

## CHAPTER 2: FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT FOR THE TWO AREAS OF BLUE NILE AND SOUTH KORDOFAN / NUBA MOUNTAINS BETWEEN THE TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN AND THE SUDAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT – NORTH / SUDAN REVOLUTIONARY FRONT (SRF)

### *Preamble*

*The Transitional Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement–North/Sudan Revolutionary Front, referred to henceforth as “the Parties”,*

**INSPIRED BY** the spirit of the glorious December 2018 Revolution and specially the ongoing transitional process in Sudan, particularly the continued efforts to achieve durable peace and comprehensive political transformation through a civilian-led transitional process, including the adoption of the Constitutional Declaration, the signing of the Juba Declaration (Annex 1) and the Political Declaration (Annex 2), and the commencement of negotiations for peace;

**RECALLING** the efforts exerted towards a democratic, inclusive nation-state for all Sudanese and the commitment to transitional governance provided for in the Constitutional Declaration;

**DEEPLY CONSCIOUS** of the immense suffering of the peoples of the Two Areas and of all of Sudan, and recognizing especially the great hardship inflicted on refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), women, children, the elderly, and all marginalized and conflict-affected communities;

**NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN** the urgent need to undertake speedy plan of action to address the humanitarian crisis in Sudan in general and the Two Areas in particular and to provide for emergency relief operation to rescue the immediate situation and to provide for rehabilitation and recovery, protection, and voluntary return of IDPs and refugees;

**CONFIRMING** the urgent need for a just peace and comprehensive political settlement that enables us to address the root causes and consequences of the conflicts in the Two Areas, as part of a comprehensive process for all of Sudan;

**RECOGNIZING** the changes that have taken place in Sudan as a result of the glorious December 2018 Revolution and the critical role played by women and youth therein, who made achieving of peace one of the fundamental demands of the Sudanese people;

**FULLY AWARE** of the need to establish a new system of governance for Sudan and the Two Areas in particular, which requires the abolition of the old system and the mechanisms that empowered the former regime;

**MINDFUL** that Sudan's history has shown that peace cannot be achieved without

democratization and that democratization cannot be achieved without peace;

**RESOLVED** to seize the present opportunity to link organically together a just peace, citizenship without discrimination and democracy by ending all the current wars in the Two Areas and all parts of Sudan in synchronization with a genuine democratic transformation based on the pillars of a just peace and citizenship without discrimination;

**CONVINCED** that Sudan's internal conflicts are fundamentally political in nature and thus can only be resolved by addressing their underlying root causes, including in particular the issues of citizenship without discrimination, land ownership and use, economic and political divisions between the center and periphery of Sudan, and systematic social, economic, political, and cultural marginalization of certain groups and areas of Sudan;

**REMEMBERING** the historical plight and past injustices suffered by the people of the Two Areas, when it was part of the closed district system, as well as its later experience of two wars under successive national governments;

**RECOGNIZING** that peace in the Two Areas can only be achieved by fulfilling the aspirations of its people by guaranteeing positive discrimination and special security arrangements for the Two Areas within the framework of the security arrangements in Sudan;

**MINDFUL** of the reality that the Two Areas are rich in, and characterized by, cultural and religious diversity and that there is a need to respect and protect this diversity as an integral part of this Framework Agreement;

**STRESSING** that achieving a durable peace for the Two Areas is organically linked to building a robust foundation for transitional governance and democratic transformation in Sudan, which requires the achievement of a comprehensive, inclusive, and just peace for all Sudanese;

**UNDERLINING** the need to address the particularities of the Two Areas, especially in relation to the political and security arrangements, during the ongoing transitional period, which will lead to final arrangements for the Two Areas and a peaceful settlement to the conflict;

**DETERMINED** to establish and maintain a balanced relationship between the Two Areas and the national government that will provide the Two Areas with a decentralized system of governance guaranteeing the right of the people of the Two Areas to preserve their cultures, religions, identities, and diversity within the framework of a united Sudan;

**RESOLVING** to move forward a process for peace and political transformation for the Two Areas as part of a comprehensive transitional process to build a new national democratic system that is built upon citizenship without discrimination and unity in diversity in Sudan and guarantees the participation of all Sudanese regardless of their religion, ethnicity, culture, or gender.

