

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Khartoum Peace Agreement (KPA) Between the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement-In Government and the Agwelek Forces
Date	16 Jan 2022
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/territory

Peace process	South Sudan post-secession process
Parties	For SPLM-IG. Gen. Akol Koor Kuc, Director General Internal Security Bureau- NSS. For Agwelek Forces. Gen. Johnson Olony Thubo, Chairman of Agwelek Forces. Gen. Marshal Stephen Babanen. Chief of Military Intelligence - SSPDF.
Third parties	Agreement witnessed by: Hon. Tut Gatiuak Manime, Presidential Advisor on NS Affairs Witness. Mrs. Victoria Arop Odhong. Women Representative. Cde. John Opec Akokjak. Elder, Community Leader.
Description	Peace Agreement which acts as a ceasefire between SPLM-IG and Agwelek splinter group of SPLM-IO. Has provisions on land boundaries, return of assets, merger of Agwelek forces into SSPDF, and political representation.

Agreement document	SS_220116_Khartoum Peace Agreement (KPA) – Between the Sudan Peoples’ Liberation Movement – In Government and The Agwelek Forces.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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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	<p>Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive</p> <p>Page 2, 1.1. The parties agreed that, Chollo area’s boundaries should resolved as it stood on 1/1/1956 mpas and as provided for in the R-ARCISS.</p> <p>Page 2, 1.2. The two parties agreed that, the Chollo and Dinka Apadang communities in Upper Nile and Ruweng shall engage in peaceful dialogue as communities to find amicable solutions to land matters as well promote peaceful coexistence;</p> <p>Page 3, 3.2. The two parties agreed that, there shall be communities' forum for peace and reconciliation between the Chollo, Dinka Apadang in Upper Nile State and Ruweng in order to promote peaceful coexistence and the government shall provide necessary support.</p>

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 Pages 1-2, Preamble. Reaffirming our recommitments to prioritizing dialogue as a means to settle or resolve conflicts demonstrated by the current negotiations, we the parties with involvement of community leaders, religious leaders and women's representatives have agreed as follows.

Page 4, signatures. Witnessed by Mrs. Victoria Arop Odhong, Women Representative

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 No specific mention.

**Traditional/
religious leaders** p. 2, 1.3. Religious leaders to be involved in the processes of the implementation of this peace agreement as well as engagement in various communities peace and reconciliation conferences;

**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** Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces
Page 2, 2.3. The parties agreed that, the Agwelek forces shall promptly integrate into the SSPDF with due consideration of known military formation and applicable criteria.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general Page 1, preamble. Aware of the fact that, peaceful coexistence, unity, rule of law, reconciliation and development of Upper Nile State and the country is an aspiration of all our communities and the people of South Sudan.

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 Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians
Page 3, 2.5. The parties agreed that, a minimum of 500 police force will be deployed in Kit Gwang/Magenis to provide protection (see the status of force agreement between SPLM/ A IO Kit-Gwang and the SPLM - IG in Khartoum, Sudan).

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 Page 3, 3.3. The parties agreed that, heads or command of security forces and state judges should not come from officers who hail from the Upper Nile State in order to avoid partisan politics or involvement in local community politics.

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 1, Preamble. Aware of the fact that, peaceful coexistence, unity, rule of law, reconciliation and development of Upper Nile State and the country is an aspiration of all our communities and the people of South Sudan.

