## Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://test.pax.peaceagreements.org/

Country/entity	Sudan Darfur
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Framework Agreement to Resolve the Conflict in Darfur between the Government of Sudan and the JEM
Date	23 Feb 2010
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

### 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 Areement (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

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Conflict nature Government/territory
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Peace process	Darfur-Sudan peace process
Parties	For the Government of Sudan (GoS): Dr. Amin Hassan Omer, Minister of State, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports; For the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan (JEM): Ahmed Mohammed Togud Lissan, Secretary for Negotiations and Peace Affairs;
Third parties	Witnessed by: For the State of Qatar: Ahmed bin Abdullah Al-Mahmoud, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Member of the Cabinet; For the AU-UN Mediation: Djbrill Yipene Bassole, Joint Chief Mediator;
Description	A short framework agreement committing the parties to an immediate ceasefire, integration of JEM forces into the Sudanese military, and committing the parties to further negotiations on the issues of administrative reorganization, wealth-sharing, and further non-disclosed issues.
Agreement document	SD_100223_Framework GoS JEM.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.

persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 2, Article (8) The Government of Sudan (GOS) shall commit itself to fairly compensate the refugees, and displaced persons and all those who have been affected by the conflict in Darfur and shall also commit itself to ensuring the right of voluntary return for the refugees and displaced persons to their original areas and establish service providing institutions and infrastructure with a view to securing a decent life for them.
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 1, Preamble, Being keen to achieve a just and durable peace to the entire national Sudanese territories, particularly to the Darfur region, and to maintain the Unity of Sudan.
	Page 1, Preamble,
	Being desirous to work towards a balance development to the Sudanese nation which relies on the diversity and idiosyncrasy of the different Sudanese regions with a view to ensuring socio-economic progress for all, and full exercising of fundamental freedoms, based on equality among citizens.
State configuration	relies on the diversity and idiosyncrasy of the different Sudanese regions with a view to ensuring socio-economic progress for all, and full exercising of fundamental freedoms,
-	relies on the diversity and idiosyncrasy of the different Sudanese regions with a view to ensuring socio-economic progress for all, and full exercising of fundamental freedoms, based on equality among citizens.
-	relies on the diversity and idiosyncrasy of the different Sudanese regions with a view to ensuring socio-economic progress for all, and full exercising of fundamental freedoms, based on equality among citizens. No specific mention.
Self determination	relies on the diversity and idiosyncrasy of the different Sudanese regions with a view to ensuring socio-economic progress for all, and full exercising of fundamental freedoms, based on equality among citizens. No specific mention. No specific mention.

Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitatior	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.
Governance	
Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention. r
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 2, Article (4), The Justice and Equality Movement Sudan (JEM) shall immediately be transformed into a political party upon signing the comprehensive and final peace agreement.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	Page 2, Article (7) All military and civil personnel of the Equality and Justice Movement Sudan fired from service shall be reinstated to their equal ranks in such a manner as to be agreed upon by the two parties.
	Page 2, Article (9) The issue of administrative reorganization in Darfur shall be subject to negotiation between the two parties with a view to concluding a final agreement.
Constitution	No specific mention.

### **Power sharing**

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→General State level Page 2, Article (3), Participation of the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan in power at all levels of
	governance in accordance with an approach to be agreed upon by the two sides.
Territorial power sharing	Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government Page 2, Article (9) The issue of administrative reorganization in Darfur shall be subject to negotiation between the two parties with a view to concluding a final agreement.
Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources Page 3, Article (10) The issue of wealth-sharing shall be subject to negotiation between the two parties with a view to concluding a final agreement. Also, the same applies to issues of land and (Hawakir) and any other issues conducive to peace and deemed to be necessary by the parties for the completion of issues of a global peace agreement.
Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces Page 2, Article (5), Integration of the forces of the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan in the Armed Forces and the consolidated Security and Police Forces according to what is agreed on by the two parties, this procedures shall be preceded by deploying and training these forces in such locations and according to such a mechanism as to be agreed upon by the two parties. Page 2, Article (6)
	The Government of Sudan (GOS) shall bear all necessary expenses of the Forces of the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan (JEM) during the deployment and training period thereof.
	Page 2, Article (7) All military and civil personnel of the Equality and Justice Movement Sudan fired from service shall be reinstated to their equal ranks in such a manner as to be agreed upon by the two parties.

### Human rights and equality

## Human rights/RoL Page 1, Preamble,

general[...] Being desirous to work towards a balance development to the Sudanese nation<br/>which relies on the diversity and idiosyncrasy of the different Sudanese regions with a<br/>view to ensuring socio-economic progress for all, and full exercising of fundamental<br/>freedoms, based on equality among citizens.

