

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Implementation Modalities in Support of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (in opposition) (SPLM/A IO)
Date	24 Feb 2014
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 Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature Government

Peace process	South Sudan post-secession process
Parties	The Government of the Republic of South Sudan, signed for by Major General Samsan Mabior Lual; and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (in Opposition), signed for by Brigadier General Gatkhor Gatluak
Third parties	The Intergovernmental Authority on Development, signed for by Major General (Ret.) GedreEgziabher Mabrahtu
Description	Short Agreement reaffirming the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and providing conditions and rights for the deployment of a Joint Technical Committee and Monitoring and Verification Teams.

Agreement document [SS_140224_Implementation Modalities in support of the CoH between GRSS and SPLM \(IO\).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.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family Page 2, I. Now There fore the Parties Agree as Follows: 8.The Parties shall ensure the protection and security of all the local staff employed by the JTC and MVTs, both on and off duty and their families, in the areas under their control.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/ secession No specific mention.

Accession/ unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.

Military power sharing Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality
Page 1, I. Now There fore the Parties Agree as Follows: 1. The Parties agree to the mission, concept of the operation, scheme of maneuver and composition of the JTC and the MVTs, in accordance with the briefing presented in Addis Ababa on 2151 February 2014 (Annex).

Page 2, I. Now There fore the Parties Agree as Follows: 9. The Parties shall appoint a full time representative to the JTC and to each MVT.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general Page 2, untitled preamble: Mindful of the desire of the people of South Sudan to live in peace and dignity in an all-inclusive democratic society, based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the rule of law;

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life
Page 2, untitled preamble: Mindful of the desire of the people of South Sudan to live in peace and dignity in an all-inclusive democratic society, based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the rule of law;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality
Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: 2. The right to equal treatment irrespective of gender, race, colour, religion or origin.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person
Page 1, untitled preamble: REAFFIRM their commitment to freedom of movement, safety and unhindered access for the Joint Technical Committee (JTC) and Monitoring and Verification Teams (MVTs) to all areas controlled by the Parties;

Page 2, I. Now There fore the Parties Agree as Follows: 7.Each Party shall' ensure the required freedom of movement and security of the members of the other Party when they are performing JTC or MVT related duties.

8. The Parties shall ensure the protection and security of all the local staff employed by the JTC and MVTs, both on and off duty and their families, in the areas under their control. The JTC will ensure the impartiality of the locally employed staff of the MVM.

Socio-economic rights

No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship

No specific mention.

Democracy

Page 2, untitled preamble: Mindful of the desire of the people of South Sudan to live in peace and dignity in an all-inclusive democratic society, based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the rule of law;

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

No specific mention.

Mobility/access Page 1, untitled preamble: REAFFIRM their commitment to freedom of movement, safety and unhindered access for the Joint Technical Committee (JTC) and Monitoring and Verification Teams (MVTs) to all areas controlled by the Parties;

Page 2, I. Now Therefore the Parties Agree as Follows: 7. Each Party shall ensure the required freedom of movement and security of the members of the other Party when they are performing JTC or MVT related duties.

8. The Parties shall ensure the protection and security of all the local staff employed by the JTC and MVTs, both on and off duty and their families, in the areas under their control. The JTC will ensure the impartiality of the locally employed staff of the MVM.

10. The Parties may observe the JTC and MVT planning and coordination activities. They have the right to observe the information gathering process and may provide information as required.

... 12. The Parties shall be responsible for providing all required coordination with their own authorities and leaders in order to ensure complete freedom of movement, safety and unhindered access to all areas and information required by JTC and MVT operations.

... 14. The Parties agree to support and facilitate unhindered operation of humanitarian corridors into South Sudan from the North (Sudan), East (Ethiopia) and South (Kenya and Uganda)

Protection measures Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups
Page 2, I. Now There fore the Parties Agree as Follows: 8.The Parties shall ensure the protection and security of all the local staff employed by the JTC and MVTs, both on and off duty and their families, in the areas under their control.
Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other
Page 2, I. Now There fore the Parties Agree as Follows: 6. The Parties agree that the MVM may have its own force protection and stabilization unit, to be drawn from the IGAD Member States and other States to be determined by the IGAD Envoys, in consultation with the Parties.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 1, untitled preamble: REAFFIRM their commitment to open humanitarian corridors and support all humanitarian assistance, including the creation of conditions that enhance the urgent supply of aid to displaced populations;

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 No specific mention.

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
[Summary] The whole agreement provides for a ceasefire and its modalities.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory The Intergovernmental Authority on Development, signed for by Major General (Ret.) GedreEgziabher Mabrahtu

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar Page 2, I. Now There fore the Parties Agree as Follows: 6. The Parties agree that the MVM may have its own force protection and stabilization unit, to be drawn from the IGAD Member States and other States to be determined by the IGAD Envoys, in consultation with the Parties.

**Enforcement
mechanism**

Page 1, I. Now Therefore the Parties Agree as Follows: 1. The Parties agree to the mission, concept of the operation, scheme of maneuver and composition of the JTC and the MVTs, in accordance with the briefing presented in Addis Ababa on 2151 February 2014 (Annex).

2. The Parties agree to collaborate with the MVM to formally define the legal status of the MVM and the personnel assigned to it in their respective areas of control (Status of Mission Agreement or equivalent).

3. The Parties agree that the initial six MVTs shall be deployed in the following locations and order: Bor, Mal'akal, Nasser, Bentiu, Akobo and Juba. The Akobo MVT shall initially be deployed to Bar until logistical conditions allow it to be moved to Akobo.

4. The Parties agree that the JTC may deploy additional MVTs into South Sudan with the approval of the IGAD Envoys.

5. The Parties agree that the JTC may deploy any of the MVTs anywhere in South Sudan and may relocate MVTs and rotate the personnel of the MVM as required. The JTC shall keep the Parties informed of the deployment of the MVTs.

...

7. Each Party shall ensure the required freedom of movement and security of the members of the other Party when they are performing JTC or MVT related duties.

8. The Parties shall ensure the protection and security of all the local staff employed by the JTC and MVTs, both on and off duty and their families, in the areas under their control. The JTC will ensure the impartiality of the locally employed staff of the MVM.

9. The Parties shall appoint a full time representative to the JTC and to each MVT.

10. The Parties may observe the JTC and MVT planning and coordination activities. They have the right to observe the information gathering process and may provide information as required. The Parties may not participate in the JTC and MVT verification and reporting processes in support of alleged violations of the COH, unless the IGAD Envoys decide otherwise.

11. The Parties agree that the IGAD Special Envoys shall be the final decision making authority regarding the conduct of investigations and processing of reports in support of alleged violations of the COH.

12. The Parties shall be responsible for providing all required coordination with their own authorities and leaders in order to ensure complete freedom of movement, safety and unhindered access to all areas and information required by JTC and MVT operations.

15. This Agreement shall enter into force 24 hours after the signature by the Parties.

16. The JTC and MVT may commence deployment and operation within 24 hours after signature of this agreement.

17. The Parties shall disseminate this agreement and the COH Agreement to all their respective political and military leadership, allies and other armed groups under their control.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Office of the Special Envoys of South Sudan, Intergovernmental Authority on Development, <http://southsudan.igad.int/attachments/article/251/Implementation%20Modalities%20for%20CoH.pdf>