*Based on the above, the two Parties hereby commit to adhere to the provisions of this Agreement both in letter and in spirit.*

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### ***Objectives of this Agreement***

1. The objective of this Agreement is to serve as a binding framework to which the Parties shall adhere throughout all peace and political negotiations for the Two Areas as part of Sudan's during the transitional period, aiming to achieve a just, comprehensive and sustainable peace agreement and a permanent constitution for Sudan.
2. Realizing peace in the Two Areas in a way that consolidates and complements efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable peace in all parts of Sudan and a transition from the oppression of the former regime to a new democratic Sudan.
3. Creating an environment conducive for the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their original homes in the Two Areas.
4. Alleviating the continued suffering of the people in the Two Areas through immediate humanitarian action, reconstruction and sustainable development, as well as through a process of long-term political, social, and cultural transformation.
5. The Parties shall have equal status and be equally bound by this Agreement, and the principles of equity and parity shall guide the interpretation and implementation of this Agreement in a way that achieves the goals of this agreement and the Final Peace Agreement.

### ***Entry into Force and Duration of the Agreement***

6. This Agreement shall enter into force and be valid and binding upon the Parties from the date of its signature and shall be part of the Final Peace Agreement.
7. This Agreement shall remain in force throughout the transitional period, as provided for in the Constitutional Declaration of 17 August 2019.

## **DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENTS**

### ***Declaration of Principles***

8. The Parties affirm that the interpretation and implementation of this Agreement, as well as all aspects of the related peace and political processes that are part of the transitional period provided for in the Constitutional Declaration, shall be informed by the following principles:
  - 8.1. Maintaining the unity of Sudan's people and territory through transformation to a new system of just and good governance as the basis for a peaceful exchange of power in Sudan.
  - 8.2. Democracy, civilian leadership, decentralization, the rule of law, and peaceful transfer of power shall be the basis for governance in Sudan.
  - 8.3. The Sudanese people are the source of power and sovereignty. The Government shall be accountable to the Sudanese people at all its levels and in respect of all its functions.
  - 8.4. Citizenship without discrimination is the basis for all civil, political, social, economic, and

cultural rights and duties.

- 8.5. Building a decentralized state that is based on systems of equitable power-sharing and wealth-sharing, and that recognizes the need for positive discrimination for marginalized and conflict-affected persons, communities and areas, is essential for durable peace, stability, and good governance.
- 8.6. Justice, accountability, transitional justice and reconciliation are fundamental for ensuring durable peace and security in Sudan, including through mechanisms based on the customs, culture and heritage of the Sudanese people.
- 8.7. Ending impunity for perpetrators of crimes and violations and bringing justice for victims are necessary for building a process of national reconciliation and healing.
- 8.8. Mechanisms of justice, accountability, transitional justice and reconciliation in Sudan are founded upon respect for the rule of law, international human rights charters and international humanitarian law.
- 8.9. The right of victims to have unhindered access to effective justice and redress mechanisms, especially the right to immediate redress for injustices and to compensation, are fundamental rights
- 8.10. All Sudanese indigenous languages are considered national languages that should be respected, promoted and celebrated equally.
- 8.11. Political pluralism and the right of assembly, including the formation of political parties, trade unions, and other organizations, are the basis of good governance and political participation in Sudan.
- 8.12. Legal reform and rebuilding and developing the legal and justice system shall ensure judicial independence and the rule of law.
- 8.13. The Bill of Rights referred to in the Constitutional Declaration of 2019 is a contract between all the people of Sudan and their governments at all levels by which they commit to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms. This is considered the bedrock of citizenship without discrimination, social justice, equality and democracy in Sudan.
- 8.14. All rights and freedoms included in international and regional human rights agreements, treaties and charters ratified by the Republic of Sudan are integral part of this Agreement.
- 8.15. Promoting transparency and guaranteeing freedom of access to information for all citizens on the basis of equality and expanding its practice to all activities of transitional governance, the peace process and all other activities related to the political transition, without compromising constitutional rights as regulated by law.
- 8.16. The Parties commit to review the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005 with regard to the Two Areas.
- 8.17. One of the most important goals of the transitional period in Sudan is building an integrated constitutional process to establish and draft a new democratic constitution for Sudan that safeguards all rights and freedoms for all Sudanese people, drawing upon lessons from Sudan's history, including relevant provisions from the Bill of Rights in the Constitutional Declaration and other relevant sources of law and policy in Sudan.

