

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access, Republic of South Sudan
<b>Date</b>	21 Dec 2017
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	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** Ceasefire/related

**Conflict nature** Government

**Peace process**

South Sudan post-secession process

**Parties**

H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit President of the Republic of South Sudan/ TGoNU

H.E. Deng Alor Kuol For the SPLM – FDs

H.E. Dr Riek Machar Teny SPLM/A -IO

Hon. Pagan Amum Okiech SPLM –FDs

Gen Thomas Cirilo Swaka NAS

Hon. Peter Mayen Majongdit Umbrella Party

Dr Lam Akol Ajawin NDM

Hon. Gabriel Changson Chang FDP/SSAF

Col. Joseph Bangasi Bakasoro SSNMC

Dr Castello Garang SSPM

Gen. Peter Gadet SSUM

Gen Bapiny Montul SSLM

**Third parties**

Pages 15-18, Signatures of the Parties, other Stakeholders, Guarantors and Witnesses to this Agreement

**II. STAKEHOLDERS:**

Bishop Enock Tombe Loro Faith Based

Prof. Moses Machar Eminent Persons

Hon. Alokir Malual Aguer Representative of Civil Society of South Sudan

Mrs. Amer Manyok Deng Representative of Women's Bloc of South Sudan

Dr Emily Koiti Representative of Youth of South Sudan

Hon Prof. Francis Deng

Prof. Pauline Riak

Hon. Rebecca Nyandeng Garang

Mr Edmund Yakani

Mr Biel Boutros Biel

Ms Rita Lopidia

Mr Rajab Mohandis

Mr Samson Aligo

Ms Sarah Nyanath Elijah

**III. THE GUARANTORS:**

A) IGAD Heads of State and Government

H.E Hailemariam Dessalegn Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Chair of IGAD

Republic of Uganda

Republic of Sudan

Republic of Djibouti

Republic of Somalia

Republic of Kenya

B) African Union High Level Ad-hoc Committee for South Sudan and African Union Commission People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Republic of Chad

Federal Republic of Nigeria

Republic of Rwanda

Republic of South Africa

Chairperson African Union Commission

**IV. FOR THE IGAD LED MEDIATION:**

H.E. Amb. Dr Ismail Wais Special Envoy for South Sudan

H.E. Georges Chikoti Former Foreign Affairs Minister Republic of Angola

H.E. Ramtane Lamamra Former Foreign Affairs Minister People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

H.E. Hanna Tetteh Former Foreign Affairs Minister Republic of Ghana

**V. INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS AS WITNESSES:**

Representative of the Peoples Republic of China

Representative of the Kingdom of Norway

Representative of the United Kingdom

Representative of the Unites States of America

Representative of the United Nations

Representative of the European Union

Representative of the United States of America

Representative of the IGAD Partners Forum (IPF)

**Description** The agreement commits the parties to a ceasefire and specific actions to protect civilians and ensure humanitarian access.

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**Agreement document** [SS\\_171221\\_Agreement on CoH, protection of civilians and Humanitarian access.pdf](#) (opens in new tab) | [Download PDF](#)

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## Women, girls and gender

**Participation** Participation→Effective participation  
Page 13, PART IV IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT  
Article Thirteen Enforcement of Compliance  
... 5) JMEC to be restructured and reconstituted to include all armed groups, women and youth representation.  
Participation→Other  
Page 5, PART I, CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES  
Article Two Commitment to the Agreement  
5) Each Party and any entity with responsibility for any aspect of the Agreement shall take the necessary steps to ensure that women and girls are not excluded or disadvantaged in the implementation of any aspect of this Agreement, and that their special needs and vulnerabilities are fully addressed.

**Equality** Equality→Other  
Page 3, Preamble  
AWARE of the deep yearning of the South Sudanese people for the return of stability to their country, and for the chance to live in peace and dignity in an inclusive, democratic and just society, where all human beings can flourish, and girls and women are treated with dignity and respect...

**Particular groups of women** Particular groups of women→Refugee/displaced women  
Page 9, PART III APPLICABLE HUMANITARIAN OBLIGATIONS  
Article Seven Humanitarian Access  
3) The Parties shall facilitate the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons, taking into account the special needs of the most vulnerable, in particular women, children and the elderly.

**International law** No specific mention.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** Violence against women→Sexual violence  
Pages 10-11, PART IV IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT  
Article Ten Monitoring and Verification Mechanisms  
... 7) The Parties shall provide CTSAMM with information it requires for the discharge of its duties, including the following:  
... (e) Reporting on sexual violence.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement  
Page 13, PART VI MISCELLEANOUS PROVISIONS  
Article Fourteen Promoting the Agreement  
... 2) The Parties shall seek the assistance of UNMISS, and any other regional or international entities, to disseminate information about this Agreement to the general South Sudanese public, using appropriate methods, with priority given to the rural areas, women, children and youth in particular.  
Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement  
Page 16, Signatures of the Parties, other Stakeholders, Guarantors and Witnesses to this Agreement, II. STAKEHOLDERS:  
Mrs. Amer Manyok Deng, Representative of Women's Bloc of South Sudan

**Other** No specific mention.

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