Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement on the Status of Detainees between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (in opposition) SPLM/A (in opposition)
Date	23 Jan 2014
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 Areement (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 Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature Government

Peace process	South Sudan post-secession process
Parties	GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN, signed for by Hon. Nhial Deng Nhial, and THE SUDAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT/ ARMY (IN OPPOSITION), signed for by Gen. Taban Deng Gai.
Third parties	IGAD Special Envoys, H.E. Amb. Seyoum Mesfin, Gen. Lazaro K. Sumbeiywo and Gen. Mohamed Ahmed M. El Dabi.
Description	Short agreement recognising the IGAD Communique (the Communique of of (sic) the 23rd Extra-ordinary Sessions of the Head of State and government, issued in Nairobi on the 17th December 2013 on the situation in South Sudan); agreeing to release prisoners, agreeing to establish a National Dialogue and that any disputes should be resolved by IGAD envoys peacefully.

Agreement document	SS_140123_Agreement on Status of Detainees.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	Page 2, I. NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS, 3. NATIONAL RECONCILIATION: The Parties agree to establish an all-inclusive National Reconciliation Process in which the detainees and other political actors, civil society organizations, traditional and religious leaders have a significant role to play... '
Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 2, I. NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS, 3. NATIONAL RECONCILIATION: The Parties agree to establish an all-inclusive National Reconciliation Process in which the detainees and other political actors, civil society organizations, traditional and religious leaders have a significant role to play... '
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	Page 2, untitled preamble: Mindful of the desire of the people of South Sudan to live in peace and dignity in an all-inclusive democratic society, based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the rule of law;
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	Page 2, untitled preamble: Mindful of the desire of the people of South Sudan to live in peace and dignity in an all-inclusive democratic society, based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the rule of law;
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
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	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, untitled preamble: Welcoming the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities (CoH) Agreement by the Parties as a major breakthrough towards resolving the crisis,
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
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	Page 2, I. NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS, 1. IGAD AND IGAD PARTNERS COMMITMENT:The Parties recognize, as per the Communique of the 23rd Extra Ordinary Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the 27th December 2013 on the situation in South Sudan that GAD and the Partners of IGAD are firmly committed to undertake every effort to expedite the release of the detainees.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 2, I. NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS, 3. NATIONAL RECONCILIATION: The Parties agree to establish an all-inclusive National Reconciliation Process in which the detainees and other political actors, civil society organizations, traditional and religious leaders have a significant role to play...

Implementation	
UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	IGAD Special Envoys, H.E. Amb. Seyoum Mesfin, Gen. Lazaro K. Sumbeiywo and Gen. Mohamed Ahmed M. El Dabi.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 2, I. NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS, 4. AMENDMENTS TO THIS AGREEMENT: This Agreement may be amended by mutual consent of the Parties, which, shall be in writing and signed by the Parties. 5. DISPUTE RESOLUTION Any dispute that may arise from the implementation and interpretation of this Agreement shall be resolved amicably by the mediation of the GAD Special Envoys.