

Country/entity	Sudan Darfur
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Darfur Peace Agreement
Date	5 May 2006
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 - comprehensive

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	Darfur-Sudan peace process
Parties	For the Government of Sudan: Dr. Magzoub Al Khalifa, Chairman of the Sudan Government Delegation; For the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A): Minni Arkou Minawi, Chairman;
Third parties	Witnessed by: Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, AU Special Envoy and Chief Mediator; His Excellency, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Current Chairman of the African Union; His Excellency, President Olusegun Obasanjo, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; His Excellency, Professor Alpha Oumar Konare, Chairperson of the African Union Commission; Dr. Ali Treki, Representative of the Leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Mr. Robert Zoellick, Deputy Secretary of State, United States of America; Mr. Hilary Benn, Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom; His Excellency, Jan Pronk, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the Sudan; Pekka Haavisto, European Union; Counsellor Zeid Al Sabban, League of Arab States; Ambassador Ahmed A. Haggag, Special Envoy of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Ambassador Allan Rock, Representative of Canada; Dr. Kjell Hodnebo, Representative of Norway; Ambassador Henri de Coignac, Special Envoy, France; Mrs. Agnes Van Ardenne, Minister for Development Cooperation, Netherlands;
Description	Comprehensive agreement covering a wide range of issues. Agreement establishes democratic processes for the people of Darfur to choose their leaders and determine their final status as a region. A popular referendum is envisioned not later than July 2010 to decide whether to establish Darfour as a unitary region or to maintain the status quo of three states. The comprehensive agreement also addresses power sharing, wealth sharing, a final ceasefire and security arrangements, calls for a 'Darfur-Darfus' dialogue to address pending issues and provides implementation modalities. Agreement annexes six prior agreements.

Agreement document	SD_060505_DPA.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Participation

Participation→Gender quotas

Page 20, CHAPTER ONE: POWER SHARING, ARTICLE 9

71. Prior to the elections, and with a view to reflecting the need for unity and inclusiveness the GoS shall ensure the representation of Darfurians in the National Assembly, including the SLM/A and JEM. In this regard, not less than a total of 12 seats shall be allocated to nominees of the SLM/A and JEM. It is highly recommended that some of the nominees be women.

Page 87, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 31

467. The Parties agree that women shall be fairly represented on all bodies and committees established in relation to the DDDC.

Page 88, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 31

475. The Parties shall each nominate members of the Preparatory Committee, who shall play a role in the formulation of the agenda and have a role in selecting Chairs, Committee of Experts and the Secretariat. The Parties are obliged to strive for fair representation of women in their nominations.

476. The Parties shall nominate delegates to the DDDC, both as observers and participants as appropriate. Fair representation of women and youth is mandatory.

Participation→Effective participation

Page 10, CHAPTER ONE: POWER SHARING, ARTICLE 1

15. The Parties recognize that women are under-represented in government institutions and decision-making structures and that there is need for special measures to ensure women's equal and effective participation in decision-making at all levels.

Page 20, CHAPTER ONE: POWER SHARING, ARTICLE 8

69. Prior to the elections, and with a view to reflecting the need for unity and inclusiveness the GoS shall ensure effective representation for Darfurians, including the SLM/A and JEM, as follows:

(d) Special effort shall be made to ensure that women are represented in these nominations.

Page 20, CHAPTER ONE: POWER SHARING, ARTICLE 8

... 70. In making further appointments provided for in the INC, or in this Agreement, the President shall take appropriate steps to ensure the fair representation of Darfurians including an equitable share for women.

Page 28, CHAPTER TWO: WEALTH SHARING, ARTICLE 17

109. The women of Darfur are involved in all areas of activity and constitute the bulk of the labour force, especially in the agricultural and animal resource sectors. In addition, women are heads of households particularly among refugees, the internally displaced persons and migrants. Women's situation in all these areas has been worsened by the war, which has had a particularly deleterious impact on women and children, especially in relation to their means of livelihood. There is a need, therefore, for a special focus on the specific situation of women and for providing concrete measures to address their concerns, as well as ensuring their equal and effective participation in committees, commissions and bodies established pursuant to this Agreement.

