Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://www.peaceagreements.org/

Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Mekelle Memorandum of Understanding between the NCP and the SPLM on Post- referendum Issues and Arrangements
Date	22 Jun 2010
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

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 -)

StagePre-negotiation/processConflict natureGovernment/territory

Peace process	Sudanese (North-South) peace process
Parties	The National Congress Party; Sudan People's Liberation Movement
Third parties	-
Description	An Agreement by the parties on arrangements for negotiations after the 2011 referendum on self-determination for the people of Southern Sudan. These arrangements establish the overall structure of the negotiations as well as the issues to be discussed, which include citizenship, security, financial, economic, and natural resources, and international treaties and legal issues. The parties agreed that public briefings of the negotiations would be made jointly, and that the arrangements would be facilitated by the AUHIP, with support from IGAD, IGAD partner's forum, and the UN.
Agreement document	SD_100622_Mekelle MoU between NCP and SPLM on Post-Referendum Issues.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	No specific mention.
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)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	Page 1, The NCP and SPLM representing the parties to the CPA, and here-in-after referred to as the parties, met in Mekelle, Ethiopia from 21st-22nd June, 2010 to explore the modalities for discussion of post-2011 referendum issues and arrangements on self-determination for the people of Southern Sudan, in accordance with the provisions of 67 of the Southern Sudan Referendum Act, 2009, and agreed as follows: []
Referendum	[Agreement in its entirety pertains to negotiations to be undertaken post-2011 Referendum]
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	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 No specific mention. general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

TreatyNo specific mention.incorporation

Civil and political No specific mention. rights

Socio-economic No specific mention. rights

Rights related issues

Citizenship	Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen, general Page 1, 2. Clusters and Sequencing of Issues 2.1. The parties agreed to cluster the post-2011 referendum Negotiations into four working groups to collectively address the issues listed in section 67 of the Southern Sudan Referendum Act, 2009, as follows: a. Citizenship
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other Page 1, 3. Media Press statements and public briefings pertaining to the Negotiations shall be jointly made by both Parties.
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 No specific mention. emergency law

State of emergencyNo specific mention.provisionsNo specific mention.

courtsPrisons and
detentionNo specific mention.Traditional LawsNo specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio- economic development Page 1, 2. Clusters and Sequencing of Issues 2.1. The parties agreed to cluster the post-2011 referendum Negotiations into four working groups to collectively address the issues listed in section 67 of the Southern Sudan Referendum Act, 2009, as follows: [] c. Financial, economic and natural resources
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	Page 1, 2. Clusters and Sequencing of Issues 2.1. The parties agreed to cluster the post-2011 referendum Negotiations into four working groups to collectively address the issues listed in section 67 of the Southern Sudan Referendum Act, 2009, as follows: [] c. Financial, economic and natural resources
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	Page 1, 2. Clusters and Sequencing of Issues 2.1. The parties agreed to cluster the post-2011 referendum Negotiations into four working groups to collectively address the issues listed in section 67 of the Southern Sudan Referendum Act, 2009, as follows: [] b. Security
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	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	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	No specific mention.
Implementation	
UN signatory	No specific mention.

Other internationalNo specific mention.signatoryNo specific mention.

agreement
International No specific mention.
mission/force/

similar

Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	Peacemaker.un.org,. 2015. 'UN Peacemaker'. http://peacemaker.un.org.