

Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Addendum to the Memorandum of Understanding on Cessation of Hostilities between the Govt of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army
Date	4 Feb 2003
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 -
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Stage Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	Sudanese (North-South) peace process
Parties	Hon Idris Mohammed Abdul Gadir, for the Government of the Sudan; Cdr, Nhial Deng Nhial, for the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A)
Third parties	Signed: Lt Gen Lazro K. Sumbeiywo, Special Envoy IGAD Sudan Peace Process and on behalf of IGAD Envoys
Description	An agreement that strengthens the main mechanism for monitoring the cessation of hostilities, the Verification and Monitoring Team (VMT), by expanding the Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (CPMT), in addition to allowing the CPMT, IGAD, AU, and Observer Nations to partake in the verification and monitoring missions.

Agreement document [SD_030204_Addendum to MoU on Cessation of Hostilities.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 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 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 logistics
Page 2, 1. To notify to the MOU channel of Communications Committee (the MOU Committee) in advance of all troop movements, including rotations, and supply and re-supply of non-combat items;

Page 2, 4. To permit free access to such VMT to travel in and around areas where a complaint had been filed by any of the parties. The team shall notify the MOU Committee of the results of all such missions. All reports of the Verification and Monitoring Team shall be made public by the MOU Committee without delay or alteration.

Page 3, 7, To take further measures to ensure compliance with the requirement to freeze media wars and propaganda against one another in accordance with article 3 of the MOU.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians
Page 2, 3. To allow a Verification and Monitoring Team (VMT), which may include, in addition to the two parties, personnel and aircraft from an expanded Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (G>MT), IGAD, AU, Observer Nations, i.e., Italy, Norway, UK and the US, and any other nation that may be agreed to by the Parties. Members of both Parties shall have the right to participate in Verification and Monitoring missions.

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 No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
Page 2, In furtherance of Article 4 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of Sudan (COS) and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) (hereinafter referred to as the Parties on Resumption of Negotiations on Peace in Sudan, signed on Resumption of Negotiations on Peace in Sudan, signed on 15th October 2002, and extended by a further MOU on 18th November 2002, and in order to avoid further violations of the MOU, the Parties hereby agree to the following additional mechanisms to strengthen the implementation of the MOU: [...]

Page 2, 1. To notify to the MOU channel of Communications Committee (the MOU Committee) in advance of all troop movements, including rotations, and supply and re-supply of non-combat items;

Page 2, 2. To provide to the MOU Committee the identity and location of their own forces and all allied forces and affiliated militia.

Page 2, 5. To take immediate steps to ensure that any location/s taken over by any party in violation to the MOU since the MOU came into effect on 17th October 2002 are immediately restored to the party that had control over such location/s prior to the violation.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces Page 2, 1. To notify to the MOU channel of Communications Committee (the MOU Committee) in advance of all troop movements, including rotations, and supply and re-supply of non-combat items;

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DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces Page 2, 2. To provide to the MOU Committee the identity and location of their own forces and all allied forces and affiliated militia.

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Page 2, 2. To provide to the MOU Committee the identity and location of their own forces and all allied forces and affiliated militia.

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 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 Page 2, 3. To allow a Verification and Monitoring Team (VMT), which may include, in addition to the two parties, personnel and aircraft from an expanded Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (G>MT), IGAD, AU, Observer Nations, i.e., Italy, Norway, UK and the US, and any other nation that may be agreed to by the Parties. Members of both Parties shall have the right to participate in Verification and Monitoring missions.

Page 2, 4. To permit free access to such VMT to travel in and around areas where a complaint had been filed by any of the parties. The team shall notify the MOU Committee of the results of all such missions. All reports of the Verification and Monitoring Team shall be made public by the MOU Committee without delay or alteration.

Enforcement mechanism Page 2, 3. To allow a Verification and Monitoring Team (VMT), which may include, in addition to the two parties, personnel and aircraft from an expanded Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (G>MT), IGAD, AU, Observer Nations, i.e., Italy, Norway, UK and the US, and any other nation that may be agreed to by the Parties. Members of both Parties shall have the right to participate in Verification and Monitoring missions.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker. Available at: <https://peacemaker.un.org/sudan-addendum-mou2003> (Accessed 6 October 2020).
