

Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Nuba Mountains Ceasefire Agreement on Sudan
Date	19 Jan 2002
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/territory

Peace process	Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei process
Parties	FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SUDAN Dr. Mutrif Siddig Ali
	FOR THE SUDAN PEOPLES' LIBERATION MOVEMENT/NUBA (SPLM/NUBA) Cdr. Abdul Aziz Adam El Hilu
Third parties	AS WITNESSES: FOR THE SWISS CONFEDERATION Ambassador Josef Bucher FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Col. Cecil Dennis Giddens
Description	Ceasefire agreement calling for the redeployment of all combatants from the Nuba Mountains region. Empowers a Joint Military Commission to monitor the ceasefire. The agreement is renewable after six months upon agreement of both parties.

Agreement document [SD_020119_Nuba Mountains Cease-fire Agreement.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 2, Article II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE, ... 3. Specifically, this cease-fire entails the cessation of: ... d. All acts of violence against or other abuse of the civilian population, e.g., summary executions, torture, harassment, arbitrary detention and persecution of civilians on the basis of ethnic origin, religion, or political affiliations, incitement of ethnic hatred, aiming civilians, use of child soldiers, sexual violence, training of terrorists, genocide and bombing of the civilian population;
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group	<p>Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive Page 2, Article II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE, ... 3. Specifically, this cease-fire entails the cessation of: ... d. All acts of violence against or other abuse of the civilian population, e.g., summary executions, torture, harassment, arbitrary detention and persecution of civilians on the basis of ethnic origin, religion, or political affiliations, incitement of ethnic hatred, aiming civilians, use of child soldiers, sexual violence, training of terrorists, genocide and bombing of the civilian population;</p>
Religious groups	<p>Groups→Religious groups→Substantive Page 2, Article II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE, ... 3. Specifically, this cease-fire entails the cessation of: ... d. All acts of violence against or other abuse of the civilian population, e.g., summary executions, torture, harassment, arbitrary detention and persecution of civilians on the basis of ethnic origin, religion, or political affiliations, incitement of ethnic hatred, aiming civilians, use of child soldiers, sexual violence, training of terrorists, genocide and bombing of the civilian population;</p>
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	<p>Groups→Other groups→Substantive Page 2, Article II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE, ... 3. Specifically, this cease-fire entails the cessation of: ... d. All acts of violence against or other abuse of the civilian population, e.g., summary executions, torture, harassment, arbitrary detention and persecution of civilians on the basis of ethnic origin, religion, or political affiliations, incitement of ethnic hatred, aiming civilians, use of child soldiers, sexual violence, training of terrorists, genocide and bombing of the civilian population;</p>
Refugees/displaced persons	<p>Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 3, Article III PRINCIPLES OF THE AGREEMENT, ... 7. The parties shall facilitate humanitarian assistance through the opening up of humanitarian corridors and creation of conditions conducive to the provision of urgent humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and other affected persons;</p>
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender Page 2, Article II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE,
...
3. Specifically, this cease-fire entails the cessation of:
...
d. All acts of violence against or other abuse of the civilian population, e.g., summary executions, torture, harassment, arbitrary detention and persecution of civilians on the basis of ethnic origin, religion, or political affiliations, incitement of ethnic hatred, aiming civilians, use of child soldiers, sexual violence, training of terrorists, genocide and bombing of the civilian population;

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 Page 2, Article II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE,
...
2. The cease-fire shall guarantee the free movement of civilians and goods, including humanitarian assistance, throughout the Nuba Mountains.

Page 3, Article III PRINCIPLES OF THE AGREEMENT,
...
7. The parties shall facilitate humanitarian assistance through the opening up of humanitarian corridors and creation of conditions conducive to the provision of urgent humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and other affected persons;
8. The Parties shall allow immediate and unhindered access to the international Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for the purpose of identifying and assuring the well-being of any person detained as a result of the conflict.

Traditional/religious leaders Page 13, ANNEX C THE JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION,
...
3. ... The means of dissemination include but are not limited to radio broadcasts, mobile media units, local newspapers, tribal chiefs, work with caravans and sport games.

Public administration Page 10, ANNEX B Redeployment
...
3. GoS will retain civil administration (police, schools, medical, etc.) responsibility in the Moro and Atoro Valley, Gebel-el Ageyr, and the Heyban Valley.
...
4. ... These areas will be identified and each Party will continue to provide civil administration (police, school, medical, etc.) in its respective area. In addition, the first sector JMC will be established in the Miri Hill region. This JMC, including one or more international observers, will observe civil administration in the region.

