Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan Southern Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Decision and Recommendation of Peaceful Co-existence in Unity State (Bentiu Peace Conference Resolutions)
Date	2 Nov 2010
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 Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process	Kordofan - Blue Nile - Abyei process
Parties	Misseria and Dinka Ngok representatives.
Third parties	-
Description	Resolutions cover the issues between Misseriya and Dinka Ngok in Parieng Country, Unity State. Recommendations include the opening of roads, SPLA and police escorts of tribes, the administrations of fees per head of cattle, restrictions on firearms among cattlement, and co-operation between tribes in regards to crime.

Agreement document	SD_101102_Decision and Recommendation of Peaceful Co-existence in Unity State (Bentiu Peace Conference Resolutions.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

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 addresses inter-group relationships between Misseria and Dinka Ngok groups. Page 1, Recommendations: ... 6. The conference recommends conducting tribal conferences to build the social fabric of these tribes.
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	Page 1, Decisions:- ... 7. The conferences decided to identify the losses in property and humans by the counties Amirs, depending on police records, the payment should be done according to the tribal customs within three months from signing the agreement of this conference. Page 1, Decisions:- 8. Missireya Amirs and Shiekhs should be with herds to facilitate the procedures of entering the grazing areas in coordination with the counties administration where the grazing areas exist.
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	Page 1, Recommendations: ... 4. Recommend reopening the old road of Mayoum and establishment of check points to provide security. Page 1, Recommendations: ... 7. The conference recommends opening the road between Kaiga Jero and Bantlyo for its importance to strengthen the relations between the tribes in the bordering States.
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	Page 1, Decisions:- ... 4. Form a joint popular court between the parties, the identification of the locations should be by an agreement with other parties.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	Page 1, Decisions:- ... 7. The conferences decided to identify the losses in property and humans by the counties Amirs, depending on police records, the payment should be done according to the tribal customs within three months from signing the agreement of this conference.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction Page 1, Recommendations: ... 5. The conference recommends the State Governors to request the companies to asphalt the road between SKS and Unity State.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	Page 1, Decisions:- 8. Missireya Amirs and Shiekhs should be with herds to facilitate the procedures of entering the grazing areas in coordination with the counties administration where the grazing areas exist.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation Page 1, Decisions:- ... 5. Impose fees estimated to (5) five pounds in one season for every cattle head against the administrative services.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	Page 1, Decisions:- 1. The Misseriya nomads are allowed to enter the grazing areas in Unity State (Panrieng County, Mayom, Abiemnom, Guit and Rubknona) Warrap State and Abyei Area through the corridors that will be identified by the Authorities of these countries. Page 1, Recommendations: ... 2. Conduct preparatory conferences upon when entering and departing of the cattlemen.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	Page 1, Recommendations: 1. We recommend that the petroleum companies should open the water stream and build Hafirs for the citizens of Unity State for providing clean water for drinking and more pasture for the people living in the areas far from river banks.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 1, Decisions:- 2. Because of the security situation and the necessity of guaranteeing the security of the cattlemen they were allowed to: - Big herd (5) pieces of light arms. - Small herd (3) of light arms. Page 1, Recommendations: ... 4. Recommend reopening the old road of Mayoum and establishment of check points to provide security.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	Page 1, Decision:- ... 3. As the purpose of the arms is to protect the cattlemen from wild animals, a force from SPLA and the police should be formed to accompany the herd, the support of this force by the all needed means should be from the mentioned States to fulfil their duties. Page 1, Decisions:- ... 7. The conferences decided to identify the losses in property and humans by the counties Amirs, depending on police records, the payment should be done according to the tribal customs within three months from signing the agreement of this conference.

Armed forces	Page 1, Decision:- ... 3. As the purpose of the arms is to protect the cattlemen from wild animals, a force from SPLA and the police should be formed to accompany the herd, the support of this force by the all needed means should be from the mentioned States to fulfil their duties.
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	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	Transitional justice→Courts→National courts Page 1, Decisions:- ... 6. Exchange the names of the Recidivists for identification and arrest and trial.
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	Page 1, Recommendations: ... 3. The conference recommend an urgent conference to address the pending issues in Abyamnum county and Abyei Area Muglad Page 1, Recommendations: ... 6. The conference recommends conducting tribal conferences to build the social fabric of these tribes.

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.
