

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement on the Roadmap to a Peaceful and Democratic end of the Transitional Period of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS).
<b>Date</b>	2 Aug 2022
<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** Implementation/renegotiation

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

- Peace process** South Sudan post-secession process
- Parties**
1. H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic. For The Former Interim Transitional Government of National Unity (ITGoNU)}
  2. H.E. Dr. Riek Machar Teny, First Vice President of the Republic. For Sudan People's Liberation Movement/ Army in Opposition (SPLM/A-IO)}
  3. Hon. Gabriel Changson Chang, Minister of High Education, Science and Technology For the South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA)
  4. Hon. Deng Alor Kuol, Minister of East African Community. For the Former Detainees (FD's)
  5. Hon. Peter Mayen Majogdit, Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management For the Other Political Parties (OPP)-Representative (1)
  6. Hon. Wilson Lodiong Sebit, Member of Parliament For the Other Political Parties (OPP)- Representative (2)

**Third parties** -

**Description** The Agreement on the Roadmap to a Peaceful and Democratic End of the Transitional Period of the R-ARCSS, finalized by the High-Level Standing Committee in Juba, South Sudan, on 2nd August 2022, aims to address implementation delays of the original agreement signed on 12th September 2018. This roadmap outlines a revised timeline and key tasks for transitioning to a democratic government, emphasizing the importance of the implementation matrix for detailed task scheduling. Following extensive review, the transitional period was extended by 24 months beyond its initial end date of 22nd February 2023, setting democratic elections for December 2024. Please Note: Only the body of the text is reflected in the coding, but the implementation matrix setting out the dates for tasks to be undertaken is key, and should be referred to.

**Agreement document** [SS\\_220802\\_Agreement on the Roadmap to a Peaceful and Democratic end of the Transitional Period \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Women, girls and gender**

**Participation** No specific mention.

**Equality** No specific mention.

**Particular groups of women** Particular groups of women→Other  
 (i) Article 3.1.2.2 on offering special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, people with special needs, etc.)

<b>International law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>New institutions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Violence against women</b>	<p>Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general)  (ii) Article 2.1.10.2 on ceasing all forms of SGBV, including sexual exploitation and harassment.</p> <p>Violence against women→Protection (general)  (i) Article 3.1.2.2 on offering special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, people with special needs, etc.) in the delivery of public services including access to health, education services and granting host communities the same benefit, protection and humanitarian services.</p>
<b>Transitional justice</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Institutional reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Development</b>	<p>Development→General  (i) Article 3.1.2.2 on offering special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, people with special needs, etc.)</p> <p>Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction  (i) Article 3.1.2.2 on offering special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, people with special needs, etc.)</p> <p>Development→Education  (i) Article 3.1.2.2 on offering special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, people with special needs, etc.) in the delivery of public services including access to health, education services and granting host communities the same benefit, protection and humanitarian services.</p> <p>Development→Health (general)  (i) Article 3.1.2.2 on offering special consideration to conflict-affected persons (children, orphans, women, widows, war wounded, people with special needs, etc.) in the delivery of public services including access to health, education services and granting host communities the same benefit, protection and humanitarian services.</p>
<b>Implementation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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