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| <b>Country/entity</b>      | South Sudan  |
| <b>Region</b>              | Africa (excl MENA)   |
| <b>Agreement name</b>      | Addendum to the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access |
| <b>Date</b>                | 22 May 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** Ceasefire/related

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

**Peace process**

South Sudan post-secession process

## Parties

### I. THE PARTIES:

Hon. Nhial Deng Nhial  
TGoNU Head of Delegation

Gen. Thomas Cirilo Swaka  
NAS Head of Delegation

Dr Lam Akol Ajawin  
NDM Head of Delegation

Hon. Henry Dilah Odwar  
SPLM/A -10 Head of Delegation

Hon. Pagan Amun Okiech  
For the SPLM - FDs

Hon. Gabriel Changson Chang  
FDP/SSAF Head of Delegation

Mr Denay Chagor  
SSUM Head of Delegation

Col. Joseph Bangasi Bakosoro  
SSNMC Head of Delegation

Dr Hakim Dario  
PDM Head of Delegation

Hon Stewart Sorobo Budia  
UDP Head of Delegation

Hon. Ustaz Joseph Ukel Abango  
USAP Representative

Mr Hussein Abdelbagi Akol  
SSPM Head of Delegation

Peter GatKroth Note: This signature was in the place of this name  
Gen. Bapiny Montul  
SSLM Head of Delegation

Hon Kornelio Kon Ngu  
National Alliance Political Parties

Hon. Peter Mayen Majongdit  
Umbrella Parties, Head of Delegation

Hon. Wilson Lodiong Sebit  
ANC Representative

Hon. Martin Tako Moyi  
UDS Representative

**Third parties**

II. STAKEHOLDERS:

Bishop Emeritus Enock Tombe Stephen Loro  
Faith Based Leader

Prof. Moses Macar Kacuol  
Eminent Persons

Dr Koiti Emmily  
Representative of Youth of South Sudan

Mr Simon Akuei Deng  
Representative of Business Community of South Sudan

Sheik Mohamed Hassan Morjan  
Faith Based Leader

Mrs.Amer Manyok Deng,  
Representative of Women's Bloc of South Sudan

Hon. Alokir Malual Aguer  
Representative of Civil Society of South Sudan

Mr Akouch Nyanhom  
Representative of Civil Society Alliance

Prof. Pauline Elaine Riak  
Representative of Academia

Mr Biel Boutros Biel  
Civil Society Delegate

Mr Edmund Yakani  
Civil Society Delegate

Madam Rebecca Garang  
Ms Rita M. Lopidia,  
Civil Society Delegate

Mr Rajab John Simon Mohandis  
Civil Society Delegate

Ms Sarah Nyanath Elijah  
Civil Society Delegate

Mr Alikaya Aligo Samson  
Concerned South Sudanese

III. THE GUARANTORS:

A) IGAD Heads of State and Government

**Description** The High-Level Revitalization Forum Addendum to the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians, and Humanitarian Access, signed on 22 May 2018 in Addis Ababa, aims to enhance the implementation of the original agreement signed on 21 December 2017 among South Sudanese parties. This addendum emphasizes the operationalization of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM) to monitor and ensure compliance with the ceasefire and facilitate the full implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS). It builds on the ARCSS's provisions for a permanent ceasefire and transitional security arrangements, establishing a structured monitoring mechanism to foster accountability and confidence among the parties involved.

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**Agreement document** [SS\\_220802\\_Addendum to the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Source of document** <https://jmecsouthsudan.org/index.php/arcss-2015/hlrf-process-documents>

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## Women, girls and gender

**Participation** Participation→Gender quotas  
**Part II**  
...  
**Chapter II, Permanent Ceasefire:**  
**Art. 4: Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (CTSAMM)**  
...  
4.3 The restructured and reconstituted CTSAMM Board membership shall comprise of the representatives of:  
...  
4.3.4. Women's bloc: one (1) and other women: one (1);  
4.3.5. CSOs: two (2), including one woman;

**Equality** No specific mention.

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

**International law** No specific mention.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** No specific mention.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement

**Part II**

...

**Chapter II, Permanent Ceasefire:**

**Art. 4: Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (CTSAMM)**

...

Mrs.Amer Manyok Deng, Representative of Women's Bloc of South Sudan

**Other** No specific mention.

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