

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Khartoum Peace Agreement (KPA) Between the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement-In Government and the Agwelek Forces
Date	16 Jan 2022
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 -
)

Stage Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	South Sudan post-secession process
Parties	For SPLM-IG. Gen. Akol Koor Kuc, Director General Internal Security Bureau- NSS. For Agwelek Forces. Gen. Johnson Olony Thubo, Chairman of Agwelek Forces. Gen. Marshal Stephen Babanen. Chief of Military Intelligence - SSPDF.
Third parties	Agreement witnessed by: Hon. Tut Gatiuak Manime, Presidential Advisor on NS Affairs Witness. Mrs. Victoria Arop Odhong. Women Representative. Cde. John Opec Akokjak. Elder, Community Leader.
Description	Peace Agreement which acts as a ceasefire between SPLM-IG and Agwelek splinter group of SPLM-IO. Has provisions on land boundaries, return of assets, merger of Agwelek forces into SSPDF, and political representation.

Agreement document [SS_220116_Khartoum Peace Agreement \(KPA\) – Between the Sudan Peoples’ Liberation Movement – In Government and The Agwelek Forces.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality No specific mention.

Particular groups of women No specific mention.

International law No specific mention.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement
Pages 1-2, Preamble. Reaffirming our recommitments to prioritizing dialogue as a means to settle or resolve conflicts demonstrated by the current negotiations, we the parties with involvement of community leaders, religious leaders and women's representatives have agreed as follows.

Page 4, signatures. Witnessed by Mrs. Victoria Arop Odhong, Women Representative

Other No specific mention.
