Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://test.pax.peaceagreements.org/

Country/entity South Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Framework for Intra-SPLM Dialogue

Date 20 Oct 2014

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim Yes

arrangement

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 Areement (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 Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process South Sudan post-secession process

Parties Page 5. Cde. Daniel Awek Akot

Cde. Peter Adwok Nyaba Cde. Pagan Amum Okiech

Third parties Page 5. Agreement witnessed by: Cde. Abdulrahman Kinana

Description Framework for dialogue within the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), setting

out objectives, agenda, rules of engagement and the role of the facilitator, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), which is the ruling political party in Tanzania. Senior officials of rival

factions of the SPLM signed the agreement.

Agreement document

SS_141020_Framework for Intra-SPLM Dialogue.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/

 $Groups {\rightarrow} Racial/ethnic/national\ group {\rightarrow} Rhetorical$

national group Page 3, B. Principles, para 9. Commitment to the unity of SPLM as a safeguard against

fragmentation of the country along ethnic and regional fault lines.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced No specific mention.

persons

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

Page 3, B Principles, para 1. Commitment to uphold and protect the sovereignty,

(general) independence and territorial integrity of South Sudan;

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 No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform

No specific mention.

Civil society

Page 2, A. Preamble, para 9. Appreciating the initiative of the leadership of the SPLM and Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) for convening this Intra-SPLM Dialogue, and further expressing gratitude for the decision of the CCM to host and facilitate the Dialogue and the support of Crisis Management Initiative (CMI);

Page 7. Annex Two, para 2. Update regional and international partners

Page 7. Annex Two, para 10. CCM invites the Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) to provide advisory, technical expertise, logistical support and resource mobilization in

collaboration with Tanzania.

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 No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

Socio-economic

rights

No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy Page 3, B Principles, para 2. Commitment to the core values of SPLM, including but not

limited to peace, democracy, equality, freedome, inclusivity, social justice and unity in

diversity;

Page 3, B. 5. Re-commitment to democratic principles and practices;

Page 3, B. 6. Re-commitment to internal democracy especially on matters of decision

making, elections, succession and peaceful transfer of power;

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and

communication

No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures

No specific mention.

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 No specific mention. **emergency law**

State of emergency No specific mention. **provisions**

Judiciary and

No specific mention.

courts

Prisons and detention

No specific mention.

Traditional Laws

No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

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/ No specific mention.

 $nomadism\ rights$

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 No specific mention.

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 Page 4, C Objectives, para 5. Develop mechanisms to generate resources and ensure their

efficient management and to combat corruption.

Crime/organised

crime

No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice No specific mention.

general

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 Page 3, B Principles, para 4. Commitment to reconciliation and a healing process to

consolidate party unity and cohesion;

Page 4, D Agenda, para 4. Reconciliation and healing in the Party

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international Page 5. Witnessed by: Cde. Abdulrahman Kinana signatory

Referendum for agreement

No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson & Magnus Öberg. 2022. South Sudan: Government.

Available online at https://ucdpged.uu.se/peaceagreements/fulltext/

SSD%2020141020.pdf Accessed 04/01/2023

Sudan Tribune. 2014. S. Sudanese rival factions sign framework agreement in Tanzania. October 21 2014. Available online at: https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/ssudanese-rival-factions-sign-framework-agreement-tanzania

This agreement is part of the broader UCDP Peace Agreements Database, citation below:

Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson & Magnus Öberg. 2022. Organized violence 1989-2021 and drone warfare. Journal of Peace Research 59(4).

East African Legislative Assembly. 2022. Kinana, Abdulrahman. Available online at: https://www.eala.org/members/view/kinana-abdulrahman Acceseed 6.03.2023.

CMI Martti Ahtisaari Peace Foundation. 2023. About us. Available online at https://cmi.fi/ Accessed 6th March 2023.