

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Re-dedication of and Implementation Modalities for the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement signed on the 23rd January 2014 between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army / Movement (in opposition)
Date	9 Nov 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	For the Government of the Republic of South Sudan Hon. Nhial Deng Nhial For the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/ Army in Opposition Gen. Taban Deng Gai
Third parties	Witness by the IGAD Special Envoys H.E. Amb. Seyoum Mesfin Gen. Lazoro K. Sumbeiywo Gen. Mohamed Ahmed M. El Dabi
Description	A short agreement re-dedicating the parties to the ceasefire previously committed to, and providing a full implementation matrix in the form of a table (see 14 Page implementation matrix, which has not been coded. It is accessible in pdf form under the ‘agreement document’ section.)

Agreement document [SS_CoH Implementation Matrix and Addendum signed 141109.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [SS_141109_CoH Implementation Matrix and Addendum signed.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Pages 1-2, preamble ... Underline that both parties are committed by national and international law to prevent the recruitment and mobilization of child soldiers, and that the recruitment and use of child soldiers constitutes grave violations of the laws of war;
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 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 No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation	Pages 1-2, preamble ... Underline that both parties are committed by national and international law to prevent the recruitment and mobilization of child soldiers, and that the recruitment and use of child soldiers constitutes grave violations of the laws of war;
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	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 1, Preamble ... Agree to respect the declared cessation of hostilities, to cease all hostile propaganda, and to full guarantee the protection of civilians;
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians Page 1, Preamble ... Agree to respect the declared cessation of hostilities, to cease all hostile propaganda, and to full guarantee the protection of civilians;
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, Preamble
...
Recognize the grave threats posed by the humanitarian situation resulting from the conflict, and; commit to facilitate full and unhindered humanitarian access to all areas of South Sudan in compliance with the Agreements;

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→General commitments
Page 1, Preamble
...
Agree to respect the declared cessation of hostilities, to cease all hostile propaganda, and to full guarantee the protection of civilians;

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 No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism Page 1, preamble,
...
Recommit to declaring the position of our forces, and to fully cooperate with the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM) to ensure that the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement is completed without hindrance or delay;

Related cases No specific mention.

Source On file with author.
