

Country/entity South Sudan
Sudan
Southern Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Preliminary Agreement: Dialogue between the Ngok Dinka community and Misseriyya

Date 10 Aug 2012

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 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 Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process	Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei process
Parties	Misseriyya, signed by Hamdi Al-Hodou Ismail; Ngok Dinka, signed by Afaj Dink Byunq;
Third parties	Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (AJOC). Hosted at the Headquarters of the United Nations Mission in Abyei, Sudan.
Description	Short agreement seeking to facilitate dialogue between the nomadic (Sunni) Baggara Arab Misseriya people and the nomadic (Christian/Animist) Ngok Dinka people to reconcile the two communities and implement agreed upon norms and 'practices of tolerance'.

Agreement document [SD_SS_120810_Pact on Core Principles for Peaceful Coexistence between Dinka Ngok and Misseriya-Abyei.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [SD_SS_120810_Pact on Core Principles for Peaceful Coexistence between Dinka Ngok and Misseriya-Abyei_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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 Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical
Summary: Agreement in its entirety deals with inter-group relationships between the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya tribes in Sudan/South Sudan.

Page 1, First: Confirming the urgency of the dialogue and its continuation with mutual respect between the communities of Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya despite current bitterness and past grievances, and to create a shared relationship as well as to return to a relationship of long-lasting tolerance.

Page 1, Third: Confirming the suffering of the Ngok Dinka due to the disturbances and disruptions of security which affected the region.

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 No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

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 general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

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 emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

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, Third: Confirming the suffering of the Ngok Dinka due to the disturbances and disruptions of security which affected the region.
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	Page 1, First: Confirming the urgency of the dialogue and its continuation with mutual respect between the communities of Ngok Dinka and the Misseriyia despite current bitterness and past grievances, and to create a shared relationship as well as to return to a relationship of long-lasting tolerance.
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	<p>Page 1, First: Confirming the urgency of the dialogue and its continuation with mutual respect between the communities of Ngok Dinka and the Misseriyya despite current bitterness and past grievances, and to create a shared relationship as well as to return to a relationship of long-lasting tolerance.</p> <p>Page 1, Fourth: The importance to illuminate rules on the basis of this announcement and through joint reconciliation between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriyia communities, while also acknowledging the aspirations and hopes of the Ngok Dinka.</p> <p>Fifth: Confirming the urgency to realize agreed-upon norms and practices of tolerance as well as the organisation of peaceful coexistence between the two communities.</p> <p>Sixth: The parties seek to accelerate the preparatory dialogues towards convening a conference of reconciliation and collective peaceful coexistence, seeking a return to tribal relations in a prosperous era.</p>

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