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 Page 2, Article II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE,
...
5. The Parties shall exercise control over all armed groups other than their own forces within their respective zones of control. They shall also promote the culture of peace and respect for civil and political rights and freedoms in those zones;

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 2, Article II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE,

...

3. Specifically, this cease-fire entails the cessation of:

...

f. All hostile propaganda between the Parties, including defamatory, untruthful, or derogatory statements, both within and outside the country;

Page 4, Article III PRINCIPLES OF THE AGREEMENT,

...

9. The Parties understand to provide accurate information concerning the cease-fire through the press and the media on a regular basis and shall not interfere with the dissemination of each other's information;

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other

Page 2, PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE,

...

6. The Parties shall communicate the cessation of hostilities through their respective command channels as well to the civilian population by means of the print and electronic media;

Page 4, Article IV CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, 1. The Parties shall announce a cessation of hostilities, to be effective within 72 hours after the signing of this Agreement. The announcement of cessation of hostilities shall be disseminated by the Parties through command channels, and it shall concurrently be communicated to the civil population via print and electronic media.

Page 12, ANNEX C THE JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION,

...

B. Responsibilities

...

i. Disseminate information on the cease-fire through all media.

Page 13, ANNEX C THE JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION,

...

C. Organization

...

3. ... The means of dissemination include but are not limited to radio broadcasts, mobile media units, local newspapers, tribal chiefs, work with caravans and sport games.

Mobility/access

Page 2, Article II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE,

...

2. The cease-fire shall guarantee the free movement of civilians and goods, including humanitarian assistance, throughout the Nuba Mountains.

Page 3, Article III PRINCIPLES OF THE AGREEMENT,

...

7. The parties shall facilitate humanitarian assistance through the opening up of humanitarian corridors and creation of conditions conducive to the provision of urgent humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and other affected persons;

8. The Parties shall allow immediate and unhindered access to the international Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for the purpose of identifying and assuring the well-being of any person detained as a result of the conflict.

Page 8, ARTICLE VIII INTERNATIONAL MONITORS

...

5. The IMU shall have access to and freedom of movement within the Nuba Mountains.

Pages 10-11, ANNEX B Redeployment, ...

6. JMCs will be established according to the following principles:

...

Freedom of movement for JMC personnel

Accessibility

Page 12-13, ANNEX C THE JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION,

...

B. Responsibilities

...

2. The JMC and its components shall be assured freedom of movement throughout the Nuba Mountains.

...

C. Organization

...

3. The JMC shall be organized in the following manner:

...

Information Team: Coordinates the dissemination of information to support and promote the Cease-fire Agreement among the people in the Nuba Mountains, including for example information regarding activities of the JMC, timetables for disengagement and convoy movements, school and medical information, access to grazing and farming areas, etc.

...

The IMU shall be granted unrestricted access to all areas in the Nuba Mountains for the purposes of monitoring and reporting on the activities, and investigating alleged violations, of the Cease-fire Agreement.

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	<p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development</p> <p>Page 1, Preamble, ... RECALLING the agreement reached between our representatives during the meetings which took place in Sudan from 6th - 13th of December 2001, to immediately observe and extend the current military stand-down and to apply it to the Nuba Mountains to facilitate the negotiation of the cease-fire and the relief and rehabilitation program;</p> <p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance</p> <p>Page 2, Article II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE,</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. The cease-fire shall guarantee the free movement of civilians and goods, including humanitarian assistance, throughout the Nuba Mountains.</p> <p>Page 3, Article III PRINCIPLES OF THE AGREEMENT,</p> <p>...</p> <p>7. The parties shall facilitate humanitarian assistance through the opening up of humanitarian corridors and creation of conditions conducive to the provision of urgent humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and other affected persons;</p> <p>8. The Parties shall allow immediate and unhindered access to the international Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for the purpose of identifying and assuring the well-being of any person detained as a result of the conflict.</p> <p>Page 6, ARTICLE VII THE JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION,</p> <p>...</p> <p>e. Supervising the mapping and clearance of mines (this may be done in phases taking into account the requirements of humanitarian assistance);</p> <p>Page 7, ARTICLE VIII INTERNATIONAL MONITORS,</p> <p>...</p> <p>e. To conduct liaison with humanitarian organizations for the purpose of assisting with relief operations;</p>
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	<p>Page 2, Article II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE,</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. The cease-fire shall guarantee the free movement of civilians and goods, including humanitarian assistance, throughout the Nuba Mountains.</p>
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

[Note: The whole agreement provides for a ceasefire and its modalities. The cessation of hostilities is to commence within 72 hours of the signing of the agreement and to last for a renewable period of six months.]