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	Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights Page 1, Preamble, Being desirous to work towards a balance development to the Sudanese nation which relies on the diversity and idiosyncrasy of the different Sudanese regions with a view to ensuring socio-economic progress for all, and full exercising of fundamental freedoms, based on equality among citizens.
Democracy	No specific mention.
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 No specific mention. international human rights institutions

### Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and No specific mention. emergency law

State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	Page 3, Article (10) The issue of wealth-sharing shall be subject to negotiation between the two parties with a view to concluding a final agreement. Also, the same applies to issues of land and (Hawakir) and any other issues conducive to peace and deemed to be necessary by the parties for the completion of issues of a global peace agreement.

### Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction Page 2, Article (8) The Government of Sudan (GOS) shall commit itself to fairly compensate the refugees, and displaced persons and all those who have been affected by the conflict in Darfur and shall also commit itself to ensuring the right of voluntary return for the refugees and displaced persons to their original areas and establish service providing institutions and infrastructure with a view to securing a decent life for them.
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	Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Other land rights Page 3, Article (10) The issue of wealth-sharing shall be subject to negotiation between the two parties with a view to concluding a final agreement. Also, the same applies to issues of land and (Hawakir) and any other issues conducive to peace and deemed to be necessary by the parties for the completion of issues of a global peace agreement.
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, Article (1), Announcement of a ceasefire and the immediate initiation of negotiations in order to agree on the enforcement of the same.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	Page 2, Article (5), Integration of the forces of the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan in the Armed Forces and the consolidated Security and Police Forces according to what is agreed on by the two parties, this procedures shall be preceded by deploying and training these forces in such locations and according to such a mechanism as to be agreed upon by the two parties. Page 2, Article (7) All military and civil personnel of the Equality and Justice Movement Sudan fired from service shall be reinstated to their equal ranks in such a manner as to be agreed upon by the two parties.
DDR	the two parties. No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, Preamble, Taking into consideration the Interim Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed in Naivasha in January 2005, and the Agreement of Good Will and Confidence Building for the settlement of the problem in Darfur, signed in Doha on 17 February 2009 between the Government of National Unity and the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan, and
	Page 1, Preamble, Convinced of the genuine desire shown by the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan (JEM),
	Page 2, Article (2), Issuance of a general amnesty for the civil and military members of the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan (JEM), and the release of the war prisoners and convicted persons from both sides, after the final signing of this Agreement.
	Page 2, Article (4), The Justice and Equality Movement Sudan (JEM) shall immediately be transformed into a political party upon signing the comprehensive and final peace agreement.
	Page 2, Article (5), Integration of the forces of the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan in the Armed Forces and the consolidated Security and Police Forces according to what is agreed on by the two parties, this procedures shall be preceded by deploying and training these forces in such locations and according to such a mechanism as to be agreed upon by the two parties.
	Page 2, Article (6) The Government of Sudan (GOS) shall bear all necessary expenses of the Forces of the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan (JEM) during the deployment and training period thereof.
	Page 2, Article (7) All military and civil personnel of the Equality and Justice Movement Sudan fired from service shall be reinstated to their equal ranks in such a manner as to be agreed upon by the two parties.
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	Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper Page 2, Article (2), Issuance of a general amnesty for the civil and military members of the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan (JEM), and the release of the war prisoners and convicted persons from both sides, after the final signing of this Agreement. Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Relief of other sanctions Page 2, Article (7) All military and civil personnel of the Equality and Justice Movement Sudan fired from service shall be reinstated to their equal ranks in such a manner as to be agreed upon by the two parties.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 2, Article (2), Issuance of a general amnesty for the civil and military members of the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan (JEM), and the release of the war prisoners and convicted persons from both sides, after the final signing of this Agreement.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 1, Preamble, The Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Justice and Equality Movement Sudan (JEM), within the framework of their genuine commitment to find a lasting solution to the conflict in Darfur, and being convinced of the imperative need to conclude an inclusive peace agreement which puts an end to the tragedy in Darfur, and in culmination of the great efforts which the Qatari leadership has been exerting, under the kind auspices of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, and as a further consolidation to the diligent efforts of the international Joint Mediation, Page 1, Preamble, Being keen to achieve a just and durable peace to the entire national Sudanese territories, particularly to the Darfur region, and to maintain the Unity of Sudan.

## Implementation

UN signatory	Witnessed by: For the State of Qatar: Ahmed bin Abdullah Al-Mahmoud, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Member of the Cabinet;
Other international signatory	l Witnessed by: For the State of Qatar: Ahmed bin Abdullah Al-Mahmoud, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Member of the Cabinet;
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	UN Peacemaker http://peacemaker.un.org/ http://peacemaker.un.org/sudan-framework-darfur-JEM2010