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 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 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

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	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive 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. 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; 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.

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 hails 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 ot the suffering of our people by addressing the root causes underlying the persisting and eduiring 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.