Page 42, CHAPTER TWO: WEALTH SHARING, ARTICLE 21

... 187. DRRC shall provide basic food, shelter and access to potable water while displaced persons are en route to areas of return. The DRRC shall make special effort to ensure the full participation of women in the planning and distribution of these basic facilities.

Equality

Equality→Social equality

Page 27, CHAPTER TWO: WEALTH SHARING, ARTICLE 17

106. The Parties agree that national economic and social policies, plans and programs shall:

(a) Ensure that the quality of life, dignity and living conditions of all citizens is promoted without discrimination on grounds of gender, race, religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, language or geographic location.

Page 36, CHAPTER TWO: WEALTH SHARING, ARTICLE 19

154. (d) The [Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund] shall develop special funding mechanisms to address the specific needs of women. These mechanisms shall cover, but not limited to, creation of investment opportunities, enhancement of productive capacities, provision of credit, production inputs and capacity building for women.

Page 73, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 27

369. GoS shall restore personnel and funding of governmental services in areas in which they have been interrupted due to the conflict, including education, health, water, veterinary services, agricultural extension, forestry, road maintenance and posts and telecommunications, with special attention to the specific needs of women. This shall be consistent with the provisions of the Chapter on Wealth Sharing. The Movements shall cooperate in the restoration of such services.

Particular groups of women Particular groups of women→Refugee/displaced women
women

Page 28, CHAPTER TWO: WEALTH SHARING, ARTICLE 17

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Page 42, CHAPTER TWO: WEALTH SHARING, ARTICLE 21

186. The relevant authorities, with the assistance of the AU and the international community, shall protect the returning displaced persons from all forms of harassment, coercion, informal 'taxation' or confiscation of property. In such exercise, special attention to the protection of displaced women from all forms of harassment, exploitation and gender-based violence, is essential.

Page 42, CHAPTER TWO: WEALTH SHARING, ARTICLE 21

... 187. DRRC shall provide basic food, shelter and access to potable water while displaced persons are en route to areas of return. The DRRC shall make special effort to ensure the full participation of women in the planning and distribution of these basic facilities.

Page 43, CHAPTER TWO: WEALTH SHARING, ARTICLE 21

192. Displaced women and men have equal rights to obtain all necessary documents. Women and girls shall also have documentation issued in their own names. Special effort shall be made to provide documents to orphans.

Page 60, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 26

... 280. One hundred days after the signing of this Agreement, the JHFMU shall evaluate the effectiveness of the security measures presented in the previous sections on IDP camps and protection of women and children.

Particular groups of women→Pregnancy/maternity

Page 12, CHAPTER ONE: POWER SHARING, ARTICLE 3

28. ... (d) The State shall provide maternity, child care and medical care for pregnant women, children in need, persons with special needs and the elderly, in line with regional and international instruments ratified by the GoS.

Page 13, CHAPTER ONE: POWER SHARING, ARTICLE 3 30. (c) The death penalty shall not be executed upon pregnant or lactating women except after two years of lactation.

Page 45, CHAPTER IV, ARTICLE 42: GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR COMPENSATION AND THE RETURN OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES 219. The protection and assistance of IDPs, refugees and all victims of conflict with special needs, including separated and unaccompanied children, female heads of household, expectant mothers, mothers with young children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

