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

**Country/entity** South Sudan

Sudan

**Region** Africa (excl MENA)

**Agreement name** Memorandum of Understanding on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of

the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army

**Date** 15 Oct 2002

**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** Ceasefire/related

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

Peace process Sudanese (North-South) peace process

Parties Hon. Idris Mohammed Abdel Gadir, For: the Government of the Sudan; Cdr. Nhial Deng

Nhial,

For: The Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army

Third parties Lt Gen Lazaro K. Sumbeiywo, Special Envoy IGAD Sudan Peace Process and on behalf of

IGAD Envoys (just signs)

**Description** A short agreement aimed at resuming negotiations, reaffirming military matters,

requesting mediators to establish a channel of communications, and allowing

unimpeded humanitarian access.

Agreement SD\_021015\_MoU on Cessation of Hostilities between Sudan and SPLM.pdf (opens in new

document 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 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

(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** No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

**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.

Treaty

No 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

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles

Page 1, 3. For the purpose of this MOU, "cessation of hostilities" means the following:

· Freeze media wars and propaganda against one another. Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other

Page 1, 4. The Parties request the Mediators to establish a channel of communications between them to facilitate the implementation of the cessation of hostilities, assist with verification of complaints, and exchange information on supply of non-combat items

and on rotation of troops.

**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** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic

socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance

reconstruction Page 1, 5. The Parties shall allow unimpeded humanitarian access to all areas and for

people in need, in accordance with the Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) Agreement.

plan

**National economic** 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

No specific mention.

rights or access

### **Security sector**

# **Security Guarantees**

No specific mention.

#### Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire →Ceasefire provision

Page 1, 2. To create and maintain a conducive atmosphere throughout the negotiations until all the outstanding issues in the Conflict are resolved. Therefore, the Parties shall undertake upon signature of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to maintain a period of tranquility during negotiations by ceasing hostilities in all areas of the Sudan and ensuring a military stand down for their own forces, including allied forces and affiliated militia. This MOU however, does not affect the right of either party to take any legitimate measures in self-defense against any hostile act from a party of force other than those referred to above.

Page 1, 3. For the purpose of this MOU, "cessation of hostilities" means the following:

- · To retain current military positions;
- · Refrain from any offensive military action by all forces;
- · Cease laying of landmines;
- · Refrain from occupation of new areas;
- · Cease supplying all areas with Weapons and ammunition;
- · Refrain from any acts of violence or other abuse on the civilian population;
- · Freeze media wars and propaganda against one another.

Page 1, 4. The Parties request the Mediators to establish a channel of communications between them to facilitate the implementation of the cessation of hostilities, assist with verification of complaints, and exchange information on supply of non-combat items and on rotation of troops.

#### **Police**

No specific mention.

#### **Armed forces**

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#### **DDR**

No specific mention.

# Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

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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** 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** No specific mention.

## Implementation

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

Other international No specific mention.

signatory

**Referendum for** No specific mention.

agreement

International

mission/force/

similar

No specific mention.

**Enforcement** 

mechanism

No specific mention.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** United States Institute of Peace,. 'United States Institute Of Peace'. N.p., 2015. Web. 27

Oct. 2015.