Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Outcome of the Meeting of the Principal Signatory Parties to the Agreement on Planning Implementation of the provisions in Chapter II of the Agreement
Date	3 Nov 2015
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 Implementation/renegotiation

Conflict nature Government

Peace process	South Sudan post-secession process
Parties	Michael Makual Lueth, Ag. Chief Negotiator, GRSS [Signed] Gen. Taban Deng Gal, Chief Negotiator, SPLM/A-IO [Signed] John Luk Jok, Ag. Leader SPLM Leaders (FDs) [Signed]
Third parties	Amb. Seyoum Mesfin, Chairman of IGAD Special [Signed] Gen. Lazaro Sumbeiywo, IGAD Special Envoy [Signed] Amg. Gen. Mohamed El-Dabi, IGAD Special Envoy [Signed]
Description	The Agreement concerns the implementation of the ceasefire and creation of political institutions called for in the document referred to as 'The Agreement'. This includes the creation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGONU), the Transitional National Assembly (TNA) and the adoption of the transitional constitution.

Agreement document	SS_151103_Outcome of the Meeting of the Principal Signatory Parties to the Agreement on Planning Implementation of the Provisions Chapter II of the Agreement II.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)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions Page 2, 4.6. Timelines for the Operationalization of the Implementation mechanisms; - According to the Agreement, if the D-day is August 26, 2015, the Pre-Transitional Period shall end on November 23, 2015. From October 26, 2015, we are left with only 27 days to establish the TGONU and commencement of the Transitional Period. The major constraint to the establishment of the TGONU on time is the process of amending the Transitional Constitution, which requires 21 days for the NCAC to incorporate the Agreement into the constitution, 7 days for the Minister of Justice to present it to the Council of Ministers and the adoption by the Transitional National Assembly (TNA). The Agreement provides that the TNA shall adopt the constitution within 30 days and not after 30 days as provided in the current constitution. The President shall assent to and sign the constitution within 7 days. Therefore, the total number of days requires to accomplish the process is 65 days. Page 3, 4.6. Timelines for the Operationalization of the Implementation mechanisms; ... - Given the fact that the process leading to the formation of TGONU has lagged far behind schedule as per the implementation matrix of the Agreement and if all other issues remain the same, the Leadership Committee recommends the adoption of the second option, which is between December 15, 2015 and January 15, 2016.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 2, 4.5. Peace building: Mobilization and sensitization of the public through dissemination of the Agreement; - The process shall be conducted by the Parties of the Agreement; - The activities to be conducted shall include travel, arrival, and maintenance of advance teams in Juba and the states, meetings, workshops, mobility, communication, etc. - The activities must be resourced by the GRSS with the support of IGAD PLUS, AU, UN, Troika, China, the EU, IPF, Arab League, regional and international partners and friends of South Sudan;
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.

Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making Page 2, 4.6. Timelines for the Operationalization of the Implementation mechanisms; - According to the Agreement, if the D-day is August 26, 2015, the Pre-Transitional Period shall end on November 23, 2015. From October 26, 2015, we are left with only 27 days to establish the TGONU and commencement of the Transitional Period. The major constraint to the establishment of the TGONU on time is the process of amending the Transitional Constitution, which requires 21 days for the NCAC to incorporate the Agreement into the constitution, 7 days for the Minister of Justice to present it to the Council of Ministers and the adoption by the Transitional National Assembly (TNA). The Agreement provides that the TNA shall adopt the constitution within 30 days and not after 30 days as provided in the current constitution. The President shall assent to and sign the constitution within 7 days. Therefore, the total number of days requires to accomplish the process is 65 days. - If the time to accomplish the process remains 65 days, the Pre-Transitional Period shall end on December 28, 2015 and January 27, 2016. - If the process of adopting the amendments is reduced by 14 days and the NCAC is timely establishment of the TGONU between December 15, 2015 and January 15, 2016.

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 2, 4.2. Improvement of communication with the IGAD secretariat by: ... - Establishment of the other coordination channels of communication;
Mobility/access	Page 1, 4. After the SPLM/SPLA-IO signed the Minutes of the Workshop, the Principle signatories discussed and reached the following resolutions and recommendations; 4.1. Mobilization of resources through joint appeal by the Parties; - Immediate appeal for resources to IGAD PLUS, AU, UN, Troika, China, the EU, IPF, Arab League and regional and international partners to meet urgent needs for implementation of the Agreement particularly for cantonment of forces, establishment of assembly, areas, provisions of food and non-food items, transport/mobility, grading and clearance of access roads, etc;
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	Page 1, 4. After the SPLM/SPLA-IO signed the Minutes of the Workshop, the Principle signatories discussed and reached the following resolutions and recommendations; 4.1. Mobilization of resources through joint appeal by the Parties; - Immediate appeal for resources to IGAD PLUS, AU, UN, Troika, China, the EU, IPF, Arab League and regional and international partners to meet urgent needs for implementation of the Agreement particularly for cantonment of forces, establishment of assembly, areas, provisions of food and non-food items, transport/mobility, grading and clearance of access roads, etc; ... - Parties to the Agreement shall launch a donor conference to mobilize resources in accordance with the budget prepared by the Ministry of Finance. The venue and date shall be determined after the consultations with the Partners; - The activities to be conducted shall include travel, arrival, and maintenance of advance teams in Juba and the states, meetings, workshops, mobility, communication, etc. - The activities must be resourced by the GRSS with the support of IGAD PLUS, AU, UN, Troika, China, the EU, IPF, Arab League, regional and international partners and friends of South Sudan; Page 3, 4.7. Appeal for resources: - Following the signing of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCISS), the Leadership Committee of the Parties to the Agreement request the IGAD PLUS to make an appeal to regional and international partners and friends fo South Sudan to help finance the immediate needs to implement the Agreement.
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. Recognizing the progress made by the Leadership Committee of the Signatory Parties by signing the Resolutions, Recommendations and Timelines on the Implementation Process have further agreed to the Transitional Security Arrangements for Juba, Bor, Malakal and Bentiu. 3. The Signatory Parties further commit themselves to build confidence between the parties to the Agreement and to ensure security is provided to leaders and citizens in the Republic of South Sudan.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision Page 1, 1. The Principle Signatories of the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in the Republic of South Sudan, namely, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS), the SPLM/SPLA-IO, and the SPLM Leaders (Former Detainees) met at the Chief Negotiators level including their military command from 21 October to 3 November 2015 and held extensive discussions on Planning Implementation of the Provisions in Chapter II of the Agreement. The Agenda items included concerns raised in the IGAD Envoys harmonization document dated October 23, 2015 and any other concerns that needed to be resolved to ensure the implementation of the Permanent Ceasefire and operationalization of the institutions provided for in the Agreement, and in the implementation timeline.
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	Amb. Seyoum Mesfin, Chairman of IGAD Special [Signed] Gen. Lazaro Sumbeiywo, IGAD Special Envoy [Signed] Amg. Gen. Mohamed El-Dabi, IGAD Special Envoy [Signed]
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 2, 4.2. Improvement of communication with the IGAD secretariat by: - Establishment of JMEC Secretariat in Juba as per Article 2.7 of Chapter II of the Agreement;