

ANNEX IV.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN AND THE SUDAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT ON CAPACITY BUILDING AND THE CREATION OF A JOINT PLANNING MECHANISM (JPM) FROM THE SUDAN TECHNICAL MEETING IN NAIROBI

9-10 May 2003

INTRODUCTION: At the Sudan Coordination Meeting in the Netherlands in early April 2003, the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) agreed to meet at a technical level to discuss implementation modalities related to capacity building and programme priorities for the pre-interim period. This technical meeting took place in Nairobi on May 9 and 10, 2003. The meeting was attended by the Sudanese Parties and a team of experts from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The United States participated as meeting facilitator.

BACKGROUND: A comprehensive peace agreement will create an environment for expanded assistance programmes for the people of Sudan. The first need will be to expand humanitarian programmes as access is gained to areas that were formerly insecure. Preparation must also begin for long-term development programmes including a new way of planning and coordinating assistance that moves away from the cross-border nature of humanitarian assistance during the civil war. There is also a need for a programme that provides rapid tangible benefits to Sudanese in the first six months after a peace agreement, and for capacity building that gives the necessary support to Sudanese in their preparation for the transitional government in the Pre-interim Period. These processes must start immediately and run parallel to the ongoing peace process. The quick start/impact programme will aim to build public confidence in the ongoing process of political transition and provide tangible benefits at the community level.

A. PREAMBLE

1. Sudanese Ownership: The Sudanese have a natural and clear responsibility for their own development. The process of preparing for peace and the peace agreement itself should be led and owned by all Sudanese – authorities, civil society and local populations. For this to succeed, the Sudanese people should be informed about the prospects of peace and empowered to engage in preparing for and implementing the peace agreement.
2. Sustainable Peace: Consistent with the Machakos Protocol, the purpose of the capacity building quick start/impact programmes is to create an enabling environment for Sudanese to work together for the six year interim period.
3. Focus: The focus for both capacity building and the quick start/impact programme will be war-affected areas and populations of Sudan with particular attention on the emerging civil administration in Southern Sudan.
4. Realism: Plans and programmes should be discussed with a broad spectrum of Sudanese society to ensure expectations of benefits are realistic.
5. Urgency: Much must be done to make peace sustainable. Work must begin immediately on the two key aspects of capacity building and planning for the pre-interim period.

CAPACITY BUILDING

B. PRINCIPLES

1. To develop a Sudanese owned and led countrywide approach focusing on all levels with special attention to war affected areas and populations.
2. To strengthen structures, institutions and procedures that ensures effective development, management of a transparent and accountable governance and respect for human rights.
3. To secure an effective popular participation in planning and implementation at all levels.
4. To ensure an efficient and equitable allocation and utilisation of resources by authorities, civil society and local populations to focus on poverty reduction and sustained peace.
5. To ensure efficient delivery of services.
6. To promote conflict prevention and management, peace building, human rights and sustainability.
7. To optimise the use of Sudanese capabilities to promote self-reliance of the Sudanese people.

C. PRIORITY AREAS

1. Needs assessment including data gathering, surveys and analysis.
2. Capacity to coordinate, implement and deliver.
3. Human resource development including essential social services.
4. Governance and Public Administration to include financial and administrative systems and management, justice and rule of law.
5. Social capital building to include strengthening civil society, community improvement and effective return and integration of displaced persons.
6. Development and economic policy, poverty reduction and economic arrangement.

D. MODALITIES

1. Programmes for capacity building should focus on immediate needs as well as the requirements of the anticipated 6-month pre-interim period.
2. Planning and design of programmes that fit within priority areas may start immediately.
3. Following agreement on scope and content of programmes between relevant parties and implementing international organisations (UN, WB, IMF and others) the activity will proceed.
4. Implementing international organisations will keep all parties informed of progress and will abide by the principles and priority areas identified above.
5. Capacity building programmes, consistent with identified priority areas above, may be developed and implemented individually or jointly by/with the Parties.
6. Each side will facilitate information exchange and communication through a designated focal point.

7. Efforts should be made to mobilise resources from the donor community and international organisations to support this capacity building.

JOINT PLANNING MECHANISM (JPM)

E. MANDATE

1. The GOS and SPLM have agreed to form and co-chair a Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM) to follow-up from the meeting in Noordwijk, the Netherlands in April. The Sudanese parties may request assistance for the JPM from international organisations (UN, WB, IMF and others) and donors. The JPM will be initially facilitated by the United States acting under the auspices of the IGAD Partners Forum.

F. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE JPM DURING THE PRE-INTERIM PERIOD

- To assist the two parties to a) assess needs, b) develop priorities and c) draw-up action plans for implementation
- To assist with the harmonisation of priorities
- To coordinate and present the common plan containing the priorities so identified by the two parties
- Monitor, review and report on the planning and implementation of the quick start/impact programme

G. JPM STRUCTURE

1. The JPM will be composed of three designated core members from each of the two Parties assisted with technical experts from the UN and others as needed and agreed upon by the Parties. This process will be initially facilitated by the United States. The IGAD and IGAD Partners Forum will be informed about progress
2. Each party will designate a focal point to act as a channel for communication and organisation of the business of the JPM.

H. MODALITIES

1. The Parties agree that the JPM will meet in approximately one month's time (preferably in Nairobi) to follow-up from the Sudan Technical Meeting on 9-10 May 2003 in Nairobi.
2. The Parties agreed that JPM should focus on the following areas for quick start/impact programming:
 - a. Capacity building at all levels, with special attention to the war affected areas
 - b. Return and reintegration of displaced persons and refugees
 - c. Economic development, including development of small scale enterprises
 - d. Development of infrastructure
 - e. Rehabilitation of basic services: health, education (including HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention), water and sanitation and food security
 - f. Data collection and surveys for analysis and policy formation
 - g. Governance, law and order, and human rights
 - h. Welfare and social development
 - i. Peace culture and information
 - j. Mine action programmes

I. OTHER ISSUES

- a. The UN Resident Coordinator is encouraged to deploy available resources and facilities of the United Nations System to provide practical support to the Sudanese Parties to enable them to implement this agreement.
- b. Parties requested that the IMF and WB support this agreement through technical missions to Sudan.
- c. The Parties agree to disseminate, as widely as possible, the content and implications of this agreement to Sudanese civil society, international NGO's and other interested parties.

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10 May 2003

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