

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) and the South Sudan National Liberation Movement/Army (SSNLM/A)
Date	2 Apr 2016
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

Peace process	South Sudan post-secession process
Parties	For the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, Hon. Tut Gatluak Manimi (Presidential Advisor) (Signed); For the South Sudan National Liberation Movement (SSNLM), Commander Mbereke John Faustino (Leader) (Signed)
Third parties	For the Faith Based Mediation Barani Eduardo Hiiboro Kussala, Bishop and Chairperson of Faith-based Council. (Signed) Witness to this Agreement: UNMISS Representative, South Sudan Headquarter (signature illegible). Stakeholders: Chief Wilson Peni Rikito, Paramount Chief, Representative of Traditional Authority. (signed) Simple John Bakeaki, Youth Representative, Civil Society Organization Christine Joseph Ngbaazande, Representative of Women Group-WES.
Description	Short agreement outlining ceasefire provisions between the Government of South Sudan and the South Sudan National Liberation Movement.

Agreement document [SS_160402_CoH between GRSS and SSNLM-A.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 Page 5, Stakeholders, ... Christine Joseph Ngbaazande, Representative of Women Group-WES.

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 3, 1. There shall be a Cessation of Hostilities Monitoring Team (CHMT) that shall report to the Team concerned and shall be composed of Nine (9) Members. (the team will compose a member of Interfaith, SSNLM, National Security, SPLA, Police, UNMISS and one of the civil societies) ...

Page 5, Stakeholders:

... Simple John Bakeaki, Youth Representative, Civil Society Organization ...

Traditional/religious leaders

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... c) Mediating third party (Interfaith mediating team)

Page 4-5, For the Faith Based Mediation

Barani Eduardo Hiiboro Kussala, Bishop and Chairperson of Faith-based Council.

(Signed)

...

Stakeholders:

Chief Wilson Peni Rikito, Paramount Chief, Representative of Traditional Authority.

(signed)

...

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 Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 3, V. Hostile propaganda
The parties agree to refrain from all hostile propaganda or any hateful expression aimed at each other. They agree that no communication regarding this cessation of hostilities Agreement should be made to the public without mutual agreement and the agreement of the mediation team of this peace negotiation.

Mobility/access	Page 4, VII. Humanitarian Assistance The parties shall continue to open corridors for humanitarian support to affected areas and communities in Gbudue and Maridi States.
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→Humanitarian assistance Page 4, VII. Humanitarian Assistance The parties shall continue to open corridors for humanitarian support to affected areas and communities in Gbudue and Maridi States.
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→Ceasefire provision
Page 3, NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree to a cessation of hostilities as follows:
I. Affirmation of cease fire and cessation of Hostilities
1. The parties agree to affirm the cease fire declaration
2. The parties agree to immediate cessation of hostilities and are committed to non-aggression between them. They shall refrain from any other action that may undermine the negotiations in Yambio.

Police Page 3, 1. There shall be a Cessation of Hostilities Monitoring Team (CHMT) that shall report to the Team concerned and shall be composed of Nine (9) Members. (the team will compose a member of Interfaith, SSNLM, National Security, SPLA, Police, UNMISS and one of the civil societies)

Armed forces Page 3, 1. There shall be a Cessation of Hostilities Monitoring Team (CHMT) that shall report to the Team concerned and shall be composed of Nine (9) Members. (the team will compose a member of Interfaith, SSNLM, National Security, SPLA, Police, UNMISS and one of the civil societies)
a) Joint military team composed of SPLA and SSNLM/A ...

DDR	<p>Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions</p> <p>Page 3, III. Peace Zone</p> <p>The parties agree that the territories under the assembling area of the SSNLM/A shall remain zone of peace.</p> <p>IV. Assembling Area</p> <p>The Parties agree that there shall be an Assembling Point to be identified by both parties.</p>
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 3, II. Neutrality</p> <p>The SSNLM/A agrees to remain neutral in the ongoing conflict between the SPLA and any other armed groups. In the cantonment area and after integration</p> <p>Page 3, 1. There shall be a Cessation of Hostilities Monitoring Team (CHMT) that shall report to the Team concerned and shall be composed of Nine (9) Members. (the team will compose a member of Interfaith, SSNLM, National Security, SPLA, Police, UNMISS and one of the civil societies)</p> <p>a) Joint military team composed of SPLA and SSNLM/A</p>
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 3, I. Affirmation of ceasefire and cessation of Hostilities 1. The parties agree to affirm the ceasefire declaration ... 3. As a gesture of good will and affirmation of this cessation of hostilities agreement the Parties agree to investigate and release any detainee alleged to be member of SSNLM/A or verse versa who are still in custody as soon as possible.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 2, ... Committed to finding durable solutions to the conflict through dialogue for peaceful end. Convinced of the urgent need for peace and reconciliation in the Gbudue and Maridi States and South Sudan at large;

Implementation

UN signatory Page 5, Witness to this Agreement:
UNMISS Representative, South Sudan Headquarter (signature illegible).

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar Page 3, 1. There shall be a Cessation of Hostilities Monitoring Team (CHMT) that shall report to the Team concerned and shall be composed of Nine (9) Members. (the team will compose a member of Interfaith, SSNLM, National Security, SPLA, Police, UNMISS and one of the civil societies)
... b) UNMISS

Enforcement mechanism Page 3-4, 1. There shall be a Cessation of Hostilities Monitoring Team (CHMT) that shall report to the Team concerned and shall be composed of Nine (9) Members. (the team will compose a member of Interfaith, SSNLM, National Security, SPLA, Police, UNMISS and one of the civil societies)
a) Joint military team composed of SPLA and SSNLM/A
b) UNMISS
c) Mediating third party (Interfaith mediating team)
2. The terms of reference for the team shall include, but not necessarily limited to:
a) Monitoring and implementation of this agreement
b) Investigation and verification of any allegation of violation
c) Providing early warning about matters that might undermine the implementation of this agreement and take appropriate measures to defuse them.
d) Reporting violations to the concerned authority
c) Amicable resolution of any disagreements arising out of the implementation and interpretation of this agreement.
f) Reporting violations and cases which could not be amicably resolved to the concerned authority.