International law	<p>International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL</p> <p>Page 12, CHAPTER ONE: POWER SHARING, ARTICLE 3</p> <p>28. ... (b) Family is the basis of society and shall be protected by the law. Men and women shall enjoy the right to marry and found a family, in accordance with their respective family laws.</p> <p>International law→International human rights standards</p> <p>Page 12, CHAPTER ONE: POWER SHARING, ARTICLE 3</p> <p>28. (a) Women and men shall enjoy all civil and political rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as all economic, social and cultural rights in the International Covenant ratified by the GoS.</p> <p>International law→Other</p> <p>Page 12, CHAPTER ONE: POWER SHARING, ARTICLE 3</p> <p>28. ... (c) The State shall combat harmful customs and traditions, which undermine the dignity and the status of women.</p>
New institutions	<p>New institutions→Infrastructure (general)</p> <p>Page 76, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 29</p> <p>394. Women shall be fairly represented on the DSAIC and any subsidiary bodies it establishes. These bodies shall develop mechanisms to ensure that their work incorporates appropriate input from women on issues of special concern to women and children.</p> <p>New institutions→Other</p> <p>Page 89, CHAPTER FOUR: DARFUR-DARFUR DIALOGUE AND CONSULTATION, ARTICLE 31</p> <p>488. The members of the Committee of Experts shall consist principally of Sudanese experts and shall also include as appropriate international experts. Special attention shall be made to include conflict resolution and gender experts.</p>

Violence against women

Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general)

Page 42, CHAPTER TWO: WEALTH SHARING, ARTICLE 21

186. The relevant authorities, with the assistance of the AU and the international community, shall protect the returning displaced persons from all forms of harassment, coercion, informal 'taxation' or confiscation of property. In such exercise, special attention to the protection of displaced women from all forms of harassment, exploitation and gender-based violence, is essential.

Page 49, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 23

217. The aims of this Chapter are as follows:

... (c) To ensure that protection of the civilian population is given the highest priority by all parties, particularly the women and children are not subjected to gender-based violence.

Page 51, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 24

226.

... (e) All acts and forms of gender-based violence.

Page 53, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 25

... 236. AMIS shall not tolerate gender-based violence and abuse of women and children.

No DDR and prisoner release and violence Page 59, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 26 Protection of Women and Children

276. The Parties, in coordination with the AMIS Civilian Police, the existing international and national humanitarian coordination mechanisms for assistance in IDP camps and the United Nations (including in consultation with representatives of IDPs) shall ensure that women and children in the camp are protected from all forms of violence.

Page 60, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 26

277. In areas of GoS control, the GoS Police shall investigate all crimes, including those committed against women and children, and ensure the prosecution of the perpetrators and the protection of the victims. They shall give the AMIS Civilian Police unimpeded access and information to monitor these activities.

Page 60, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 26

... 278. AMIS Civilian Police together with GoS Police and Movements' Police Liaison Officers in their respective areas of control, shall establish separate police counters for the reporting of crimes committed against women, and women police personnel should staff these counters.

Page 65, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 27

321. The plans shall include the following:

(c) Strategies to deal with the problem of violence against women and children.

Violence against women→Protection (general)

Page 49, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY The aims of this Chapter are as follows: To ensure that protection of the civilian population is given the highest priority by all the parties, particularly the women and children are not subjected to gender-based violence.

Transitional justice Transitional justice→Past and gender

Page 43, CHAPTER TWO: WEALTH SHARING, ARTICLE 21

... 195. DRRC and the relevant authorities shall establish restitution procedures, which must be simple, accessible, transparent and enforceable. All aspects of the restitution claims process, including appeals procedures, shall be just, timely, accessible, free of charge, and age and gender sensitive. The procedures shall contain positive measures to ensure that women are able to participate on a fully equal basis in the process.

Page 45, CHAPTER TWO: WEALTH SHARING, ARTICLE 21

205. Taking note of the suffering of the individual people of Darfur, and the customary practices of tribal restitution in Darfur, the Commission shall work out principles for appropriate restitution or other compensation. In doing so, the Commission shall take into account, among other considerations:

... (d) The needs of vulnerable groups such as women and children;

Transitional justice→Prisons, prisoner release

Page 59, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY

ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 26 Protection of Women and Children 275. The Parties shall release all boys and girls associated with armed forces and groups. UNICEF, UNHCR, and the ICRC shall be called upon to assist in the identification, removal, family unification and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups. 276. The Parties, in coordination with the AMIS Civilian Police, the existing international and national humanitarian coordination mechanisms for assistance in IDP camps and the United Nations (including in consultation with representatives of IDPs) shall ensure that women and children in the camp are protected from all forms of violence.

