

Country/entity South Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Ceasefire Framework Agreement between the SPLA and Lt. Gen. George Athor's Forces

Date 5 Jan 2011

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim arrangement Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/local 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 Inter-group

Peace process	South Sudan: Pre-secession Local Peace Processes
Parties	Brigadier General Michael Majur Aleer for The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), with all its formations and units; Major General Abraham Thon Chol for Lt. Gen. George Athor Force's, with all its formations and units.
Third parties	Witnessed by: His Grace Most Reverend Dr. Daniel Deng Bul Chairman, High Level Committee for Reconciliation and Mediation
Description	-

Agreement document	SS_110105_Ceasefire Framework Agreement between the SPLA and Lt. Gen. George Athor's Forces.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 Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical
Page 2, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS
1. General and Fundamental Provisions
... 1.7 The Parties shall commit the selves to render and facilitate humanitarian assistance through creation of conditions conducive to the provision of urgent humanitarian assistance to affected communities and the displaced persons and their right to return to their respective areas.

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 Page 1, PREAMBLE
... Aware that the lack of the e critical ingredients put to risk the major historical achievement of the people of Southern Sudan - which is the exercise of the right of self-determination in a free and fair and internationally supervised referendum; ...

Referendum Page 1, PREAMBLE
... Aware that the lack of the e critical ingredients put to risk the major historical achievement of the people of Southern Sudan - which is the exercise of the right of self-determination in a free and fair and internationally supervised referendum; ...

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession Page 1, PREAMBLE
... Cognizant of the fact that the gains of the recent All South's Political Parties Consensus Building Conference held in Juba and the milestones that it laid for the smooth birth of an independent state in southern Sudan should the vote in the referendum confirm secession, ...

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 No specific mention.

**Traditional/
religious leaders** Page 6
Witnessed by:
His Grace Most Reverend Dr. Daniel Deng Bul
Chairman, High Level Committee for Reconciliation and Mediation

**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 4, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS
... 7. Violations
7.1. The following acts shall constitute violations to this Ceasefire Agreement:
... 7. 1.6. Violation of human rights, humanitarian law and obstruction of freedom of
movement of civil population;

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

**Treaty
incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political
rights** Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement
Page 2, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS
1. General and Fundamental Provisions
... 1.4 The ceasefire Agreement shall guarantee the free movement of civilians, goods and
services in the ceasefire Zones;

**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, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS
... 4. Principles of the Ceasefire
... 4.2. The permanent cessation of hostilities shall include final termination of the following activities:
... 4.2.6. Hostile propaganda from inside or outside the country;

Page 4, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS
... 7. Violations
7.1. The following acts shall constitute violations to this Ceasefire Agreement:
... 7.1.7. Hostile propaganda and media contention;

Mobility/access	<p>Page 2, PREAMBLE THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS 1. General and Fundamental Provisions ... 1.4 The ceasefire Agreement shall guarantee the free movement of civilians, goods and services in the ceasefire Zones;</p> <p>Page 4, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS ... 7. Violations 7.1. The following acts shall constitute violations to this Ceasefire Agreement: ... 7. 1.6. Violation of human rights, humanitarian law and obstruction of freedom of movement of civil population;</p> <p>Page 5, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS ... 9. Permitted Activities In view of negative consequences of the strife between SPLA and Lt. Gen. George Athor forces, the key principle that shall underpin permitted activities shall be to alleviate the effects of the conflict on the civilians and the affected areas and to galvanize popular support for peace. Permitted activities shall therefore include: 9.1. Humanitarian activities such as securing unimpeded access to humanitarian relief according to agreed regulation ·</p> <p>Page 5, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS ... 9. Permitted Activities In view of negative consequences of the strife between SPLA and Lt. Gen. George Athor forces, the key principle that shall underpin permitted activities shall be to alleviate the effects of the conflict on the civilians and the affected areas and to galvanize popular support for peace. Permitted activities shall therefore include: ... 9.2. Socioeconomic activities such as assisting free movement of civilians, goods and services; 9.3. Free movement with permits of unarmed soldiers in plain clothes who are on leave, medical referrals, or visiting their families; 9.4. Administrative movement which include supply of non-lethal items (food, water, medicine, medical evacuation, fuel, oils and lubricants, stationery, uniform etc.);</p>
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	<p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance</p> <p>Page 2, PREAMBLE</p> <p>THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIE AND ARRANGMENTS</p> <p>1. General and Fundamental Provisions</p> <p>... 1.7 The Parties shall commit the selves to render and facilitate humanitarian assistance through creation of conditions conducive to the provision of urgent humanitarian assistance to affected communities and the displaced persons and their right to return to their respective areas.</p> <p>Page 5, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS</p> <p>... 9. Permitted Activities</p> <p>In view of negative consequences of the strife between SPLA and Lt. Gen. George Athor forces, the key principle that shall underpin permitted activities shall be to alleviate the effects of the conflict on the civilians and the affected areas and to galvanize popular support for peace.</p> <p>Permitted activities shall therefore include:</p> <p>9.1. Humanitarian activities such as securing unimpeded access to humanitarian relief according to agreed regulation ·</p>
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	<p>Page 2, PREAMBLE</p> <p>THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGMENTS</p> <p>1. General and Fundamental Provisions</p> <p>... 1.4 The ceasefire Agreement shall guarantee the free movement of civilians, goods and services in the ceasefire Zones;</p> <p>Page 5, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS</p> <p>... 9. Permitted Activities</p> <p>In view of negative consequences of the strife between SPLA and Lt. Gen. George Athor forces, the key principle that shall underpin permitted activities shall be to alleviate the effects of the conflict on the civilians and the affected areas and to galvanize popular support for peace.</p> <p>Permitted activities shall therefore include:</p> <p>... 9.2. Socioeconomic activities such as assisting free movement of civilians, goods and services;</p>
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, PREAMBLE

