Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement between the Government of The Sudan and Government of Southern Sudan on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Date	29 Jun 2011
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

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 Implementation/renegotiation

Conflict nature Territory

Peace process	North - South Sudan secession process
Parties	Ali Ahmed Hamid, Government of the Sudan; Lt. Gen Salva Mathok, Government of Southern Sudan
Third parties	Witnessed by: Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki, African Union High Level Implementation Panel
Description	A short agreement by the parties that provides for measures on border security by reaffirming the Security Cluster Agreement on the Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM) and the Joint Position Paper on Security, as well as establishing a Safe Demilitarised Border Zone (SDBZ) to be monitored by the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) on a renewable six month basis. Furthermore, the Parties request the AU and the UN to support the agreement and its implementation.

Agreement document	SD_110629_Agreement between GoS and GoSS on Border Security and JPSM.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	Page 1-2, 2. The Parties shall establish a Safe Demilitarised Border Zone (SDBZ, formerly 'Common Border Zone'), where the forces of the two Parties shall be redeployed 10 Kilometres outside from the north/south 1/1/1956 borderline, pending the resolution of the status of disputed border areas and the final demarcation of the border. This shall take effect by D-Day + 10 Days. The administrative common border line shall be used for those areas which are disputed. The Technical Boundary Demarcation Committee shall provide the required maps. The JPSM with other agreed associated security mechanisms shall be operationalised before 9 July 2011 until normal relationships prevail between the two sovereign States. Page 2, 4. [...] The intent is to: -Assist, facilitate and help to protect the demarcation teams within the SDBZ as requested by the JPSM.
Cross-border provision	Page 1-2, 2. The Parties shall establish a Safe Demilitarised Border Zone (SDBZ, formerly 'Common Border Zone'), where the forces of the two Parties shall be redeployed 10 Kilometres outside from the north/south 1/1/1956 borderline, pending the resolution of the status of disputed border areas and the final demarcation of the border. This shall take effect by D-Day + 10 Days. The administrative common border line shall be used for those areas which are disputed. The Technical Boundary Demarcation Committee shall provide the required maps. The JPSM with other agreed associated security mechanisms shall be operationalised before 9 July 2011 until normal relationships prevail between the two sovereign States. Page 2, 4. [...] The intent is to: -Assist in building mutual trust, confidence and an environment which encourages long-term stability and economic development through verification, investigations, monitoring, arbitrations, training, liaison, coordination, reporting, information exchange, and joint patrols; -Create capacity for effective bilateral management mechanisms.

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	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
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	No specific mention.
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	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	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 2, 4. [...] The intent is to: -Assist in building mutual trust, confidence and an environment which encourages long-term stability and economic development through verification, investigations, monitoring, arbitrations, training, liaison, coordination, reporting, information exchange, and joint patrols;
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	Page 1-2, 2. The Parties shall establish a Safe Demilitarised Border Zone (SDBZ, formerly 'Common Border Zone'), where the forces of the two Parties shall be redeployed 10 Kilometres outside from the north/south 1/1/1956 borderline, pending the resolution of the status of disputed border areas and the final demarcation of the border. This shall take effect by D-Day + 10 Days. The administrative common border line shall be used for those areas which are disputed. The Technical Boundary Demarcation Committee shall provide the required maps. The JPSM with other agreed associated security mechanisms shall be operationalised before 9 July 2011 until normal relationships prevail between the two sovereign States. Page 2, 3. This agreement further provides for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), (Ethiopian troops) to provide force protection for the international border monitoring verification mission. Page 2, 4. The Parties shall invite the AU and UN to provide external support for monitoring, verification in the SDBZ. The Parties and UNISFA shall constitute a joint committee to draft the mandate, renewable upon agreement of the Parties on a six-monthly basis, for the core mission of monitoring security in the SDBZ in order to avoid destabilizing situations through joint observation by unarmed observers from the Parties supported by UN observers. Page 2, 4. [...] The intent is to: -Assist in building mutual trust, confidence and an environment which encourages long-term stability and economic development through verification, investigations, monitoring, arbitrations, training, liaison, coordination, reporting, information exchange, and joint patrols; -Create capacity for effective bilateral management mechanisms. -Assist, facilitate and help to protect the demarcation teams within the SDBZ as requested by the JPSM. Page 2-3, 5. A joint committee of the Parties and UNISFA shall jointly assess the mission headquarters, numbers of teams in each sector and their locations, and personnel that should be assigned to these tasks. This assessment will be submitted to the JPSM for approval. Following that, within an overall limit of 4,200 [footnote: Set by UNSC Resolution 1990] Ethiopian troops for UNISA and this border mission combined, the Force Commander of UNISFA after consultation with the Parties, will assess the operational requirements of force protection and air and logistical support for the border mission, and inform the JPSM accordingly.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
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	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	Witnessed by: Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki, African Union High Level Implementation Panel
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	Page 2, 3. This agreement further provides for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), (Ethiopian troops) to provide force protection for the international border monitoring verification mission. Page 2, 4. The Parties shall invite the AU and UN to provide external support for monitoring, verification in the SDBZ. The Parties and UNISFA shall constitute a joint committee to draft the mandate, renewable upon agreement of the Parties on a six-monthly basis, for the core mission of monitoring security in the SDBZ in order to avoid destabilizing situations through joint observation by unarmed observers from the Parties supported by UN observers. Page 2-3, 5. A joint committee of the Parties and UNISFA shall jointly assess the mission headquarters, numbers of teams in each sector and their locations, and personnel that should be assigned to these tasks. This assessment will be submitted to the JPSM for approval. Following that, within an overall limit of 4,200 [footnote: Set by UNSC Resolution 1990] Ethiopian troops for UNISA and this border mission combined, the Force Commander of UNISFA after consultation with the Parties, will assess the operational requirements of force protection and air and logistical support for the border mission, and inform the JPSM accordingly.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 3, 6. The Parties request the African Union and the United Nations to support this agreement and its implementation.