

Country/entity	Sudan Southern Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement on the Provision of Humanitarian Assistance and Cessation of Hostilities For the Two Areas of Blue Nile and Nuba Mountains/South Kordofan
Date	17 Dec 2019
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 Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei process
Parties	General Mohamed Hamdan Head of the Transitional Government Negotiation Delegation Lieutenant General Dagalo Malik Agar Eyre Chairman of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) and Commander in Chief of the Sudan People's Liberation Army-North (SPLM/A-N/SRF)
Third parties	Witnessed by Hon. Tut Galuak Manime Special Adviser to the President of the Republic on Security Affairs Chairman of the Mediation Committee On behalf of the President of the Republic of South Sudan
Description	The agreement provides for a ceasefire and delivery of humanitarian aid to the war-affected areas in the Blue Nile and South Kordofan states.

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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	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons	<p>Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 2, Objectives of the Agreement 5. Creating an environment conducive for the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees to their homes.</p> <p>Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 3, Joint Humanitarian Committee (JHC) 18. The Parties agreed upon a comprehensive mandate for the tripartite JHC, which must include the following competencies: ... c) Undertaking humanitarian action necessary to support the resettlement and rehabilitation of the IDPs and refugees;</p>
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)	<p>Page 2, Objectives of the Agreement 3. Providing for a path forward for achieving durable peace for the Two Areas in a manner that promotes and complements the efforts for the successful completion of a just, comprehensive, and durable peace for all of Sudan and a transition from the oppression of the Former Regime to a democratic new Sudan, based on equal citizenship;</p>
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** Page 3, Humanitarian Access
13. Humanitarian access and delivery of aid shall be facilitated through both cross-line and cross-border corridors, where it is appropriate.
14. The precise formula for cross-line and cross-border aid delivery shall be decided by the tripartite Joint Humanitarian Committee (JHC).
15. The Parties shall seek protection and assistance from relevant third-parties, the Republic of South Sudan, and international organizations or humanitarian organizations for the purpose of facilitating both cross-line and cross-border aid delivery and access.

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, Objectives of the Agreement

4. The cessation of hostilities provided for in this agreement aims at guaranteeing the unhindered access to humanitarian assistance, which shall be developed into a permanent ceasefire in accordance with final security arrangements.

Page 2, Principles of Humanitarian Action

9. The Parties guarantee the free movement and safety of civilians to and from the areas controlled by each party.

Page 2-3 Humanitarian Access

10. In accordance with the above principles, the Parties shall permit and facilitate the comprehensive provision of immediate, full, and unimpeded humanitarian access to all the conflict-affected areas and persons of the Two Areas, without discrimination.

11. The Parties commit to respecting and protecting humanitarian relief personnel and objects used for relief operations, and agree to refrain from attacking, harassing, intimidating, or detaining personnel, as well as to refrain from attacking, destroying, misappropriating, or looting relief supplies, installations, material, units, or vehicles operating in the humanitarian action.

12. Humanitarian access shall be guaranteed throughout the conflict-affected areas controlled by the SPLM/A-N/ SRF, without prejudice to national sovereignty, including through safe and unhindered multiple access corridors for all humanitarian personnel, supplies, and equipment.

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14. The precise formula for cross-line and cross-border aid delivery shall be decided by the tripartite Joint Humanitarian Committee (JHC).

15. The Parties shall seek protection and assistance from relevant third-parties, the Republic of South Sudan, and international organizations or humanitarian organizations for the purpose of facilitating both cross-line and cross-border aid delivery and access.

16. Humanitarian access will be subject to the control of the Parties for their respective areas of control, but in no circumstance may humanitarian access be withheld or constrained.

Page 3-4, Joint Humanitarian Committee (JHC)

18. The Parties agreed upon a comprehensive mandate for the tripartite JHC, which must include the following competencies:

- a) Coordinating the delivery of humanitarian assistance in the affected areas in need in the Two Areas, with each party having responsibility within their respective area of control;
- b) Monitoring, assessing, and reporting about the provision of humanitarian assistance to the affected populations in the Two Areas, with each party having responsibility within their respective area of control;
- c) Undertaking humanitarian action necessary to support the resettlement and rehabilitation of the IDPs and refugees;
- d) Making humanitarian arrangements related to the security, livelihood, and safe movement of nomads, particularly with regard to their presence in or movement through conflict-affected areas;
- e) Helping UN agencies and international and national organizations to develop a plan for demining the Two Areas and removing explosive remnants of war in the Two Areas each party in their respective areas of control.
- f) Helping to alleviate competition over resources and pastoral pathways that could help the humanitarian action, including promoting peaceful relations between herders and farmers;

- g) Developing programs for promoting rehabilitation, social integration, and capacity-building in conflict-affected areas;

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 Page 2, Principles of Humanitarian Action
7. The Parties confirm that all humanitarian actions for the Two Areas shall be undertaken in accordance with the international humanitarian law and all applicable and relevant standards, and best practices, as well as all relevant international mechanisms.
8. The Parties confirm that all humanitarian action for the affected civilians in the Two Areas shall respect the dignity of beneficiaries, the guiding principles of UNGA Res. 46/182, and the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation Page 2,
7. The Parties confirm that all humanitarian actions for the Two Areas shall be undertaken in accordance with the international humanitarian law and all applicable and relevant standards, and best practices, as well as all relevant international mechanisms.
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Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen, general
Page 2, Objectives of the Agreement
3. Providing for a path forward for achieving durable peace for the Two Areas in a manner that promotes and complements the efforts for the successful completion of a just, comprehensive, and durable peace for all of Sudan and a transition from the oppression of the Former Regime to a democratic new Sudan, based on equal citizenship;

Democracy Page 2, Objectives of the Agreement
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Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access

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9. The Parties guarantee the free movement and safety of civilians to and from the areas controlled by each party.

