

Country/entity	South Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Mundri Agreement
Date	15 Nov 2015
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 Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	<p>Mr James Biro David Representative of Greater Mundri Civil Community</p> <p>Major. Toby Majak Thomas Representative of the SPLA Division 6, Brigade 16, Mundri Battalion</p>
Third parties	<p>Bishop Paul Yugusuk Diocesan Bishop of Lomega Lead Mediator</p> <p>Bishop Bismark M. Avokaya Diocesan Bishop of Mundri Witness</p> <p>Hon. Bullen Abiatere Hakim Deputy Governor of WES Witness</p> <p>Bishop Matthew Taban Peter Diocesan Bishop of Wonduruba Witness</p> <p>Major Gen. Johnson Juma Okot SPLA Division VI Commander Witness</p>
Description	<p>Agreement aimed to solve the conflict between the SPLA Division 6 and the local community following an increase in violence as tensions rose between migratory herdsmen, the Dinka SPLA, and the local community. Fighting displaced 80,000 locals from the area. The agreement was broken on 25 November following a gunship attack on armed youth 30km from Mundri, sparking retaliatory attacks and a downward spiral of violence.</p>
Agreement document	<p>SS_151115_Mundri_Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF</p>

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 2, Resolutions ... 4. That the youth and the army will refrain from any hostilities. Page 2, Resolutions ... 7. That the local administration of Greater Mundri will keenly discuss with the leadership of the youth in resolving their conflict. Page 3, Resolutions ... 11. That the youth shall commit themselves not to cause any attacks and shall report to the county authorities about their peaceful processes at least once every month for the next three months.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 3, Recommendations 1. That the two parties requested for humanitarian support to enable to settle the IDPs.
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	<p>Page 3, Resolutions</p> <p>... 13. That the County Commissioner will form a committee to investigate the magnitude and extend of loss of lives and the looted properties, including government institutions, NGOs, hospitals, etc. and will report to the national authority for appropriate actions, including compensation.</p> <p>Page 3, Recommendations</p> <p>... 4. That the two parties agreed that the church should recommend to existing non-governmental organizations and other institutions and agencies to provide bursary for the pupils and students whose parents cannot now pay their school fees as a result of the Mundri conflict.</p>
Traditional/religious leaders	<p>Page 2, Resolutions</p> <p>1. That we appreciated the church leaders' mediation team led by Bishop Paul Yugusuk for mediating between the representatives of the community of Greater Mundri and the representatives of the SPLA Division 6, Brigade 16, Mundri Battalion in order to resolve the Greater Mundri conflict.</p> <p>Page 3, Recommendations</p> <p>... 3. That the church leaders' mediation team shall monitor the implementation of the agreement and shall meet and consolidate with the parties to the agreement.</p> <p>Page 3, Recommendations</p> <p>... 4. That the two parties agreed that the church should recommend to existing non-governmental organizations and other institutions and agencies to provide bursary for the pupils and students whose parents cannot now pay their school fees as a result of the Mundri conflict.</p> <p>Page 3-4, Bishop Paul Yugusuk Diocesan Bishop of Lomega Lead Mediator</p> <p>... Bishop Bismark M. Avokaya Diocesan Bishop of Mundri Witness</p> <p>Hon. Bullen Abiatere Hakim Deputy Governor of WES Witness</p> <p>Bishop Matthew Taban Peter Diocesan Bishop of Wonduruba Witness</p>

Public administration	No specific mention.
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Constitution	No specific mention.
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Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
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Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
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Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
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Military power sharing	No specific mention.
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Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
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Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
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Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
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Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
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Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.
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Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
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Democracy	No specific mention.
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Detention procedures	No specific mention.
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Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 3, Recommendations ... 2. That the agreement shall be disseminated to the community through media and civic awareness.
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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 2, Resolutions
... 5. That the community will be able to feel free to come back and continue with socio economic development.

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 2, Resolutions

... 3. That the community of Greater Mundri and the army will respect themselves and the other law enforcement agencies as required by the interim constitution of the Republic of South Sudan.

Page 2, Resolutions

... 4. That the youth and the army will refrain from any hostilities.

Page 2, Resolutions

... 6. That SPLA soldiers who have caused atrocities in Mundri will be disciplined by their command.

Page 2, Resolutions

... 10. That the army and the other law enforcement agencies will respect the community in accordance with the interim constitution of the Republic of South Sudan.

Page 3, Resolutions

... 12. That the SPLA leadership in Mundri should investigate on the specific soldiers that had caused atrocities and take disciplinary measures against and even remove them from among the good soldiers.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 2, Resolutions

... 4. That the youth and the army will refrain from any hostilities.

Police

Page 2, Resolutions

... 3. That the community of Greater Mundri and the army will respect themselves and the other law enforcement agencies as required by the interim constitution of the Republic of South Sudan.

Page 2, Resolutions

... 10. That the army and the other law enforcement agencies will respect the community in accordance with the interim constitution of the Republic of South Sudan.

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 No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism

Page 2, Resolutions
... 6. That SPLA soldiers who have caused atrocities in Mundri will be disciplined by their command.

Page 3, Resolutions
... 12. That the SPLA leadership in Mundri should investigate on the specific soldiers that had caused atrocities and take disciplinary measures against and even remove them from among the good soldiers.

Page 3, Resolutions
... 13. That the County Commissioner will form a committee to investigate the magnitude and extend of loss of lives and the looted properties, including government institutions, NGOs, hospitals, etc. and will report to the national authority for appropriate actions, including compensation.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting

Page 2, Resolutions
... 6. That SPLA soldiers who have caused atrocities in Mundri will be disciplined by their command.

Page 3, Resolutions
... 12. That the SPLA leadership in Mundri should investigate on the specific soldiers that had caused atrocities and take disciplinary measures against and even remove them from among the good soldiers.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 2, Resolutions ... 2. That we apologized to the community of Greater Mundri and to the SPLA Division 6, Brigade 16, Mundri Battalion on the conflict.

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.

Related cases No specific mention.

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