

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement on a Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Defense Army, Cobra Faction
Date	30 Jan 2014
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/local 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 Local agreements
Parties	Hon. Canon Clement Janda, Head of Delegation, Government of the Republic of South Sudan [Signed] Lt. Gen. Khalid Boutros, Head of Delegation, South Sudan Democratic Movement/ Defense Army Cobra Faction [Signed]
Third parties	Witnessed by the Church Leadership Mediation Initiative (CLMI) Emeritus Bishop Paride Taban Kenyi, Chairperson, CLMI [Signed] Bishop Paul P. Benjamin Yugusuk, Spokesperson, CLMI [Signed] Bishop Arkanjelo Wani Lemi, Member, CLMI [Signed] Professor Hizkias Assefa, Moderator [Signed]
Description	Agreement outlining a cessation of hostilities between the two parties as well as a neutral policy by the Cobra faction during the larger conflict between the Government of South Sudan and the SPLM/A-In Opposition. Mediated by Church elders and outlines a Monitoring and Verification Team.

Agreement document	SS_140130_Agreement btw GRSS and SSDM-SSDA-Cobra.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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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	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/religious leaders	<p>Page 3, NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree to a Cessation of Hostilities as follows: ... V. SUPERVISION/MONITORING/VERIFICATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION The Church Leaders Mediation Initiative (CLMI) shall be the overall body for monitoring, supervising and solving any potential conflict that may arise or occur in the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.</p> <p>Page 4, V. SUPERVISION/MONITORING/VERIFICATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION ... Monitoring and Verification Team 1. The Monitoring and Verification Team (MVT) shall be composed of: i. Church members chosen by the CLMI</p> <p>Page 4, V. SUPERVISION/MONITORING/VERIFICATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION ... Monitoring and Verification Team ... 3. The Monitoring and Verification Team (MVI) shall report to the Church Leaders Mediation Initiative. in case of a violation of the Agreement the CLMI shall seek an amicable solution. If the CLMI is unable to solve the matter, then the same is referred to the Leadership of the Two Parties.</p> <p>Page 4, V. SUPERVISION/MONITORING/VERIFICATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION ... Terms of Reference for MVT The Terms of Reference for the Monitoring and Verification Team shall include, but not necessarily be limited to: ... iv. Reporting violations to the CLMI.</p> <p>Page 5, Mediated by; Church Leaders Mediation Initiative (CLMI), led by Bishop Patide Taban Kenya (Chairperson, CLMI) Bishop Paul P. Benjamin Yugusuk, (Spokesperson CLMI) Bisphop Arkanjelo Wani Lemi (Member CLMI) Professor Hizkias Assefa, (Moderator)</p>
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 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 Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 3, NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree to a Cessation of Hostilities as follows:
... IV. HOSTILE PROPAGANDA
The Parties agree to refrain from all hostile propaganda aimed at each other. They agree that no communication regarding this Cessation of Hostilities Agreement shall be made to the public without mutual agreement and the agreement of the Mediation Team of this peace negotiation.

Mobility/access	Page 4, VI. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE The parties shall continue to keep humanitarian corridors open and support all humanitarian assistance to affected areas and communities in Jonglei State.
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 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 4, VI. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE The parties shall continue to keep humanitarian corridors open and support all humanitarian assistance to affected areas and communities in Jonglei State.
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

Page 2, Cognizant of the Unilateral Declaration of Ceasefire by the Sudan People' s Liberation Army on January 6, 2014 and the same accepted by the SSDA, Cobra Faction as a way of creating a conducive environment for meaningful peace negotiations between the two parties.

Page 3, NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree to a Cessation of Hostilities as follows:

I. AFFIRMATION OF THE CEASEFIRE AND CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

i. The Parties have reaffirmed their commitment to the Cease Fire Declaration unilaterally announced by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan on the 6th day of January 2014 and duly accepted by SSDM/ A Cobra Faction on the 7th day of January 2014.

ii. The Parties further agree to an immediate cessation of hostilities, firmly commit to non-aggression between them and refrain from any other action that may undermine the negotiations taking place in Addis Ababa.

Page 4, V. SUPERVISION/MONITORING/VERIFICATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION

... Monitoring and Verification Team

1. The Monitoring and Verification Team (MVT) shall be composed of:

... iii. The Joint Military Team

2. Composition of the Joint Military Team:

The Joint military team shall comprise of an equal number from the SPLA and SSDA, Cobra Faction whose nomination, orientation and deployment shall be done by the Leadership of the two Parties.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 3, NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree to a Cessation of Hostilities as follows:

... III. PEACE ZONE

... ii. SPLA troop movement into areas controlled by SSDM/ A Cobra Faction shall be notified in advance if such a movement is in the interest of the two parties.

Page 4, V. SUPERVISION/MONITORING/VERIFICATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION

... Monitoring and Verification Team

1. The Monitoring and Verification Team (MVT) shall be composed of:

... iii. The Joint Military Team

2. Composition of the Joint Military Team:

The Joint military team shall comprise of an equal number from the SPLA and SSDA, Cobra Faction whose nomination, orientation and deployment shall be done by the Leadership of the two Parties.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 3, NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree to a Cessation of Hostilities as follows: ... II. NEUTRALITY The SSDM/ A Cobra Faction agree to remain neutral in the ongoing conflict between SPLA and the forces led by Dr. Riek Machar.</p> <p>Page 3, NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree to a Cessation of Hostilities as follows: ... III. PEACE ZONE i. The Parties agree that the territories under the control of the SSDM/ A Cobra Faction shall remain a Zone of Peace.</p> <p>Page 3, NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree to a Cessation of Hostilities as follows: ... III. PEACE ZONE ... iii. During the period of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, the SPLA mobilization in the SSDM/ A Cobra Faction areas of control shall be withheld until the final and comprehensive peace agreement is reached.</p> <p>Page 4, V. SUPERVISION/MONITORING/VERIFICATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION ... Monitoring and Verification Team 1. The Monitoring and Verification Team (MVT) shall be composed of: ... iii. The Joint Military Team 2. Composition of the Joint Military Team: The Joint military team shall comprise of an equal number from the SPLA and SSDA, Cobra Faction whose nomination, orientation and deployment shall be done by the Leadership of the two Parties.</p>
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	Page 3, NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree to a Cessation of Hostilities as follows: I. AFFIRMATION OF THE CEASEFIRE AND CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES ... iii. As a gesture of good will and affirmation of this Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, the Government agree to investigate and to release as soon as possible any detainees alleged to be members of SSDM/ A Cobra Faction who are still in custody of the Government.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 2, Convinced of the urgent need for reconciliation in Jonglei State in particular and the country at large;

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	Page 4, V. SUPERVISION/MONITORING/VERIFICATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION ... Monitoring and Verification Team 1. The Monitoring and Verification Team (MVT) shall be composed of: ... ii. UNMISS as per their mandate in South Sudan

Enforcement mechanism

Page 3, NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree to a Cessation of Hostilities as follows:
... V. SUPERVISION/MONITORING/VERIFICATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
The Church Leaders Mediation Initiative (CLMI) shall be the overall body for monitoring, supervising and solving any potential conflict that may arise or occur in the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.

Page 4, V. SUPERVISION/MONITORING/VERIFICATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
... Terms of Reference for MVT
The Terms of Reference for the Monitoring and Verification Team shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:
i. Monitoring of the Implementation of this Agreement.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

Gurtong.net; <http://www.gurtong.net/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=mvVHdl-Wsd4%3d&tabid=124>