Page 1, ARTICLE I THE CEASE-FIRE

The Parties agree to an internationally monitored cease-fire among all their forces in the Nuba Mountains for a renewable period of six (6) months with the broader objectives of promoting a just, peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the conflict.

Page 2, ARTICLE II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE

1. The cease-fire shall involve the cessation of hostilities between the Parties in the Nuba Mountains within 72 hours of the signing of this Agreement.

Page 2, ARTICLE II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE

2. The cease-fire shall guarantee the free movement of civilians and goods, including humanitarian assistance, throughout the Nuba Mountains.

Page 2, ARTICLE II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE

3. Specifically, this cease-fire entails the cessation of:

- a. Hostilities, military movements including reconnaissance and reinforcements, as well as hostile actions;
- b. All attacks by air or land, as well as all acts of sabotage and the laying of mines;
- c. Attempts to occupy new ground positions and movements of troops and resources from one location to another other than the supply of food, clothing and medical support for military forces in the field;
- d. All acts of violence against or other abuse of the civilian population, e.g., summary executions, torture, harassment, arbitrary detention and persecution of civilians on the basis of ethnic origin, religion, or political affiliations, incitement of ethnic hatred, arming civilians, use of child soldiers, sexual violence, training of terrorists, genocide and bombing of the civilian population;
- e. Supply of ammunition and weaponry and other war-related stores to the field;
- f. All hostile propaganda between the Parties, including defamatory, untruthful, or derogatory statements, both within and outside the country.

Page 2, ARTICLE II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE

4. For these purposes, the Nuba Mountains means the whole Southern Kordofan and the province of Lagawa in Western Kordofan.

Page 2, ARTICLE II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE

5. The Parties shall exercise control over all armed groups other than their own forces within their respective zones of control. They shall also promote the culture of peace and respect for civil and political rights and freedoms in those zones.

Page 3, ARTICLE II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE

6. The Parties shall communicate the cessation of hostilities through their respective command channels as well as to the civilian population by means of the print and electronic media.

Page 3, ARTICLE II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE

7. The cessation of hostilities shall be regulated and monitored through the Joint Military Commission (JMC) in accordance with the terms of Article VII.

Police

Page 10, ANNEX B Redeployment

...

3. ... The JMC will be consulted on outstanding issues concerning the police and militia. Strength of police forces in the Moro and Atoro Valley shall be determined by the Central JMC in consultation with the GoS.

...

4. ... These areas will be identified and each Party will continue to provide civil administration (police, school, medical, etc.) in its respective area.

Armed forces

Page 1, Article 1 - The Ceasefire

The Parties agree to an internationally monitored cease-fire among all their forces in the Nuba Mountains for a renewable six (6) months with the broader objectives of promoting a just, peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the conflict.

Page 2, Article II - Principles of the Ceasefire

1. The cease-fire shall involve the cessation of hostilities between the Parties in the Nuba Mountains within 72 hours of the signing of this Agreement.

Page 2, Article II - Principles of the Ceasefire

3. Specifically, this cease-fire entails the cessation of:

- a- Hostilities, military movements including reconnaissance and reinforcements, as well as hostile actions;
- b- All attacks by air or land, as well as all acts of sabotage and the laying of mines;
- c- Attempts to occupy new ground positions and movement of troops and resources from one location to another other than the supply of food, clothing and medical support for military forces in the field;
- d- All acts of violence against or other abuse of the civilian population, e.g., summary executions, torture, harassment, arbitrary detention and persecution of civilians on the basis of ethnic origin, religion, or political affiliations, incitement of ethnic hatred, aiming civilians, use of child soldiers, sexual violence training of terrorists, genocide and bombing of the civilian population;
- e- Supply of ammunition and weaponry and other war-related stores to the field;
- f- All hostile propaganda between the Parties, including defamatory, untruthful, or derogatory statements, both within and outside the country;

