

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement on Outstanding issues of Governance
<b>Date</b>	5 Aug 2018
<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** Framework/substantive - partial

**Conflict nature** Government

<b>Peace process</b>	South Sudan post-secession process
<b>Parties</b>	<p>For Incumbent TGonu H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit President of the Republic of South Sudan</p> <p>For SPLM/A-IO Dr Riek Machar Teny Chairman of the SPLM/A-IO</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>For SSOA [illegible] For FDs [illegible] For OPP [illegible]</p> <p>Francis Madeng Deng Eminent Personalities Mohammed Morjan Faith Based leaders 13 Sarah Nyanth Elijah Yang Civil Society Organization Outsude (CSO Outsided) Alokiir Malwal Anguer Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Amer Manyok Deng Women bloc of South Sudan</p>
<b>Description</b>	Agreement 'bridging' from the R-ARCSS by supplementing/ amending its provisions, in particular by naming who will hold the key government ministries and positions.
<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">SS_180508_Agreement on Outstanding Issues of Governance.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>

## **Women, girls and gender**

### **Participation**

Participation→Gender quotas

Page 2, 1. The Presidency

1.2. During the Transitional Period there shall be four Vice Presidents of the Republic of South Sudan who shall be nominated as follows:

...

d. Vice President to be nominated by FDs, who shall be a woman.

Pages 4-5, 3. The Transitional National Legislature

3.3. The Speaker of the TNLA shall be nominated by the Incumbent TGoNU. One Deputy Speaker shall be nominated by SPLM/A-IO; another, who shall be a women, shall be nominated by the Incumbent TGoNU; and a third Deputy Speaker to nominated by OPP.

3.5. Without prejudice to the recommendations of the IBC, the Speaker of the Council of States shall be from SPLM-IO, Deputy Speaker from the TGoNU, who shall be a woman, and Deputy Speaker from SSOA. For the purpose of regional inclusivity required in a body representing the States, each of the Speaker and Deputy Speakers shall come from a different region.

Page 10, 6. General Provisions

6.4. Provisions of the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan and ARCSS on participation of women (35%) in the Executive shall be observed. In particular, in their nomination to the Council of Ministers Incumbent TGoNU shall nominate no fewer than six (6) women, SPLM-IO shall nominate no fewer than three (3) women, and SSOA shall nominate no less than one (1) woman.

Participation→Effective participation

Page 10, 6. General Provisions

6.6. In selecting their nominees, the Parties shall give due consideration to national diversity, gender and regional representation.

### **Equality**

No specific mention.

**Particular groups of women** No specific mention.

**International law** No specific mention.

<b>New institutions</b>	<p>New institutions→Institutions for women</p> <p>Page 2, 1. The Presidency</p> <p>1.5. The First Vice President and Vice Presidents shall oversee respectively the following Cabinet Clusters:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(e) Vice President: Gender and Youth Cluster</p> <p>Pages 2, 1. The Presidency</p> <p>2. The Revitalized TGoNU 2.1. The Council of Ministers shall comprise thirty five (35) Ministries that shall be organized in the abovementioned five (5) Clusters.</p> <p>2.4. The Gender and Youth Cluster shall include Ministries of Gender, Child and Social Welfare; Culture and Heritage, Youth, and Sports; and any other appropriate Ministry of the five new Ministries.</p>
<b>Violence against women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Transitional justice</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Institutional reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Development</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Implementation</b>	<p>Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement</p> <p>Page 13,</p> <p>Amer Manyok Deng</p> <p>Women bloc of South Sudan [signed]</p>
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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