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

Country/entity	Myanmar
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Kalo Htoo Baw (DKBA-5), Government Union-level Peace Agreements
Date	11 Dec 2011
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
-	Intrastate/intrastate conflict
level	Myanmar Conflict (1948 -)
	Internal conflict, mostly along ethno-political fault lines, has been a constant feature of Myanmar since its independence in 1948. The conflict has two distinct dynamics. First a struggle between an authoritarian government and a pro-democracy opposition which has the characteristics of authoritarian conflicts; and second a stuggle between the government and ethnic armed groups which has the characteristics of an identity conflict. The two oldest and strongest militias fighting the government are the Karen National Union (KNU), which has remained active since the late 1940s, and the Kachin

	struggle between an authoritarian government and a pro-democracy opposition which has the characteristics of authoritarian conflicts; and second a stuggle between the government and ethnic armed groups which has the characteristics of an identity conflict. The two oldest and strongest militias fighting the government are the Karen National Union (KNU), which has remained active since the late 1940s, and the Kachin Independence Organisation, which was formed in the early 1960s. In total, here are more than a dozen mostly ethnic-based guerrilla groups active throughout the country. Especially in the period of junta dictatorship that lasted until 2011 the government attempted to crush the rebellions, which led to numerous human rights violations. With the start of democratic reforms in the aftermath of the 2010 elections, peace negotiations have taken place and resulted in the signing of various agreements, although conflicts remain active. Close Myanmar Conflict (1948 -)
Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Myanmar ceasefires process with ethnic armed groups
Parties	Kayin State Peace Making Group and Kalo Htoo Baw (former DKBA-brigade 5)
Third parties	-
Description	Short agreement reaffirming the nature of the Myanmar state and outlining broad

development goals in order to facilitate reconciliation.

Agreement document	MM_111211_Kalo Htoo Baw, Govt. Union-level agreement.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 1, 4. It is agreed to cooperate with the government in regional development, settlement of members of Kalo Htoo Baw group and their families and improvement of socioeconomic status in Sukali region under existing laws, basing temporarily in Sone Hsi Myaing region.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	Page 1, 2. Karen State is an important part of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. It is agreed not to secede Kayin State from the Union.3. It is agreed to uphold Non-disintegration of the Union, Non-disintegration of National Solidarity and Perpetuation of Sovereignty forever.
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 delimitatior	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 No specific mention. general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

TreatyNo specific mention.incorporation

Civil and political No specific mention. **rights**

Socio-economic No specific mention. rights

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	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or	No specific mention.

international human rights institutions

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	No specific mention.
detention	

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 1, 4. It is agreed to cooperate with the government in regional development, settlement of members of Kalo Htoo Baw group and their families and improvement of socioeconomic status in Sukali region under existing laws, basing temporarily in Sone Hsi Myaing region.
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/	No specific mention.
nomadism rights	
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.

Environment	No specific mention.

Water or riparian No specific mention. rights or access

Security sector

Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments [Summary] Although the agreement does not explicitly provide for a ceasefire, it was considered by all parties to be a ceasefire agreement, with cessation of hostilities related to broader issues of the process in the agreed points.
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	Page 1, 5. It is agreed to cooperate with the Union government in the fight against narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
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	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	Myanmar Peace Monitor, https://web.archive.org/web/20200107164413/https:// www.mmpeacemonitor.org/1499