrant and dynamic civil society, the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary, the freedom of the media, accountability and transparency, with justice and equality for all, regardless of ethnicity, religion and gender, are a basis for the effective participation of all Sudanese citizens in the management of their own affairs and decision-making processes at all levels of governance.

Page 3, Article 3. Citizenship is the basis for civil and political rights and duties, including the freedom of expression and association for all Sudanese. No Sudanese shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, belief, ethnicity, gender or for any other reason. This shall be incorporated into the National Constitution.

**Religious groups**

Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical

Page 2, PREAMBLE,

6. Recognizing that faith, traditional values and customs as well as family as the natural and basic nucleus of society, play a positive role;

Page 2, Article 1. Respect for the diversity of the people of the Sudan is of paramount importance, as are the full recognition and accommodation of the multi-ethnic, multi-religious, as well as the development of multi-cultural character of the society. The territorial integrity and unity of the Sudan historically agreed to by the free will of its people will be enhanced by the recognition and accommodation of such diversity.

Groups→Religious groups→Anti-discrimination

Page 3, Article 2. Democracy, political pluralism, freedom a vibrant and dynamic civil society, the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary, the freedom of the media, accountability and transparency, with justice and equality for all, regardless of ethnicity, religion and gender, are a basis for the effective participation of all Sudanese citizens in the management of their own affairs and decision-making processes at all levels of governance.

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**Indigenous people**

No specific mention.

**Other groups**

No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced persons** Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical  
Page 3, Article 9. Refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) have an inalienable right to return to their places of origin in accordance with International Law and UN norms and standards. To this end, the Parties to the conflict and the international community shall take concrete measures to create a conducive environment to provide the necessary assistance to IDPs and Refugees.

**Social class** No specific mention.

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## Gender

**Women, girls and gender** Page 1, Preamble  
...  
5. Stressing our commitment to respect international humanitarian law and promote and protect human rights, including the rights of women and children, as part of the efforts to address the prevailing situation in Darfur

Page 2, Article 3  
Citizenship is the basis for civil and political rights and duties, including the freedom of expression and association for all Sudanese. No Sudanese shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, belief, ethnicity, gender or for any other reason. This shall be incorporated into the National Constitution.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** Page 1, PREAMBLE,  
6. Recognizing that faith, traditional values and customs as well as family as the natural and basic nucleus of society, play a positive role;

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## State definition

**Nature of state (general)** Page 2, PREAMBLE,  
7. Reaffirming our commitment to the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Sudan;

Page 2, Article 1. Respect for the diversity of the people of the Sudan is of paramount importance, as are the full recognition and accommodation of the multi-ethnic, multi-religious, as well as the development of multi-cultural character of the society. The territorial integrity and unity of the Sudan historically agreed to by the free will of its people will be enhanced by the recognition and accommodation of such diversity.

**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.

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## **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 4, Article 14. Agreements reached by the Parties shall be presented to the people of Darfur to secure their support through Darfur - Darfur dialogue and consultation.

### **Traditional/religious leaders**

No specific mention.

### **Public administration**

Page 3, Article 4. A federal system of government, with an effective devolution of powers and a clear distribution of responsibilities between the national and other levels of governance, is considered essential for ensuring effective local participation and fair administration of Sudan in general and Darfur in particular. In this context, issues relating to the Native Administration should be addressed.

Page 3, Article 5. Effective representation in all government institutions at the national level, including the Legislative, Judicial and Executive branches, as well as economic and cultural institutions shall be ensured for effective participation by the citizens of the Sudan, including those from Darfur.

### **Constitution**

Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal

Page 4, Article 12. Aiming at sustainable development, environmental degradation, water resources and land use shall be addressed. Tribal Land ownership rights (hawakeer) and other historical rights shall be affirmed within their historical borders. Traditional mechanisms in Darfur will be considered consistent with the provisions of the National Constitution.

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making

Page 3, Article 3. Citizenship is the basis for civil and political rights and duties, including the freedom of expression and association for all Sudanese. No Sudanese shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, belief, ethnicity, gender or for any other reason. This shall be incorporated into the National Constitution.

Page 4, Article 16. All Agreements reached by the Parties shall be incorporated into the National Constitution.

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## **Power sharing**

### **Political power sharing**

Power sharing→Political power sharing→General State level

Page 3, Article 7. Power sharing and wealth sharing shall be addressed in accordance with a fair criteria to be agreed by the Parties.

### **Territorial power sharing**

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government  
Page 3, Article 4. A federal system of government, with an effective devolution of powers and a clear distribution of responsibilities between the national and other levels of governance, is considered essential for ensuring effective local participation and fair administration of Sudan in general and Darfur in particular. In this context, issues relating to the Native Administration should be addressed.