## 9. *Commitments of the Parties*

- 9.1. This Framework Agreement shall be part of the Final Peace Agreement, which shall guide be by it and implemented according to its provisions.
- 9.2. The Parties shall engage in all genuine efforts for peace and political transformation in Sudan including the Two Areas as part of a comprehensive process of political transition in Sudan.
- 9.3. Implementation, upholding and protection of the outcomes of Sudan's transitional period,

including peace agreements that will be reached and what will emerge from this process for creating a permanent constitution for Sudan.

- 9.4. Holding the National Constitutional Conference before the end of the transitional period, as provided for in the Constitutional Declaration.

## 10. Humanitarian Action

The Agreement on humanitarian assistance and a cessation of hostilities in the Two Areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan / Nuba Mountains signed by the Transitional Government of the Republic of Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement – North / Sudan Revolutionary Front on 17 December 2019 (Annex 3) shall be considered an integral part of this Agreement.

## SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

### *General Principles for Security Arrangements*

11. The Revolution and change that took place in Sudan is a great opportunity to build all the institutions of the Sudanese state, starting with the military and security sector, which is playing an important role in Sudan both now and will continue to do so in the future, and to achieve a democratic civilian system of governance. Building a new system will require creating and developing one professional national army that reflects the diversity of Sudan and the interests of all Sudanese and with a new military doctrine that is not subject to politicization from any party. The ultimate goal of the new final security arrangements in all negotiation tracks should be the building of one national professional army and a united military and security sector.
12. The restructuring and reform of the economic sector and the political system depends, to a large extent, on the building and modernization of the military and security sector.
13. Taking into consideration the collapse of the security sector in a number of countries in the region and beyond and its negative impact on regional and international security which require the speedy structuring, modernization and development of the security and military institutions in Sudan in accordance with the national will. It is important to have the support the regional and international community without prejudice to the sovereignty and security of Sudan in accordance with the Constitutional Declaration and the Final Peace Agreement.
14. The regular forces, the Sudan Armed Forces, the Rapid Support Forces, and the revolutionary forces in the armed struggle, contributed a lot to the change which happened in Sudan through the glorious December Revolution. The challenges facing Sudan and the need to complete the Sudanese Revolution require structuring, developing, reforming and modernizing the military and security sector in Sudan and the building of one professional national army that is capable of protecting the national interests of the country. This is one of the main goals of the final security arrangement in accordance with the Constitutional Declaration and the Final Peace Agreement.
15. The process of comprehensive security arrangements in the Two Areas and Sudan shall be implemented according to timetable and period agreed within the framework of building a

single professional Sudanese army.

