Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Framework for Intra-SPLM Dialogue
Date	20 Oct 2014
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** | Pre-negotiation/process |

| **Conflict nature** | Inter-group |

Peace process	South Sudan post-secession process
Parties	Page 5. Cde. Daniel Awek Akot Cde. Peter Adwok Nyaba Cde. Pagan Amum Okiech
Third parties	Page 5. Agreement witnessed by: Cde. Abdulrahman Kinana
Description	Framework for dialogue within the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), setting out objectives, agenda, rules of engagement and the role of the facilitator, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), which is the ruling political party in Tanzania. Senior officials of rival factions of the SPLM signed the agreement.

Agreement document	SS_141020_Framework for Intra-SPLM Dialogue.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→Rhetorical Page 3, B. Principles, para 9. Commitment to the unity of SPLM as a safeguard against fragmentation of the country along ethnic and regional fault lines.
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)	Page 3, B Principles, para 1. Commitment to uphold and protect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of South Sudan;
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	Page 2, A. Preamble, para 9. Appreciating the initiative of the leadership of the SPLM and Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) for convening this Intra-SPLM Dialogue, and further expressing gratitude for the decision of the CCM to host and facilitate the Dialogue and the support of Crisis Management Initiative (CMI);
	Page 7. Annex Two, para 2. Update regional and international partners
	Page 7. Annex Two, para 10. CCM invites the Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) to provide advisory, technical expertise, logistical support and resource mobilization in collaboration with Tanzania.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
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	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	Page 3, B Principles, para 2. Commitment to the core values of SPLM, including but not limited to peace, democracy, equality, freedome, inclusivity, social justice and unity in diversity;
	Page 3, B. 5. Re-commitment to democratic principles and practices; Page 3, B. 6. Re-commitment to internal democracy especially on matters of decision making, elections, succession and peaceful transfer of power;
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	No specific mention.
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	Page 4, C Objectives, para 5. Develop mechanisms to generate resources and ensure their efficient management and to combat corruption.
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   Page 3, B Principles, para 4. Commitment to reconciliation and a healing process to consolidate party unity and cohesion;

Page 4, D Agenda, para 4. Reconciliation and healing in the Party

Implementation

UN signatory   No specific mention.

Other international   Page 5. Witnessed by: Cde. Abdulrahman Kinana
signatory

Referendum for   No specific mention.
agreement

International   No specific mention.
mission/force/
similar

Enforcement   No specific mention.
mechanism

Related cases   No specific mention.

Source   Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson & Magnus Öberg. 2022.South Sudan: Government.
                          Available online at https://ucdpged.uu.se/peaceagreements/fulltext/
                          SSD%2020141020.pdf Accessed 04/01/2023

                          Sudan Tribune. 2014. S. Sudanese rival factions sign framework agreement in Tanzania.
                          October 21 2014. Available online at: https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/s-
                          sudanese-rival-factions-sign-framework-agreement-tanzania

                          This agreement is part of the broader UCDP Peace Agreements Database, citation below:

                          Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson & Magnus Öberg. 2022. Organized violence 1989-2021
                          and drone warfare. Journal of Peace Research 59(4).

                          East African Legislative Assembly. 2022. Kinana, Abdulrahman. Available online at:
                          https://www.eala.org/members/view/kinana-abdulrahman Acceseed 6.03.2023.

                          CMI Martti Ahtisaari Peace Foundation. 2023. About us. Available online at https://cmi.fi/
                          Accessed 6th March 2023.