Page 2-3 Humanitarian Access

10. In accordance with the above principles, the Parties shall permit and facilitate the comprehensive provision of immediate, full, and unimpeded humanitarian access to all the conflict-affected areas and persons of the Two Areas, without discrimination.

11. The Parties commit to respecting and protecting humanitarian relief personnel and objects used for relief operations, and agree to refrain from attacking, harassing, intimidating, or detaining personnel, as well as to refrain from attacking, destroying, misappropriating, or looting relief supplies, installations, material, units, or vehicles operating in the humanitarian action.

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- c) Undertaking humanitarian action necessary to support the resettlement and rehabilitation of the IDPs and refugees;
- d) Making humanitarian arrangements related to the security, livelihood, and safe movement of nomads, particularly with regard to their presence in or movement through conflict-affected areas;
- e) Helping UN agencies and international and national organizations to develop a plan for demining the Two Areas and removing explosive remnants of war in the Two Areas each party in their respective areas of control.
- f) Helping to alleviate competition over resources and pastoral pathways that could help the humanitarian action, including promoting peaceful relations between herders and farmers;

- g) Developing programs for promoting rehabilitation, social integration, and capacity-building in conflict-affected areas;

Protection measures	No specific mention.
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Other	No specific mention.
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Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
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Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.
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Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
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State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
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Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
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Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
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Traditional Laws	No specific mention.
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Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 2, Objectives of the Agreement
6. Alleviating the suffering of the people in the Two Areas through immediate humanitarian action to those who are in need, as well as through long-term political and social transformation.

Page 4, Joint Humanitarian Committee (JHC)
18. The Parties agreed upon a comprehensive mandate for the tripartite JHC, which must include the following competencies:
...
g) Developing programs for promoting rehabilitation, social integration, and capacity-building in conflict-affected areas;

Page 4, Joint Humanitarian Committee (JHC)
20. The Parties shall convene a humanitarian conference to be attended by national, regional and international actors to develop long-term measures to improve the humanitarian situation for all conflict-affected areas in Sudan.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources Page 4, Joint Humanitarian Committee (JHC)
18. The Parties agreed upon a comprehensive mandate for the tripartite JHC, which must include the following competencies:
...
f) Helping to alleviate competition over resources and pastoral pathways that could help the humanitarian action, including promoting peaceful relations between herders and farmers;

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 Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 2, Objectives of the Agreement
2. This Agreement incorporates the cessation of hostilities, which will be developed subsequently into a permanent ceasefire in accordance with final security arrangements, which shall be agreed upon.
...
4. The cessation of hostilities provided for in this agreement aims at guaranteeing the unhindered access to humanitarian assistance, which shall be developed into a permanent ceasefire in accordance with final security arrangements.

Page 4-5, Mechanism for Monitoring Cessation of Hostilities in the Two-Areas
21. The Parties shall form a mechanism for the cessation of hostilities in the Two-Areas composed of three representatives from each Party chaired by the representative of the Republic of South Sudan.
22. The monitoring mechanisms shall be flexible and in keeping with prevailing mood of partnership and common purpose through the following measures:
a) The Mechanism for Monitoring Cessation of Hostilities will be composed of three representatives from each Party and chaired by the Republic of South Sudan, and its headquarters will be based in Khartoum with joint working teams in Kadugli and el-Damazin.
b) The joint working teams are composed of a representative from each Party and chaired by the third Party, and it will be based in Kadugli and el-Damazin.
c) The monitoring teams mentioned above shall be formed within seven (7) days from the date of the signing of this Agreement;
d) In the instance of any violation of the cessation of hostilities, the monitoring committee shall be informed and it shall investigate, and take necessary actions.
e) The Parties shall adopt the customary ground-rules for the cessation of hostilities relating to the deployment of forces and operational supplies, etc.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR	<p>Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions</p> <p>Page 4, Joint Humanitarian Committee (JHC)</p> <p>18. The Parties agreed upon a comprehensive mandate for the tripartite JHC, which must include the following competencies:</p> <p>...</p> <p>e) Helping UN agencies and international and national organizations to develop a plan for demining the Two Areas and removing explosive remnants of war in the Two Areas each party in their respective areas of control.</p>
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 3, Humanitarian Access</p> <p>12. Humanitarian access shall be guaranteed throughout the conflict-affected areas controlled by the SPLM/A-N/ SRF, without prejudice to national sovereignty, including through safe and unhindered multiple access corridors for all humanitarian personnel, supplies, and equipments.</p>
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	<p>Page 4, Joint Humanitarian Committee (JHC)</p> <p>18. The Parties agreed upon a comprehensive mandate for the tripartite JHC, which must include the following competencies:</p> <p>...</p> <p>j) Supporting the creation of a mechanism for transitional justice and healing processes in the future that address the humanitarian challenges that have negatively impacted the Two Areas;</p>

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 No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar Page 4, Joint Humanitarian Committee (JHC)
18. The Parties agreed upon a comprehensive mandate for the tripartite JHC, which must include the following competencies:
...
e) Helping UN agencies and international and national organizations to develop a plan for demining the Two Areas and removing explosive remnants of war in the Two Areas each party in their respective areas of control.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source <http://ucdpged.uu.se/peaceagreements/fulltext/20191217%20SUD%20Agreement%20of%20the%20Provision%20of%20Humanitarian%20Assistance%20>