Page 3, Article 5. Effective representation in all government institutions at the national level, including the Legislative, Judicial and Executive branches, as well as economic and cultural institutions shall be ensured for effective participation by the citizens of the Sudan, including those from Darfur.

Page 3, Article 6. National wealth shall be distributed equitably. This is essential to ensure the effectiveness of the devolution of power in Darfur, within the framework of a federal system of government, and to ensure that due consideration is given to the socioeconomic needs of Darfur.

### **Economic power sharing**

Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources

Page 3, Article 6. National wealth shall be distributed equitably. This is essential to ensure the effectiveness of the devolution of power in Darfur, within the framework of a federal system of government, and to ensure that due consideration is given to the socioeconomic needs of Darfur.

Page 3, Article 7. Power sharing and wealth sharing shall be addressed in accordance with a fair criteria to be agreed by the Parties.

### **Military power sharing**

No specific mention.

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## Human rights and equality

**Human rights/RoL general** Page 2, PREAMBLE,  
5. Stressing our commitment to respect international humanitarian law and promote and protect human rights, including the rights of women and children, as part of the efforts to address the prevailing situation in Darfur;

Page 3, Article 2. Democracy, political pluralism, freedom a vibrant and dynamic civil society, the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary, the freedom of the media, accountability and transparency, with justice and equality for all, regardless of ethnicity, religion and gender, are a basis for the effective participation of all Sudanese citizens in the management of their own affairs and decision-making processes at all levels of governance.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** Page 2, PREAMBLE,  
5. Stressing our commitment to respect international humanitarian law and promote and protect human rights, including the rights of women and children, as part of the efforts to address the prevailing situation in Darfur;

Page 3, Article 8. Humanitarian assistance will be provided on the basis of humanitarian principles including those enshrined in International Humanitarian Law, UN norms and standards.

Page 3, Article 9. Refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) have an inalienable right to return to their places of origin in accordance with International Law and UN norms and standards. To this end, the Parties to the conflict and the international community shall take concrete measures to create a conducive environment to provide the necessary assistance to IDPs and Refugees.

**Civil and political rights**

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality  
Page 3, Article 2. Democracy, political pluralism, freedom a vibrant and dynamic civil society, the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary, the freedom of the media, accountability and transparency, with justice and equality for all, regardless of ethnicity, religion and gender, are a basis for the effective participation of all Sudanese citizens in the management of their own affairs and decision-making processes at all levels of governance.

Page 3, Article 3. Citizenship is the basis for civil and political rights and duties, including the freedom of expression and association for all Sudanese. No Sudanese shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, belief, ethnicity, gender or for any other reason. This shall be incorporated into the National Constitution.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of association

Page 3, Article 3. Citizenship is the basis for civil and political rights and duties, including the freedom of expression and association for all Sudanese. No Sudanese shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, belief, ethnicity, gender or for any other reason. This shall be incorporated into the National Constitution.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion

Page 3, Article 3. Citizenship is the basis for civil and political rights and duties, including the freedom of expression and association for all Sudanese. No Sudanese shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, belief, ethnicity, gender or for any other reason. This shall be incorporated into the National Constitution.

**Socio-economic rights**

No specific mention.

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**Rights related issues**

**Citizenship**

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights

Page 3, Article 3. Citizenship is the basis for civil and political rights and duties, including the freedom of expression and association for all Sudanese. No Sudanese shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, belief, ethnicity, gender or for any other reason. This shall be incorporated into the National Constitution.

**Democracy**

Page 3, Article 2. Democracy, political pluralism, freedom a vibrant and dynamic civil society, the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary, the freedom of the media, accountability and transparency, with justice and equality for all, regardless of ethnicity, religion and gender, are a basis for the effective participation of all Sudanese citizens in the management of their own affairs and decision-making processes at all levels of governance.

**Detention procedures**

No specific mention.

<b>Media and communication</b>	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 3, Article 2. Democracy, political pluralism, freedom a vibrant and dynamic civil society, the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary, the freedom of the media, accountability and transparency, with justice and equality for all, regardless of ethnicity, religion and gender, are a basis for the effective participation of all Sudanese citizens in the management of their own affairs and decision-making processes at all levels of governance.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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### **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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### **Justice sector reform**

**Criminal justice and emergency law** No specific mention.

**State of emergency provisions** No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** Page 3, Article 2. Democracy, political pluralism, freedom a vibrant and dynamic civil society, the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary, the freedom of the media, accountability and transparency, with justice and equality for all, regardless of ethnicity, religion and gender, are a basis for the effective participation of all Sudanese citizens in the management of their own affairs and decision-making processes at all levels of governance.

**Prisons and detention** No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** Page 4, Article 12. Aiming at sustainable development, environmental degradation, water resources and land use shall be addressed. Tribal Land ownership rights (hawakeer) and other historical rights shall be affirmed within their historical borders. Traditional mechanisms in Darfur will be considered consistent with the provisions of the National Constitution.