16. The Parties commit to continue negotiations to reach a detailed agreement about a permanent ceasefire and final security arrangements for the Sudan People's Liberation Army – North / Sudan Revolutionary Front, corresponding to all the provisions, texts and principles of this Framework Agreement and this will be part of the agreement on final security arrangements.
17. Implementation of the agreement on final security arrangements will include an Independent Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR). This will have branches in the Two Areas to carry out its tasks and include representatives of the Parties to the security arrangements.
18. When a permanent ceasefire and final security arrangements have been agreed and signed as part of the peace agreement, the Parties commit to engage with the armed groups which have not signed these agreements and encourage them to join the peace process in Sudan.
19. The Parties agree to make appropriate security arrangements for all forces of the Sudan People's Army- North / Sudan Revolutionary Front to be integrated inside the Two Areas according to the standard DDR procedures.
20. The Republic of Sudan will have a single national professional army that works according to the Constitutional Declaration, including the Final Peace Agreement to be signed by the two Parties.
21. A durable and final peace process requires comprehensive security arrangements in Sudan and the Two Areas for the sake of achieving peace, democracy and stability in Sudan.
22. The Parties will agree on detailed procedures for a permanent ceasefire and final security arrangements for the Two Areas, corresponding to all the provisions, texts and principles of this Agreement and in a way that complements the peace agreements covering the whole of Sudan and the process of ongoing political transition.
23. The security arrangements are organically linked to implementation of the political agreement.
24. The Parties will agree on a permanent ceasefire in the Two Areas covering the following:
  - 24.1. The Parties will seek to achieve a final settlement of the conflicts in the Two Areas as part of a settlement of all the conflicts in Sudan.
  - 24.2. The permanent ceasefire will include provisions on oversight and implementation.
25. The security arrangements in the Two Areas shall include the following:
  - 25.1. Detailed provisions regarding sequencing and deadlines for completing the security arrangements process.
  - 25.2. The Sudan People's Liberation Army- North / Sudan Revolutionary Front and its other security institutions should shall be integrated into a single national professional army and other regular forces, according to recognized professional standards and benefiting from previous experience.
  - 25.3. The Sudan Armed Forces should be loyal to the nation and not to any party, group, faction, entity or particular area and should be professional, national, independent and able to protect Sudan against national security threats.
  - 25.4. The armed forces should reflect the diversity of Sudan.

- 25.5. The armed forces should be committed to the protection and provision of national security for the whole of Sudan in accordance with the Constitution.
- 25.6. The armed forces and the security institutions should operate during the transitional period in accordance with the Constitutional Declaration and the Final Peace Agreement and they should be answerable and accountable before the law.
- 25.7. The armed forces should uphold the standards of national and international law and should play a role in contributing to international and regional peace and security.
26. The Parties shall agree on integration and DDR arrangements for combatants from the Sudan People's Liberation Army - North / Sudan Revolutionary Front and its other security institutions according to a program for DDR and an agreement on security arrangements including detailed provisions for sequencing and specified timelines for the completion of DDR in accordance with a timeframe to be agreed between the Parties.
27. The Parties shall agree on the procedures required to support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the agreement on security arrangements.
28. The Parties shall agree on the implementation of the agreed security arrangements under the supervision of a high committee and subsidiary joint committees to be agreed upon between the two Parties in the presence of the mediation led by the Republic of South Sudan.
29. After achieving final peace and completing the processes for security arrangements (integration plus DDR processes), the Parties shall agree on completing the reorganization of the military and security institutions within a program of reform and structuring of state bodies in accordance with the Constitutional Declaration and the Final Peace Agreement.

*Issues related to internal security*

30. **First – the police.** When implementing the security arrangements agreement for guaranteeing the achievement of security and stability, the federal and regional / state police will carry out their respective duties in accordance with national and international standards and will work to:
- 30.1. Preventing and fighting all types and forms of crime and fighting organized and trans-boundary crime, including fighting terrorism, drugs, cyber-crime, arms smuggling, corruption, money-laundering and other related crimes.
- 30.2. Maintaining public order, security, peace and tranquility according to the Constitutional Declaration and the Final Peace Agreement.
- 30.3. Carrying out all internal security operations, including securing strategic and vital institutions, protecting VIPs, fighting smuggling and protecting state resources.
- 30.4. Providing all police services including civil register, immigration and traffic services for all citizens in the Two Areas.
- 30.5. The police force should be professional and loyal to the nation, not to any party, group, faction, entity or area in accordance with the Constitutional Declaration and the Final Peace Agreement.
31. The police arrangements and institutions shall be treated as part of the governance system arrangements and will be linked to the governance system that will be determined by the Constitutional Declaration and the Final Peace Agreement and the police will be a regular civilian service.

32. **Second – the General Intelligence Service.** The General Intelligence Service is a regular institution dedicated to national security in the whole of Sudan and abroad and its competencies should be limited to the collection and analysis of information and its presentation to the competent authorities. It should be structured within the framework of the military and security sector and the law will determine its duties in accordance with the Constitutional Declaration and the Final Peace Agreement.
- 32.1. The General Intelligence Service should be a professional institution reflecting the diversity of Sudan, including the representation of the population of the Two Areas and Sudan.
- 32.2. The General Intelligence Service should be loyal to the nation and not to any party, group, faction, entity or area.