Page 2, Article II - Principles of the Ceasefire

5. The Parties shall exercise control over all armed groups other than their own forces within their respective zones of control. They shall also promote the culture of peace and respect for civil and political rights and freedoms in those zones;

Page 3, Article III - Principles of the Agreement

1. There shall be immediate disengagement of combatants in the areas where they are in direct contact.

Page 3, Article III - Principles of the Agreement

3. The Parties shall ensure that armed groups operating alongside their troops or on the territory under their control comply with the processes leading to the dismantling of those groups. In particular the Parties shall immediately taken all necessary measures aimed at controlling illicit trafficking of arms and the infiltration of armed groups;

Pages 10-11, Annex B, ANNEX B Redeployment,

...

Reported positions and strength shall be verified by the Central JMC no later than D+30.

2. Military forces located in the Moro and Atoro Valley will be restricted to their designated garrisons until redeployed. Any movement of military forces in the Moro and Atoro Valley shall be reported to and authorized by the Central JMC. Local patrolling shall be limited to areas immediately surrounding a designated military garrison (not to exceed 500 meters).

3. GoS will retain civil administration (police, schools, medical, etc.) responsibility in the Moro and Atoro Valley, Gebel-el Ageyr, and the Heyban Valley. The JMC will be consulted on outstanding issues concerning the police and militia. Strength of police forces in the Moro and Atoro Valley shall be determined by the Central JMC in consultation with the GoS.

4. The Miri Hill region (loosely defined by a box with corners at 29 30W/11 05N, 29 30W/

DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 2, Article II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE, ... 5. The Parties shall exercise control over all armed groups other than their own forces within their respective zones of control. They shall also promote the culture of peace and respect for civil and political rights and freedoms in those zones;</p> <p>Page 3, Article III PRINCIPLES OF THE AGREEMENT, ... 3. The Parties shall ensure that armed groups operating alongside their troops or on the territory under their control comply with the processes leading to the dismantling of those groups. In particular the Parties shall immediately taken all necessary measures aimed at controlling illicit trafficking of arms and the infiltration of armed groups;</p> <p>Page 10, ANNEX B Redeployment ... 3. ... The JMC will be consulted on outstanding issues concerning the police and militia.</p>
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	<p>Page 2, Article II PRINCIPLES OF THE CEASE-FIRE, ... 3. Specifically, this cease-fire entails the cessation of: ... d. All acts of violence against or other abuse of the civilian population, e.g., summary executions, torture, harassment, arbitrary detention and persecution of civilians on the basis of ethnic origin, religion, or political affiliations, incitement of ethnic hatred, aiming civilians, use of child soldiers, sexual violence training of terrorists, genocide and bombing of the civilian population;</p>

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 Page 3, Article III Principles of the Agreement,
...
7. The parties shall facilitate humanitarian assistance through the opening up of humanitarian corridors and creation of conditions conducive to the provision of urgent humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and other affected persons;
8. The Parties shall allow immediate and unhindered access to the international Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for the purpose of identifying and assuring the well-being of any person detained as a result of the conflict.

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

Pages 7-8, ARTICLE VIII INTERNATIONAL MONITORS, 1. An International Monitoring Unit (IMU) shall be established to assist the Parties in implementing this Agreement and maintaining the cease-fire. The IMU shall work in collaboration with the Joint Military Commission provided for in Article VII.

2. The mandate of the IMU shall include the following:

- a. To observe and monitor the cessation of hostilities;
- b. To monitor the disengagement of forces and their redeployment to defensive positions as stipulated in the Agreement;
- c. To verify all information, data and activities relating to the military forces and activities of the Parties in the Nuba Mountains;
- d. To assist the Parties in creating a favorable operational environment for the conduct of the cease-fire;
- e. To conduct liaison with humanitarian organizations for the purpose of assisting with relief operations;
- f. Upon request by any of the Parties, to investigate alleged violations of the Agreement and to recommend measures to ensure compliance.

3. The IMU shall consist of an initial contingent of between 10 and 15 military and civilian personnel provided by countries acceptable to the Parties and deployed as monitors in the Nuba Mountains.

4. The IMU shall keep the Parties to the Agreement informed of its observation and monitoring operations.

5. The IMU shall have access to and freedom of movement within the Nuba Mountains.

6. The size of the IMU may be adjusted with the agreement of the Parties as necessary to carry out the objectives of this Agreement.