Fully committed to the consolidation of peace, stability and security in Southern Sudan;

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 1, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

1. General and Fundamental Provisions

1.1 The parties have dully agreed to collaborate to observe and respect the ceasefire agreement and resort to their own wisdom to contain and solve any problem that may arise;

Page 2, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

1. General and Fundamental Provisions

... 1.2 The parties shall refrain from any act or acts that may in any way destroy the ceasefire agreement. They shall perpetually create and uphold a favourable atmosphere for peace and tranquillity;

Page 2, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

1. General and Fundamental Provisions

... 1.3 The ceasefire Agreement shall ensure clarity by eliminating any room for ambiguity in any elements of the ceasefire Agreement;

Page 2, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

1. General and Fundamental Provisions

... 1.5 The parties through the Joint Coordinating committee (JCC) shall, within the ceasefire Agreement Zones provide and share information and statistics on their arms, military equipment and the strength of their troops, and any other relevant information;

Page 2, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

1. General and Fundamental Provisions

... 1.9 The Parties shall commit themselves that forces, troops under their respective command at all levels and rank and file shall equally and fully ceasefire and end hostilities;

Page 2, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

1. General and Fundamental Provisions

... 1.10 The Parties shall work to promote and disseminate peace culture and confidence building among and between the people as well as their forces as a fundamental part of the Ceasefire Agreement and sustain Peace;

Page 2, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

1. General and Fundamental Provisions

... 1.11 The Parties agree not to form, train, recruit and harbour on their respective areas of control, or render any form of support to external subversive elements or internal armed groups;

Page 2, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

... 2. Entry into Force

The Ceasefire Agreement between the parties shall come into effect from the day of signature of the Ceasefire framework Agreement (that day hereafter referred to as 0-Day).

Page 3, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

... 4. Principles of the Ceasefire

4.1. The Parties agree to a permanent ceasefire among all their forces with the broader objective of sustaining the ending of the current conflict between the parties, promoting peace culture, reconciliation and confidence building among the people of Southern Sudan;

Page 3, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 2, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

1. General and Fundamental Provisions

... 1.8 The Parties agree to inform the rank and file of their armed forces as a way of popularizing the Ceasefire;

Page 2, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

1. General and Fundamental Provisions

... 1.9 The Parties shall commit themselves that forces, troops under their respective command at all levels and rank and file shall equally and fully ceasefire and end hostilities;

Page 2, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

1. General and Fundamental Provisions

... 1.11 The Parties agree not to form, train, recruit and harbour on their respective areas of control, or render any form of support to external subversive elements or internal armed groups;

Page 4, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

... 7. Violations

7.1. The following acts shall constitute violations to this Ceasefire Agreement:

... 7.1.2. Any unauthorized movement and deployment of troops;

Page 5, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

... 8. Disengagement

8.1. There shall be lines of disengagement according to the assembly areas;

8.2. On the declaration of the ceasefire, the forces of the SPLA and the forces of Lt. Gen. George Athor shall maintain their current positions;

8.3. All forces shall remain in their current positions and move to agreed assembly areas by D-Day + 5.

8.4. All forces shall be disengaged, separated, encamped in their assembly points, waiting for integration;

Page 5, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

... 9. Permitted Activities

In view of negative consequences of the strife between SPLA and Lt. Gen. George Athor forces, the key principle that shall underpin permitted activities shall be to alleviate the effects of the conflict on the civilians and the affected areas and to galvanize popular support for peace.

Permitted activities shall therefore include:

... 9.3. Free movement with permits of unarmed soldiers in plain clothes who are on leave, medical referrals, or visiting their families;

Page 5, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

... 10. Joint Coordinating Committee:

10.1. Shall be composed of the equal members from SPLA and Lt. Gen. George Athor forces;

10.2. Shall facilitate the movement of troops to assembly areas; organize logistics and supply and any other arising needs;

DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	Page 4, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS ... 7. Violations 7.1. The following acts shall constitute violations to this Ceasefire Agreement: ... 7.1.8. Espionage, sabotage, and acts of subversion to undermine either party and/or the Ceasefire Agreement;
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 5, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS ... 10. Joint Coordinating Committee: 10.1. Shall be composed of the equal members from SPLA and Lt. Gen. George Athor forces; 10.2. Shall facilitate the movement of troops to assembly areas; organize logistics and supply and any other arising needs;
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	Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper Page 1, PREAMBLE ... Resolved to put into practice the executive pardon decree issued by the President of the Government of southern Sudan (GOSS) with regards to incidents in Pigi and Pibor Counties of Jonglei State and other similar incidents in Unity and Upper Nile States; ...
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 2, THE CEASEFIRE MODALITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS 1. General and Fundamental Provisions ... 1.6 The parties shall commit themselves to release all prisoners of conflict at their custody.

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 No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Tufts Digital Library, Collection of Alex de Waal, 'Ceasefire Framework Agreement between the SPLA and Lt. Gen. George Athor's Forces', 5 January 2011, <https://dl.tufts.edu/catalog/tufts:MS201.002.02482>