### ***Command and Control***

33. The command and control committees and mechanisms should be composed of the following five levels:
- 33.1. The high-level joint military committee for security arrangements.
- 33.2. The joint ceasefire committee.
- 33.3. The joint military committee on the field.
- 33.4. The joint DDR committee.
- 33.5. Any mechanism to be agreed upon between the parties.
34. The Parties shall agree on the details, duties and tasks of the command and control mechanism.

## **ISSUES OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE TWO AREAS**

35. The Parties are committed to prioritizing the issues related to the particularities of the Two Areas within the national peace process.
36. In order to address the root causes and the consequences of the armed conflict in the Two Areas, heal the wounds of the past, dismantle the institutions and policies of the former regime, and alleviate the suffering of the people of the Two Areas as part of a comprehensive, inclusive, and just peace and political process for the whole of Sudan, the Parties commit to prioritizing those issues that have a particularly significant impact on the Two Areas and their people, especially those identified in this Agreement.
37. The Parties commit to reviewing and designing a program for addressing land issues in the Two Areas, including ownership, land usages and compensation relating to land expropriation, which will be implemented during the transitional period.
- 37.1. The task of resolving land issues in the Two Areas shall be handled by the competent national and local authorities, in effective participation by local communities within the Two Areas.
- 37.2. The Parties agree that the constitution of Sudan must include provisions ensuring that national projects related to land issues in the Two Areas be designed and implemented in consultation and agreement with the governing authorities of the Two Areas and the federal government.
38. The Parties commit to establishing a Commission for the voluntary return and resettlement of



IDPs and refugees in the Two Areas, and to enable and promote their return to their lands and integration into their communities, according to international standards.

39. The Parties commit to establishing a national fund to rehabilitate and develop the conflict areas in Sudan, giving special priority to the Two Areas. The Parties shall determine the structure, scope, mandate, oversight, and implementation of this fund within the framework of the comprehensive peace agreement.
40. The Parties agreed to allocate a percentage – to be agreed between the Parties - of the revenue from the different resources in the Two Areas, to expenditure on reconstruction and development of the Two Areas for a certain period and a fixed percentage should remain there after this period for the development of the Two Areas as part of the new perspective for creating balanced development and governance in Sudan.
41. In issues of peacemaking, particular attention will be paid to women and the harm that has happened to them caused by the war and also a mechanism will be established to take care of the families of the martyrs, the injured and those with special needs in the Two Areas.
42. The Two Areas shall enjoy special powers and competencies, including the right to legislation within the framework of decentralized governance (whether federal or autonomous) within a framework of a united Sudan and the two Parties shall agree on the nature of the governance system in the Two Areas in a manner that addresses historical injustices and the root causes of the war and strengthens the unity of Sudan.

***Representation of the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement - North in the transitional government institutions in the Two Areas***

43. The Parties agreed to determine the percentages of representation in the legislative and executive levels in the Two Areas in a way that achieves the objectives of just peace and this issue will be addressed in the Political Committee. Women will also have a 40% share of representation in the legislative and executive bodies.

**ISSUES OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE TWO AREAS**

**SOUTH KORDOFAN / NUBA MOUNTAINS**

44. It is important to rely on strategic planning for education.
45. The Parties should commit to adopt new educational policies to be put in place as soon as possible for South Kordofan / Nuba Mountains, which should specifically cater for the ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity of the region, by:
  - 45.1. Establishing educational policies that cater to the ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity in the region/state.
  - 45.2. Ensuring that pre-primary and primary education in the region / state shall be compulsory and free in the region/state.
  - 45.3. Rehabilitating and rehabilitation of primary and secondary schools, including the reestablishment of boarding schools.