Transitional justice→Other

Page 28, CHAPTER TWO: WEALTH SHARING, ARTICLE 17

109. The women of Darfur are involved in all areas of activity and constitute the bulk of the labour force, especially in the agricultural and animal resource sectors. In addition, women are heads of households particularly among refugees, the internally displaced persons and migrants. Women's situation in all these areas has been worsened by the war, which has had a particularly deleterious impact on women and children, especially in relation to their means of livelihood. There is a need, therefore, for a special focus on the specific situation of women and for providing concrete measures to address their concerns, as well as ensuring their equal and effective participation in committees, commissions and bodies established pursuant to this Agreement.

Institutional reform Institutional reform→Emergency/criminal law/corruption reform

Page 13, CHAPTER ONE: POWER SHARING, ARTICLE 3

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Page 60, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 26 277. In areas of GoS control, the GoS Police shall investigate all crimes, including those committed against women and children, and ensure the prosecution of the perpetrators and the protection of the victims. They shall give the AMIS Civilian Police unimpeded access and information to monitor these activities.

Institutional reform→Police

Page 60, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 26

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Page 60, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 26

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Page 60, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 26

... 279. A significant number of GoS Police, Movements' Police Liaison Officers and AMIS Civilian Police officers shall be women; they shall have specialist gender units to work with women and children; and all their investigations and monitoring shall include at least one woman.

Page 83, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 29

447. Reform of selected security institutions shall be in accordance with the following:
... (e) They shall include women in all ranks and shall have specific sections to address the particular needs of women and children with respect to personal security and law enforcement.

Page 84, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 29

451. Within 60 days of the signing of this Agreement, the DSAIC shall initiate a comprehensive review of policing in Darfur, with the aim of making specific recommendations to the TDRA to improve the effectiveness and professionalism of the police, in particular their ability to respond to, take into account, and address the special needs of women.

Institutional reform→DDR, army, parastatal or rebel forces

Page 49, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 23 217. The aims of this Chapter are as follows: (c) To ensure

that protection of the civilian population is given the highest priority by all parties, particularly the women and children are not subjected to gender-based violence.

Development

Development→General

Page 31, CHAPTER TWO: WEALTH SHARING, ARTICLE 18

128. The Parties agree that a system of specific purpose grants shall be developed with a view to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), poverty eradication goals and gender development.

Development→Education

Page 12, CHAPTER ONE: POWER SHARING, ARTICLE 3

28. ... (f) The State shall provide access to education without discrimination as to religion, race, ethnicity, gender or disability, as well as access to free primary health care and free and compulsory primary education.

Page 73, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 27

369. GoS shall restore personnel and funding of governmental services in areas in which they have been interrupted due to the conflict, including education, health, water, veterinary services, agricultural extension, forestry, road maintenance and posts and telecommunications, with special attention to the specific needs of women. This shall be consistent with the provisions of the Chapter on Wealth Sharing. The Movements shall cooperate in the restoration of such services.

Development→Health (general)

Page 12, CHAPTER ONE: POWER SHARING, ARTICLE 3

28. ... (d) The State shall provide maternity, child care and medical care for pregnant women, children in need, persons with special needs and the elderly, in line with regional and international instruments ratified by the GoS.

Page 73, CHAPTER THREE: COMPREHENSIVE CEASEFIRE AND FINAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, ARTICLE 27 369. GoS shall restore personnel and funding of governmental services in areas in which they have been interrupted due to the conflict, including education, health, water, veterinary services, agricultural extension, forestry, road maintenance and posts and telecommunications, with special attention to the specific needs of women. This shall be consistent with the provisions of the Chapter on Wealth Sharing. The Movements shall cooperate in the restoration of such services.

Development→Other

Page 89, CHAPTER FOUR: DARFUR-DARFUR DIALOGUE AND CONSULTATION, ARTICLE 31

484. Issues to be addressed by the DDDC shall include:

...(i) Measures to address the special issues and concerns of women.

Implementation

No specific mention.

Other

No specific mention.