

Country/entity South Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Khartoum Declaration of Agreement between parties of the Conflict of South Sudan

Date 27 Jun 2018

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	H.E. Salva Kiir Myardit President of the Republic of South Sudan Dr Rick Machar Teny Chairman- SPLM/OP Representative of South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA) Representative of Former Detainees (FD) Representative of Other Political Parties (OPP)
Third parties	Guarantor H.E. Omer Hassan Ahmed El-Bashir President of the Republic of Sudan Witnesses: For IGAD Special Envoys For the Troika
Description	An agreement providing for a ceasefire, and aiming to provide for a 'revised bridging proposal' to lead to a 'pre-transitional' period. The agreement also contains provisions relating to oil and elections, and elements of reconstruction.

Agreement document [SS_180627_Khartoum Declaration of Agreement between parties of the Conflict of South Sudan.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [SS_180627_Khartoum Declaration of Agreement between parties of the Conflict of South Sudan..pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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 No specific mention.

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 Pages 2-3,
3. An agreement on the “Revised Bridging Proposal” shall be concluded as soon as possible and before closing the current Khartoum Round of Talks. After concluding the agreement on the “Revised Bridging Proposal” a Pre-Transitional Period of 120 days shall commence to be followed by a Transitional Period of thirty six (36) months. Sharing of power during the Transitional Period shall be in accordance with the formula that shall be agreed in the “Revised Bridging Proposal”. During the Transitional Period the country shall be prepared for national elections that shall be conducted as agreed in the revitalized ARCSS. It is agreed that the election shall be open for all political parties and shall be free and fair.

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	Power sharing→Political power sharing→General State level Pages 2-3, 3. An agreement on the “Revised Bridging Proposal” shall be concluded as soon as possible and before closing the current Khartoum Round of Talks. After concluding the agreement on the “Revised Bridging Proposal” a Pre-Transitional Period of 120 days shall commence to be followed by a Transitional Period of thirty six (36) months. Sharing of power during the Transitional Period shall be in accordance with the formula that shall be agreed in the “Revised Bridging Proposal”. During the Transitional Period the country shall be prepared for national elections that shall be conducted as agreed in the revitalized ARCSS. It is agreed that the election shall be open for all political parties and shall be free and fair.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other
Page 3
5. The security of the oil fields in the Unity State (Blocks 1,2, and 4) and Tharjiath (Block 5A) is the responsibility of all South Sudan citizens.
If need be, the Government of South Sudan, while undertaking its security duties, shall work in this regard in collaboration and coordination with the Government of Sudan.

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→Socio-economic development

Page 3,

4. Efforts for improving the infrastructure and basic services in the Republic of South Sudan, particularly in the sectors most connected with the livelihood of citizens, shall be intensified. The parties appeal to the international community to help in this regard.

Page 3

5.. The Government of South Sudan is committed to use the petroleum proceeds to improve the livelihood of South Sudanese and to alleviate poverty and suffering.

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance

Page 2

1. A permanent ceasefire is hereby declared throughout the Republic of South Sudan and shall enter force into seventy two (72) hours of signing of this Declaration of Agreement. The permanent ceasefire shall be based on the Cessation of Hostilities (COH) Agreement signed on December 21, 2017.

Within seventy two (72) hours of signing this Declaration of Agreement the parties shall agree on all the forces in close proximity, withdrawal of allied troops, opening of humanitarian corridors, and release of prisoners of war and political detainees.

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction

Page 3,

4. Efforts for improving the infrastructure and basic services in the Republic of South Sudan, particularly in the sectors most connected with the livelihood of citizens, shall be intensified. The parties appeal to the international community to help in this regard.

National economic plan

No specific mention.

Natural resources Page 1, Preamble

Whereas the Ministers of Petroleum of the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan and their technical teams explored extensively all possible avenues of cooperation between the two sisterly countries for rehabilitating the petroleum sector of the Republic of South Sudan,

Page 3

5. The security of the oil fields in the Unity State (Blocks 1,2, and 4) and Tharjiath (Block 5A) is the responsibility of all South Sudan citizens.

If need be, the Government of South Sudan, while undertaking its security duties, shall work in this regard in collaboration and coordination with the Government of Sudan. The Government of South Sudan in collaboration with the Government of Sudan shall immediately rehabilitate the oil fields identified above, and others as would be agreed upon, for the resumption and the restoration of the previous levels of oil production. All the outstanding issues related to the oil sector, particularly on the cost of oil field rehabilitation, shall be technically assessed and economically valued by the relevant authorities of South Sudan and Sudan respectively. Each party is entitled to seek the support of an impartial technical third party for independently verifying the assessments but without causing delay in the joint operations. Such data/information shall provide guidance for any political decision that may be undertaken by the leaders of the two sisterly countries. The Government of South Sudan is committed to use the petroleum proceeds to improve the livelihood of South Sudanese and to alleviate poverty and suffering.

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 1, Preamble

Whereas H.E. Omer El-Bashir is entrusted further to discuss measures to be taken to rehabilitate the economy of the Republic of South Sudan through bilateral cooperation with the Republic of Sudan,

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
Page 2,

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Within seventy two (72) hours of signing this Declaration of Agreement the parties shall agree on all the forces in close proximity, withdrawal of allied troops, opening of humanitarian corridors, and release of prisoners of war and political detainees. All relevant provisions of the Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (RCSS) shall apply unless it is agreed otherwise. The parties shall agree on self-monitoring mechanisms. Furthermore, IGAD and African Union member states are kindly invited to deploy the necessary forces to supervise the agreed permanent ceasefire.

Police Page 2,
2. The security arrangements that shall be adopted shall aim at building national army, police and other security organs of an all-inclusive character that shall be free from tribalism and ethnic affiliations. Policies shall also be agreed upon for the disarmament of civilians all over country.

Armed forces	Page 2, 2. The security arrangements that shall be adopted shall aim at building national army, police and other security organs of an all-inclusive character that shall be free from tribalism and ethnic affiliations. Policies shall also be agreed upon for the disarmament of civilians all over country.
DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 2, 2. The security arrangements that shall be adopted shall aim at building national army, police and other security organs of an all-inclusive character that shall be free from tribalism and ethnic affiliations. Policies shall also be agreed upon for the disarmament of civilians all over country.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	Page 2, 1. A permanent ceasefire is hereby declared throughout the Republic of South Sudan and shall enter force into seventy two (72) hours of sign in of this Declaration of Agreement. The permanent ceasefire shall be based on the Cessation of Hostilities (COH) Agreement signed on December 21, 2017. Within seventy two (72) hours of signing this Declaration of Agreement the parties shall agree on all the forces in close proximity, withdrawal of allied troops, opening of humanitarian corridors, and release of prisoners of war and political detainees.
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 Page 2,

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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 No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

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Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Khartoum%20Declaration.pdf>
