

Country/entity South Sudan

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Inter Church Committee of Eastern Equatorial State, Acholi- Madi Peace Conference of April 16-20, 2012, Communique

Date 20 Apr 2012

Agreement status Unilateral document

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 Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements
Parties	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr Stans Okot, for the Acholi Community 2. Anjelo Voga, for the Madi Community
Third parties	<p>Witnessed by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Winnie Babihuga - UNMISS 2. (illegible) - ICC 3. (illegible) - ICC
Description	<p>The document is the outcome of a peace conference led by the Inter Church Committee (ICC) and the State level government in Eastern Equatoria state. The agreement addresses inter-communal violence between two groups; the Acholi and the Madi. The document documents the positions of the parties in relation to ongoing efforts for peace in line with the involvement of the ICC and the state government. Substantively it calls for immediate ceasefire between communities. It also calls for an official inquiry into historical incidents of violence and road blockages and provides for compensation of those impacted by the local conflict and return of displaced persons.</p>

Agreement document	SS_120420_Acholi Madi Peace Conference Communique.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Source of document	On file with PA-X PI

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 Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Other
Page 2, HEREBY:

6. 6. Request the government and the relevant UN agencies to facilitate the return of all persons displaced by the unfortunate events of October/November 2011 and provide compensation to those who lost their loved ones and their property.

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 Page 2, HEREBY:

6. Request the government and the relevant UN agencies to facilitate the return of all persons displaced by the unfortunate events of October/November 2011...

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 1, HEREBY:

4. Pledge ourselves to collaborate with the EES Government and other partners to promote security, peace and development in Magwi County.

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, HEREBY:

4. Pledge ourselves to collaborate with the EES Government and other partners to promote security, peace and development Magwi County.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 1, HEREBY:

1. Call for an immediate end to all hostilities and all other forms of violent confrontations between our respective communities.

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, HEREBY:

5. Call upon the government to carry out a full-fledged investigation into the circumstances that led to the blocking of the Juba -Nimule road in 2010, the violent confrontations in Kit, Opari, Ameer, Magwi, Panykwara of October/November 2011, and all other violent incidents that have occurred in Magwi County in the recent past, with a view to bringing their perpetrators to justice.

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, HEREBY:

6. Request the government and the relevant UN agencies to facilitate the return of all persons displaced by the unfortunate events of October/November 2011 and provide compensation to those who lost their loved ones and their property.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory Page 3, Witnessed by:

1. Winnie Babihuga - UNMISS

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.