Pages 13, ANNEX C THE JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION, C. Organization

3. The JMC shall be organized in the following manner:...

b. International Monitoring Unit (IMU): The IMU shall be part of the Central JMC and shall include the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen and support staff with the exception of the GoS and SPLM teams. In accordance with Article VIII of the Agreement, the IMU shall be established as soon as possible in order to assist the Parties in implementing this Agreement.

- Under the orders of the Chairman, members of the IMU can be deployed anywhere in the Nuba Mountains to monitor and report on implementation of the Agreement and as necessary to investigate any alleged violations of the Agreement. When deployed, members of the IMU shall be accompanied by Joint Observers from the appropriate Sector or Local JMC.

- The IMU shall operate throughout the area covered by this Agreement. It shall consist of between 10 to 15 third party military and civilian personnel, with the necessary support personnel, to be assigned at the Central JMC and at the Sector JMCs at the discretion of the Chairman. The size of the IMU may be adjusted with the agreement of the Parties as necessary to carry out the objectives of this Agreement.

- The IMU shall be granted unrestricted access to all areas in the Nuba Mountains for the purposes of monitoring and reporting on the activities, and investigating alleged violations, of the Cease-fire Agreement.

- In all operations, the IMU shall adhere to the principles of neutrality and transparency.

**Enforcement
mechanism**

Page 4, Article III PRINCIPLES OF THE AGREEMENT,

...

10. The Agreement can be amended by agreement of the Parties with the concurrence of the Joint Military Commission upon notice to the countries participating in the arrangements established in this Agreement;

11. The Parties may agree to renew this Agreement for an addition six (6) month period. Not later than 30 days before the expiration of the Agreement, either Party may notify the Central JMC that it is prepared to agree to such a renewal. If both parties agree, the Agreement shall be extended for an additional six (6) month period. Thereafter, the Agreement may be further extended for additional periods by means of the same procedure.

Pages 5-7, ARTICLE VII THE JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION, 1. A Joint Military Commission (JMC) shall be established to assist in the disengagement and redeployment of the combatants and maintaining the cease-fire in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. The organization of the JMC is indicated in Annex C.

2. The specific functions of the Commission shall include:

...

i. Resolving disputes concerning the implementation of this Agreement, including the investigation of any alleged violation;...

Page 11, ANNEX C THE JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION, A. Objectives,

1. The Joint Military Commission (JMC) shall serve three main functions:

a. To assist the Parties in implementing the Cease-fire Agreement. The JMC shall be the central coordinating body for supervision of the disengagement and redeployment of the combatants and maintaining the cease-fire in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.

b. To serve as a dispute resolution mechanism. The JMC shall resolve all disputes and military or operational difficulties, complaints, questions, or problems regarding implementation of this Agreement.

c. To assist in confidence building. The JMC shall work to gain the trust and confidence of the Parties and promote the overall goals of the Cease-fire Agreement among the people of the Nuba Mountains.

2. To achieve these goals, the JMC shall operate according to the following basic principles:

a. Resolve all problems and disputes at the lowest level possible; b. Maintain flexibility to ensure promises can be delivered; c. Promote joint problem solving and build trust and confidence through inclusive agenda setting; d.

Pages 12, ANNEX C THE JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION,

C. Organization

1. The JMC shall be composed of three representatives from each Party and a neutral Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen as provided in Article VII, paragraph 3, of the Cease-fire Agreement. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall be appointed by the participating countries in consultation with the Parties. One of the Vice-Chairmen shall be responsible for the daily operations of the JMC and shall be empowered to act as Chairman when necessary. Until the designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen, the JMC will be co-chaired by the Parties.

2. The Chairman shall be responsible for supervising compliance of the Parties with the Cease-fire Agreement, acting as the final authority for resolving disputes, and approving all flights destined to the Nuba Mountains.

Pages 14, ANNEX C THE JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION,

3. The JMC shall be organized in the following manner:

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Full version: Reliefweb (2002) Sudan: The Nuba Mountains Cease-Fire Agreement, <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-nuba-mountains-cease-fire-agreement> [Last Accessed 29/01/2020].

Incomplete version: Peacemaker.un.org (2015) Nuba Mountains Ceasefire Agreement on Sudan <https://peacemaker.un.org/sudan-nubamountains-ceasefire2002> [Last Accessed 29/01/2020].
