

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Tumaini Initiative: Declaration of Commitment to the Tumaini (hope) Initiative for the South Sudan Peace Process
<b>Date</b>	16 May 2024
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	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** Pre-negotiation/process

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

<b>Peace process</b>	South Sudan post-secession process
<b>Parties</b>	<p>Revitalized-Transitional Government of National Unity:</p> <p>Hon. Amb. Albino Mathom Aboug Head Of Delegation</p> <p>South Sudan Opposition Movements Alliance (SSOMA):</p> <p>General Paul Malong Awan Chairman and C-in-C South Sudan United Front/ Army</p> <p>General pa'gan Arnum Okiech Chairman Real-SPLM</p> <p>South Sudan United National Alliance (SSUNA):</p> <p>General Stephen Buoy Rolnyang Chairman and C-in-C South Sudan People's Movement / Army</p> <p>National Salvation Front — Revolutionary Command Council General Mario Loku Thomas Jada Chairman and C-in-C</p>

<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Stakeholder Representatives:</p> <p>Dr Ayak Chol Deng Representative Civil Society Forum</p> <p>Abraham Akec Awolich Representative People's Coalition for Civil Action</p> <p>Mediators:</p> <p>Lt. Gen. Lazaro Sumbeiywo (Rtd) Chair/Chief Mediator</p> <p>Arnh Ismail Wais CO-Mediator IGAD Special Envoy to South Sudan</p> <p>Amb. Dr. Mohamed Ali Guyo Co-Chair/Deputy Mediator Tobias Mueller</p> <p>CO-Mediator Community Of Sant'Egidio</p> <p>Host Government - on behalf of Lead Mediator Dr. A. Korir SingOei Principal Secretary State Department Of Foreign Affairs Republic Of Kenya</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>The South Sudan government and rebel opposition groups signed a commitment declaration for peace during talks mediated by Kenya. The agreement aims to end hostilities and promote peace, though specifics were not made public. It is seen as a key step in efforts to resolve the ongoing conflict in South Sudan by including groups left out of the 2018 peace deal.</p>
<b>Agreement document</b>	<p><a href="#">SS_240516_Tumaini Initiative Declaration of Commitment to the Tumaini (hope) Initiative for the South Sudan Peace Process (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a></p>

## Groups

<b>Children/youth</b>	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical <b>Preamble</b> ... Aware of the existing political environment, that has created mistrust and left the country unstable, we seek to embrace consultation, dialogue, and consensus-building by having an inclusive process with the representatives of R-TGONU, Opposition Groups and Non-Signatory Groups, as well as civil society organizations and stakeholders including women's groups, youth groups, religious leaders, among others.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical <b>Preamble</b> ... Aware of the existing political environment, that has created mistrust and left the country unstable, we seek to embrace consultation, dialogue, and consensus-building by having an inclusive process with the representatives of R-TGONU, Opposition Groups and Non-Signatory Groups, as well as civil society organizations and stakeholders including women's groups, youth groups, religious leaders, among others.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Refugees/displaced persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social class</b>	No specific mention.

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## Gender

<b>Women, girls and gender</b>	<b>Preamble</b> ... Aware of the existing political environment, that has created mistrust and left the country unstable, we seek to embrace consultation, dialogue, and consensus-building by having an inclusive process with the representatives of R-TGONU, Opposition Groups and Non-Signatory Groups, as well as civil society organizations and stakeholders including women's groups, youth groups, religious leaders, among others.
<b>Men and boys</b>	No specific mention.
<b>LGBTI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Family</b>	No specific mention.

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## State definition

<b>Nature of state (general)</b>	<b>Preamble</b> ... Seizing this opportunity to make concerted efforts to work together, through dialogue, negotiations, consultations, and willingness to cooperate and compromise to create a constructive framework towards a peaceful, secure, and more prosperous South Sudan for all;
<b>State configuration</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Self determination</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Referendum</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State symbols</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Independence/secession</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Accession/unification</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Border delimitation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Cross-border provision</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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** **Preamble**

...

Aware of the existing political environment, that has created mistrust and left the country unstable, we seek to embrace consultation, dialogue, and consensus-building by having an inclusive process with the representatives of R-TGONU, Opposition Groups and Non-Signatory Groups, as well as civil society organizations and stakeholders including women's groups, youth groups, religious leaders, among others.

**Commitments**

...

To agree to open civic and political spaces, and to allow citizens to participate in peaceful political processes and to respect, protect and guarantee the freedom of expression, assembly and association;

...

To underscore the sovereignty of the People of South Sudan and their fundamental rights to participate in the affairs of their country, commit to promote an open civic and political space for public sensitization to foster ownership of the Tumaini Initiative; and

**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.

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## **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** Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of speech  
**Commitments**  
...  
To agree to open civic and political spaces, and to allow citizens to participate in peaceful political processes and to respect, protect and guarantee the freedom of expression, assembly and association;  
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of association  
**Commitments**  
...  
To agree to open civic and political spaces, and to allow citizens to participate in peaceful political processes and to respect, protect and guarantee the freedom of expression, assembly and association;

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

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## **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** **Commitments**

...

To build the nation, to conduct a democratic transition, and to ensure sustainable peace through robust and innovative implementation mechanisms for the mutually agreed outcomes as per clear timelines;

**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.

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## **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance  
**Commitments**  
...  
To Commit or Recommit to the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access (COHA) of 2017 in Addis, and to work towards a permanent ceasefire, creating a conducive environment for dialogue and humanitarian assistance;

**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.

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## **Security sector**

**Security  
Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments  
**Commitments**  
...  
To Commit or Recommit to the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access (COHA) of 2017 in Addis, and to work towards a permanent ceasefire, creating a conducive environment for dialogue and humanitarian assistance;

**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.

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## 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** **Preamble**

...

Firmly believing that a renewed commitment to an inclusive peace process is an essential one that addresses the root causes of conflict and fosters a truly inclusive environment where all voices are heard and respected;

Conscious that the Tumaini Initiative provides infinite hope, means, ends, and ways, to consider the greater interest of the nation and enable South Sudanese to address the long-standing divisions and conflicts that threaten the very existence of South Sudan as a peaceful country; and

...

Aware of the existing political environment, that has created mistrust and left the country unstable, we seek to embrace consultation, dialogue, and consensus-building by having an inclusive process with the representatives of R-TGONU, Opposition Groups and Non-Signatory Groups, as well as civil society organizations and stakeholders including women's groups, youth groups, religious leaders, among others.

### **Commitments**

...

To firmly renounce violence as a means of resolving differences and call upon all South Sudanese citizens to engage in constructive dialogue, fostering an environment where grievances can be addressed peacefully;

...

To set aside our individual differences and to compromise our political differences for the sake of the nation, and through open and honest discussions, we will identify and implement practical solutions to the multiple challenges facing South Sudan;

## **Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

## **Other international Commitments**

**signatory** ...  
Mediators  
Lt. Gen. Lazaro Sumbeiywo (Rtd)  
Chair/Chief Mediator  
Amb. Dr. Mohamed Ali Guyo  
Co-Chair/Deputy Mediator  
Amb. Ismail Wais  
Co-Mediator  
IGAD Special Envoy to South Sudan  
Tobias Mueller  
Co-Mediator  
Community of Sant'Egidio  
Host Government – on behalf of Lead Mediator  
Dr. A. Korir SingOei  
Principal Secretary  
State Department of Foreign Affairs  
Republic of Kenya

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism** No specific mention.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** No specific mention.