- 45.4. Establishing and developing universities, specialized colleges, and vocational training institutes in the region/state that suit the region / state's needs in accordance with the higher education policy.
46. The Parties commit to paying particular attention to promoting the economic reconstruction and development of South Kordofan / Nuba Mountains by:
- 46.1. Establishing specialized research centers focused on the development of the region / state.
  - 46.2. Rehabilitating agricultural and industrial projects in the region / state.
  - 46.3. Rehabilitating the agricultural and industrial institutions that were established in the rural areas of South Kordofan / Nuba Mountains in the past, including institutions, agricultural projects, factories and others, according to new feasibility studies and a review of their ownership and assets, taking into consideration agricultural and industrial development as a means to eliminate poverty in the countryside and the organic linkage between rural and urban areas as the paradigm shift in the development model.
  - 46.4. Developing a sustainable program to promote rural industries and small-scale industries in the region / state.
  - 46.5. Allocating sufficient financial resources to develop and maintain the region / state's infrastructure, particularly roads and bridges to link the production areas and the markets.
  - 46.6. Developing the local media and encouraging them to use the indigenous languages of the region / state.
  - 46.7. Reviewing the contracts of all companies in the region / state, with the purpose of ensuring that they serve the public interest.
47. The Parties commit to ensuring the provision of basic services for the people of South Kordofan / Nuba Mountains by:
- 47.1. Rehabilitating and establishing hospitals and health centers to provide primary health care services.
  - 47.2. Ensuring healthcare for mothers and infants.
  - 47.3. Providing free primary healthcare in localities and villages.
  - 47.4. Training healthcare personnel in the region / state.
  - 47.5. Building reservoirs and small dams for the provision of clean water.
48. The Parties commit particularly to remedying the environmental damage suffered by the people of South Kordofan / Nuba Mountains by:
- 48.1. Compensating persons who suffered loss or damage to their lands or property due to the actions of oil and mining companies, particularly in the gold mining sector.
  - 48.2. Reviewing all compensations previously awarded to assess whether they were commensurate with the actual loss or damage suffered by those concerned.
  - 48.3. Addressing the negative side-effects of gold and oil mining companies established by the former regime on humans, animals, and the environment of the region, and finding the necessary remedies.
49. The Parties commit to addressing the particular issues that relate to ownership and land usage because these are of special importance to South Kordofan / Nuba Mountains by:
- 49.1. Committing to address issues of land ownership in South Kordofan / Nuba Mountains.
  - 49.2. Reviewing land ownership contracts and contracts for road construction in the region / state.
  - 49.3. Establishing local mechanisms to resolve conflicts between farmers and nomads.

- 49.4. Reviewing customary routes of access for nomads and providing homesteads and clean water.
- 49.5. Adopting development policies for herders, resettling nomads and providing clean water and services for them in accordance with community customs.
- 49.6. Reviewing and addressing the issues of borders in the region, especially the borders between South Kordofan / Nuba Mountains and West Kordofan.

## **ISSUES OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE TWO AREAS**

### **BLUE NILE**

- 50. The Parties commit to ensuring that the administration and management of the natural resources of Blue Nile shall be under the authority of the federal government and the Blue Nile regional / state government and all the revenues generated from natural resources should be distributed between the regional / state government and the central government in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and with the following requirements:
  - 50.1. A certain percentage of the revenues from the Roseires Dam and other revenues from natural resources present in the area shall be allocated for the development of the region / state.
  - 50.2. The Parties agree that the transitional government of Sudan shall return all the lands that were taken away from the administrative authority of the Blue Nile region / state, in particular the Northwest triangle of Eastern Agadi and the Dinder National Park in a way that protects the interests of humans, fauna and flora, and biodiversity, natural resources of the park once it is proven it belongs to the Blue Nile region / state.
- 51. The Parties commit to prioritizing the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Blue Nile region / state economically and developmentally by:
  - 51.1. Building irrigation schemes using water of the Roseires dam for agricultural projects in the region / state.
  - 51.2. Providing access to electricity for the local population of Blue Nile region/state at low prices.
  - 51.3. Providing compensation for those who were negatively affected by the construction and heightening of the Roseires Dam in the Blue Nile region / state.
- 52. The Parties need to rectify the historic lack of representation of the residents of the Blue Nile region / state in the governance structure of Sudan through positive discrimination in the federal government and national civil service.
- 53. The Parties commit to prioritizing issues of land ownership and land usage in the Blue Nile region / state by:
  - 53.1. Reviewing all contracts, decrees of concessions and allocation of land in the region / state.
  - 53.2. Reviewing customary routes of transhumance, services and homesteading for nomads.
  - 53.3. Securing transhumance routes for nomads and working for their settlement in accordance with customary laws and norms.
  - 53.4. Reviewing contracts and mining concessions in the Blue Nile region / state, particularly those for chrome, gold and asbestos, and remedying the shortcomings in contracts, their

environmental impact, the compensation and rights of the region / state, as stipulated in the provisions of resource-sharing for the Two Areas.

