

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Communique on the occasion of the tripartite summit on the Revitalised Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in Republic of South Sudan
Date	7 Nov 2019
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 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 Renewal

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	South Sudan post-secession process
Parties	Document version not signed, but listed as participating: H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda, H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan and H.E. Abdalftah Alburhan A. Alrahman, President of the Transitional Sovereign Council of Sudan
Third parties	Not signed but listed as participating: His Excellency President Museveni and H.E Alburhan of the Republic of Sudan convened the Summit as co-guarantors to the R-ARCSS. The meeting was attended by Dr. Riek Machar, Chairperson of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Opposition. Also in attendance was H.E. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, Special Envoy of Kenya on South Sudan.
Description	The communique lists the agreed points from the tripartite summit on the Revitalised Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in Republic of South Sudan. The South Sudan representatives agreed to extend the pre-transitional period for 100 days effective from 12 November 2019, and to review progress 50 days after that date. They also agreed to establish a mechanism for Guarantors and Parties to supervise implementation.

Agreement document [SS_191107_Communique on the occasion of the tripartite summit on the Revitalised Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in Republic of South Sudan.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [SS_191107_Communique on the occasion of the tripartite summit on the Revitalised Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict_ in Republic of South Sudan_orig_format.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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 1, section 2: 2. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The meeting noted the incomplete critical tasks related to the security arrangements and governance, including the formation of a revitalized transitional government of national unity. In view of the above, the meeting agreed to extend the pre-transitional period for one hundred (100) days effective from the 12th November, 2019 and to review progress after fifty (50) days from that date, and a report be submitted to the Heads of State and the Parties.
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	Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition State level Page 1, section 2: 2. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The meeting noted the incomplete critical tasks related to the security arrangements and governance, including the formation of a revitalized transitional government of national unity. In view of the above, the meeting agreed to extend the pre-transitional period for one hundred (100) days effective from the 12th November, 2019 and to review progress after fifty (50) days from that date, and a report be submitted to the Heads of State and the Parties.
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 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 Page 1, section 2:
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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 Page 1:
His Excellency President Museveni and H.E Alburhan of the Republic of Sudan convened the Summit as co-guarantors to the R-ARCSS. The meeting was attended by Dr. Riek Machar, Chairperson of the Sudan
Page 1, 4-5:
4. During this period, the four IGAD countries represented in the meeting agreed to request IGAD to address the status of Dr Riek Machar.
5. The leaders urged the international community to continue supporting the implementation of the R-ARCSS. They undertook to remain engaged and seized of the developments in South Sudan.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

Page 1, 3-5:

3. The parties agreed to establish a mechanism from the Guarantors and the Parties to supervise the implementation the critical 'tasks.

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Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

Published on Twitter by EU Ambassador to South Sudan, Sinead Walsh. <https://twitter.com/SWalshEU/status/1192478369750888449> Accessed on November 8 2019
