

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	The Arusha Agreement on the SPLM Reunification Implementation Matrix, Entebbe, Uganda
Date	15 Dec 2017
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 Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process	South Sudan post-secession process
Parties	Cde Kuol Manyang Juuk, SPLM-IG Cde Ezekiel Lol Gatkuoth, SPLM-IO Cde Deng ALor Kuol, SPLM-FDs
Third parties	Guarantor: HE Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda Facilitators/ Witness: Hon Betty Bigombe , Uganda and Hon Mohamed ELamir, Egypt
Description	This short agreement deals with the re-unification of the SPLM in South Sudan. It discusses political, organizational, and leadership issues of a reunification.

Agreement document [SS_171215_Arusha 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 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	Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties Page 2, 1. Political Issues The reunified SPLM Agree to revisit the SPLM constitution and Manifesto to ensure that the SPLM redefines its ideological direction, ... Page 3, 2. Leadership issues The Reunified SPLM leadership shall develop party code of ethics and disciplinary procedures to be applicable and upheld by all the members irrespective of their positions.
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 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 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 No specific mention.

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

Page 2, 1. Political Issues

Agree to ensure peace and security in the country and guarantee public safety and comprehensive security sector reforms and professionalization of all security sector institution to reflect national character

Page 3, 2. Leadership issues

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Agree to convene a National Liberation Council (NLC) meeting in Juba for the purpose of endorsing the Arusha agreement on the SPLM Reunification implementation matrix. HE Salva Kiir Mayardit, the president of the Republic of South Sudan working with the Guarantors will provide security for those who need it.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 2, 1. Political Issues

The tripartite group recommit themselves to the Cessation of Hostilities (COH) and further stress the need to consolidate their relationship and common endeavour.

Urge those fighting groups to observe and recommit themselves to the COH.

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 Page 2, 1. Political Issues

The reunified SPLM recommits to and supports the establishment of a comprehensive transitional justice mechanism.

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 Page 4
Guarantor: HE Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda
Facilitators/ Witness: Hon Betty Bigombe , Uganda and Hon Mohamed ELamir, Egypt

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 3, 2. Leadership issues

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Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

On file with author. Also available at: MinBane Blog (2017) South Sudan: The Arusha Agreement on the SPLM Reunification Implementation Matrix, Entebbe, Uganda (15.12.2017), <https://minbane.wordpress.com/2017/12/17/https-wp-me-p1xtjg-65z/> (Accessed 31 January 2020).