Reaffirming our unwavering determination to put an end to the suffering of our people by addressing the root causes underlying the persisting and enduring conflicts, insecurity, hatred and political instability which hampers the social and economic development in the Upper Nile State and South Sudan at large;

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	Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution Page 2, 1.4. Return of Individual's unmovable assets (houses and shops) illegally occupied during the conflict. The state authorities to facilitate the return of individual homes and shops illegally or unlawfully occupied by illegal occupants in Malakai and other towns in Upper Nile State which will allow the rightful owners repossession.
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 [Summary: The whole agreement provides for a ceasefire and its modalities. This agreement maintains an existing ceasefire. The ceasefire is permanent.] Page 2, 2.2. The two parties agreed that, the Agwelek forces and SSPDF will recommit to maintain the current and existing ceasefire till the reintegration processes are concluded and agreed not to engage in any violence with any forces in the area of responsibility.
Police	Page 3, 2.5. The parties agreed that, a minimum of 500 police force will be deployed in Kit Gwang/Magenis to provide protection (see the status of force agreement between SPLM/ A IO Kit-Gwang and the SPLM - IG in Khartoum, Sudan).
Armed forces	Page 3, 3.3. The two parties agreed that, heads or command of security forces and state judges should not come from officers who hails form the Upper Nile State in order to avoid partisan politics or involvement in local community politics.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
Page 2, 2. Military and Security Matters.

2.1. The two parties agreed that, Agwelek forces shall immediately and peacefully disengaged and remain independent from the SPLM/A IO mainstream;

2.2. The two parties agreed that, the Agwelek forces and SSPDF will recommit to maintain the current and existing ceasefire till the reintegration processes are concluded and agreed not to engage in any violence with any forces in the area of responsibility.

Page 2, 2.3. The parties agreed that, the Agwelek forces shall promptly integrate into the SSPDF with due consideration of known military formation and applicable criteria,

2.4. The two parties agreed that, Amnesty will be granted to the leadership and Agwelek forces within the period of one week of the forces' disengagement as outlines in the agreement between the SPLM-IG and the SPLM/A IO Kit-Gwang faction;

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 2, 2.3. The parties agreed that, the Agweleck forces shall promptly integrate into the SSPDF with due consideration of known military formation and applicable criteria,

Page 2, 2.4. The two parties agreed that, Amnesty will be granted to the leadership and Agwelek forces within the period of one week of the forces' disengagement as outlined in the agreement between the SPLM-IG and the SPLM/A IO Kit-Gwang faction;

Page 3, 3.1. The two parties agreed on political representation of the Agwelek forces (political elements) both in the state and national levels.

Page 3, 3.1.1. The parties agreed to further engage on the detailed allocation of political positions at the parties' leadership level.

Page 3, 3.3. The parties agreed that, heads or command of security forces and state judges should not come from officers who hails from the Upper Nile State in order to avoid partisan politics or involvement in local community politics;

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 2, 2.4. The two parties agreed that, Amnesty will be granted to the leadership and Agwelek forces within the period of one week of the forces' disengagement as outlined in the agreement between the SPLM-IG and the SPLM/A IO Kit-Gwang faction;

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 p. 1, Preamble. Aware of the fact that, peaceful coexistence, unity, rule of law, reconciliation and development of Upper Nile State and the country is an aspiration of all our communities and the people of South Sudan.

p. 2, 1.3. Religious leaders to be involved in the processes of the implementation of this peace agreement as well as engagement in various communities peace and reconciliation conferences;

p. 3, 3.2. The two parties agreed that, there shall be communities forum for peace and reconciliation between the Chollo, Dinka Apadang in Upper Nile State and Ruweng in order to promote peaceful coexistence and the government shall provide necessary support.

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	<p>Minbane. 2022. South Sudan: Khartoum Peace Agreement (KPA) – Between the Sudan Peoples’ Liberation Movement – In Government and The Agwelek Forces (16.01.2022). Available online at: https://minbane.wordpress.com/2022/01/16/https-wp-me-p1xtjg-jpu-2/ Accessed 6th March 2023.</p> <p>Craze, Joshua. 2019. Displaced and Immiserated: The Shilluk of Upper Nile in South Sudan’s Civil War, 2014–19. Available online at: https://www.smallarmssurvey.org/sites/default/files/resources/HSBA-Report-South-Sudan-Shilluk.pdf Accessed 7th March 2023.</p>
