

Country/entity South Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Resolutions of Oguruny and Haforiere Peace Dialogue and Reconciliation

Date 30 Apr 2017

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>Haforiere</p> <p>[Unsigned] Representative of Monyomiji</p> <p>[Unsigned] Aurelia Asayuk Landlord of Haforiere-Fwarra</p> <p>[Unsigned] Adelio Otturo Ocho Landlord of Haoriere-Haworu</p> <p>[Unsigned] Chief of Haforiere</p> <p>Oguruny</p> <p>[Unsigned] Representative of Monyomiji</p> <p>[Unsigned] Regine Valiriano Landlord of Oguruny</p> <p>[Unsigned] Chief of Oguruny</p> |
| Third parties | <p>Witness</p> <p>[Unsigned] Representative of Hiyala Monyomiji</p> |
| Description | This agreement between communities commits them to cease revenge killings and cattle raiding. The communities also agree to pay compensation and surrender guns. |

Agreement document [SS_170430_Resolutions of Oguruny and Haforiere Peace Dialogue and Reconciliation_Redacted.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** No specific mention.

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**

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Recognizing the resolutions of HITO (Hiyala, Ikwoto, Oudo) 2016 and the peace made between our landlords on 25th April 2017, and in light of implementing the resolutions passed during the forum, we Ohebehebe and Ohonymorok (the Monyomiji of Oguruny and Haforiere respectively) do hereby unconditionally agree to reconcile and adopt the following resolution:

1. Ending conflict and violence

There shall be no more revenge killing and cattle raiding or any form of violence between Ohonymorok and Ohebehebe as directed by the Landlords' during their peace forum of 25th April 2017.

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3. Guns taken during the conflict

a) Persons named to have taken guns from those shot dead during the conflict must surrender the guns to the chiefs without changing.

b) Oguruny shall surrender five (5) guns while Haforier surrenders one (1) gun to their chiefs respectively.

c) The chiefs of Oguruny and Haforier must handover the guns surrendered to him/her to the county authority on Tuesday, the 02nd May 2017 without changing.

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5. Whoever contravenes any provisions of resolutions (1), (2) and (3) above, the government concerned shall take a decision against him or her and the decision taken shall be binding, final and respected by the monyomiji.

**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 Page 2
2. Compensation
a) There must be compensation of lives lost during the conflict
b) The mode of compensation shall conform to our tradition and custom or system of marriage:
Oguruny marriage system rates 6 cows and 60 goats
Haforiere marriage system rates 16 cows and 80 goats).
c) Both parties agreed to adopt Oguruny system of marriage: • Sixteen (16) cows and sixty (60) goats • The sixty (60) goats shall be equated to six (6) cows, meaning ten (10) goats are equivalent to one (1) cow.
d) Persons named herein for have killed intentionally or on self defense during the conflict shall compensate 22 cows on Thursday the 04th May 2017 effective from Monday the 01st May 2017.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 1
Committing ourselves to restore peace and security to lay a foundation for development and growth of future generations,

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 Page 2
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Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

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 Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
Page 2
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3. Guns taken during the conflict
a) Persons named to have taken guns from those shot dead during the conflict must surrender the guns to the chiefs without changing.
b) Oguruny shall surrender five (5) guns while Haforier surrenders one (1) gun to their chiefs respectively.
c) The chiefs of Oguruny and Haforier must handover the guns surrendered to him/her to the county authority on Tuesday, the 02nd May 2017 without changing.
d) The guns handed to the county authority shall be handed back to the families of the deceased for self and property defense.
4. The county authority shall follow up and enforce the compensation process to the end.

Reconciliation Page 2
Recognizing the resolutions of HITO (Hiyala, Ikwoto, Oudo) 2016 and the peace made between our landlords on 25th April 2017, and in light of implementing the resolutions passed during the forum, we Ohebehebe and Ohonymorok (the Monyomiji of Oguruny and Haforiere respectively) do hereby unconditionally agree to reconcile and adopt the following resolution:

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 Page 2
5. Whoever contravenes any provisions of resolutions (1), (2) and (3) above, the government concerned shall take a decision against him or her and the decision taken shall be binding, final and respected by the monyomiji.
