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| **Country/entity** | South Sudan |
| **Region** | Africa (excl MENA) |
| **Agreement name** | Agreement on a Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Defense Army, Cobra Faction |
| **Date** | 30 Jan 2014 |
| **Agreement status** | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| **Interim arrangement** | Yes |

**Agreement/conflict level** Intrastate/local 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

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| **Peace process** | South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements |
| **Parties** | Hon. Canon Clement Janda, Head of Delegation, Government of the Republic of South Sudan [Signed]<br><br>Lt. Gen. Khalid Boutros, Head of Delegation, South Sudan Democratic Movement/ Defense Army Cobra Faction [Signed] |
| **Third parties** | Witnessed by the Church Leadership Mediation Initiative (CLMI)<br><br>Emeritus Bishop Paride Taban Kenyi, Chairperson, CLMI [Signed]<br><br>Bishop Paul P. Benjamin Yugusuk, Spokesperson, CLMI [Signed]<br><br>Bishop Arkanjelo Wani Lemi, Member, CLMI [Signed]<br><br>Professor Hizkias Assefa, Moderator [Signed] |
| **Description** | Agreement outlining a cessation of hostilities between the two parties as well as a neutral policy by the Cobra faction during the larger conflict between the Government of South Sudan and the SPLM/A-In Opposition. Mediated by Church elders and outlines a Monitoring and Verification Team. |

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| **Agreement document** | SS_140130_Agreement btw GRSS and SSDM-SSDA-Cobra.pdf (opens in new tab) \| Download PDF |

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**Local agreement properties**

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| **Process type** | Formal structured process |
| **Rationale** | The Church Leaders Mediation Initiative (CLMI) mediated between high-level representatives from the government of South Sudan as well as from the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Defense Army Cobra Faction in Addis Ababa in a process called the 'Jonglei peace dialogue' which has led to the signing of this cessation of hostilities agreements, as well as the later peace accord 'Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in Jonglei State between Government of the Republic of South Sudan and South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army-Cobra Faction (SSDM-SSDA-Cobra) (Yau Yau Agreement)' signed on 09/05/2014. There were other peace processes in Jonglei prior to this dialogue (for example the All-Jonglei conference in May 2012). |
| **Is there a documented link to a national peace process?** | Yes |

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| **Link to national process: articulated rationale** | This is an agreement between a central government delegation and the Cobra Faction which was part of the South Sudan Democratic Movement (SSDM), one of the key opposition groups in the national-level conflict. The agreement builds on a ceasefire unilaterally declared by the government of South Sudan on 06/01/2014. |
| **Name of Locale** | Jonglei State |
| **Nature of Locale** | Region |
| **GPS Lat/Long (DD)** | 6.797841, 33.125410 |
| **Participant type** | Central state actor<br>Local armed group<br>Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder<br>Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations |
| **Mediator, facilitator or similar** | Mediator or similar referred to |
| **Mediator (references)** | Mediators: Church Leaders Mediation Initiative (CLMI), led by Bishop Paride Taban Kenyi, Chairperson, CLMI; Bishop Paul P. Benjamin Yugusuk, Spokesperson, CLMI; Bishop Arkanjelo Wani Lemi, Member, CLMI Moderator: Professor Hizkias Assefa |
| **Type of mediator/ facilitator/similar** | Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/ civil society organisations |

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**Local issues**

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| **Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)** | No specific mention. |
| **Grievance List** | Page 2, PRELIMINARY, Mindful of the fact that the country is in need of a peaceful and durable solution to the conflict that made the SSDM/A, Cobra Faction resort to armed option; |
| **Cattle rustling/ banditry** | No specific mention. |
| **Social cover** | No specific mention. |

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