

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Communique on the occasion of the tripartite summit on the Revitalised Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in Republic of South Sudan
<b>Date</b>	7 Nov 2019
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes

**Agreement/conflict level** Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

### **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** Renewal

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

<b>Peace process</b>	South Sudan post-secession process
<b>Parties</b>	Document version not signed, but listed as participating: H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda, H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan and H.E. Abdalftah Alburhan A. Alrahman, President of the Transitional Sovereign Council of Sudan
<b>Third parties</b>	Not signed but listed as participating: His Excellency President Museveni and H.E Alburhan of the Republic of Sudan convened the Summit as co-guarantors to the R-ARCSS. The meeting was attended by Dr. Riek Machar, Chairperson of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Opposition. Also in attendance was H.E. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, Special Envoy of Kenya on South Sudan.
<b>Description</b>	The communique lists the agreed points from the tripartite summit on the Revitalised Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in Republic of South Sudan. The South Sudan representatives agreed to extend the pre-transitional period for 100 days effective from 12 November 2019, and to review progress 50 days after that date. They also agreed to establish a mechanism for Guarantors and Parties to supervise implementation.

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**Agreement document** [SS\\_191107\\_Communique on the occasion of the tripartite summit on the Revitalised Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in Republic of South Sudan.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [SS\\_191107\\_Communique on the occasion of the tripartite summit on the Revitalised Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict\\_ in Republic of South Sudan\\_orig\\_format.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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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.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## Governance

<b>Political institutions (new or reformed)</b>	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions Page 1, section 2: 2. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The meeting noted the incomplete critical tasks related to the security arrangements and governance, including the formation of a revitalized transitional government of national unity. In view of the above, the meeting agreed to extend the pre-transitional period for one hundred (100) days effective from the 12th November, 2019 and to review progress after fifty (50) days from that date, and a report be submitted to the Heads of State and the Parties.
<b>Elections</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Political parties reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil society</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional/religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Public administration</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.

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## Power sharing

<b>Political power sharing</b>	Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition Page 1, section 2: 2. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The meeting noted the incomplete critical tasks related to the security arrangements and governance, including the formation of a revitalized transitional government of national unity. In view of the above, the meeting agreed to extend the pre-transitional period for one hundred (100) days effective from the 12th November, 2019 and to review progress after fifty (50) days from that date, and a report be submitted to the Heads of State and the Parties.
<b>Territorial power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Economic power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Military power sharing</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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**Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** Page 1, section 2:  
2. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The meeting noted the incomplete critical tasks related to the security arrangements and governance, including the formation of a revitalized transitional government of national unity. In view of the above, the meeting agreed to extend the pre-transitional period for one hundred (100) days effective from the 12th November, 2019 and to review progress after fifty (50) days from that date, and a report be submitted to the Heads of State and the Parties.

**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** No specific mention.

**Crime/organised crime** No specific mention.

**Drugs** No specific mention.

**Terrorism** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** Page 1:  
His Excellency President Museveni and H.E Alburhan of the Republic of Sudan convened the Summit as co-guarantors to the R-ARCSS. The meeting was attended by Dr. Riek Machar, Chairperson of the Sudan  
Page 1, 4-5:  
4. During this period, the four IGAD countries represented in the meeting agreed to request IGAD to address the status of Dr Riek Machar.  
5. The leaders urged the international community to continue supporting the implementation of the R-ARCSS. They undertook to remain engaged and seized of the developments in South Sudan.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar**

Page 1, 3-5:

3. The parties agreed to establish a mechanism from the Guarantors and the Parties to supervise the implementation the critical 'tasks.

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**Enforcement mechanism**

No specific mention.

**Related cases**

No specific mention.

**Source**

Published on Twitter by EU Ambassador to South Sudan, Sinead Walsh. <https://twitter.com/SWalshEU/status/1192478369750888449> Accessed on November 8 2019

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