

<b>Country/entity</b>	South Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Tumaini Initiative: Tumaini Consensus for Sustainable Peace in South Sudan: Protocols for Initialing
<b>Date</b>	15 Jul 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** Framework/substantive - partial

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

<b>Peace process</b>	South Sudan post-secession process
<b>Parties</b>	<p>Hon. Amb. Albino Mathom Ayuel Aboug / Revitalized-Transitional Government of National Unity, Head of Delegation</p> <p>Gen. Pa'gan Amum Okiech / South Sudan Opposition Movements Alliance (SSOMA), Chairman, Real-SPLM</p> <p>Gen. Paul Malong Awan / South Sudan Opposition Movements Alliance (SSOMA), Chairman and C-in-C, South Sudan United Front/Army</p> <p>Gen. Stephen Buoy Rolnyang / South Sudan United National Alliance (SSUNA), Chairman and C-in-C, South Sudan People's Movement / Army</p> <p>Gen. Mario Loku Thomas Jada / National Salvation Front - Revolutionary Command Council, Chairman and C-in-C</p> <p>Dr Pauline Riak / Academia</p> <p>Patrick Godi / Youth</p> <p>Bridget Nagomoro / Women</p> <p>Geoffrey Lou Duke / Civil Society</p> <p>Bishop Moses Deng / Faith Based</p> <p>Shiekh Jaralnebi Khamis / Faith Based</p> <p>Gov. Kuel Aguer Kuel / People's Coalition for Civil Action</p> <p>Lt. Gen. Lazaro Sumbeiywo (Rtd) / Chief Mediator</p> <p>Amb. Dr. Mohamed Ali Guyo / Deputy Chief Mediator</p> <p>Amb. Ismail Waiss / IGAD Special Envoy to South Sudan, Co-mediator</p> <p>Paolo Impagliazzo / Community of Sant' Egidio, Co-mediator</p> <p>Dr. A. Korir SingOei / GOK, State Department of Foreign Affairs, Principal Secretary</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	<p>The South Sudan government and holdout groups signed 8 protocols in Kenya as part of the Tumaini Initiative peace process. The 25-page document outlines an inclusive governance structure, covering areas like executive roles, legislature, security, and constitutional processes. It also includes provisions on humanitarian access, ceasefire, and security arrangements. The agreement aims to expand inclusivity in South Sudan's political processes.</p>
<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">SS_240715_Tumaini Protocols (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>

## Women, girls and gender

**Participation** Participation→Gender quotas  
**Preamble**

...

RECOGNIZING the importance of gender parity and empowerment in all spaces and committed to promote intergenerational considerations, the Parties commit to ensure representation of youth, persons with special needs, and at least 35% of women across public institutions;

...

**NOW THEREFORE, we the negotiating Parties and Stakeholders of the Tumaini Initiative convened in Nairobi, Kenya, resolve as follows:**

### **1. General Principles**

...

1.4 Strict adherence to constitutional guarantees for equitable representation of all South Sudanese in public institutions and particularly to achieve representation of youth, persons with special needs, and at least 35% of women across, public institutions;

**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** Development→Other

**NOW THEREFORE, we the negotiating Parties and Stakeholders of the Tumaini Initiative convened in Nairobi, Kenya, resolve as follows:**

...

### **2. Protocol on Humanitarian Access and Support**

...

**The Parties and Stakeholders agree as follows to:**

...

2.3 Establish, continue and enhance Quick Impact Programs and service delivery targeting vulnerable groups affected by conflict and natural disasters including children, orphans, women, widows, persons with special needs, and war-wounded; and

<b>Implementation</b>	Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement <b>6. Guarantors</b> ... <b>6.2 External Guarantors / Observers</b> ... <b>List of People to Initial the Tumaini Consensus Protocols – 15 July 2024</b> ... Bridget Nagomoro / Women
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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