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## Socio-economic reconstruction

<b>Development or socio-economic reconstruction</b>	<p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance</p> <p>Page 3, Article 8. Humanitarian assistance will be provided on the basis of humanitarian principles including those enshrined in International Humanitarian Law, UN norms and standards.</p> <p>Page 3, Article 9. Refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) have an inalienable right to return to their places of origin in accordance with International Law and UN norms and standards. To this end, the Parties to the conflict and the international community shall take concrete measures to create a conducive environment to provide the necessary assistance to IDPs and Refugees.</p> <p>Page 3, Article 10. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Darfur is a priority; to that end, steps shall be taken to compensate the people of Darfur and address grievances for lives lost, assets destroyed or stolen, and suffering caused.</p> <p>Page 4, Article 12. Aiming at sustainable development, environmental degradation, water resources and land use shall be addressed. Tribal Land ownership rights (hawakeer) and other historical rights shall be affirmed within their historical borders. Traditional mechanisms in Darfur will be considered consistent with the provisions of the National Constitution.</p>
<b>National economic plan</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Natural resources</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International funds</b>	Page 4, Article 15. The guarantee of the AU and assistance of the international community shall be sought to ensure the implementation of Agreements reached for the resolution of the conflict in Darfur.
<b>Business</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Taxation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Banks</b>	No specific mention.

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## Land, property and environment

<b>Land reform/rights</b>	Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management Page 4, Article 12. Aiming at sustainable development, environmental degradation, water resources and land use shall be addressed. Tribal Land ownership rights (hawakeer) and other historical rights shall be affirmed within their historical borders. Traditional mechanisms in Darfur will be considered consistent with the provisions of the National Constitution.
<b>Pastoralist/ nomadism rights</b>	Page 4, Article 12. Aiming at sustainable development, environmental degradation, water resources and land use shall be addressed. Tribal Land ownership rights (hawakeer) and other historical rights shall be affirmed within their historical borders. Traditional mechanisms in Darfur will be considered consistent with the provisions of the National Constitution.
<b>Cultural heritage</b>	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion Page 3, Article 11. The promotion of reconciliation, the restoration of the traditional and time honored peaceful coexistence among the communities of Darfur, based on the principle of mutual respect, and the commitment to prevent future divisions are essential to restore and sustain lasting peace and stability in Darfur. Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Other Page 2, PREAMBLE, 6. Recognizing that faith, traditional values and customs as well as family as the natural and basic nucleus of society, play a positive role;
<b>Environment</b>	Page 3, Article 9. Refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) have an inalienable right to return to their places of origin in accordance with International Law and UN norms and standards. To this end, the Parties to the conflict and the international community shall take concrete measures to create a conducive environment to provide the necessary assistance to IDPs and Refugees.
<b>Water or riparian rights or access</b>	Page 4, Article 12. Aiming at sustainable development, environmental degradation, water resources and land use shall be addressed. Tribal Land ownership rights (hawakeer) and other historical rights shall be affirmed within their historical borders. Traditional mechanisms in Darfur will be considered consistent with the provisions of the National Constitution.

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## Security sector

<b>Security Guarantees</b>	Page 2, PREAMBLE, 4. Convinced that the core of the current conflict in Darfur is political and socioeconomic which can only be resolved through peaceful means and within the framework of a comprehensive settlement that addresses its various causes and aspects;  Page 4, Article 13. Broad security arrangements to consolidate the restoration of peace shall be addressed in the context of a Comprehensive Agreement.
<b>Ceasefire</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Police</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Armed forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>DDR</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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### **Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.

**Reparations** Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations  
Page 3, Article 10. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Darfur is a priority; to that end, steps shall be taken to compensate the people of Darfur and address grievances for lives lost, assets destroyed or stolen, and suffering caused.

**Reconciliation** Page 2, PREAMBLE,  
4. Convinced that the core of the current conflict in Darfur is political and socioeconomic which can only be resolved through peaceful means and within the framework of a comprehensive settlement that addresses its various causes and aspects;

Page 3, Article 11. The promotion of reconciliation, the restoration of the traditional and time honored peaceful coexistence among the communities of Darfur, based on the principle of mutual respect, and the commitment to prevent future divisions are essential to restore and sustain lasting peace and stability in Darfur.

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## **Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** Witnessed by: Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, the AU Special Envoy for the Peace Talks on Darfur on behalf on the Mediation

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/ similar** Page 4, Article 15. The guarantee of the AU and assistance of the international community shall be sought to ensure the implementation of Agreements reached for the resolution of the conflict in Darfur.

**Enforcement mechanism** No specific mention.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** UN Peacemaker  
<http://peacemaker.un.org/>  
<http://peacemaker.un.org/sudan-declaration-resolution-darfur2005>