***The future status of the Two Areas in light of this Framework Agreement***

54. The Parties agree that there is a close link between peace issues and political transformation processes in the transitional period in Sudan.
55. The Parties agree on the principle of coordination between the agreements which will be reached on the other negotiation tracks in support of the final peace and political transformation for all Sudan.
56. The provisions and texts of this agreement shall be an integral part of the Final Peace Agreement and of the Constitutional Declaration. It is binding and its implementation is mandatory.

***Confidence-building measures for implementation***

57. The Parties commit to immediate implementation of confidence-building measures, including the following:
  - 57.1. Continued implementation of unrestricted and unconditional delivery of relief and humanitarian aid from within and outside of Sudan, as provided for in the Agreement on humanitarian assistance and cessation of hostilities signed on 17 December 2019.
  - 57.2. Establishing a Commission for IDPs and refugees for the Two Areas within the National Commission to oversee and facilitate their voluntary return and resettlement in the Two Areas, and to assist in their reintegration into their original lands and communities.
  - 57.3. Establishing a Land Commission for the Two Areas within the National Commission to oversee, monitor, and guarantee the restitution of land that was expropriated without justification to its owners or the awarding of just compensation for it.
  - 57.4. Establishing a Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund for the Two Areas with the full participation of all the peoples of the Two Areas in management and reconstruction. This Fund should be part of the National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund for the war-affected areas in Sudan.
  - 57.5. Achieving detailed political and security arrangements for the Two Areas that ensures the fair and effective representation of the Two Areas.

***Requirements for Concluding a Process for Achieving Durable Peace and Political Transformation***

58. The Parties agreed on achieving sustainable, inclusive and comprehensive peace in accordance with the framework provided in this Agreement, and particularly the following sequencing requirements:
  - 58.1. The Parties shall commit to create the conditions and conducive environment necessary for political transformation and sustainable peace in the Two Areas, as stated in the provisions of this Agreement.
  - 58.2. The Transitional Government of Sudan shall commit to convening the Constitutional Conference after reaching a comprehensive peace and before the end of the transitional period.
  - 58.3. The Constitutional Conference shall be convened with the participation of all the real

stakeholders to agree a permanent constitution for Sudan which guarantees fundamental democratic rights, above all, the right to citizenship without discrimination, and answers the historic question of how Sudan should be governed before deciding who should govern Sudan.

58.4. The Constitutional Conference shall address, among other issues, the relationship between religion and state, and shall resolve this issue in a manner that is in accordance with the right of citizenship without discrimination.

58.5. The Parties agreed that a general election shall be held as a peace dividend and after reviewing the election laws and requirements, and conducting a new nationwide census following the voluntary return of IDPs and refugees within the framework of the transitional period arrangements.

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT**

59. The Parties shall agree to determine the time frames for implementation of the Framework Agreement and for reaching the final agreement, and the institutions charged with implementation and the sources of funding the implementation measures.

60. The Parties shall establish a joint mechanism for implementation and for evaluation of the work of the commissions and other entities provided for in this Agreement within a period to be agreed upon by the Parties.

61. The Parties shall set the agenda, time frames, and modalities for the continued negotiations on issues specific to the Two Areas leading to a Final Peace Agreement within a period not exceeding 15 February 2020.

62. The Parties shall work in good faith to implement all the provisions of this Agreement.

63. The Parties shall agree on the guarantors of the Final Peace Agreement, including the regional and international partners.

64. According to this Agreement, a committee on political arrangements and a committee on security arrangements shall be formed to provide the details without neglecting its national dimensions.

65. The Transitional Government shall commit to restore all the confiscated assets of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in all parts of Sudan in accordance with the provisions of the Juba Declaration signed on 11 September 2019 and renewed until 15 February 2020 (Annex 4).