

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army/Sudan People's Liberation Movement (Naivasha Agreement)
<b>Date</b>	9 Jan 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** Framework/substantive - comprehensive

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

<b>Peace process</b>	Sudanese (North-South) peace process
<b>Parties</b>	H.E. Ali Osman Mohamed Taha, First Vice President of the Republic of the Sudan on behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan; Dr. John Garang de Mabior, Chairman of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Sudan People's Liberation Army on behalf of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Sudan People's Liberation Army
<b>Third parties</b>	WITNESSED BY: H.E. Hon. Mwai Kibaki, President of the Republic of Kenya on behalf of the IGAD Sub-Committee on the Sudan; H.E. Hon. Yowaeri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda on behalf of IGAD Member States; H.E. Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit, Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Egypt; Senator Alfredo Mantica, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of Italy; H.E. Mr. Fred Racka, Special Envoy of the Netherlands on behalf of the Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands; H.E. Ms. Hilde F. Johnson, Minister of International Development on behalf of the Royal Norwegian Government; Right Hon. Hilary Benn, M.P., Secretary of State for International Development on behalf of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland; Mr. Colin L. Powell, United States Secretary of State, on behalf of the United States of America; H.E. Mr. Alpha Oumar Konare, Chairperson of the African Union on behalf of the African Union; Hon. Charles Goerens, Minister of Development Co-operation of Netherlands on behalf of the European Union; H.E. Ms. Hilde F. Johnson, Minister of International Development on behalf of the IGAD Partners Forum (IPF); Senator Alfredo Mantic, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the IGAD Partners Forum (IPF); H.E. Mr. Amre Mousse, Secretary General of the League of Arab States on behalf of the League of Arab States; H.E. Jan Pronk, Special Representative of the Secretary General in the Sudan on behalf of the United Nations
<b>Description</b>	A collection of previously agreed upon documents, with Chapter I consisting of the Machakos Protocol, Chapter II as the Protocol on Power Sharing, Chapter III as the Framework Agreement on Wealth Sharing, Chapter IV as the Resolution of the Abyei Conflict, Chapter V as the Resolution of the Conflict in the Two States of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, Chapter VI incorporates the Agreements on Security Arrangements, and Annexure I incorporates the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements Implementation Modalities and Appendices. Additionally, Annexure II establishes Implementation Modalities and a Global Implementaiton Matrix for the included agreements and protocols. A list of Corrections is appended to the end, to correct technicalities throughout the overall agreement.

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**Agreement document**      [SD 050109 CPA.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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**Women, girls and gender**

**Participation**

No specific mention.

## Equality

Equality→Equality (general)

Page 18, Chapter I – The Machakos Protocol, PART A: AGREED PRINCIPLES, 1.5.

That the people of the Sudan share a common heritage and aspirations and accordingly agree to work together to:

1.5.1. Establish a democratic system of governance taking account of the cultural, ethnic, racial, religious and linguistic diversity and gender equality of the people of the Sudan.

Page 31, Chapter II – Power Sharing, PART I, 1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES, 1.6.2.13. Freedom from Discrimination

The law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status;

Page 32, Chapter II – Power Sharing, PART I, 1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES, 1.6.2.15. The Rights of Children

Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his/her status as a minor;

Page 32, Chapter II – Power Sharing, PART I, 1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES, 1.6.2.16. Equal Rights of Men and Women

(a) The equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and all economic, social, and cultural rights set forth in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights shall be ensured;

Equality→Social equality

Page 31-32, Chapter II – Power Sharing, PART I, 1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES, 1.6.2.

The rights and freedoms to be enjoyed under Sudanese law, in accordance with the provisions of the treaties referred to above, include in particular the following:

...

1.6.2.10 Family and Marriage

...

(b) The right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family shall be recognized, according to their respective family laws.

Page 31-32, Chapter II – Power Sharing, PART I, 1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES, 1.6.2.16. Equal Rights of Men and Women

(a) The equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and all economic, social, and cultural rights set forth in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights shall be ensured;

Page 61, Chapter III – Wealth Sharing, 1.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES IN RESPECT OF AN EQUITABLE SHARING OF COMMON WEALTH, 1.4

The sharing and allocation of wealth emanating from the resources of the Sudan shall ensure that the quality of life, dignity and living conditions of all the citizens are promoted without discrimination on grounds of gender, race, religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, language, or region. The sharing and allocation of this wealth shall be based on the premise that all parts of Sudan are entitled to development.

<b>Particular groups of women</b>	<p>Particular groups of women→Pregnancy/maternity</p> <p>Page 61, PART V: SCHEDULES, SCHEDULE D: CONCURRENT POWERS The National Government, the Government of Southern Sudan and State Governments, shall have legislative and executive competencies on any of the matters listed below during the Interim Period: [...] 21. Women’s empowerment; 22. Gender policy; [...] 26. Mother, Child protection and care;</p>
<b>International law</b>	<p>International law→International human rights standards</p> <p>Page 31-32, Chapter II – Power Sharing, PART I, 1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES, 1.6.2.16. Equal Rights of Men and Women</p> <p>(a) The equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and all economic, social, and cultural rights set forth in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights shall be ensured;</p>
<b>New institutions</b>	<p>New institutions→Infrastructure (general)</p> <p>Page 61, PART V: SCHEDULES, SCHEDULE D: CONCURRENT POWERS</p> <p>The National Government, the Government of Southern Sudan and State Governments, shall have legislative and executive competencies on any of the matters listed below during the Interim Period:</p> <p>...</p> <p>21. Women’s empowerment; 22. Gender policy;</p> <p>...</p> <p>26. Mother, Child protection and care;</p> <p>Page 93-94, Chapter V – The Resolution of the Conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States Schedule (B): Concurrent Powers - The National and State Governments shall have concurrent Legislative and Executive competencies on any of the matters listed below:</p> <p>...</p> <p>19. Gender policy;</p> <p>20. Women’s empowerment;</p> <p>23. Women welfare and child protection and care;</p> <p>...</p> <p>25. Rehabilitation and care for disabled war veterans, orphans, widows and their dependents.</p>
<b>Violence against women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Transitional justice</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Institutional reform</b>	<p>Institutional reform→DDR, army, parastatal or rebel forces</p> <p>Page 130, Annexure I – Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements Implementation Modalities and Appendices, Part III, DDR, 24. Guiding Principles:</p> <p>...</p> <p>24.8. The DDR programme shall be gender sensitive and shall encourage the participation of the communities and the civil society organizations with the view to strengthening their capacities to play their role in improving and sustaining the social and economic reintegration of former combatants.</p> <p>Institutional reform→Public administration</p> <p>Page 40, Chapter II – Power Sharing, PART II, 2. INSTITUTIONS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, 2.6 Civil Service: 2.6.1</p> <p>The Government of National Unity shall also ensure that the National Civil Service, notably at the senior and middle-levels, is representative of the people of Sudan. In so doing, the following principles shall be recognized:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2.6.1.4 No level of government shall discriminate against any qualified Sudanese citizen on the basis of religion, ethnicity, region, gender, or political beliefs;</p>
<b>Development</b>	<p>Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction</p> <p>Page 56, Chapter II – Power Sharing, PART V: SCHEDULES, SCHEDULE B: POWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN</p> <p>The exclusive legislative and executive powers of the Government of Southern Sudan shall be:</p> <p>...</p> <p>18. Rehabilitation and benefits to disabled war veterans, orphans, widows and care for the dependents of deceased war fallen heroes;</p>
<b>Implementation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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